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Page 291 is incorrectly numbered page 192.

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JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF

CANADA.

VOL. II.

JOURNALS
OF THE
HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF
C A N A D A .

FROM APRIL 15TH TO JUNE 22ND 1869.

BOTH DAYS INCLUSIVE.

IN THE THIRTY-SECOND AND THIRTY-THIRD YEARS OF THE REIGN
OF OUR SOVEREIGN LADY QUEEN VICTORIA.

BEING THE SECOND SESSION OF THE FIRST PARLIAMENT OF CANADA.

.....
SESSION 1869.
.....

Printed by Order of Parliament.

VOL. II.

OTTAWA :—PRINTED BY HUNTER, ROSE & COMPANY.

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PROCLAMATIONS.

[L. S.]

MONCK.

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

To Our Beloved and Faithful the Senators of the Dominion of *Canada*, and the Members elected to serve in the House of Commons of Our said Dominion, summoned and called to a Meeting of the Parliament of *Canada*, at Our City of *Ottawa*, on the First day of July next, to have been commenced and held, and to every of you—GREETING :

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS on the TWENTY-SECOND day of the Month of MAY last past, We thought fit to prorogue Our Parliament of *Canada* to the FIRST day of the month of JULY next, 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 TENTH day of the month of AUGUST next, you meet Us, in our Parliament of *Canada*, at Our City of OTTAWA, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our said Dominion of *Canada*, and therein to do as may seem necessary. HEREIN FAIL NOT.

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

By Command,

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, *Canada*.

[L. S.]

MONCK.

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

To Our Beloved and Faithful the Senators of the Dominion of *Canada*, and the Members elected to serve in the House of Commons of Our said Dominion, summoned and called to a Meeting of the Parliament of *Canada*, at Our City of *Ottawa*, on the Tenth day of August instant, to have been commenced and held, and to every of you—GREETING :

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS on the TWENTY-THIRD day of the month of JUNE last past, We thought fit to prorogue Our Parliament of *Canada* to the TENTH day of the month of AUGUST instant, at which time at Our City of *Ottawa*, you were held and constrained to appear ; Now KNOW YE, that for divers causes and considerations, and taking into consideration the ease and convenience of Our Loving Subjects, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for *Canada*, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on SATURDAY, the NINETEENTH day of the month of SEPTEMBER next, you meet Us, in Our Parliament of *Canada*, at Our City of OTTAWA, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our said Dominion of *Canada*, and therein to do as may seem necessary. HEREIN FAIL NOT.

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

By Command,

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Canada.

[L. S.]

MONCK.

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

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

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS on the FIFTH day of the month of AUGUST last past, We thought fit to prorogue Our Parliament of *Canada* to the NINETEENTH day of the month of SEPTEMBER instant, at which time at Our City of *Ottawa*, you were held and constrained to appear ;

NOW KNOW YE, that for divers causes and considerations, and taking into consideration the ease and convenience of Our Loving Subjects, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for *Canada*, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on THURSDAY, the TWENTY-NINTH day of the month of OCTOBER next, you meet Us, in Our Parliament of *Canada*, at Our City of OTTAWA, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our said Dominion of *Canada*, and therein to do as may seem necessary. HEREIN FAIL NOT.

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

By Command,

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Canada.

[L. S.]

MONCK.

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

To Our Beloved and Faithful the Senators of the Dominion of *Canada*, and the Members elected to serve in the House of Commons of Our said Dominion, summoned and called to a Meeting of the Parliament of *Canada*, at Our City of *Ottawa*, on the Twenty-ninth of October instant, to have been commenced and held, and to every of you—GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS on the FIFTEENTH day of the month of SEPTEMBER last past, We thought fit to prorogue Our Parliament of *Canada* to the TWENTY-NINTH day of the month of OCTOBER 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 SEVENTH day of the month of DECEMBER next, you meet Us, in Our Parliament of *Canada*, at Our City of OTTAWA, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our said Dominion of *Canada*, and therein to do as may seem necessary. HEREIN FAIL NOT.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of *Canada*, to be hereunto affixed; WITNESS, Our Right Trusty and Well-Beloved Cousin the Right Honorable CHARLES STANLEY VISCOUNT MONCK, Baron MONCK of *Ballytrammon*, in the County of *Wexford*, in the Peerage of *Ireland*, and Baron MONCK of *Ballytrammon*, in the County of *Wexford*, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, Governor General of *Canada*

&c., &c., &c. At Our Government House, in Our City of *Quebec*, in Our Dominion, the TWENTIETH day of OCTOBER, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and in the Thirty-Second year of Our Reign.

By Command,

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Canada.

[L. S.]

JOHN YOUNG.

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 Seventh day of December instant, to have been commenced and held, and to every of you—GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS on the TWENTIETH day of the month of OCTOBER last past, We thought fit to prorogue Our Parliament of *Canada* to the SEVENTH 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 SATURDAY the SIXTEENTH day of the month 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 Trusty and Well-Beloved The Right Honorable SIR JOHN YOUNG, Baronet, one of Our Most Honorable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint *Michael* and Saint *George*, Administrator of the Government of the Dominion of *Canada*. At Our Government House, in Our City of *Ottawa*, in Our Dominion, the THIRD day of DECEMBER, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, in the Thirty-Second year of Our Reign.

By Command,

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Canada.

[L. S.]

JOHN YOUNG.

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 Sixteenth day of January instant, to have been commenced and held, and to every of you—GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS on the THIRD day of the month of DECEMBER last past, We thought fit to prorogue Our Parliament of *Canada* to the SIXTEENTH day of the month of JANUARY 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 THURSDAY, the TWENTY-FIFTH day of the month of FEBRUARY 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 Trusty and Well-Beloved The Right Honorable SIR JOHN YOUNG, Baronet, one of Our Most Honorable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint *Michael* and Saint *George*, Administrator of the Government of the Dominion of *Canada*. At Our Government House, in Our City of *Ottawa*, in Our Dominion, the FOURTEENTH day of JANUARY, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and in the Thirty-Second year of Our Reign.

By Command,

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Canada.

[L. S.]

JOHN YOUNG.

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 Thirty-First day of the Month of March instant, 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 THIRTY-FIRST day of the month of MARCH instant, NEVERTHELESS, for certain causes and considerations, We have thought fit further to prorogue the same to THURSDAY, the FIFTEENTH day of the month of APRIL next, so that neither of you nor any of you on the said Thirty-first day of March instant, 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 FIFTEENTH day of the month of APRIL 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 Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of *Canada*, to be hereunto affixed: WITNESS, Our Trusty and Well-Beloved, The Right Honorable SIR JOHN YOUNG, Baronet, one of Our Most Honorable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint *Michael* and Saint *George*, Governor General of *Canada*. At Our Government House, in Our City of *Ottawa* in Our Dominion, the Thirteenth day of March, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and in the Thirty-Second year of Our Reign.

By Command,

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

[L. S.]

MONCK.

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

To all to whom these presents shall come or whom the same may in any wise concern—

GREETING:

J. A. MACDONALD, **W**HEREAS by an Act of the Parliament of Our United Kingdom *Atty. Genl.* of Great Britain and Ireland, passed in the Session thereof held in the sixth and seventh years of Our Reign, and intituled: "An Act for giving effect to a Treaty between Her Majesty and the *United States of America*, for the apprehension of certain offenders," it was by the fifth Section enacted that if, by any law or ordinance made by the Local Legislature of any British Colony or Possession abroad, provision should be made for carrying into complete effect within such Colony or Possession the object of the said recited Act, by the substitution of some other enactment in lieu thereof, then it should be competent to Her Majesty with the advice of Her Privy Council (if to Her Majesty in Council it should seem meet, but not otherwise) to suspend the operation, within any such Colony or Possession, of the said recited Act, so long as such substituted enactment should continue in force there and no longer; AND WHEREAS at a Session of the Parliament of Our Dominion of *Canada*, begun and holden in the City of *Ottawa*, in Our Province of *Ontario*, one of the Provinces of *Canada* aforesaid, on the sixth day of November, and prorogued on the twenty-second day of May, in the thirty-first year of Our Reign, a certain Bill, intituled: "An Act respecting the Treaty between Her Majesty and the *United States of America* for the apprehension and surrender of certain offenders," was passed in and by the Senate and House of Commons, and was at the prorogation of the said Session on the said twenty-second day of May, presented to the Right Honorable *Charles Stanley* Viscount *Monck*, Our Governor General of *Canada*, for Our Assent thereto, who, in pursuance of the authority vested in him, by a certain Act of the Parliament of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, passed in the Session thereof held in the thirty and thirty-first years of Our Reign, and intituled: "An Act for the Union of *Canada, Nova Scotia* and *New Brunswick*, and the Government thereof, and for purposes connected therewith," did, according to his discretion, but subject to the provisions of the said Act now in recital, declare that he reserved the said Bill for the Signification of Our Pleasure. And Whereas by the fifty-seventh section of the said last above recited Act, it is enacted that "A Bill reserved for the Signification of the Queen's pleasure, shall not have any force unless and until within two years from the day on which it was presented to the Governor General for the Queen's Assent, the

“ Governor General signifies by Speech or Message to each of the Houses of Parliament, or “ by Proclamation, that it has received the Assent of the Queen in Council.” NOW KNOW YE, that the aforesaid Bill, intituled: “ An Act respecting the treaty between Her Majesty and the *United States of America*, for the apprehension and surrender of certain offenders,” having been laid before Us in Council, on the nineteenth day of June now last past, We have been pleased to declare that the said Bill has received the Assent of Us in Council, and Our special confirmation thereof. AND WE DO by these presents, and according to the provisions of the said Act of Parliament of *Great Britain and Ireland*, of the thirtieth and thirty-first years of Our Reign, specially confirm, ratify and finally enact and assent to the said Bill; Of all which Our loving subjects are hereby required to take notice and to govern themselves accordingly.

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

By Command,
HECTOR L. LANGEVIN,
Secretary of State.

[L. S.]

MONCK.

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

To all to whom these presents shall come or whom the same may, in any wise, concern—

GREETING :

JOHN A. MACDONALD, **W**HEREAS, in and by the fifty-fifth section of a certain Act of *Ireland* passed in the Session thereof held in the thirtieth and thirty-first years of Our Reign, and intituled: “ An Act for the Union of *Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick* and the Government thereof, and for purposes connected therewith,” it is in effect enacted that, where a Bill, passed by the Houses of Parliament, is presented to the Governor General for Our Assent, he shall declare, according to his discretion—but subject to the provisions of the Act in recital and to Our instructions—either that he assents thereto in Our name, or that he withholds Our Assent, or that he reserves the Bill for the signification of Our Pleasure; And whereas, in and by the fifty-seventh section of the said Act, it is, in effect enacted, that a Bill, reserved for the signification of Our Pleasure, shall not have any force unless and until within two years from the day on which it was presented to the Governor General for Our Assent, the Governor General signifies, by Speech or Message, to each of the Houses of the Parliament, or by Proclamation that it has received the Assent of Us in Council; And whereas, at the Session of the Parliament of *Canada*, begun and holden in the City of *Ottawa*, in Our Province of *Ontario*, one of the Provinces of *Canada* aforesaid, on the Sixth day of November, in the thirty-first year of Our Reign, and prorogued on the Twenty-second day of May then next ensuing, a certain Bill, intituled: “ An Act for the relief of *Joseph Frederic Whiteaves*,” was passed in and by the Senate and the House of Commons, and was, at the

said prorogation of the said Session—on the said Twenty-second day of May—presented to the Right Honorable *Charles Stanley Viscount Monck*, Our Governor General of *Canada*, for Our Assent thereto, and Our said Governor General did, in pursuance of the authority vested in him by the said first above recited Act, declare that he reserved the said Bill for the signification of Our Pleasure; Now KNOW YE, that the aforesaid Bill, intituled: “An Act for the relief of *Joseph Frederic Whiteaves*,” so reserved as aforesaid, having been laid before Us in Council, at Our Court at *Windsor*, on the Seventh day of July now last past, We have been pleased to declare that the said Bill has received the Assent of Us in Council; And We do, by these presents, and according to the provisions of the said Act of Parliament of *Great Britain and Ireland*, specially confirm, ratify and finally enact, and assent to, the said Bill. Of all which all Our Loving Subjects are hereby required to take notice and to govern themselves accordingly.

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

By Command,
 HECTOR L. LANGEVIN,
Secretary of State.

JOURNALS
OF THE
HOUSE OF COMMONS
OF
CANADA.

SESSION, 1869.

Thursday, 15th April, 1869.

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, with the House, went to the Senate Chamber;
And being returned,

Mr. Speaker informed the House, That during the Recess, he had received the following notifications of vacancies which had occurred in the representation of the Electoral Districts of the West Riding of the County of *York*, (*Ontario*); of the City of *Three Rivers*: of the County of *St. Maurice*; of the County of *York*, (*New Brunswick*); of the County of *Northumberland*, (*New Brunswick*); of the Centre Riding of the County of *Wellington*; of the County of *Yarmouth*; of the County of *Hants*, and of the County of *Richmond* (*New Scotia*); and that he had issued his Warrants to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery to make out new writs for the Election of Members to serve in this present Parliament for the said Electoral Districts:—

To the Honorable *James Cockburn*, Speaker of the House of Commons of *Canada*.

I, the Honorable *William Pearce Howland*, of the City of *Toronto*, Esquire, Member of the House of Commons of *Canada*, for the West Riding of the County of *York*, do hereby declare my intention to resign my seat, and I do hereby resign my seat as such Member of such West Riding of the County of *York*.

In witness whereof, I do hereunto set my hand and seal at *Toronto*, this fifteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

Signed and sealed in the presence of

John A. Macdonald,
of the City of *Ottawa*.

AND

Wm. MacDougall,
of the City of *Ottawa*.

W. P. HOWLAND,

[L. S.]

Three Rivers, 30th September, 1868.

To the Honorable the Speaker
of the House of Commons,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I hereby give you notice that it is my intention to resign, and that I do in fact resign my seat as Member of the House of Commons of the Dominion of Canada for the Electoral division of the City of *Three Rivers*.

Your obedient servant,

BOUCHER DE NIVERVILLE.

Witness :

J. Langlois, Quebec,
Advocate and M. P.,
N. Casault, Quebec,
M. P.

Quebec, 29th September, 1868.

The Hon. *J. Cockburn,*
Speaker of Commons,

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that I resign my seat as Representative of the Electoral District of *St. Maurice* in the House of Commons of Canada.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

L. L. L. DESAULNIERS.

Signed in presence of

J. O. Beaubien, M. P. } Witness.
L. Archambault, M. P. }

We, the undersigned, being two Members of the House of Commons of Canada, do hereby under our hands and seals, give notice to you that a vacancy has happened in the representation in the House of Commons of the Electoral District of the County of *York*, in the Province of *New Brunswick*, by the acceptance of the Honorable *Charles Fisher* of the office of Judge of the Supreme Court of the Province of *New Brunswick*, being an office of emolument at the nomination of the Crown.

Witness our hands and seals this second day of October, A.D., 1868.

S. L. TILLEY, [L. S.]
JOHN A. MACDONALD, [L. S.]

To the Honorable *James Cockburn,*
Speaker of the House of Commons
of Canada.

SIR,—The undersigned, the Honorable *Samuel Leonard Tilley*, Member of the House of Commons for the City of *Saint John*, and the Honorable *John Hamilton Gray*, Member of the House of Commons for the City and County of *Saint John*, do hereby certify, that a vacancy has taken place in the House of Commons, by the death of the Honorable *John Mercer Johnson*, Member for the County of *Northumberland* in the Province of *New Brunswick*, and given under our hands and seals, this ninth day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

S. L. TILLEY, [L. S.]
J. H. GRAY, [L. S.]

To the Honorable *James Cockburn,*
Speaker of the House of Commons
of the Dominion of Canada.

We, the undersigned Members of the House of Commons of the Dominion of Canada, by these presents under our hands and seals, hereby inform and notify you that a vacancy in the representation of the people, for the Centre Riding of the County of *Wellington*, in the

said House of Commons, has been occasioned by the death, on the twenty-fourth day of October, A.D., 1868, of *Thomas Sutherland Parker*, Member of the said House of Commons for the said Riding in the present Parliament.

Signed and sealed this eighteenth day of December, A.D., 1868.

EDOUARD BLAKE, [L. S.]
JAS. METCALFE, [L. S.]

The Honorable the Speaker,
of the Commons of *Canada*.

SIR,—The undersigned Members of the House of Commons, in pursuance of the Act of 31st Victoria, cap. 25, section 11, 1868, hereby beg leave to inform you, that there is now a vacancy in the House of Commons for the Electoral District or County of *Yarmouth, Nova Scotia*, in consequence of the death of the Honorable *Thomas Killam*, the late Member, which took place at *Digby*, on the fifteenth day of December last.

As witness our hands and seals, this sixth day of January, A.D., 1869.

A. W. SAVARY, M. P., [L. S.]
for *Digby*,
WM. H. RAY, M. P., [L. S.]
for *Annapolis County*.

Ottawa, March 20th, 1869.

We, the undersigned, the Honorable Sir *John Alexander Macdonald* and the Honorable *Samuel Leonard Tilley*, two of the Members of the House of Commons of *Canada*, do hereby by this notice in writing under the hands and seals of each of us, inform you, the Honorable *James Cockburn*, Speaker of the House of Commons, that a vacancy has happened in the House of Commons, in the representation of the Electoral District of the County of *Yarmouth*, in the Province of *Nova Scotia*, by the death of *Thomas Killam*, Esquire, heretofore Member of the House of Commons for the said Electoral District.

JOHN A. MACDONALD, [L. S.]
S. L. TILLEY, [L. S.]

Ottawa, 20th March, 1869.

We, the undersigned, the Honorable *John A. Macdonald*, and the Honorable *Samuel Leonard Tilley*, two of the Members of the House of Commons of *Canada*, do hereby by this notice in writing under the hand and seal of each of us, inform you, the Honorable *James Cockburn*, Speaker of the House of Commons of *Canada*, that a vacancy has happened in the House of Commons, in the representation of the Electoral District of the County of *Hants*, in the Province of *Nova Scotia*, by the acceptance of the Honorable *Joseph Howe* of an office of emolument at the nomination of the Crown, that is to say, President of the Privy Council.

JOHN A. MACDONALD, [L. S.]
S. L. TILLEY, [L. S.]

Ottawa, March 20th, 1869.

We, the undersigned, the Honorable Sir *John Alexander Macdonald*, and the Honorable *Samuel Leonard Tilley*, two of the members of the House of Commons of *Canada*, do hereby by this notice in writing under the hands and seals of each of us, inform you the Hon. *James Cockburn*, Speaker of the House of Commons of *Canada*, that a vacancy has happened in the House of Commons, in the representation of the Electoral District of the County of *Richmond*, in the Province of *Nova Scotia*, by the death of *William Joseph Croke*, Esquire, heretofore Member of the House of Commons for the said Electoral District.

JOHN A. MACDONALD, [L. S.]
S. L. TILLEY, [L. S.]

Mr. Speaker also informed the House, that the Clerk had received from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, the following certificates:—

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY FOR CANADA.

Ottawa, 17th August, 1868.

Dominion of *Canada*, } This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the
 TO WIT : } twenty-second day of July last past, issued by His Excellency the
 Governor General of *Canada*, and addressed to the Returning Officer for the Electoral Dis-
 trict of the West Riding of the County of *York*, in the Province of *Ontario* (*William
 Frederick Jarvis*, Esquire, Sheriff of the County of *York*, appointed Returning Officer for
 the said Electoral District) for the Election of a Member to represent the said Electoral
 District of the West Riding of the County of *York*, in the House of Commons of *Canada*
 in the present Parliament, in the room and stead of the Honorable *William Iearce How-
 land*, C.B., who, since his Election as the Representative of the said Electoral District of
 the West Riding of the County of *York*, hath resigned his seat, *Amos Wright*, Esquire,
 has been returned as duly elected, accordingly, as appears by the Return to said Writ, dated
 the fourteenth day of the month of August, instant, which is now lodged of Record in my
 office.

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

To *Wm. B. Lindsay*, Esquire,
 Clerk of the House of Commons of *Canada*,
Ottawa.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY FOR CANADA.

Ottawa, 22nd October, 1868.

Dominion of *Canada*, } This is to certify that in virtue of a writ of Election, dated the
 TO WIT : } fifth day of October, instant, issued by His Excellency the Gover-
 nor General of *Canada*, and addressed to the Returning Officer for the Electoral District of
 the city of *Three Rivers*, in the Province of *Quebec*, (*Ezekiel M. Hart*, Esquire, Advocate,
 appointed Returning Officer for the said Electoral District) for the election of a Member to
 represent the said Electoral District of the city of *Three Rivers*, in the House of Commons
 of *Canada*, in the present Parliament, in the room and stead of *Charles Boucher de Niver-
 ville*, Esquire, who since his Election as the representative of the said Electoral District of
 the City of *Three Rivers*, hath resigned his seat, *William McDougall*, Esquire, has been
 returned as duly elected, accordingly, as appears by the Return to the said Writ, dated the
 seventeenth day of the month of October instant, which is now lodged of Record in my
 office.

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

To *Wm. B. Lindsay*, Esquire,
 Clerk of the House of Commons of *Canada*,
Ottawa.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY FOR CANADA.

Ottawa, 17th November, 1868.

Dominion of *Canada*, } This is to certify that in virtue of a writ of Election, dated the
 TO WIT : } fifth day of October last past, issued by His Excellency the Gover-
 nor General of *Canada*, and addressed to the Returning officer for the Electoral District of
St. Maurice, in the Province of *Quebec*, (*Louis Gonzague Duval*, Esquire, Registrar,
 appointed Returning Officer for the said Electoral District,) for the election of a Member to
 represent the said Electoral District of *St. Maurice*, in the House of Commons of *Canada*,
 in the present Parliament, in the room and stead of *Louis Leon Lesieur Desaulniers*, Esquire,
 who since his Election, as the Representative of the said Electoral District of *St. Maurice*,
 hath resigned his seat, *Elie Lacerte*, Esquire, has been returned as duly elected, accordingly,

as appears by the Return to the said Writ, dated the thirtieth day of the month of October last past, which is now lodged of Record in my office.

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

To *William B. Lindsay*, Esquire,
Clerk of the House of Commons,
Canada.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY FOR CANADA.

Ottawa, 23rd November, 1868.

Dominion of *Canada*, } This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the
TO WIT: } ninth day of October last past, issued by His Excellency the Govern-
or General of *Canada*, and addressed to the Returning Officer for the Electoral District
of *York*, in the Province of *New Brunswick*, (*Thomas Temple*, Esquire, Sheriff, appointed
Returning Officer for the said Electoral District,) for the Election of a Member to represent
the said Electoral District of *York*, in the House of Commons of *Canada*, in the present
Parliament, in the room and stead of the Honorable *Charles Fisher*, who since his election
as the Representative of the said Electoral District of *York*, hath accepted an office at the
nomination of the Crown, to which an annual salary from the Crown is attached, that is to
say, the office of Judge of the Supreme Court of *New Brunswick*: *John Pickard*, Esquire,
has been returned as duly elected, accordingly, as appears by the Return to the said Writ,
dated the twenty-eighth day of the month of October last past, which is now lodged of
Record in my office.

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

To *Wm. B. Lindsay*, Esquire,
Clerk of the House of Commons of *Canada*,
Ottawa.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY FOR CANADA.

Ottawa, 9th January, 1869.

Dominion of *Canada*, } This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the
TO WIT: } thirteenth day of November last past, issued by His Excellency the
Governor General of *Canada*, and addressed to the Returning Officer for the Electoral Dis-
trict of *Northumberland*, in the Province of *New Brunswick* (*James Mitchell*, Esquire, Sheriff,
appointed Returning Officer for the said Electoral District) for the Election of a Member
to represent the said Electoral District of *Northumberland*, in the House of Commons of
Canada, in the present Parliament, in the room and stead of the Honorable *John Mercer
Johnson*, who, since his Election as the Representative of the said Electoral District of *Nor-
thumberland* hath departed this life; *Richard Hutchison*, Esquire, has been returned as
duly elected accordingly as appears by the Return to the said Writ, dated the twenty-fourth
day of the month of December last past, which is now lodged of Record in my office.

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

To *William B. Lindsay*, Esquire,
Clerk of the House of Commons of *Canada*,
Ottawa.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY FOR CANADA.

Ottawa, 23rd January, 1869.

Dominion of *Canada*, } This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the
TO WIT: } twenty-ninth day of December last past, issued by His Excellency
the Administrator of the Government, and addressed to the Returning Officer for the Elec-

toral District for the Centre Riding of the County of *Wellington*, in the Province of *Ontario* (*George J. Grange*, Esquire, Sheriff, appointed Returning Officer for the said Electoral District,) for the election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District, of the Centre Riding of the County of *Wellington*, in the House of Commons of *Canada*, in the present Parliament, in the room and stead of *Thomas Sutherland Parker*, Esquire, who, since his election as the Representative of the said Electoral District of the Centre Riding of the County of *Wellington*, departed this life; *James Ross*, Esquire, has been returned as duly elected, accordingly as appears by the Return to the said Writ, dated the eighteenth day of the month of January, instant, which is now lodged of Record in my office.

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

To *William B. Lindsay*, Esquire,
Clerk of the House of Commons of *Canada*,
Ottawa.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY FOR CANADA.

Ottawa, 2nd March, 1869.

Dominion of *Canada*, } This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the
TO WIT: } thirteenth day of December last past, issued by His Excellency the
Administrator of the Government, and addressed to the Returning Officer for the Electoral District of *Kamouraska*, in the Province of *Quebec*. (*Vincelas Taché*, Esquire, Sheriff, appointed Returning Officer for the said Electoral District,) for the Election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District of *Kamouraska* in the House of Commons of *Canada*, in the present Parliament, *C. Pantaléon Pelletier*, Esquire, has been returned as duly elected, accordingly as appears by the Return to the said Writ, dated the seventeenth day of the month of February last past, which is now lodged of Record in my office.

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

To *Wm. B. Lindsay*, Esquire,
Clerk of the House of Commons of *Canada*,
Ottawa.

Amos Wright, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of the West Riding of the County of *York*, (*Ontario*); *C. Pantaléon Pelletier*, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of the County of *Kamouraska*; *William McDougall*, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of the City of *Three Rivers*; *John Pickard*, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of the County of *York*, (*New Brunswick*); and *Elie Lacerte*, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of the County of *St. Maurice*, having previously taken the Oath, according to Law, and subscribed before the Commissioners, the Roll containing the same, took their seats in the House.

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

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read 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 great satisfaction in having recourse to your advice, and I rejoice to think that on this, the first occasion on which I have had the honor of addressing you, we may con-

gratulate ourselves on the aspect of public affairs at home and abroad, on the prevalence of peaceful counsels amongst nations, and on indications of agreement and tranquillity favorable alike to the development of foreign commerce and the prosecution of domestic industry.

The great scheme of Confederation was successfully inaugurated under the auspices of my Predecessor.

It is to me a source of pride to find my name in honorable association with the rising fortunes of the Dominion of *Canada*, and I shall count it a happiness, as well as a duty, to co-operate, to the utmost of my ability, in furthering your efforts to strengthen the ties that bind the different provinces together, and to ensure the attachment of the people to the soil, by the enactment of wise and equal laws.

Your efforts in these directions seem now, more than ever, likely to be called into action, inasmuch as the terms upon which great accessions are offered to the Dominion will be submitted for your immediate consideration.

In consequence of the Duke of *Buckingham* and *Chandos*' despatch of the 8th August of last year, stating that His Grace proposed to enter into negotiations with the Hudson's Bay Company, as to the terms on which they would be willing to surrender their rights and claims in the North-West Territory, Lord *Monck* sent home to *England* two Members of the Privy Council as a deputation to watch the course of the proceedings and attend to the interests of *Canada*.

The Conference in *London*, and the correspondence on the subject have been brought to a definite issue by the proposal which, after a full review of the circumstances, Earl *Granville* made on the part of Her Majesty's Government for the consideration of the people of *Canada* and of the Hudson's Bay Company.

I have received the intelligence that the Hudson's Bay Company has, after some deliberation, decided upon accepting the terms laid down by the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

I have directed that the Report of the Mission, and all the papers connected therewith, shall be duly laid before Parliament, and I commend them to your serious consideration, in view of the great importance of the subject no less than in the hope that this long vexed question may be closed without further delay.

I was much gratified by communications from the Governor of *Newfoundland*, expressing the desire for admission into the Union which prevails amongst the inhabitants of that Colony, and especially by his despatch of the 20th March last, covering copies of Resolutions which have been passed by the Council and Assembly, and which set forth the conditions they consider it desirable to advance.

These documents shall be furnished at once for the information of Parliament, and I hope that before the close of the Session I may be in a position to submit the details of a provisional arrangement for your consideration.

It will be a sensible pleasure to me, as well as a subject of general congratulation, if at some early day the fine Colony of *Newfoundland*, unrivalled as the nursery of hardy seamen, and inexhaustible in its wealth of Fisheries, becomes part of the Dominion.

In accordance with the suggestion of Her Majesty's Government, an earnest attempt has been made to allay the discontent unhappily existing in *Nova Scotia*. The papers connected with this subject will be submitted for your favorable consideration.

In continuance of the course commenced last session, Bills will be presented to you for the assimilation of the Criminal Laws existing in the several Provinces. No greater boon can be conferred on a Country than a well defined code of Criminal Law of general application and easy ascertainment.

Among other measures, Bills will be presented to you for the establishment of uniform and amended laws respecting Parliamentary Elections, Bankruptcy and Insolvency, and Patents of Invention and Discovery.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,—

The Estimates for the Expenditure of the coming Financial Year will be submitted to you. They have been framed with every economy compatible with the efficiency of the Public Service. I have also desired that the Financial Accounts of the past year shall be laid before you.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate, and Gentlemen of the House of Commons,—

The Charters of several Banks are drawing to a close, and the important subjects of Banking and Currency will be brought under your notice.

In considering these questions, which so deeply affect, not only the important interests of Commerce, but the daily transactions of life, I feel assured that you will endeavour to adopt such principles as, in their application, may ensure the greatest measure of safety to the Public, without curtailing the facilities requisite for the encouragement and extension of Trade.

I have enumerated a variety of topics, but they are of moment and press for decision within the limits of the Session. I commit them in all confidence to your deliberate judgment, earnestly hoping that a blessing may attend your counsels, and enable you to discharge, with dignity and effect, the great trust to which the order of Providence has called you.

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

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

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

Resolved, That Select Standing Committees of this House for the present Session be appointed for the following purposes:—1. On Privileges and Elections.—2. On Expiring Laws.—3. On Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.—4. On Miscellaneous Private Bills.—5. On Standing Orders.—6. On Printing.—7. On 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 any thing 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 endeavoured so to be, by bribery or any other corrupt practices, this House will proceed with the utmost severity against all such persons as shall have been wilfully concerned in such bribery or other corrupt practices.

Resolved, That the offer of any money or other advantage to any Member of the House of Commons for the promoting of any matter 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.

And then the House adjourned till to-morrow.

Friday, 16th April, 1869.

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

To the House of Commons of the Dominion of *Canada*, in Parliament assembled.

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

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,—

That since last Session the collection of works upon French Law, which was left at *Quebec* upon the removal of the seat of Government to *Ottawa*, in charge of the Commissioners for codifying the Laws of *Lower Canada*, has been brought hither, and deposited in the Library.

In order to obtain room for these Books, it became necessary to construct another gallery across the main Library apartment. Advantage was taken of the opportunity to put up additional shelves in other available places, thereby providing further accommodation for about six thousand volumes. Nevertheless, the provision for Books in the present apartments is still quite insufficient for the existing wants of the Library, irrespective of its annual increase.

In many cases, double rows of Books have to be crowded upon a shelf, and a quantity of Books, not in ordinary demand, have to be stowed away in the garrets; moreover the close proximity of the shelves in certain parts of the Library to the heating apparatus, a difficulty occasioned by the rooms not having been originally designed for the reception of Books, has already been the means of damaging a considerable number of volumes; and it is impossible, under present circumstances, to prevent a continuance of the evil.

These considerations compel your Librarian to represent to your Honorable House the pressing necessity which exists for the immediate completion of the edifice intended for the Library, as he is persuaded that if the work be further delayed, a large portion of the Books will be irretrievably injured. Additional reasons for the speedy completion of the new Building, and which mainly concerned the security and accessibility of the Books, were stated by your Librarian in his last annual Report, to which he would again solicit the attention of the House.

Under the provisions of the Copy-right Act of 1868, your Librarian has received from the Minister of Agriculture, various Canadian Publications copy-righted by their respective authors during the past year. The total number of such works is considerably in excess of the deposits in any former year, as will appear by the list hereunto appended.

Donations of Books continue to be received from Official bodies in *Canada*, and in other places, as well as from private individuals. A list of those obtained since the last Report is herewith submitted. One of the donations, however, calls for a special mention. Through His Excellency the late Governor General, Her Majesty the Queen has transmitted to the Library copies, appropriately bound, of "The Early Years of the late Prince Consort," and of the Queen's "Journal of our life in the Highlands." These volumes contain inscriptions signed by the Queen herself presenting the Books to the Library of the Canadian Parliament. In a despatch from the Colonial Secretary to Governor *Mitch*, dated April 15th, 1868, forwarding these volumes, it is stated that similar presentations have been made to other Public Libraries in the Colonies, as tokens of the interest with which Her Majesty regards the development of institutions which tend to the spread of knowledge and intelligence in Her Colonial Possessions, and because She believes that these records of the earlier days of their Sovereign and the Prince Consort will not fail to be valued by Her Subjects in Canada.

A careful enumeration has been made of the number of Books now upon the shelves of the Library, and after a reasonable allowance for Books still absent upon receipts, the total extent of the Library is computed at 61,500 bound volumes, exclusive of a quantity of unbound Pamphlets.

An Alphabetical Catalogue of the addition to the Library during the past year has been prepared and printed for the use of Members.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ALPHEUS TODD,

Librarian, House of Commons,

Library of Parliament,
April 15th, 1869.

DONATIONS TO THE LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENT SINCE NOVEMBER, 6th 1867.

From Her Majesty the Queen.

Early Years of the Prince Consort.
Leaves from our Highland Journal.

From the Governor General.

Public General Statutes of the United Kingdom for 1867 and 1868.
British and Foreign State Papers, volumes 49. 50.
Various Blue Books, Printed by the House of Commons in 1868.

From the Hon. H. L. Langevin, C. B., Secretary of State for Canada.
Hansard's Parliamentary Debates, for 1867 and 1868, 9 volumes.
Leach's Ship Captain's Medical Guide, 2nd Edition, 1868.
Howe, on the Mineralogy of *Nova Scotia*.
 Several Imperial Blue Books, for 1868.

From the Department of the Interior, United States.
 Congressional Documents, for the 2nd Session: 39th Congress 1866-7, 28 volumes.
 Patent Office Reports, 1865 and 1866, 6 volumes.
 Coast Survey Report, 1865-6.
 Finance Report, 1868.

From the Department of the Treasury, United States.
 Report on Commerce and Navigation for 1866.
 Report on the Finances, for 1867.
 Presidents Message in December, 1867.

From the Senate of the United States.
 Senate Journal, Documents and Reports, 1867, 3 volumes.

From the State of Maine.
 Acts and Resolves, Public and Legislative Documents, 1868, 3 volumes.
Maine Law Reports, volume 54.
 State Agricultural Report, 1867.
 Water Power of the State, in 1867.

From the State of Massachusetts.
 Public Documents for 1866, 4 volumes.
 Acts for 1867.
Gray's Reports, volume 12.
Allan's Reports, volumes 11, 12, 13.
 30th and 31st Reports, Board of Education.
 3rd and 4th Reports, Board of State Charities.
 State Census, 1860 and 1865.
 25th Registration Report.
 Adjutant General's Report, 1866 and 1867.

From the State of New York.
 Civil, Political and Penal Codes of the State, 3 volumes.
 Report on Prisons and Reformatories of the *United States and Canada*.
 Muster Rolls, *New York State*, volume 8.
 Senate and House Journals and Documents for 1867, 24 volumes.
 Laws for 1868, 2 volumes.
 Laws of *New Netherland*.
 Calendars of Land Papers, and of English and Dutch Manuscripts, 3 volumes.
 Impeachments of *Smith and Dorn*, 2 volumes.
 Cabinet of Natural History Report, for 1867.
 Regents University Report, for 1868.
 Legislative Manual, 1868.
New York Reports, volume 36 and 37.
Barbour's Law Reports, volumes 48, 49, 50.

From the State of Pennsylvania.
 Laws, Senate and House Journal and Legislative Documents, for 1868.
 Executive Documents, for 1867.
 Reports on Schools, and upon Railroads and Canals, for 1867.
 Election Laws.
 State Law Reports, volumes 53 to 56.

From the State of Connecticut.
 Laws, Senate and House Journals and Legislative Documents, for 1867 and 1868.
Connecticut Law Reports, volumes 33, 34,
 Colonial Records of *Connecticut*, 1689, 1706.
 History of *Connecticut* during the war of 1861-1865.

From the State of Minnesota.

Laws, Senate and House Journals, for 1867.
 Executive Documents, for 1866.
 State Law Reports, volume 11.

From the State of New Hampshire.

Laws, Senate and House Journals, for 1866 and 1867.
 General Statutes, for 1867.
 State Law Reports, volumes 45, 46.
 Reports on Common Schools, for 1866 and 1867.
 State Adjutant General's Report, for 1868.

From the State of Vermont.

Laws, Senate and House Journals, for 1867, 3 volumes.
 Legislative Documents, for 1867 and 1868, 2 volumes.
 State Law Reports, volumes 39, 40.
 Registration Reports, for 1865 and 1866.
Hall's Early History of Vermont.
 Annual Directory, for 1867 and 1868.

From the Smithsonian Institution.

Contributions to Knowledge, volume 15.

From the Wisconsin State Historical Society.

Reports and Collections, for the year 1857-8, 1867 to 1869.

From the Cape of Good Hope.

Votes and Proceedings of the House of Assembly of the Cape Colony, for 1868, with annexures, 3 volumes.

From the Secretary of the Board of Arts and Manufactures, Ontario.

The Journal of the Board, volume 7.

From the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, Ontario.

Canada Short Horn Herd Book, volume 1.

From the Honorable Asa Burnham, Senator.

Journal and Appendices of the Upper Canada Legislative Council, 1830 to 1837-8.
 The House of Assembly, 1825 to 1837-8. and of the Legislative Assembly of Canada, for 1851. In all 34 volumes.

From the Hon. Charles Fisher, M. P.

Revised Statutes of New Brunswick, volume 1, 1854.

From R. G. Haliburton Esq., of Nova Scotia.

Official Report concerning Nova Scotia at the International Exhibition of 1862.

From the Librarian of the Laval University, Quebec.

Annuaire de l'Université Laval, pour 1865-6, 1866-7, 1867-8.

From the Chairman of the Seigniorial Commission.

Cadastrés abrégés des Seigneuries de Quebec, Montreal, Trois Rivières et des Fiefs et Seigneuries de la Couronne, 7 volumes; folio, Quebec, 1863. (In duplicate.)

From the Deputy Minister of Justice.

Trial of Whelan for the murder of the Hon. T. D'Arcy McGee, M. P.

From Frank Leslie, Esq.

Reports on the Fine Arts in the Paris Universal Exposition, 1867, by Frank Leslie Esq., United States Commissioner, Washington, 1868, (Two Copies.)

From H. J. Morgan, Esq.

Two Addresses delivered by the Hon. J. Hamilton Gray, M. P., in New Brunswick, in 1867, 1868.

Awards by Hon. J. Hamilton Gray, as Arbitrator under the Reciprocity Treaty in 1858.

Proceedings of the McGill University (Montreal) Annual Convocation in 1868.

Nos. 1 to 6 (all published) of the Canadian, a Literary Journal published in Boston, Mass.

Anti Gallic letters, by *Camillus*, *Montreal*, 1836.

Le Bill Seignurial exposé sous son vrai jour par le Journal "La Patrie," 1855.

Donations of Books by their respective Authors.

The first Bishop of *Toronto*, a Review and a Study. By *Henry Scadding*, *D. D.* *Toronto*, 1868.

The Temporal [Sovereignty of the Pope, with relation to the state of Italy, by the Revd. *Æ. McD. Dawson*, 1866, *Ottawa*.

St. Vincent de Paul, a Lecture delivered by the Revd. *Æ. McD. Dawson*, before the *St. Vincent de Paul Society of Ottawa, London*, 1865.

Lament for the Right Revd. *James Gillis*, *D. D.* Bishop of *Edinburgh*, and other Poems. By the same, *Ottawa*, 1864.

The Pope, considered in his Relations with the Church, temporal Sovereignities, &c. By Count *Josph de Maistre*; Translated by the Revd. *Æneas McD. Dawson*, *London*, 1850.

Girouard Désiré, Considerations sur les lois civiles du mariage. *Montreal*, 1868.

Sermons.—Speech on *D'Arcy McGee*, &c. &c. &c. By Revd. *Æ. McD. Dawson*, *Ottawa*, 1868.

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Tableau des Orateurs des Conseils Legislatifs et des Chambres d'Assemblée du Haut et du Bas Canada et du Canada Uni, depuis 1792 jusqu'à juillet 1867. Photographié et enregistré par *Livernois & Bienvenu*, Québec, 1869.

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

By Mr. *Wright*, (Ottawa County),—The Petition of the Rev. *C. Guillaume*, Curés and others, of the Parish of *St. André Avellin*; the Petition of *Patrick Moore*, Mayor and others, of *Egan and Kensington*; the Petition of *John McConnell*, Mayor and others, of *Bouchette*, County of *Ottawa*; and the Petition of *George Dunton*, Mayor and others, of the Township of *Eardley*, County of *Ottawa*.

By Mr. *Wells*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the County of *York*.

By Mr. *Robitaille*,—The Petition of *William Lymb* and others, Salmon fishers within the Estuary Fishing on the Grand *Cascapedia* river, County of *Bonaventure*; and the Petition of *Jean Gauvreau* and others, holders of salmon fishing licenses in the waters of *Baie des Chaleurs*, County of *Bonaventure*.

By Mr. *Stirton*,—The Petition of the Council of the Agricultural and Arts Association of the Province of *Ontario*.

By Mr. *Walsh*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of *Norfolk*.

Mr. *Cartwright*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Electoral District of *Argenteuil*, informed the House, That *William Hoste Webb*, Esquire, and *Charles C. Colby*, Esquire, Members of the Committee, were not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, this day; in consequence of which the meeting of the said Committee was adjourned till to-morrow at noon.

James Ross, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of the Centre Riding of the County of *Wellington*, having previously taken the oath, according to Law, and subscribed before the Commissioners the roll containing the same, took his seat in the House.

Mr. *Scatcherd*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Electoral District of *Joliette*, informed the House, that the Honorable *John Jones Ross*, a Member of the Committee, was not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, this day; in consequence of which the meeting of the said Committee was adjourned till to-morrow at eleven o'clock A.M.

The Honorable Mr. *Wood*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Electoral District of *Bagot*, informed the House, That after the Petition complaining of the undue Election and Return of *Pierre Samuel Gendron*, Esquire, had been before the Committee, and proceedings had been taken thereupon, the same was, on or about the eighth day of May last past, lost or mislaid, and though diligent searches were then and have since been made the said Petition cannot be found.

The Committee therefore, under the provisions of the 161st section of the Act respecting Controverted Parliamentary Elections, have substituted for the said original Petition a verified and sworn copy thereof, and report the facts for the information of the House.

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.

On motion of Mr. *Simpson*, seconded by Mr. *Bolton*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, to thank His Excellency for His Gracious speech at the opening of this present session, and further to assure His Excellency that we are grateful to His Excellency for the expression of his great satisfaction in having recourse to our advice, and that we rejoice to think that on this, the first occasion on which we have the honor of being addressed by him, we may congratulate ourselves on the aspect of public affairs at home and abroad, on the prevalence of peaceful counsels amongst nations, and on indications of agreement and tranquillity favorable alike to the development of foreign commerce and the prosecution of domestic industry.

2. That we shall always remember with pleasure that the great scheme of Confederation was successfully inaugurated under the auspices of His Excellency's Predecessor.

3. That we thank His Excellency for the assurance that it is a source of pride to him to find his name in honorable association with the rising fortunes of the Dominion of *Canada*, and that he will count it a happiness, as well as a duty, to co-operate, to the utmost of his ability, in furthering our efforts to strengthen the ties that bind the different Provinces together, and to ensure the attachment of the people to the soil, by enactment of wise and equal laws.

4. That we feel with His Excellency that our efforts in these directions seem now more than ever likely to be called into action, inasmuch as His Excellency is pleased to inform us that the terms upon which great accessions are offered to the Dominion will be submitted for our immediate consideration.

5. That we learn with the deepest interest, that in consequence of the Duke of *Buckingham* and *Chandos'* despatch of the 8th August of last year, stating that His Grace proposed to enter into negotiations with the Hudson's Bay Company, as to the terms on which they would be willing to surrender their rights and claims in the North West Territory, Lord *Monck* sent home to England two Members of the Privy Council as a deputation to watch the course of the proceedings and attend to the interests of *Canada*:—that the Conferences in *London*, and the correspondence on the subject have been brought to a definite issue by the proposal which, after a full review of the circumstances, Earl *Granville* made on the part of Her Majesty's Government for the consideration of the people of *Canada* and of the Hudson's Bay Company,—and that His Excellency has received the intelligence that the Hudson's Bay Company has, after some deliberation, decided upon accepting the terms laid down by the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

6. That we thank His Excellency for having directed that the report of the mission, and all the papers connected therewith shall be duly laid before Parliament, and that we shall not fail to give them our serious consideration, in view of the great importance of the subject no less than in the hope that this long vexed question may be closed without further delay.

7. That we share with His Excellency the gratification afforded him by communications from the Governor of *Newfoundland*, expressing the desire for admission into the Union which prevails amongst the inhabitants of that Colony, and especially by his despatch of the 20th March last, covering copies of Resolutions which have been passed by the Council and Assembly, and which set forth the conditions they consider it desirable to advance.

8. That we are happy to be informed that these documents will be furnished at once for the information of Parliament, and that His Excellency entertains the hope that before the close of the Session he may be in a position to submit the details of a provisional arrangement for our consideration.

9. That it will be a sensible pleasure to us, in common with His Excellency, as well as a subject of general congratulation, if at some early day the fine colony of *Newfoundland*, unrivalled as the nursery of hardy seamen, and inexhaustible in its wealth of Fisheries becomes part of the Dominion.

10. That we learn with great satisfaction that in accordance with the suggestion of Her Majesty's Government, an earnest attempt has been made to allay the discontent unhappily existing in *Nova Scotia*, and that His Excellency may be assured that the papers connected with the subject will be submitted for our favorable consideration.

11. That we are glad to know that in continuance of the course commenced last session, Bills will be presented to us for the assimilation of the Criminal Laws existing in the several

Provinces, and that we agree with His Excellency in believing that no greater boon can be conferred on a Country than a well defined code of Criminal Law of general application and easy ascertainment.

12. That any Bills which His Excellency may direct to be presented to us for the establishment of uniform and amended laws respecting Parliamentary Elections, Bankruptcy and Insolvency, and Patents of Invention and Discovery, will receive our most earnest attention.

13. That we shall respectfully consider the estimates for the expenditure of the coming Financial Year which His Excellency informs us are to be submitted to us, and feeling sure that they have been framed with every economy compatible with the efficiency of the Public Service. We thank His Excellency for having also directed that the financial accounts of the past year shall be laid before us.

14. That we are aware that the charters of several Banks are drawing to a close, and the important subjects of Banking and Currency must necessarily be brought under our notice.

15. That in considering these questions, which so deeply affect, not only the important interests of Commerce, but the daily transactions of life, His Excellency may rest assured that we shall endeavour to adopt such principles as, in their application, may ensure the greatest measure of safety to the Public, without curtailing the facilities requisite for the encouragement and extension of Trade.

16. That we feel with His Excellency that the various topics to which he has directed our attention are of great moment and press for decision within the limits of the Session, and that we shall endeavor to justify the confidence with which His Excellency is pleased to commit them to our deliberate judgment, earnestly hoping that a blessing may attend our counsels and enable us to discharge, with dignity and effect, the great trust to which the order of Providence has called us.

Resolved, That the said Resolution be referred to a Select Committee composed of the Honorable Sir *John A. Macdonald*, the Honorable Sir *George E. Cartier*, the Honorable Mr. *Tilley*, The Honorable Mr. *Laugevin*, Mr. *Simpson*, and Mr. *Bolton*, 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 Sir *John A. Macdonald* reported, from the Select Committee appointed to draw up an Address to His Excellency, That they had drawn up an Address accordingly, and the same was read, as followeth:—

To His Excellency, the Right Honorable Sir *John Young*, Baronet, one of the most Honorable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the most Honorable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of the most Distinguished Order of *St. Michael* and *St. George*, Governor General of *Canada*.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:—

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

We are grateful to Your Excellency for the expression of your great satisfaction in having recourse to our advice, and we rejoice with you to think that on this, the first occasion on which we have had the honor of being addressed by you, we may congratulate ourselves on the aspect of public affairs at home and abroad,—on the prevalence of peaceful counsels amongst nations,—and on indications of agreement and tranquillity favorable alike to the developement of foreign commerce and the prosecution of domestic industry.

We shall always remember with pleasure that the great scheme of Confederation was successfully inaugurated under the auspices of Your Excellency's Predecessor.

We thank Your Excellency for the assurance that it is a source of pride to you to find your name in honorable association with the rising fortunes of the Dominion of *Canada*, and that you will count it a happiness, as well as a duty, to co-operate, to the utmost of your ability, in furthering our efforts to strengthen the ties that bind the different Provinces to-

gether, and to ensure the attachment of the people to the soil, by the enactment of wise and equal laws.

We feel with Your Excellency that our efforts in these directions seem now more than ever likely to be called into action, inasmuch as Your Excellency is pleased to inform us that the terms upon which great accessions are offered to the Dominion, will be submitted for our immediate consideration.

We learn with the deepest interest, that in consequence of the Duke of *Buckingham* and *Chandos'* despatch of the 8th August of last year, stating that His Grace proposed to enter into negotiations with the *Hudson's Bay Company*, as to the terms on which they would be willing to surrender their rights and claims in the North-West Territory, Lord *Monck* sent home to *England* two Members of the Privy Council as a deputation to watch the course of the proceedings and attend to the interests of *Canada*:—That the Conferences in *London* and the correspondence on the subject have been brought to a definite issue by the proposal which, after a full review of the circumstances, Earl *Granville* made on the part of Her Majesty's Government for the consideration of the people of *Canada* and of the *Hudson's Bay Company*,—and that Your Excellency has received the intelligence that the *Hudson's Bay Company* has, after some deliberation, decided upon accepting the terms laid down by the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

We thank Your Excellency for having directed that the Report of the Mission, and all the Papers connected therewith, shall be duly laid before Parliament; and we shall not fail to give them our serious consideration in view of the great importance of the subject, no less than in the hope that this long vexed question may be closed without further delay.

We share with Your Excellency the gratification afforded you by communications from the Governor of *Newfoundland*, expressing the desire for admission into the Union which prevails amongst the inhabitants of that Colony, and especially by his Despatch of the 20th March last, covering copies of Resolutions which have been passed by the Council and Assembly, and which set forth the conditions they consider it desirable to advance.

We are happy to be informed that these documents will be furnished at once for the information of Parliament, and that Your Excellency entertains the hope that before the close of the Session you may be in a position to submit the details of a provisional arrangement for our consideration.

It will be a sensible pleasure to us, in common with Your Excellency, as well as a subject of general congratulation, if at some early day the fine Colony of *Newfoundland*, unrivalled as the nursery of hardy seamen, and inexhaustible in its wealth of Fisheries, becomes part of the Dominion.

We learn with great satisfaction, that in accordance with the suggestion of Her Majesty's Government, an earnest attempt has been made to allay the discontent unhappily existing in *Nova Scotia*, and Your Excellency may be assured that the papers connected with the subject will not fail to receive our favorable consideration.

We are glad to know that in continuance of the course commenced last session, Bills will be presented to us for the assimilation of the Criminal Laws existing in the several Provinces, and that we agree with Your Excellency in believing that no greater boon can be conferred on a Country than a well defined code of Criminal Law, of general application and easy ascertainment.

Any Bills which Your Excellency may direct to be presented to us for the establishment of uniform and amended laws respecting Parliamentary Elections, Bankruptcy and Insolvency, and Patents of Invention and Discovery, will receive our most earnest attention.

We shall respectfully consider the Estimates for the expenditure of the coming Financial year which Your Excellency informs us are to be submitted to us, feeling sure that they have been framed with every economy compatible with the efficiency of the Public Service. We thank Your Excellency for having also directed that the Financial Accounts of the past year shall be laid before us.

We are aware that the Charters of several Banks are drawing to a close, and that important subjects of Banking and Currency must necessarily be brought under our notice.

In considering these questions, which so deeply affect, not only the important interests of Commerce, but the daily transactions of life, Your Excellency may rest assured that we shall endeavour to adopt such principles as, in their application, may ensure the greatest

measure of safety to the Public, without curtailing the facilities requisite for the encouragement and extension of Trade.

We feel with Your Excellency that the various topics to which you have directed our attention are of great moment and press for decision within the limits of the Session, and we shall endeavour to justify the confidence with which Your Excellency is pleased to commit them to our deliberate judgment, earnestly hoping that a blessing may attend our counsels, and enable us to discharge, with dignity and effect, the great trust to which the order of Providence has called us.

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

Ordered, That the said Address be engrossed.

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

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

Ordered, That the Speech of His Excellency the Governor General to both Houses of Parliament be taken into consideration on Tuesday next.

And then the House adjourned till Monday next.

Monday, 19th April, 1869.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House,—Annual Report of the *Canada Life Assurance Company of Hamilton*, for the year ending 30th April, 1868,—Annual Report of the *Beaver Mutual Fire Insurance Association, Toronto*, for the year ending 30th November, 1868, with an appended List of Guarantee Stockholders,—and Annual Report of the *Toronto Mutual Fire Insurance Company*, for the year ending 31st December, 1868, with an appended List of the Guarantee Stockholders. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 33.)

Also, a Statement of the Affairs of the *Montreal City and District Savings Bank*, for the year ending 31st December, 1868. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 6.)

And also, General Statements and Returns of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials in the Counties of *Brome, Drummond and Napierville*, for the year 1867; and in the Districts of *Bedford and Montmagny*, for the year 1868. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 29.)

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

By Mr. *Morrison (Niagara)*,—The Petition of the *Canadian Bank of Commerce*.

By Mr. *Wright (Ottawa)*,—The Petition of *Joseph Cox* and others; and the Petition of *M. McBean* and others.

By Mr. *Young*,—The Petition of *John H. Miller, M. A.*, and others of the *Town of Galt*.

By Mr. *Wells*,—The Petition of *George McKinnell* and others, of *Stouffville*, County of *York*.

By Mr. *Redford*,—The Petition of *William Buckingham* and others, of the *Town of Stratford*.

By Mr. *Pickard*,—The Petition of the Reverend *Thomas Hartin* and others, of *Canterbury Station*, County of *York, New Brunswick*.

By Mr. *Rankin*,—The Petition of *J. D. Baird* and others.

By Mr. *Workman*,—The Petition of *V. Hudon* and others, Merchants, Traders and others, of the *City of Montreal*.

By Mr. *Merritt*,—The Petition of *Jacob Rott* and others, Merchants, Traders and others, of the *Township of Clinton*, County of *Lincoln*.

By Mr. *Oliver*,—The Petition of Messrs. *Parker and Hood*, and others, Merchants, Traders and others, of the *Town of Woodstock*, County of *Oxford*.

By Mr. *Fortin*,—The Petition of the Reverend *J. A. Blouin* and others, of the *Parish of Grande Rivière*, County of *Gaspé*.

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

Of the Municipal Council of the County of *York*; praying for certain amendments to the Militia Act.

Of the Council of the Agricultural and Arts Association of the Province of *Ontario*; praying for the passing of an Act for the regulation of the transport of live stock.

Of *Jean Gauvreau*, and others, holders of Salmon Fishing Licenses in the waters of *Baie des Chaleurs*, County of *Bonaventure*; and of *William Lynd*, and others, Salmon Fishers, within the Estuary Fishing on the *Grand Casapedia* river, County of *Bonaventure*; severally praying for certain amendments to the Fisheries Act.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of *Norfolk*; praying that the export duties levied upon saw logs, shingle bolts and stave bolts, under schedule F of the tariff of 1868, may be repealed.

Mr. Scatcherd, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Electoral District of *Joliette*, informed the House, That the Honorable *John Jones Ross*, a Member of the Committee, was not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, on Saturday last, and this day.

Ordered, That the Honorable *John Jones Ross* do attend in his place in this House, To-morrow.

Mr. Cartwright, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Electoral District of *Argenteuil*, informed the House, That *William Hoste Webb*, Esquire, and *Charles C. Colby*, Esquire, Members of the Committee, were not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, on Saturday last, and this day.

Ordered, That *William Hoste Webb*, Esquire, and *Charles C. Colby*, Esquire, do attend in their places in this House, To-morrow.

The Honorable Sir *John A. Macdonald*, a Member of the Honorable the Privy Council, delivered to Mr. Speaker three Messages from His Excellency the Governor General, signed by His Excellency.

And the said Messages were read by Mr. Speaker, all the Members of the House being uncovered, and are as follow :—

JOHN YOUNG.

His Excellency the Governor General communicates to the House of Commons the appointment of the Honorable Sir *John Alexander Macdonald*, K. C. B., Minister of Justice, and Attorney General; the Honorable *Hector Louis Langevin*, C. B., Secretary of State for *Canada*; the Honorable *William McDougall*, C. B., Minister of Public Works, —and the Honorable *Samuel Leonard Tilley*, C. B., Minister of Customs, to act with the Speaker of the House of Commons, as Commissioners for the purposes and under the provisions of the 31st Victoria, Chapter 27, intituled “ An Act respecting the Internal Economy “ of the House of Commons, and for other purposes.”

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Ottawa, 19th April, 1869.

JOHN YOUNG.

The Governor General communicates to the House of Commons the accompanying copy of a Despatch received by Lord *Monck* from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in answer to the Address voted to Her Majesty, on the 23th April, 1868.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Ottawa, 19th April, 1869.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governor General.

(Copy.—*Canada*.—No. 98.)

DOWNING STREET, 1st June, 1868.

MY LORD,—I laid before the Queen a copy of Your Lordship's despatch, No. 71, of

the 30th of April, in which you submitted an expression of your sympathy with Her Majesty on the occasion of the attempted assassination of His Royal Highness the Duke of *Edinburgh*, and forwarded an Address unanimously adopted by both Houses of the Canadian Parliament, signifying their horror and indignation at the crime.

Her Majesty was pleased to receive very graciously the expression of Your Lordship's sympathy tendered by you.

The Queen commands me to state that She received with deep satisfaction the Address of the Canadian Parliament, and that in this and all other trials she derives consolation and support from the affectionate attachment of Her People in all parts of Her Dominions.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) BUCKINGHAM & CHANDOS.

Governor,

The Right Honorable Viscount *Monck*.

JOHN YOUNG.

His Excellency the Governor General transmits, for the information of the House of Commons, a Copy of the *Canada Gazette* by Authority, dated December 19th, 1868, by which it will be seen that His Excellency was pleased to appoint *Aquila Walsh*, Esq., M. P., the Honorable *Edward Barron Chandler*, *Charles John Brydges*, Esq., and *William Foster Coffin*, Esq., as Commissioners of the Intercolonial Railway under Statute 31st Victoria, Chapter 13.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Ottawa, 16th April, 1869.

Ordered, That Mr. *Magill* have leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the "Act respecting Insolvency," and the Act to amend the "Insolvent 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, Tomorrow.

Ordered, That Mr. *Morris* have leave to bring in a Bill to provide for carrying out of capital punishment within Prisons.

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 the Honorable Sir *George E. Cartier*, the Honorable *J. S. Macdonald*, the Honorable Mr. *McDougall*, the Honorable Mr. *Gray*, the Honorable Mr. *Dorion*, the Honorable Mr. *Smith*, the Honorable Mr. *Bluncket*, the Honorable Mr. *Tupper*, Mr. *Morris*, Mr. *Chamberlin* and Mr. *Mills*, be appointed to assist Mr. Speaker in the direction of the Library of Parliament, so far as the interests of this House are concerned, and to act as Members of a Joint Committee of both Houses on the Library.

Resolved. That a Message be sent to the Senate communicating to their Honors the foregoing Resolution.

Ordered, That the Honorable Sir *John A. Macdonald* do carry the said Message to the Senate.

Resolved, That a Special Committee be appointed to prepare and report Lists of Members to compose the Select Standing Committees ordered by this House, on Thursday the 15th instant.

Ordered, That the Honorable Sir *John A. Macdonald*, the Honorable Sir. *George E. Cartier*, the Honorable Mr. *Tilley*, the Honorable Mr. *McDougall*, the Honorable Mr. *Lan-gevin*, the Honorable *J. S. Macdonald*, the Honorable Mr. *Dorion*, the Honorable Mr. *Holton*, the Honorable Mr. *Chauveau*, the Honorable Mr. *Smith*, the Honorable Mr. *Ac-Keachney*, Mr. *Mackenzie*. Mr. *Walsh*, Mr. *Cartwright*, Mr. *Dufresne*, and Mr. *Bolton*, do compose the said Committee.

The Honorable Mr. *Rose*, a Member of the Honorable the 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 :—

JOHN YOUNG.

The Governor General transmits, for the information of the House of Commons, certain correspondence and documents relative to the agreement made by the Government with the Great Western Railway Company of *Canada*, for the settlement of the debt due by that Company ; which he recommends to the favorable consideration of the House.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Ottawa, 16th, April 1869.

(*Sessional Papers*, No. 7.)

On motion of Mr. *Jones (Leeds & Grenville)*, seconded by Mr. *Scatcherd*,
Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a detailed statement of all costs and charges connected with the survey and management of the Intercolonial Railway, since the 1st of April, 1868.

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

On motion of Mr. *Mackenzie*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Holton*,
Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence relative to the surveys of the several proposed routes for the Intercolonial Railway, with copies of all documents relative to the same ; also copies of Orders in Council relative to the same since the last Return.

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

And then the House adjourned till To-morrow.

Tuesday, 20th April, 1869.

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

By Mr. *Crawford (Brockville)*,—The Petition of *Clarissa Georgina Perry*, of the Town of *Brockville*, County of *Leeds*, Province of *Ontario*, widow of *Edmund Perry*, deceased.

By Mr. *Rankin*,—The Petition of *John Rankin*, Reeve and others, of the Township of *Ross* ; and the Petition of *Michael Mulligan*, Reeve, and others, of the Township of *Bromley*, County of *Renfrew*.

By Mr. *McConkey*,—The Petition of *William Swain* and others, of *Collingwood*.

By Mr. *Stephenson*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the County of *Kent*.

By Mr. *Grant*,—The Petition of *John Dow*, Reeve and others, of the Township of *Osgoode* ; the Petition of *Martin Casselman* and others, of the Township of *Cambridge* ; and the Petition of *John Tytler* and others, of the Township of *Clarence*, all of the County of *Russell*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Galt*,—The Petition of the Honorable *John Young*, of the City of *Montreal*.

Mr. *Wright (Ottawa)* moved, seconded by Mr. *Currier*,

That the Petition of the Reverend *C. Guillaume*, Curé and others, of the Parish of *St. André Avelin*, County of *Ottawa*, presented to this House, on Friday the 16th April, instant, be now received ;

And Objection being taken by Mr. *Mackenzie*, Member for the Electoral District of *Lambton*, That the Petition prays for the removal of "obstructions," which can only be done by a grant of public money, and is therefore contrary to Parliamentary practice, which prohibits the reception of Petitions praying for grants of money directly or indirectly ;

Mr. Speaker decided as follows:—

The reception of this Petition is objected to, because of the rule adopted last Session, when, for the first time, the English practice was introduced into this Chamber. These are the words in which the decision of the Chair was then announced:—

“ Though there is no Rule of this House expressly applicable to the Question, yet by Rule 116 it is ordered, that” in unprovided cases, the Rules, Usages and Forms of the English House of Commons are to be followed.

“ The practice in *England* has been clearly against the reception of such Petitions, and I find by a Standing Order of the House of Commons of the 20th March, 1866, it is declared: “ That this House will receive no Petition for any sum relating to the Public Service or proceed upon any Motion for a grant or charge upon the Public Revenue, whether payable out of the Consolidated Fund, or out of moneys to be provided by Parliament; unless recommended from the Crown.”

That decision having been given, The House agreed unanimously to adopt it as the Rule to be followed in future. The present Petition does not in my opinion come within that Rule. It is very general in its terms. It sets out a variety of facts with reference to the construction of a work which would no doubt involve an expenditure of money, but it concludes with these words:

“ Therefore your Petitioners humbly request that Your Honorable House will take such measures as will cause the obstructions to this navigation to be removed, and an uninterrupted line, to the full capacity of the leading channel and the supply of water from the summit level, opened throughout.”

Now, as I take it, this is not a Petition asking for any grant, which would be a charge on the Public Exchequer, and I do not think it would be my duty, sitting in this Chair, to interfere with the right of the people to petition this House, unless there is a clear Rule of this House, which would prevent the Petition, beyond a doubt, from being received. I cannot so apply the Rule, for, by express language, it does not cover this case. This is not a Petition asking for money. It is a Petition asking simply for legislation, and were I to say that the Petition came within that Rule, I should be opposing my authority against the rights of the public at large to approach this House.

If it is the pleasure of the House to exclude Petitions of this class in future, the proper way would be to adopt a substantive Rule which would clearly exclude such Petitions.

I consider therefore that the Petition must be received.

The said Petition was then received and read; praying that the House will take such measures as to cause the obstructions to the Navigation of the *Ottawa* River to be removed, and an uninterrupted line to the full capacity of the leading channel and the supply of water from the summit level to be opened throughout.

The following Petitions were also received and read:—

Of *Patrick Moore*, Mayor and others, of *Egan* and *Kensington*; of *John McConnell*, Mayor and others, of *Bouchette*; and of *George Dunton*, Mayor, and others, of the Township of *Eardley*, all of the County of *Ottawa*; severally praying that the House will take such measures as to cause the obstructions to the navigation of the *Ottawa* River to be removed, and an uninterrupted line to the full capacity of the leading channels and the supply of water from the summit level, to be opened throughout.

The Honorable Mr. *Irvine*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Electoral District of *Hochelaya*, informed the House, That, at the instance of the Petitioner, the Committee had granted a Commission for the taking of evidence as to the qualification of the sitting Member and matters relating thereto; and by the consent of the Petitioner and the sitting Member, they had appointed *Louis Bélanger*, Esquire, Advocate, the Commissioner to examine witnesses touching the allegation above mentioned.

The Committee, therefore, ask leave to adjourn until such time as the Honorable Mr. Speaker by his Warrant, shall direct said Committee to re-assemble, and take the proceedings of the said Commissioner into consideration.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Irvine*, seconded by Mr. *Cayley*,
Ordered, That the said Committee have leave to adjourn until such time as Mr.

Speaker, by his Warrant, shall direct said Committee to re-assemble and take the proceedings of the Commissioner appointed by said Committee into consideration.

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

1. PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS.—Honorable Mr. *Blanchet*, Honorable Sir *George E. Cartier*, Honorable Mr. *Dorion*, Honorable Mr. *Gray*, Honorable Sir *J. A. Macdonald*, Mr. *Bertrand*, Mr. *Burton*, Mr. *Callwell*, Mr. *Cameron* (*Huron*), Mr. *Chamberlin*, Mr. *Grant*, Mr. *Grover*, Mr. *Lawson*, Mr. *McDonald* (*Antigonish*), Mr. *Mills*, Mr. *Munroe*, Mr. *Redford*, Mr. *Snider*, Mr. *Stephenson* Mr. *Thompson* (*Ontario*), and Mr. *Wells*.—21.

2. EXPIRING LAWS.—Honorable Mr. *Gray*, Honorable Mr. *Kierskowski*, Honorable Mr. *Macdonald* (*Cornwall*), Honorable Mr. *Smith*, Mr. *Blake*, Mr. *Cayley*, Mr. *Cheval*, Mr. *Cimon*, Mr. *Coffin*, Mr. *Drew*, Mr. *Ferris*, Mr. *Godin*, Mr. *Lapum*, Mr. *McCallum*, Mr. *McLachlin*, Mr. *Pâquet*, Mr. *Pouliot*, Mr. *Power*, Mr. *Rankin*, Mr. *Simpson*, Mr. *Willson*, and Mr. *Young*.—22.

3. RAILWAYS, CANALS, AND TELEGRAPH LINES.—Honorable Mr. *Abbott*, Honorable Mr. *Anglin*, Honorable Mr. *Blanchet*, Honorable Mr. *Campbell*, Honorable Mr. *Carling*, Honorable Sir *George E. Cartier*, Honorable Mr. *Chauveau*, Honorable Mr. *Connell*, Honorable Mr. *Dorion*, Honorable Mr. *Dunkin*, Honorable Mr. *Galt*, Honorable Mr. *Holton*, Honorable Mr. *Irvine*, Honorable Mr. *Langevin*, Honorable Sir *J. A. Macdonald*, Honorable Mr. *Macdonald* (*Cornwall*), Honorable Mr. *McDougall*, Honorable Mr. *McGreevey*, Honorable Mr. *Rose*, Honorable Mr. *Tilley*, Honorable Mr. *Tupper*, Honorable Mr. *Wood*, Mr. *Costigan*, Mr. *Currier*, Mr. *Ferguson*, Mr. *Gendron*, Mr. *Jackson*, Mr. *Joly*, Mr. *Jones*, (*Leeds and Grenville*), Mr. *Macdonald* (*Glengarry*), Mr. *McDonald* (*Middlesex*), Mr. *Mackenzie*, Mr. *Masson*, (*Soulanges*), Mr. *Morrison*, (*Niagara*), Mr. *O'Connor*, Mr. *Pickard*, Mr. *Robitaille*, Mr. *Shanly*, Mr. *Street*, Mr. *Sylvain*, Mr. *Walsh*, Mr. *White*, and Mr. *Whitehead*.—13.

4. MISCELLANEOUS PRIVATE BILLS.—Honorable Mr. *Carling*, Honorable Mr. *Dorion*, Honorable Mr. *McKeagney*, Honorable Mr. *McGreevey*, Honorable Mr. *Smith*, Mr. *Ault*, Mr. *Bohwell*, Mr. *Bourassa*, Mr. *Bowell*, Mr. *Caron*, Mr. *Daoust*, Mr. *Fortin*, Mr. *Geoffrion*, Mr. *Harrison*, Mr. *Heath*, Mr. *Langlois*, Mr. *McMonies*, Mr. *Merritt*, Mr. *Morris*, Mr. *Olliver*, Mr. *Pinsonneault*, Mr. *Ross* (*Dundas*), Mr. *Savary*, Mr. *Scatcherd*, Mr. *Stirton*, Mr. *Wallace*, and Mr. *Webb*.—27.

5. STANDING ORDERS.—Honorable Mr. *Huntington*, Honorable Mr. *Ross* (*Champlain*), Mr. *Bowman*, Mr. *Bown*, Mr. *Burpee*, Mr. *Cameron* (*Inverness*), Mr. *Chipman*, Mr. *Gaucher*, Mr. *Gaudet*, Mr. *Harrison*, Mr. *Huot*, Mr. *Kempt*, Mr. *Little*, Mr. *MacFarlane*, Mr. *McCarthy*, Mr. *McMillan* (*Vaudreuil*), Mr. *Morison* (*Victoria*), Mr. *Perry*, Mr. *Fozer*, Mr. *Ray*, Mr. *Ross* (*Victoria*), Mr. *Rymal*, and Mr. *Sproat*.—23.

6. PRINTING.—Mr. *Beaty*, Mr. *Bellerose*, Mr. *Bowell*, Mr. *Brousseau*, Mr. *Chamberlin*, Mr. *Ferguson*, Mr. *McDonald*, (*Lunenburg*), Mr. *Mackenzie*, Mr. *Sénécal*, Mr. *Simard*, Mr. *Stephenson*, and Mr. *Young*.—12.

7. PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.—Honorable Mr. *Beaubien*, Honorable Mr. *Galt*, Honorable Mr. *Holton*, Honorable Mr. *Rose*, Honorable Mr. *Tilley*, Mr. *Carmichael*, Mr. *Crawford* (*Leeds*), Mr. *Dufresne*, Mr. *Gibbs*, Mr. *Keeler*, Mr. *Magill*, Mr. *Masson* (*Terrebonne*), Mr. *McConkey*, Mr. *Morrison* (*Niagara*), Mr. *Pope*, Mr. *Robitaille*, Mr. *Ross* (*Prince Edward*), Mr. *Ryan* (*Kings*), Mr. *Walsh*, and Mr. *Young*.—20.

8. BANKING AND COMMERCE.—Honorable Mr. *Abbott*, Honorable Mr. *Cameron* (*Peel*), Honorable Mr. *Campbell*, Honorable Sir *George E. Cartier*, Honorable Mr. *Galt*, Honorable Mr. *Holton*, Honorable Mr. *McDougall*, Honorable Mr. *Read*, Honorable Mr. *Rose*, Honorable Mr. *Tilley*, Mr. *Blake*, Mr. *Bolton*, Mr. *Cartwright*, Mr. *Casault*, Mr. *Gibbs*, Mr. *Metcalf*, Mr. *Mackenzie*, Mr. *McLelan*, Mr. *Morris*, Mr. *Simard*, Mr. *Street*, Mr. *Thompson* (*Haldimand*), and Mr. *Workman*.—23.

9. IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.—Honorable Mr. *Archambeault*, Honorable Mr. *Carling*, Honorable Mr. *Chauveau*, Honorable Mr. *Connell*, Honorable Mr. *Macdonald* (*Cornwall*), Honorable Mr. *Tupper*, Mr. *Béchar*, Mr. *Benoit*, Mr. *Bolton*, Mr. *Brown*, Mr. *Burton*, Mr. *Cartwright*, Mr. *Colby*, Mr. *Coupal*, Mr. *Crawford* (*Brockville*), Mr.

Dobbie, Mr. Forbes, Mr. Fortier, Mr. Hagar, Mr. Holmes, Mr. Hurdon, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Lacerte, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. McDougall (Three Rivers), Mr. Pelletier, Mr. Renaud, Mr. Ross (Wellington), Mr. Ryan (Montreal), Mr. Snider, Mr. Tremblay, Mr. Wright (Ottawa), and Mr. Wright (York).—33.

Mr. *Webb*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Electoral District of *Argenteuil*, informed the House, That *Charles C. Colby, Esq.*, a Member of the Committee, was not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee this day; in consequence of which the meeting of the said Committee was adjourned till to-morrow at noon.

Mr. *Scatcherd*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Electoral District of *Joliette*, informed the House, That the Honorable *John Jones Ross*, a Member of the Committee, was not present within one hour of the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee this day; in consequence of which the meeting of the said Committee was adjourned until to-morrow at eleven o'clock, A. M.

Ordered, That Mr. *Bowell* have leave to bring in a Bill, intituled "The Interest Act 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. *Langevin*, a Member of the Honorable the 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:—

JOHN YOUNG.

The Governor General transmits, for the information of the House of Commons, copy of correspondence respecting the Intercolonial Railway Loan, &c.—(*Sessional Papers, No. 5.*)
GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

Ottawa, 20th April, 1869.

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

And a Motion being made, That a supply be granted to Her Majesty,

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

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

The Order of this House of yesterday for the attendance of *William Hoste Webb, Esq.*, in his place in this House, this day, being read;

Mr. *Cartright* rose in his place, and informed the House, that he was desired by Mr. *Webb* to state, That in consequence of illness, he was unable to leave home or to attend to his duties as a Member of the Select Committee on the *Argenteuil* Election Petition, and his absence from the said Committee was caused solely by such illness; and Mr. *Webb* having verified the same by oath;

Resolved, That the said Statement be considered a sufficient excuse.

And then the House adjourned till To-morrow.

Wednesday, 21st April, 1869.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House,—Annual Statement of the *Northumberland and Durham Savings Bank*, on the 1st December, 1868. (*Sessional Papers, No. 6.*)

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

Mr. Speaker,—The Senate acquaint this House, that they have appointed the Honorable Messieurs *Ross, Allan, Mills, Blake, Leonard, Flint, Reesor, Letellier de St. Just, Bureau, Leslie, Lacoste, Chaffers, Chapais, Miller, Ritchie, Burinot, Odell, Hagen and Ferguson*, a Committee to assist His Honor the Speaker in the direction of the Library of Parliament, so far as the interests of their House are concerned, and to act on behalf of their House as Members of a Joint Committee of both Houses on the Library.

And then he withdrew.

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

By Mr. *Wright (Ottawa County)*, The petition of *Allan McNab, Reeve*, and others ; the Petition of *John Gal'agher, Reeve* and others ; and the Petition of *James Reynolds, Reeve* and others, of *Brudenell*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Wood*,—The Petition of *James Blanchfield Smith*.

By Mr. *Daoust*,—The Petition of the Reverend *L. J. Guyon, Curé*, and others, of *St. Eustache* ; and the Petition of the Reverend *E. Desmarais, Curé*, and others, of *St. Flacide*.

By Mr. *McMillan*,—The Petition of *J. B. A. Mongenais, Mayor*, and others, of *Vaudreuil*.

By Mr. *Thompson (Ontario)*,—The Petition of *Duncan Arbuthnot*, and others, of the Township of *Thorah, County of Ontario*.

By Mr. *Worleman*,—The Petition of the Council of the Board of Trade of the City of *Montreal*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Irvine*,—The Petition of *Phillip Pearson Harris*, of the City of *Quebec*.

By Mr. *Ross (Wellington)*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the County of *Wellington*.

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

Of the Canadian Bank of Commerce ; praying for the passing of an Act to increase their capital stock, and for amendments to their Acts of Incorporation.

Of *Joseph Cox*, and others ; of *M. McBean*, and others ; of *J. D. Baird*, and others ; severally praying that the House will take such measures as to cause the obstructions to the navigation of the Ottawa River to be removed, and an uninterrupted line to the full capacity of the leading channel and the supply of water from the summit level, to be opened through-out.

Of *John H. Miller, M. A.*, and others, of the Town of *Galt* ; of *George McKinnell* and others, of *Stouffville, County of York* ; of *William Buckingham*, and others, of the Town of *Stratford, Province of Ontario* ; and of the Reverend *Thomas Hartin*, and others, of *Canterbury Station, County of York, New Brunswick* ; severally praying that the clause in the Act which imposes a duty of 5 per cent upon the importation of Books, Magazines and Pamphlets may be repealed.

Of *V. Hudon*, and others, Merchants, Traders and others, of the City of *Montreal* ; praying for the repeal of the Insolvent Act of 1864, and Amendments thereto, and for the enactment of a short and simple Act conferring on a majority of the creditors of an Insolvent, ample control over his Estate, with power to bind a minority ; and also providing a speedy and severe punishment for commercial frauds.

Of *Jacob Rott* and others, Merchants, Traders and others, of the Township of *Clinton, County of Lincoln* ; and of Messrs. *Parker and Hood*, and others, Merchants, Traders and others, of the Town of *Woodstock, County of Oxford* ; severally praying for the repeal of the Insolvent Act of 1864, and amendments thereto, or suspend the operations of the said Act for a period of five years.

Of the Reverend *F. A. Blouin* and others, of the Parish of *Grande Rivière*, County of *Gaspé*; praying that payment of a certain sum borrowed by them, from the Municipal Loan Fund, may not be exacted.

Mr. *Scratcherd*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Electoral District of *Joliette*, informed the House that the Honorable *John Jones Ross*, a Member of the Committee, was not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, this day; in consequence of which the meeting of the said Committee was adjourned till to-morrow, at eleven o'clock, A.M.

Mr. *Webb*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Electoral District of *Argenteuil*, informed the House that *Charles C. Colby*, Esquire, a Member of the Committee, was not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, this day; in consequence of which the meeting of the said Committee was adjourned till to-morrow at noon.

Ordered, That Mr. *McConkey* have leave to bring in a Bill to declare the First day of July, or Dominion day, a legal holiday.

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 authorize the Extradition of persons from the Dominion of Canada charged with having committed crimes in the United States.

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. *Ross (Dundas)* have leave to bring in a Bill to limit the rate of Interest.

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 render Members of the Legislative Councils and Legislative Assemblies of the Provinces now included, or which may hereafter be included, within the Dominion of Canada, ineligible for sitting or voting in the House of Commons 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 Sir *John A. Macdonald*, a Member of the Honorable the Privy Council, delivered to Mr. Speaker, a Message for 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:—

JOHN YOUNG,

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,—

"I receive with much satisfaction, your loyal Address, and I thank you for the promise of your assistance which it contains."

The Honorable Mr. *Langevin*, a Member of the Honorable the Privy Council, laid before the House,—a detailed Statement of all Bonds or Securities registered at the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada, prepared in compliance with the Act 31 Victoria Chapter 37, Section 15. (*Sessional Papers, No. 13.*)

And also, Statement of the transactions in the Post Office Savings Banks of Ontario and Quebec for the first year from the 1st April, 1868, (when the system came into operation) to the 31st March, 1869. (*Sessional Papers, No. 23.*)

On motion of the Hon. Sir *John A. Macdonald*, seconded by the Honorable Sir *George E. Cartier*,

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 Honorable Sir *John A. Macdonald* have leave to bring in a Bill respecting Insolvency.

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

Resolved, That a Message be sent to the Senate requesting that their Honors will unite with this House in the formation of a Joint Committee of both Houses on the subject of the Printing of Parliament, and informing their Honors, that the Members of the Standing Committee on Printing, viz: Messrs. *Beuty, Bellerose, Bowell, Brousseau, Chamberlin, Ferguson, McDonald (Lunenburg), Mackenzie, Senécal, Simard, Stephenson* and *Young*, will act as Members of the said Joint Committee on Printing.

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

Ordered, That the Honorable Sir *John A. Macdonald* have leave to bring in a Bill respecting Offences relating to the Coin.

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 the Honorable Sir *John A. Macdonald* have leave to bring in a Bill respecting Offences against the Person.

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

Ordered, That the Honorable Sir *John A. Macdonald* have leave to bring in a Bill respecting Malicious Injuries to Property.

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 the Honorable Sir *John A. Macdonald* have leave to bring in a Bill respecting Perjury.

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

Ordered, That the Honorable Sir *John A. Macdonald* have leave to bring in a Bill respecting Indictable Offences by Forgery.

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 the Honorable Sir *John A. Macdonald* have leave to bring in a Bill respecting Larceny and other similar offences.

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

The Honorable Sir *John A. Macdonald*, a Member of the Honorable the 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:—

JOHN YOUNG.

His Excellency the Governor General transmits, for the information of the House of Commons, a copy of a Despatch from the Governor of *Newfoundland*, dated the 20th March, 1869, forwarding copies of Resolutions passed by the Council and Assembly of the Colony of

Newfoundland, stating the terms upon which they would consider it expedient to join the Dominion of *Canada*. He also transmits the Resolutions referred to in the Despatch.— (*Sessional Papers, No. 51.*)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Ottawa, 21st April, 1869.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Rose* have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the Department of Finance.

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 Mr. *Bellerose*, seconded by Mr. *Masson*, (*Terrebonne*),

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 officers or employés of the Government in the different Departments of the Civil Service in the City of Ottawa and in the several Provinces of the Dominion of Canada, giving the names of such officers or employés, the amount of annual salary payable to them, or which is paid to them respectively, either as salary in cash or by fees in office, or by both, shewing also allowances for lodging, fuel, light, or for the use of any article, animal, &c., belonging to the Government.

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

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

Resolved, That this House will, on Friday next, resolve itself into a Committee to consider certain proposed resolutions declaring it expedient to confirm the agreement made by the Government and the Great Western Railway Company for the settlement of the debt due by the Company to Her Majesty.

Resolved, That a Select Committee composed of the Honorable Mr. *Rose*, the Honorable Sir *John A. Macdonald*, the Honorable *J. S. Macdonald*, the Honorable Mr. *Wood*, Mr. *Maekenzis*, Mr. *Gibbs*, Mr. *Blake*, Mr. *Street*, the Honorable Sir *George E. Cartier*, the Honorable Mr. *Galt*, the Honorable Mr. *Holton*, the Honorable Mr. *Chauveau*, the Honorable Mr. *Dunkin*, the Honorable Mr. *Tilley*, the Honorable Mr. *Smith*, Mr. *McLelan*, Mr. *McDonald* (*Lunenburg*), and the Honorable Mr. *Campbell*, be appointed to consider the subject of the Banking and Currency of the Dominion; to report thereon from time to time; with power to send for persons, papers, and records; and that the 79th, Rule of this House be suspended as regards the said Committee.

On motion of Mr. *Lawson*, seconded by Mr. *Magill*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a return shewing the extent of land reserved on the shores of Long Point in the County of *Norfolk* for fishing purposes, at what point such reservation commences; also whether such reservation has been leased, if so, to whom and for what purposes; the amount paid, the date of such leases and the length of time they have to run, and whether such leases give the lessees control over such reservation except for fishing purposes.

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

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Irvine*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Chauveau*,

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 with the Imperial Government with respect to the exercise within the Dominion of the Royal Prerogative of Mercy.

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

On motion of Mr. Young, seconded by Mr. Mills,
Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, any report or recommendation made by *Etienne Parent*, Esquire, *William Henry Griffin*, Esquire, *Robert Shore Milnes Bouchette*, Esquire, *John Langton*, Esquire, and *William Smith*, Esquire, Deputy Heads of Departments, and *Thomas Reynolds*, Esquire, of Montreal, and *Charles S. Ross*, Esquire, of Kingston, who were appointed a Commission, on the 22nd June, last, to enquire into the present state and the probable requirements of the Civil Service; with a statement shewing the expense incurred on account of the said Commission for salaries or otherwise during the deliberations.

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

And then the House adjourned till To-morrow.

Thursday, 22nd April, 1869.

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

By Mr. *Harrison*,—The Petition of the Reverend *S. Rose* and others, of the City of *Toronto*; the Petition of the *Huron and Ontario Ship Canal Company*; and the Petition of *John Gordon* and others, of the Province of *Ontario*.

By Mr. *Rankin*,—The Petition of *William Browne*, Reeve, and others, of the Township of *Stafford*; and the Petition of *John Howie* and others, of the Township of *Ross*, both of the County of *Renfrew*.

By Mr. *Masson (Terrebonne)*,—The Petition of *Pierre Desjardins*, Mayor, and others, of *Ste. Thérèse de Blainville*, County of *Terrebonne*.

By Mr. *Stephenson*,—The Petition of *R. H. White* and others; the Petition of *Thomas S. Bell* and others, of *Harwick*; and the Petition of *William Somerville* and others.

By the Honorable Mr. *Abbott*,—The Petition of *William Workman* and others, of the City of *Montreal*.

By Mr. *Brown*,—The Petition of *H. A. Day*, M. D., and others, of *Trenton*.

By Mr. *Cartwright*,—The Petition of *John Horace Stephenson*, of the City of *Toronto*, in the County of *York*, Merchant.

By Mr. *MacFarlane*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the County of *Perth*.

By Mr. *Merritt*,—The Petition of *James A. Miller* and others, of the Town of *St. Catharines*; and the Petition of *D. W. Beadle* and others, of the Township of *Grantham*, County of *Lincoln*.

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

Of *John Rankin*, Reeve, and others, of the Township of *Ross*, County of *Renfrew*; of *Michael Mulligan*, Reeve, and others, of the Township of *Bromley*, County of *Renfrew*; of *John Dow*, Reeve, and others, of the Township of *Osgoode*, County of *Russell*; of *Martin Casselman*, and others, of the Township of *Cambridge*, County of *Russell*; and of *John Tytler*, and others, of the Township of *Clarence*, County of *Russell*; severally praying that the House will take such measures as to cause the obstructions to the navigation of the *Ottawa River* to be removed, and an uninterrupted line to the full capacity of the leading channel and the supply of water, from the summit level, to be opened throughout.

Of *William Swain*, and others, of *Collingwood*; praying that the clause in the Act which imposes a duty of five per cent upon the importation of Books, Magazines and Pamphlets may be repealed.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of *Kent*; praying for the removal of the Bar at the mouth of the River *Thames*; the improvement of the navigation of the River *Sydenham*; the construction of a Harbor of Refuge at *Rond Eau*; and for the improvement of the entrance to the *Two Creeks Harbor*.

Of the Honorable *John Young*, of the City of *Montreal*; praying for the passing of an

Act to revive and amend the Act 22 Vic. cap. 101, incorporating the Canadian and British Telegraph Company.

The Honorable Mr. Wood, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition, complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Electoral District of *Bagot*, presented to the House the Final Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :—

Your Committee beg leave to report to Your Honorable House, the following Resolutions as their final and unanimous decision :—

Resolved, That *Pierre Samuel Gendron*, Esq., is duly elected Member to represent the Electoral District of *Bagot*.

Resolved, That the Petition of *Raphael Ernest Fontaine*, Esq., Advocate, of the Parish of *St. Hyacinthe le Confesseur*.—*Joseph Theberge*, farmer,—*Olivier Morin*, Senr., Miller, —*Olivier Morin*, Junr., also Miller, of the Parish of *St. Pie*, in the County of *Bagot*, is not frivolous, or vexatious.

Resolved, That the defence of the said *Pierre Samuel Gendron* against the said Petition is not frivolous, or vexatious.

Pursuant to the 90th Section of the Act respecting Controverted Parliamentary Elections, Your Committee report with its final decision, the following Resolutions upon which divisions were taken :

21st April.

It was Moved, That although the Petition purports to be a Petition from the Electors of the County of *Bagot*, and the Election to have been for a Member to represent the said County in The House of Commons, yet as the Electoral District of *Bagot* and the County of *Bagot* are one and the same, the objection that the words "the last Election for the County of *Bagot* of a Member to represent the said County in the House of Commons," instead of "the last Election of the Electoral District of *Bagot* of a Member to represent the said District in the House of Commons," be, and the same is hereby overruled; and the question being put, the Committee divided, as follows, on the above motion :—

YEAS.

Mr. *Masson* (*Terrebonne*),
Mr. *Merritt*,
Mr. *Mills*.—3.

NAYS.

Hon. Mr. *Wood*,
Mr. *Masson* (*Soulanges*).—2.

So it passed in the Affirmative.

22nd April, 1869.

It was Moved, That inasmuch as the Petitioners do not intend to go into a scrutiny, and no lists of objections have been filed by the Petitioners, nor any particulars furnished as to any of the charges or allegations of corruption or undue influence, and as there is no allegation of knowledge or scierter on the part of the sitting Member as to the alleged spiritual influence said to have been exercised at the said Election, which said spiritual influence, if properly alleged and true would, of itself, in the judgment of this Committee, be sufficient to render the said Election absolutely null and void, it being admitted that the sitting Member was not Postmaster. This Committee, under the peculiar circumstances of this case, without intending to lay down any general rule for the determination of future like cases, are of opinion that taking into consideration the frame of the said Petition in all its parts and the prayer thereof, that they would not be justified in declaring the said Election wholly void, and therefore that the said Petition should be dismissed, but at the same time, they are of opinion that the said Petition is neither frivolous nor vexatious; and the question being put, the Committee divided, as follows, on the said motion :—

YEAS.

Hon. Mr. *Wood*,
Mr. *Masson* (*Soulanges*),
Mr. *Masson* (*Terrebonne*),
Mr. *Merritt*.—4.

NAY.

Mr. *Mills*.—1.

So it passed in the Affirmative.

Mr. *Webb*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return of the Electoral District, of *Argenteuil*, informed the House, That *Charles C. Colby*, Esquire, a Member of the Committee, was not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, this day; in consequence of which the meeting of the said Committee, was adjourned until to-morrow at noon.

Mr. *Scatcherd*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election, and Return for the Electoral District of *Joliette*, informed the House, That the Honorable *John Jones Ross*, a Member of the Committee, was not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, this day; in consequence of which the meeting of the said Committee was adjourned till to-morrow at eleven o'clock, A. M.

The Honorable Mr. *Langevin*, a Member of the Honorable the Privy Council, laid before the House,—Report of the Secretary of State of *Canada*, for the year ending 30th June, 1868, in compliance with the 41st Section of the Act 31st Vic. Cap. 42. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 14.),

Ordered, That Mr. *Godin* have leave to bring in a Bill to alter the limits of the Counties of *Joliette* and *Berthier* for Electoral purposes.

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

Ordered, That Mr. *Stephenson* have leave to bring in a Bill for the improvement of the navigation of the River *Sydenham*.

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 facilitate the removal of obstructions to the navigation of the River *Sydenham*.

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

Ordered, That Mr. *Godin* have leave to bring in a Bill to limit the rate of interest in the Dominion of *Canada*.

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

A Message from the Senate, by *John Fennings Taglor*, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery.

MR. SPEAKER.

The Standing Committee of the Senate appointed for the present Session, viz:—The Honorable *Messieurs Simpson, Burnham, Reesor, Olivier, Sanborn, Dumouchel, Skead, Anderson, Lock, Steeves, Odell and Bureau*, are instructed to act on behalf of the Senate with the Committee of the House of Commons as a Joint Committee of both Houses on the subject of Printing as desired in the Message of this day.

And then he withdrew.

Mr. *Lawson* moved, seconded by Mr. *Thompson*, and the Question being proposed, That a Select Committee composed of Mr. *Lawson*, Mr. *Cartwright*, Mr. *Morris*, Mr. *McCallum*, Mr. *Ross*, (*Prince Edward*.) Mr. *Thompson*, (*Haldimand*.) and Mr. *Bowell*, be appointed to inquire into the working of the Act, Cap. 44. of 31st Vic.: so far as it relates to imposing an export duty on shingle and stave bolts, oak, spruce and pine logs; to report thereon; with power to send for persons, papers and records;

The Honorable Mr. *Holton* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Rymal*, that the name of the Honorable Mr. *Tilley* be added to the said Committee; and the Question being put on the amendment:—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then, the main Question, so amended, being put:—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

On motion of Mr. *Stirton*, seconded by Mr. *Rymal*,

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 Governments of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec and the Dominion Government, relative to the settlement of accounts with and between the same, and concerning the Arbitrators appointed by the Dominion and Provincial Governments respectively; also a statement of moneys paid on account of said Arbitration, and to whom; with all documents connected therewith.

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

On motion of Mr. *Bourassa*, seconded by Mr. *Fortier*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, Copies of all correspondence which has passed since the first of May last, between the Imperial Government, the Cabinet at *Washington* and the Government of the Dominion of *Canada*, on the subject of the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States, and of all negotiations entered upon in consequence of the abrogation of that Treaty.

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

On motion of Mr. *Oliver*, seconded by Mr. *Young*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a statement shewing the amounts paid, or to be paid, by the Dominion Government for the arrest and prosecution of parties suspected of the murder of the Honorable *T. D. McGee*, and to whom said sums were paid.

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

On motion of Mr. *Oliver*, seconded by Mr. *Bowwell*,

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 giving the names of all Inland places at which the Customs duty is collected; the name of the Officer, his salary and expenses connected with the office, and the amount of duty collected at each office from the first day of July, 1867, until the first day of January, 1869.

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

On motion of Mr. *Young*, 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 any correspondence which has taken place between the Government of the Dominion and the Governments of *Ontario*, *Nova Scotia*, and *New Brunswick*, or either of them, regarding the power of disallowance of Local Legislation, claimed by the Dominion Government under the 90th Section of the *British North America Act*.

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

The Order of this House of Monday last, for the attendance of *Charles C. Colby*, Esq., in his place in this House, being read;

Mr. *Webb* rose in his place and informed the House, That he was desired by Mr. *Colby* to state, that he has been hitherto prevented from attendance upon this House and upon the Select Committee on the *Argenteuil* Election Petition, in part by very urgent private business, and in part by the impassable state of the roads; and Mr. *Colby* having verified the same upon Oath;

Resolved, That the said statement be considered a sufficient excuse.

The Honorable Mr. *Rose*, a Member of the Honorable the 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:—

JOHN YOUNG.

The Governor General transmits for the information of the House of Commons, certain correspondence and documents relative to the affairs of the Province of *Nova Scotia*, and a Minute of the Privy Council embodying the terms of a certain arrangement affecting that Province, which he recommends to the favorable consideration of the House. (*Sessional Papers, No. 9.*)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Ottawa, 22nd April, 1869.

And then the House adjourned till To-morrow.

Friday, 23rd April, 1869.

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

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

By Mr. *Harrison*,—The Petition of *Henry Rowsell* and others, Booksellers of the Province of *Ontario*.

By Mr. *Lawson*,—The Petition of *Thomas Chamberlin* and others, Township Councillors of the Township of *Houghton*, County of *Norfolk*.

By Mr. *Brown*,—The Petition of *E. Harrison*, and others, of the Town of *Belleville* and vicinity.

By Mr. *Kempt*,—The petition of *A. Lacourse*, Mayor and others, of the town of *Lindsay*, county of *Victoria*.

By Mr. *Stephenson*—The Petition of *George Young*, Reeve, and others, of the Township of *Harvie*; the Petition of *E. S. Lou sbury* and others; the Petition of the Municipal Council of the County of *Kent*; and the Petition of *Stephen S. Lane* and others.

By Mr. *Heath*,—The Petition of *Walton Smith* and others, of the Township of *Cnslow*; and the Petition of *John Strutt*, Mayor, and others, of the Township of *Clarendon*, both of the County of *Ontario*.

By Mr. *Workman*,—The Petition of Messrs. *Gillespie, Moffatt and Company*, and others, of the City of *Montreal*.

By Mr. *Magill*,—The Petition of Messrs. *Kerr, Brown and Mackenzie*, and others, of the City of *Hamilton*.

By Mr. *Walsh*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the County of *Norfolk*; and the Petition of the International Bridge Company.

By Mr. *Musson* (*Terrebonne*),—The Petition of *John Hale*, Mayor, and others, of *New Glasgow*, County of *Terrebonne*.

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

Of *James Blanchfield Smith*; praying for the passing of an Act to extend the Patent for an Invention of a new and useful improvement in the construction of portable or stationery Steam or Water Saw Mills for the period of seven years.

Of *Atlan McNab*, Reeve, and others; of *James Reynolds*, Reeve, and others, of *Brudenell*; of *John Gallagher*, Reeve, and others; of the Reverend *L. J. Guyon*, Curé, and others, of *St. Eustache*; of the Reverend *E. Desmarais*, Curé, and others, of *St. Placide*; and of *J. B. A. Mongenais*, Mayor, and others, of *Vaudreuil*; severally praying that the House will take such measures as to cause the obstructions to the navigation of the *Ottawa*.

River to be removed, and an uninterrupted line to the full capacity of the leading channel and the supply of water from the summit level, to be opened throughout.

Of *Luncan Arbuthnot*, and others of the Township of *Thorah*, County of *Ontario*; praying that the clause in the Act which imposes a duty of 5 per cent upon the importation of Books, Magazines and Pamphlets, may be repealed.

Of the Council of the Board of Trade of the City of *Montreal*; praying that the Insolvent Act of 1864 be not repealed, but that it be amended.

Of *Philip Pearson Harris*, of the City of *Quebec*; praying that the Act 29 and 30 Vic. cap. 157, may be amended by extending the time for the establishment by him, of a Factory for the manufacture of machines for refining and deodorising Crude Petroleum Oil, under his letters patent.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of *Wellington*; praying for certain Amendments to the Militia Act.

Mr. *Scatcherd*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Electoral District of *Joliette*; informed the House. That the Honorable *John Jones Ross*, a Member of the Committee, was not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee this day; in consequence of which the meeting of the said Committee was adjourned till to-morrow, at Eleven o'clock, A. M.

Mr. *Webb*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Electoral District of *Argenteu l*, informed the House, That at the request of both parties, the Committee ask leave to adjourn till Saturday the fifteenth day of May next, for the adduction of evidence.

On motion of Mr. *Webb*, seconded by Mr. *Cartwright*,

Ordered, That the said Committee have leave to adjourn till Saturday the fifteenth day of May next.

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

Your Committee have examined the petition of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, praying for the passing of an Act to increase their Capital Stock, and for amendments to their Acts of Incorporation, and find the notice sufficient.

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

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

Ordered, That Mr. *Morrison*. (*Niagara*) have leave to bring in a Bill to authorize an addition to the capital stock of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and for other purposes relating to the said Bank.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read, for the House to resolve itself into a Committee to consider the Motion, That a Supply be granted to Her Majesty:—The House resolved itself into the Committee.

(*In the Committee.*)

Resolved, That a Supply be granted to Her Majesty.

Resolution to be reported.

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

Ordered, That the Report be received on Tuesday next.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill respecting Offences relating to the Coin, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Tuesday next.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill respecting Offences against the Person, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Tuesday next.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill respecting Malicious Injury to Property, being read;

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 for the second reading of the Bill respecting Perjury, being read;

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 for the second reading of the Bill respecting indictable offences by Forgery, being read;

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 for the second reading of the Bill respecting Larceny and other similar offences, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Tuesday next.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill respecting the Department of Finance, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Tuesday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions declaring it expedient to confirm the agreement made by the Government and the Great Western Railway Company, for the settlement of the debt due by the Company to Her Majesty.

(In the Committee.)

1. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to confirm the agreement made by the Government and the Great Western Railway Company for the settlement of the debt due by the Company to Her Majesty, as stated in the papers accompanying the Message of His Excellency the Governor General, bearing date the 16th day of April, instant, and for that purpose to provide: That if bonds of the Company to the amount of two millions, seven hundred and sixty-eight thousand, two hundred and thirty-four dollars and thirty-three cents, in such form as the Minister of Finance may direct or approve, secured by a first hypothec, mortgage and lien on all the property of the Company, and payable to bearer with interest at the rate of four per cent per annum, from the 1st day of January last, at such dates respectively as that bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the said sum shall be redeemable at the end of each year from the said 1st day of January last, be delivered to the Receiver General within three months from the passing of the Act to be founded on these resolutions, and if the said bonds be duly paid when due, then the amount thereof, with the sum of one hundred thousand pounds sterling paid by the Company on the 10th day of February now last, shall be accepted in full satisfaction and payment of all sums owing by the Company to Her Majesty on the first day of January now last, in principal and interest, for the causes mentioned in the documents accompanying His Excellency's Message, but that on any failure on the part of the Company to comply with the said conditions all the rights and privileges of Her Majesty and of the Dominion, as well with respect to any further amount owing by the Company on the last mentioned as to the mortgage, hypothec and lien by which the whole debt is secured shall remain in force.

2. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to give effect to the preceding Resolution by an Act confirming the said agreement and giving the Company the powers necessary for carrying out the conditions above mentioned.

Resolutions to be reported.

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

Ordered, That the Report be received on Tuesday next.

On motion of Mr. *Cameron* (*Inverness*), seconded by Mr. *Ross* (*Victoria*),

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, Copies of all correspondence relative to the dismissal of Mr. *Cameron*, late Postmaster of *River Inhabitants* in the County of *Inverness, Nova Scotia*.

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

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

Resolved. That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, Copies of all correspondence between the Government and the Trustees appointed under cap. 17, 31st Vic., or the corporation of the Bank of *Upper Canada*, and copies of all Orders in Council or other documents connected therewith.

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

On motion of Mr. *Godin*, seconded by Mr. *Pâquet*,

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 Revenue collected since last Session, and derived from the tax imposed upon tobacco cultivated in *Canada*, and not manufactured; and shewing also the amount of additional outlay occasioned by the collection of said tax.

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

On motion of Mr. *Olivier*, seconded by Mr. *Thompson* (*North 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, Copies of all communications to and from the Government, relative to the exportation of American silver, or to the reduction of its value.

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

On motion of Mr. *Bodwell*, seconded by Mr. *Mackenzie*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a Return shewing what progress has been made in opening up communication between *Fert William* and the *Red River Settlement*; also, what amount has been expended upon the said work, together with names of parties to whom amounts have been paid in connection with such works, and for what service.

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

And then the House adjourned till Monday next.

Monday, 26th April, 1869.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House,—General Statements and Returns of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, in the Districts of *Kamouraska*, *Ottawa*, *Saguenay*, *Three Rivers* and *Terrebonne*, and in the Counties of *Arthabaska*, *Baot* and *St. Hyacinthe*, *Beauce*, *Beauharnois*, *Berthier*, *Bonaventure*, *Brome*, *Chateauguay*, *Iberville*, *Joliette*, *L'Assomption*, *Maskinongé*, *Mégantic*, *Missisquoi*, *Napierville*, *Soulanges*, *St. John's* (District of *Iberville*) and *Yamaska*, for the year 1868. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 29.)

Also, Returns respecting the *St. Lawrence* and *Ottawa* Railway Company, for the year 1868. (*Sessional Papers* No. 15.)

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

By Mr. *Wright* (*Ottawa* County),—The Petition of *Thomas Lovell*, Mayor, and others, of *St. Malachy*.

By Mr. *Morris*,—The Petition of *John McGill Chambers*, Reeve, and others, of *Montague*.

By Mr. *McMonies*,—The Petition of *John Ptolemy* and others, of the County of *Wentworth*.

By Mr. *Thompson* (*Haldimond*),—The Petition of *George Jardine* and others, of the County of *Wentworth*.

By Mr. *Sénécal*,—The Petition of *A. Roy* and others, Provisional Directors of the Company for the improvement and deepening of the Rivers *St. Francis* and *Yamaska*.

By Mr. *Beaty*,—The Petition of the Board of Trade of the City of *Toronto*.

By Mr. *Stephenson*,—The Petition of *Robert Ronald* and others; the Petition of *Ira B. Row*, and others; and the Petition of *J. H. Bell* and others.

By Mr. *Grant*,—The Petition of *William Wilson*, Reeve, and others, of the Township of *Cumberland*, County of *Russell*.

By Mr. *Simpson*,—The Petition of *Augustus Rohler* and others, of *Sault Ste. Marie*; the Petition of *E. A. Trelease* and others, of *Wellington Mines*, North Shore of *Lake Huron*; the Petition of *George S. Gallupe* and others, of *Sault Ste. Marie*; the Petition of *James Bennetts* and others, of *Bruce Mines*, North Shore of *Lake Huron*; and the Petition of *James C. Phipps* and others, of *Ashburton*, North Shore of *Lake Huron*.

By Mr. *Brown*,—The Petition of *P. D. Conger* and others, of the Town of *Belleville*.

By Mr. *Masson* (*Terrebonne*),—The Petition of *P. Marier*, Mayor, and others, of the Town of *Terrebonne*.

By Mr. *Renaud*,—The Petition of *William S. Caie* and *George McLeod*, Delegates appointed at a Public Meeting held at *R. Chibucto*, Province of *New Brunswick*.

By Mr. *Morrison* (*Niagara*),—The Petition of the *Clifton Suspension Bridge* Company; the Petition of *George Secord* and others, of the Township of *Gainsborough*, County of *Lincoln*; the Petition of *John Campbell* and others, of the Village of *Seaford*, County of *Huron*; the Petition of *Francis W. Whitelaw* and others, of the Town of *Niagara*; the Petition of the Town Council of the Town of *Niagara*; the Petition of *Benjamin J. Talbot*, of *Iowa Falls*, *Harding* County, State of *Iowa*, *United States of America*; the Petition of Messrs. *Bond*, *McCollow* and others, Merchants and Traders, of the City of *Oswego*, State of *New York*, *United States of America*; the Petition of the Mayor and Corporation of the City of *Milwaukee*, State of *Wisconsin*, *United States of America*; the Petition of the Board of Trade of the City of *Oswego*, State of *New York*, *United States of America*; the Petition of the Board of Trade of *Toledo*, State of *Ohio*, *United States of America*; the Petition of *John Brown* and others, of the Village of *Thorold*, County of *Welland*; and the Petition of *Frederick Baynton Sparks*, of the City of *Toronto*.

By Mr. *Magill*,—The Petition of the *Great Western Railway* Company; and the Petition of Messrs. *John McPherson* and Company and others, Manufacturers and Traders of the Province of *Ontario*.

By Mr. *Lawson*,—The Petition of *Daniel A. McCall* and others, of the County of *Norfolk*; the Petition of *Jacob McCall* and others, of the County of *Norfolk*; the Petition of *W. C. Brown* and others, of the County of *Norfolk*; and the Petition of *John Charlton*, and others.

By Mr. *Rymal*,—The Petition of *Thomas Irvine* and others.

By Mr. *Colby*,—The Petition of *Thomas Locke*, M. P. P., and others; the Petition of *M. Clarke* and others.

By Mr. *Ferguson*,—The Petition of *J. Mather* and others, of *Angus*.

By Mr. *Oliver*,—The Petition of *Thomas Warwick* and others, of the Town of *Woodstock*, County of *Oxford*.

By Mr. *Mackenzie*,—The Petition of *Peter Campbell* and others, the Captains of Steam and Sailing Vessels navigating the waters of Lakes *Huron* and *Superior* and the *Georgian Bay*.

By Mr. *Merritt*,—The Petition of *William Gibbons* and others, of the Town of *Ingersoll*, County of *Oxford*.

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

Of the Reverend *S. Rose* and others, of the City of *Toronto*, County of *York*; of *H. A. Day*, M. D., and others, of *Trenton*; of *Henry Rousell* and others, Booksellers, of the Province of *Ontario*; of *E. Harrison* and others, of the Town of *Belleville*, and vicinity; and of *A. Lacourse*, Mayor, and others, of the Town of *Lindsay*, County of *Victoria*; severally praying that the clause in the Act which imposes a duty of five per cent upon the importation of Books Magazines and Pamphlets, may be repealed.

Of the *Huron and Ontario Ship Canal Company*; praying for amendment and extension of their Charter, and for the interposition of the House in their behalf to assist them in obtaining a grant of wild lands in aid of their undertaking.

Of *John Gordon* and others, of the Province of *Ontario*; praying for the construction of the *Huron and Ontario Ship Canal*.

Of *William Browne*, Reeve, and others, of the Township of *Stafford*, County of *Renfrew*; of *John Howie* and others, of the Township of *Ross*, County of *Renfrew*; of *Pierre Desjardins*, Mayor, and others, of *Ste. Thérèse de Blainville*, County of *Terrebonne*; of *Thomas Chamberlin* and others, Township Councillors, of the Township of *Houghton*, County of *Norfolk*; of *Wallon Smith* and others, of the Township of *Onslow*, County of *Pontiac*; of *John Strutt*, Mayor, and others, of the Township of *Clarendon*, County of *Pontiac*; and of *John Hale*, Mayor, and others, of *New Glasgow*, County of *Terrebonne*; severally praying that the House will take such measures as to cause the obstructions to the navigation of the *Ottawa River* to be removed, and an uninterrupted line to the full capacity of the leading channel, and the supply of water from the summit level opened throughout.

Of *R. H. White* and others; of *Thomas S. Bell* and others, of *Harwick*; of *William Somerville* and others; of *George Young*, Reeve, and others, of the Township of *Harwick*; of *E. S. Lounsbury* and others; and of *Stephen S. Lane* and others; severally praying for the re-building of the *Rond-Eau Lighthouse*, and the Piers at *Rond-Eau Harbor*.

Of *William Workman* and others, of the City of *Montreal*; praying for the passing of an Act for the better prevention of cruelty to Animals.

Of *John Horace Stevenson*, of the City of *Toronto*, in the County of *York*, Merchant; praying for the passing of an Act to declare his marriage with *Mary Elizabeth Foote* to be dissolved, and that he be divorced from her.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of *Perth*; praying for the repeal of the Insolvent Act of 1864.

Of *James A. Miller* and others, of the Town of *Saint Catharines*; of *D. W. Beadle* and others, of the Township of *Grantham*, County of *Lincoln*; and of Messrs. *Kerr*, *Brown* and *Mackenzie* and others, of the City of *Hamilton*; severally praying for the repeal of the Insolvent Act of 1864, and Amendments thereto, or suspend the operations of the said Act for a period of five years.

Of Messrs. *Gillespie*, *Moffatt & Co.*, Merchants, and others, of the City of *Montreal*; praying that the Insolvent Act of 1864 be not repealed, but that it be amended, so as to give creditors more expeditious possession of, and control over the Estate of an Insolvent, to reduce the expenses of management, and to obtain more satisfactory security from Assignees, and for other purposes.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of *Kent*; praying for certain improvements in the navigation of the River *Sydenham*, and the *Chenal Ecarté*.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of *Norfolk*; praying for certain Amendments to the Militia Act.

Of the International Bridge Company; praying for the passing of an Act to extend and amend the Act incorporating the International Bridge Company, and for other purposes.

Mr. *Casault*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Electoral District of *Yamaska*, presented to the House, the Final Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth:—

Your Committee beg leave to report to Your Honorable House, the following Resolutions, as the Final and unanimous decision:—

Resolved, That *Moise Fortier*, Esq., is duly elected Member to represent the Electoral District of *Yamaska*, in the Commons of *Canada*.

Resolved, That the Petition of *Joseph Alfred Norbert Provencher*, Esq., against the Election and Return of the said *Moise Fortier*, is not frivolous or vexatious.

Mr. *Jackson*, from the Standing Committee on Immigration and Colonization, presented to the House, the First Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth:—

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

The Honorable Mr. *Gray*, from the Standing Committee on Expiring Laws, presented to the House, the First Report of said Committee, which was read as followeth:—

Your Committee recommend that their Quorum be reduced to six Members.

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

Mr. *Scatcherd*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Electoral District of *Joliette*, informed the House, That the Honorable *John Jones Ross*, a Member of the Committee, was not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, on Saturday last; in consequence of which the meeting of the said Committee was adjourned till to day, at eleven o'clock, A. M.; and further that the Honorable *John Jones Ross* was not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, this day; in consequence of which the meeting of the said Committee was adjourned till to-morrow, at eleven o'clock, A. M., and further that he, the Chairman, had received a certificate from *Jacques Pelletier*, Esquire, M. D., verified upon oath before *Ant. R. Laflèche*, Justice of the Peace, stating that there is serious illness in Mr. *Ross*' family.

Then the said certificate was delivered in, and read as followeth:—

I, the undersigned, certify that the Honorable *John J. Ross* is detained at home, owing to serious illness in his family.

JACQUES PELLETIER, M. D.

Sworn before me this 20th day of April, 1869.

ANT. R. LAFLICHE.

J. P.

Ordered, That the Honorable *John Jones Ross* be excused for not attending, and be discharged from further attending on the said Committee.

The Honorable Mr. *Rose* from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, presented to the House, the First Report of the said Committee which was read as followeth;—
Your Committee recommend that their Quorum be reduced to nine Members.

Mr. *Mackenzie*, 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:—

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

The Honorable Mr. *Langevin*, a Member of the Honorable the Privy Council, presented pursuant to Addresses to His Excellency the Governor General,—Return to an Address of the House of Commons dated 21st, April, 1869; for copies of all correspondence with the Imperial Government with respect to the exercise within the Dominion of the Prerogative of Mercy.—(*Sessional Papers*, No. 16.)

Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 22nd April, 1867; For a statement giving the names of all Inland places at which the Customs duty is collected, the name of the Officer, his salary and expenses connected with the Office, and the amount of duty collected at each Office, from the first day of July, 1867, until the first day of January, 1869. (*Sessional Papers, No. 17.*)

Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 22nd April, 1869; For copies of any correspondence which has taken place between the Government of the Dominion and the Government of *Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick*, or either of them regarding the power of disallowance of Local Legislation, claimed by the Dominion Government, under the 90th Section of the *British North America Act.* (*Sessional Papers, No. 18.*)

Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 21st April, 1869; for any Report or recommendation made by *Etienne Parent, Esquire, William Henry Griffin, Esquire, Robert Shore Milnes Bouchette, Esq., John Langton, Esq., William Smith, Esq., Deputy Heads of Departments, and Thomas Reynolds, Esq., of Montreal, and Charles S. Rose, Esq., of Kingston*, who were appointed a Commission, on the 22nd June last, to enquire into the present state, and the probable requirements of the Civil Service, with a statement shewing the expense incurred on account of the said Commission, for salaries or otherwise, during their deliberations. (*Sessional Papers, No. 19.*)

The Honorable Mr. *Langevin*, a Member of the Honorable the Privy Council, delivered to Mr. Speaker, two Messages from His Excellency the Governor General, signed by His Excellency.

And the said Messages were read by Mr. Speaker, all the Members of the House being uncovered, and are as followeth:—

JOHN YOUNG.

His Excellency the Governor General transmits for the information of the House of Commons the accompanying Orders in Council, passed under the authority of the Act 29th, Vic., Cap. 15, intituled "An Act to provide against the introduction and spreading of disorders affecting certain animals." (*Sessional Papers, No. 67.*)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Ottawa, 26th April, 1869. —

JOHN YOUNG.

His Excellency the Governor General transmits for the information of the House of Commons, certain documents on the subject of Immigration. (*Sessional Papers, No. 67.*)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Ottawa, 26th April, 1869. —

The Honorable Sir *John A. Macdonald*, a Member of the Honorable the 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:—

JOHN YOUNG,

His Excellency the Governor General transmits to the House of Commons the accompanying copy of a despatch received by Lord *Monck* from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, respecting the Bill passed in the last Session of Parliament "to fix the Salary of the Governor General."

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Ottawa, 26th April, 1869.

Mr. *Cameron (Huron)*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Electoral District of *L'Islet*, informed the House, That, at the request of the Sitting Member and of the Petitioner, by their respective Counsel, the Committee had agreed to adjourn till Tuesday, the 11th day of May next, and therefore request that leave be granted for that purpose.

On motion of Mr. *Cameron (Huron)*, seconded by Mr. *Macdonald (Glengarry)*.
Ordered, That the said Committee have leave to adjourn till Tuesday the eleventh day of May next, at noon.

On motion of Mr. Jackson, seconded by Mr. Connell,
Ordered, That the Quorum of the Standing Committee on Immigration and Colonisation, be reduced to seven Members.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie seconded by Mr. Bowell,
Resolved, That this House doth concur in the First Report of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament.

The Honorable Mr. Rose, a Member of the Honorable the Privy Council, laid before the House,—Statement of Warrants charged against appropriation for unforeseen expenses in the current fiscal year from 1st July, 1868, to 23rd April, 1869. (*Sessional Papers, No. 20.*)

Also, Statement of Warrants drawn against special deposits for Fort Garry Road. (*Sessional Papers, No. 20.*)

Also, Copies of Orders in Council on the subject of the Fort Garry Road, and Warrants in relation thereto. (*Sessional Papers, No. 20.*)

And also, Copies of Orders in Council in reference to the claim put forward by Mrs. T. A. Begley, for Dower on the Government Property at Ottawa. (*Sessional Papers, No. 20.*)

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

Ordered, That the Quorum of the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce be reduced to nine Members.

Ordered, That Mr. Grant have leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the general adoption of the practice of Vaccination.

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.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Galt, seconded by Mr. Cartwright,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence with the Imperial Government relating to the outlay incurred by Canada in the defence of the frontier of the United States, in 1863-4, and also, arising out of the threatened Fenian invasion subsequently, as constituting a claim for indemnity from the United States; also, copies of all correspondence, orders in Council and documents relating to representations made to the Government of Canada by the United States during the Rebellion of the Southern States.

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

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Connell, seconded by Mr. Bolton,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a statement of the amount of debt of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec on the 1st July, 1867, particularising in detail the service for which such debt has been incurred; ; also, a like return shewing the debt of Nova Scotia, 1st July, 1867; also, like return shewing the debt of New Brunswick on the 1st July, 1867; also, a return shewing any payments made by the Dominion to Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, particularising in detail the services or consideration for which such payments have been made, from 1st July, 1867, to 1st April, 1869; also, a return shewing the amount debt in detail of the Dominion on the 1st April, 1869, particularising the services for which such debt or liability has been incurred.

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

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

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all papers and official reports; 1st having reference to the present condition of the repairs of the Welland Canal and its harbors; 2nd, giving information as to the progress made since last Session towards obtaining the Lake Erie level; 3rd, having in view the enlargement of the St. Lawrence and Welland Canals.

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

On motion of Mr. *Stirton*, seconded by Mr. *Rymal*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, the names of Commissioners or others named or appointed for rendering uniform the Laws, the salaries to be paid to each person so employed, and the amount already paid, and to whom paid.

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

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

Ordered, That Mr. *Chamberlin* and Mr. *Stephenson* be added to the Standing Committee on Immigration and Colonization.

The Order of the Day for the attendance of the Honorable *John Jones Ross*, in his place in this House, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

And then the House adjourned till To-morrow.

Tuesday, 27th April, 1869.

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

By Mr. *Shanly*,—The Petition of *D. Jones* and others, of the South Riding of the County of *Grenville*; the Petition of *Edmund W. Plunkett*, of the City of *Montreal*, Civil Engineer; and the Petition of *Edward Schultz*, of the City of *Montreal*, Manufacturer.

By Mr. *Rankin*,—The Petition of *M. Burnett*, Reeve, and others of the Township of *Algoma*, County of *Renfrew*.

By Mr. *Robitaille*,—The Petition of *Alexis Gauthier* and others, of the Township of *Hamilton*, County of *Bonaventure*.

By Mr. *Merritt*,—The Petition of *James Norris* and others, masters and owners of vessels navigating Lakes *Huron* and *Michigan*.

By Mr. *Langlois*,—The Petition of the Corporation of Pilots for and below the Harbor of *Quebec*.

By Mr. *Hurdon*,—The Petition of *D. Rowan* and others; and the Petition of *James Craig* and others, masters and owners of vessels navigating Lakes *Huron* and *Michigan*.

By Mr. *Stephenson*,—The Petition of *E. W. Osborne* and others; the Petition of *William Ransom* and others; the petition of *John Atkinson* and others; the petition of *S. Barfoot* and others, of the County of *Kent*; the Petition of the Municipality of the Township of *Tilbury East*; and the Petition of *William Hovey* and others.

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

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

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

Mr. *Scatcherd*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Electoral District of *Joliette*, presented to the House the Final Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth:

—That inasmuch as the Petitioner has declared his intention to withdraw his contestation in this case, and has agreed, as well as the sitting Member, by a written consent, signed by both parties, and filed of record before the Committee, that the Petition and the defence

thereto be declared neither frivolous nor vexatious, upon which the Committee have adopted the following Resolutions as their final decision :—

1. *Resolved*, That the sitting Member, *François Benjamin Godin*, Esquire, has been duly elected as Member for the County of *Joliette* at the last Election, and is entitled to his seat as such Member.

2. *Resolved*, That neither the Petition, nor the defence thereto are frivolous or vexatious.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Langevin* have leave to bring in a Bill to avoid the necessity of having public documents engrossed on parchment.

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.

The Honorable Sir *John A. Macdonald*, a Member of the Honorable the 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 :

JOHN YOUNG.

The Governor General transmits for the information of the House of Commons, copies of agreements entered into with the Post Master General for the conveyance of mails by the Grand Trunk Railroad and Steam Ship Lines between the United Kingdom and *Canada*. (*Sessional Papers No. 34.*)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Ottawa, 27th April, 1869.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Langevin* have leave to bring in a Bill for the gradual enfranchisement of Indians, the better management of Indian Affairs, and to extend the provisions of the Act 31 Victoria, Chapter 42.

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.

Mr. *Street* reported, from the Committee to whom it was referred to consider the Motion; That a supply be granted to Her Majesty; a Resolution: which was read, as followeth :

That a Supply be granted to Her Majesty

The said Resolution being read a second time;

Resolved, That this House doth agree with the Committee in the said Resolution, That a Supply be granted to Her Majesty.

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

The Honorable Mr. *Gray* reported, from the Committee of the whole House, to consider certain proposed Resolutions declaring it expedient to confirm the agreement made by the Government and the Great Western Railway Company for the settlement of the debt due by the Company to Her Majesty, several Resolutions which were read as follow :—

1. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to confirm the agreement made by the Government and the Great Western Railway Company, for the settlement of the debt due by the Company to Her Majesty, as stated in the papers accompanying the Message of His Excellency the Governor General, bearing date the 16th day of April, instant, and for that purpose to provide: That if bonds of the Company to the amount of two million seven hundred and sixty-eight thousand, two hundred and thirty-four dollars and thirty three cents, in such form as the Minister of Finance may direct or approve, secured by a first hypothec, mortgage and lien on all the property of the Company, and payable to bearer with interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, from the 1st day of January last, at such dates respectively as that bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the said sum shall be redeemable at the end of each year from the said 1st day of January last, be delivered to the Receiver General within

three months from the passing of the Act to be founded on these Resolutions, and if the said bonds be duly paid when due, then the amount thereof, with the sum of one hundred thousand pounds sterling paid by the Company on the 10th day of February now last, shall be accepted in full satisfaction and payment of all sums owing by the Company to Her Majesty on the first day of January now last, in principal and interest, for the causes mentioned in the documents accompanying His Excellency's Message: but that on any failure on the part of the Company to comply with the said conditions all the rights and privileges of Her Majesty and of the Dominion, as well with respect to any further amount owing by the Company on the last mentioned as to the mortgage, hypothec and lien by which the whole debt is secured shall remain in force.

2. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to give effect to the preceding Resolution by an Act confirming the said agreement, and giving the Company the powers necessary for carrying out the conditions above mentioned.

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

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Rose* have leave to bring in a Bill to confirm and give effect to a certain agreement between the Government of *Canada*, and the Great Western 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 Friday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting offences relating to the Coin; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and the Honorable Mr. *Gray* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill (as amended in the Committee) be taken into consideration, on Friday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting offences against the Person; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and the Honorable Mr. *Gray* reported, That the Committee had made progress in the Bill; and 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.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting Perjury; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and the Honorable Mr. *Gray* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill, as amended in the Committee, be taken into consideration, on Friday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting indictable offences by Forgery, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and the Honorable Mr. *Gray* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill, as amended in the Committee, be taken into consideration, on Friday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting Larceny and other similar offences; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and the Honorable Mr. *Gray* reported, That the Committee had made progress in the Bill; and 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, 28th April, 1869.

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

By Mr. *Crawford*, (*South Leeds*).—The Petition of the Honorable *D. L. Macpherson* and others.

By Mr. *Bown*.—The Petition of *Maurice J. Lowman* and others, of the District of *Assiniboia*; the Petition of *Charles Curtis* and others of the District of *Manitobah*; and the Petition of *F. H. Burr* and others, of the District of *Manitobah*, in North Western *Canada*.

By Mr. *Simard*.—The Petition of the *Quebec Bank*.

By the Honorable Mr. *McGreevy*.—The Petition of *Matthew J. Mountain* and others; and the Petition of *C. Sharples* and others, both of the City of *Quebec*.

By Mr. *Mackenzie*.—the Petition of *George W. Jones*, of the Village of *Port Perry*, Township of *Reach*.

By Mr. *Workman*.—The Petition of the *Montreal Typographical Union*, No. 97.

By Mr. *Grover*.—The Petition of *William Lang* and others, of the Township of *Otonabee*.

By Mr. *Walsh*.—The Petition of *William S. Oakes* and others, of the County of *Norfolk*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Dorion*.— The Petition of *La Banque du Peuple*.

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

Of *Thomas Lovell*, Mayor, and others, of *St. Malachy*, County of *Ottawa*; of *John McGill Chambers*, Reeve, and others, of *Montague*; of *William Wilson*, Reeve, and others, of the Township of *Cumberland*, County of *Russell*; and of *P. Marier*, Mayor, and others, of the Town of *Terrebonne*; severally praying that the House will take such measures as to cause the obstructions to the navigation of the *Ottawa* River to be removed, and an uninterrupted line to the full capacity of the leading channel and the supply of water from the summit level, to be opened throughout.

Of *John Ptolemy* and others, of the County of *Wentworth*; of *George Jardine* and others, of the County of *Wentworth*; of *Thomas Irvine*, and others; of *Thomas Locke*, M. P. P., and others; and of *M. Clark*, and others; severally praying that a duty be imposed upon all Foreign Hops when imported into *Canada*.

Of *A. Roy*, and others, Provisional Directors of the Company for the improvement and deepening of the Rivers *St. Francois* and *Yumaska*; praying for the passing of an Act to enable them to levy dues on vessels navigating the said Rivers.

Of the Board of Trade of the City of *Toronto*; praying for certain amendments to their Act of incorporation.

Of *Robert Donald*, and others; of *Ira B. Row*, and others; and of *J. H. Bell*, and others; severally praying for the re-building of the *Rond Eau* lighthouse and the piers at *Rond Eau* harbour.

Of *Peter Campbell* and others, Captains of Steam and Sailing vessels navigating the waters of Lakes *Huron* and *Superior*, and the *Georgian Bay*; praying that Lighthouses may be established on certain Points and Islands in the said Lakes and Bay.

Of *Augustus Rohler*, and others, of *Sault Ste Marie*; of *E. A. Irelease*, and others, of *Wellington Mines*; of *George S. Gallupe*, and others, of *Sault Ste Marie*; of *James Bennetts*, and others; and of *James C. Phipps*, and others, of *Ashburton*, all on the North Shore of Lake *Huron*; severally praying that a weekly, instead of a fortnightly, Mail Service may be established on the North Shore of Lake *Superior*.

Of *P. D. Conger*, and others, of the Town of *Belleville*; praying that no change of a fundamental character be made in our present system of Banking, and that the circulation of the Banks be preserved substantially on its present basis.

Of *William L. Cuie* and *George McLeod*, Delegates appointed at a Public meeting held at *Richibucto*, Province of *New Brunswick*; praying for the passing of an Act to impose a duty of ten cents per ton on all vessels arriving at the Port of *Richibucto*, and that vessels over one hundred tons, be only required to pay that rate twice during the same season, and vessels under one hundred tons, but once in the season.

Of the *Clifton Suspension Bridge Company*; praying for the passing of an Act to increase the Capital Stock of the said Company to Two hundred thousand dollars.

Of *George Secord*, and others, of the Township of *Gainsborough*, County of *Lincoln*; and of *William Gibbons*, and others, of the Town of *Ingersoll*, County of *Oxford*; severally praying for the repeal of the Insolvent Act of 1864, and amendments thereto, or suspend the operations of the said Act for a period of five years.

Of *John Campbell*, and others of the Village of *Seaforth*, County of *Huron*; of *Francis W. Whitelaw*, and others, of the Town of *Niagara*, County of *Welland*; of *J. Mather* and others, of *Angus*; and of *Thomas Warnick*, and others, of the Town of *Woodstock*, County of *Oxford*; severally praying that the clause in the Act which imposes a duty of five per cent upon the importation of Books, Magazines and Pamphlets, may be repealed.

Of *Benjamin J. Talbot*, of *Iowa Falls*, in *Harving* County, in the State of *Iowa*, one of the *United States of America*; praying for the passing of an Act to enable the granting of Letters Patent to him, for a new and useful improvement in the construction of Water Wheels.

Of the Town Council of the Town of *Niagara*; of Messrs. *Bond* and *McCollow* and others, Merchants and traders of the City of *Oswego*, State of *New York*; of the Mayor and Corporation of the City of *Milwaukee*, State of *Wisconsin*; of the Board of Trade of the City of *Oswego*, State of *New York*; and of the Board of Trade of *Toledo*, State of *Ohio*, all of the *United States of America*; and of *John Brown* and others, of the Village of *Thorold*, County of *Welland*; severally praying for the passing of an Act to incorporate the *Ontario and Erie Canal Company*, with power to build and construct a Ship Canal from the *Niagara River*, at, or near *Fort George*, in the Town of *Niagara*, to the *Welland Canal*, immediately above Lock No. 25, in the Village of *Thorold*, and to extend the same to the waters of the Upper *Niagara River*, at or near the Village of *Chippewa*.

Of *Frederick Baynton Sparkes*, of the City of *Toronto*; praying for the passing of an Act to enable the granting of Letters Patent to him for a new and useful means or process of manufacturing lubricating oil from crude petroleum.

Of the Great Western Railway Company; praying that in the Bill to confirm the settlement made with the Government, it may be declared that the holders of preference shares, may at their option take rank as ordinary shareholders.

Of Messrs. *John McPherson* and Company, and others, Manufacturers and Traders of the Province of *Ontario*; praying for the passing of an Act to extend the provisions of the Acts 27 and 28 Vic., Cap. 21, and 29, and 30 Vic. Cap. 24, so as to include the inspection of kip and calf skins in the same manner as is now provided in respect to raw-hides.

Of *Daniel A. McCall*, and others; of *Jacob McCall*, and others; of *W. C. Brown*, and others; and of *John Charlton* and others, all of the County of *Norfolk*; severally praying that the export duties levied upon pine, oak and spruce saw-logs, shingle-bolts and stave-bolts, under schedule F, of the tariff of 1868, may be repealed.

The Honorable Mr. *Langevin*, a Member of the Honorable the Privy Council, laid before the House,—Official Return of the number of copies of the Statutes (English and French Versions) distributed by the Queen's Printer to the Departments, Administrative Bodies, Officers and persons, in compliance with the Act 31, Vic., Cap. 1, Sec. 14.—(*Sessional Papers*, No. 21.)

Ordered, That Mr. *Merritt* be added to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Wood* and the Honorable Mr. *Dunkin* be added to the Standing Committee on Public Accounts.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to provide for carrying out of Capital Punishment within Prisons;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Wednesday next.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to render Members

of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assemblies of the Provinces now included, or which may hereafter be included, within the Dominion of *Canada*, ineligible for sitting or voting in the House of Commons of *Canada*;

Mr. *Mills* moved, seconded by Mr. *Young* and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read a second time;

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

And a Debate arising thereupon;

Mr. SPEAKER, under the provisions of chapter two of the Statutes of the Dominion of *Canada*, called upon Mr. *Morris*, Member for the Electoral District of the South Riding of the County of *Lanark*, to take the Chair during his temporary absence.

Mr. *Morris* accordingly took the Chair of the House.

And after some time Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

And the Question being put on the Amendment, the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

YEAS:

Messieurs

<i>Beaty,</i>	<i>Dobbie,</i>	<i>Lapum,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>
<i>Beaubien,</i>	<i>Drew,</i>	<i>Lawson,</i>	<i>Pope,</i>
<i>Bellerose,</i>	<i>Dufresne,</i>	<i>Little,</i>	<i>Pouliot,</i>
<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Cornwall)</i>	<i>Rankin,</i>
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Fortin,</i>	<i>Macdonald, Sir John A.</i>	<i>Read,</i>
<i>Bowell,</i>	<i>Gaucher,</i>	<i>McDonald (Middlesex)</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Bown,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>Masson (Soulanges),</i>	<i>Rose,</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Gendron,</i>	<i>Masson (Terrebonne),</i>	<i>Ryan (Montréal, W.)</i>
<i>Burton,</i>	<i>Grant,</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Simard,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Gray,</i>	<i>McCarthy,</i>	<i>Simpson,</i>
<i>Cartier, Sir George E.</i>	<i>Grover,</i>	<i>McDougall, (Lanark)</i>	<i>Stephenson,</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Heath,</i>	<i>McDougall (T. Rivers)</i>	<i>Street,</i>
<i>Casault,</i>	<i>Holmes,</i>	<i>McGreevy,</i>	<i>Sylvain,</i>
<i>Cayley,</i>	<i>Huot,</i>	<i>McKeagney,</i>	<i>Tilley,</i>
<i>Chamberlin,</i>	<i>Hurdon,</i>	<i>McMillan,</i>	<i>Walsh,</i>
<i>Chauveau,</i>	<i>Jackson,</i>	<i>Merritt,</i>	<i>Webb,</i>
<i>Cimon,</i>	<i>Jones, (Leeds & Gren.)</i>	<i>Morris,</i>	<i>Whitehead,</i>
<i>Colby,</i>	<i>Keeler,</i>	<i>Morrison (Niagara),</i>	<i>Willson,</i>
<i>Costigan,</i>	<i>Lacerte,</i>	<i>Munroe,</i>	<i>Workman and</i>
<i>Crawford, (Brockville)</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Perry,</i>	<i>Wright, (O. C'y).—82.</i>
<i>Daoust,</i>	<i>Langlois,</i>		

NAYS:

Messieurs

<i>Anglin,</i>	<i>Dorion,</i>	<i>McMonies,</i>	<i>Ross (Wellington, C. E.)</i>
<i>Ault,</i>	<i>Fortier,</i>	<i>Metcalf,</i>	<i>Ryan (King's, N. B.)</i>
<i>Béchar,</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>Mills,</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Bodwell,</i>	<i>Godin,</i>	<i>Morison (Victoria, O.)</i>	<i>Savary,</i>
<i>Bolton,</i>	<i>Hagar,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Scatcher,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Pâquet,</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Huntington,</i>	<i>Pelletier,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Brousseau,</i>	<i>Hutchison,</i>	<i>Pickard,</i>	<i>Thompson (Haldim'd),</i>
<i>Burpee,</i>	<i>Kempt,</i>	<i>Pozer,</i>	<i>Thompson (Ontario),</i>
<i>Cameron (Huron),</i>	<i>Macdonald (Gleng'y),</i>	<i>Ray,</i>	<i>Tremblay,</i>
<i>Cameron (Inverness),</i>	<i>MacFarlane,</i>	<i>Redford,</i>	<i>Wells,</i>

<i>Cheval,</i>	<i>MacKenzie,</i>	<i>Ross (Dundas.)</i>	<i>White,</i>
<i>Coffin,</i>	<i>Magill,</i>	<i>Ross (Prince Edward)</i>	<i>Wright (York, O. W. R.)</i>
<i>Connell,</i>	<i>McConkey,</i>	<i>Ross (Victoria, N. S.)</i>	<i>Young.—57.</i>
<i>Coupal,</i>			

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the main Question, so amended, being put,

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

And then the House adjourned till To-morrow.

Thursday, 29th April, 1869.

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

By Mr. *Holmes*,—The Petition of *John Dawson*, Reeve, and others, of the Township of *Nepean*; and the Petition of *John Caldwell*, Reeve, and others, of the Township of *Hunley*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Blanchet*,—The Petition of *Louis Ruel*, of the Parish of *St. Joseph de la Pointe Levis*.

By Mr. *Workman*,—The Petition of *John Stirling*, and others, of the City of *Montreal*.

By Mr. *Bolton*,—The Petition of the Bank of *New Brunswick*.

By Mr. *Stephenson*,—The Petition of *Samuel Field*, and others, of *Harwick*; the Petition of *Thomas Roe* and others, of the Township of *Raleigh*; the Petition of *Frederick Arnold* and others; the Petition of *Isaac Wilcox*, and others, of the Township of *Raleigh*; the Petition of *Francis Taylor*, and others, of the Township of *Dover*; and the Petition of the Municipality of the Township of *Dover*, County of *Kent*.

By Mr. *Cameron*, (*Huron*),—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the County of *Huron*.

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

Of *D. Jones*, and others, of the South Riding of the County of *Grenville*; praying that a duty be imposed upon all foreign hops when imported into *Canada*.

Of *Edmund W. Plunkett*, of the City of *Montreal*, Civil Engineer; praying for the passing of an Act to enable the granting of Letters Patent to him, for an invention respecting the manufacture of Nails.

Of *Edward Schultze*, of the City of *Montreal*, Manufacturer; praying for the passing of an Act to enable the granting of Letters Patent to him, for an invention respecting the manufacture of Metallic compression casting.

Of *M. Burnett*, Reeve, and others, of the Township of *Algona*, County of *Renfrew*; and of *Alexis Gauthier* and others, of the Township of *Hamilton*, County of *Bonaventure*; severally praying that the House will take such measures as to cause the obstructions to the navigation of the *Ottawa* river to be removed, and an uninterrupted line to the full capacity of the leading channel, and the supply of water from the summit level, to be opened throughout.

Of *James Norris* and others; of *D. Rowan* and others; and of *James Craig* and others, all masters and owners of vessels navigating Lakes *Huron* and *Michigan*; severally praying for the construction of Harbors of Refuge at *Kincardine* and *Chantry Island*, on the east coast of Lake *Huron*.

Of the Corporation of Pilots for and below the Harbor of *Quebec*; praying that their Act of Incorporation may be amended so as that the responsibility for any loss or damage caused by any Pilot in the execution of his duties may fall on the author of such loss alone.

Of *E. W. Osborne* and others; of *William Ransom* and others; of *John Atkison* and others; and of *William Hovey* and others; severally praying for the re-building of the *Rond Eau* Lighthouse, and the Piers at *Rond Eau* Harbor.

Of *S. Barfoot* and others, of the County of *Kent*; and of the Municipality of the

Township of *Tilbury East*; severally praying for the removal of the bar at the mouth of the River *Thames*.

Mr. *Mackenzie*, 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:—

That, as the several contracts for the Printing, Binding, and Printing Paper expire with the work of the present Session, it is necessary that provision should be made for the future performance of those services, tenders should be asked for the Printing, Binding and the supply of the Printing Paper required for the Parliament of the Dominion of *Canada*, for the period of five years, commencing on the 1st January, 1870, with the right on the part of Parliament to extend the same to ten years.

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

Your Committee have examined the following Petitions and find the notice sufficient in each case:—

Of the Honorable *John Young*, for revival of the Act incorporating the Canadian and British Telegraph Company; of *John H. Stephenson*, for a Divorce; of *A. Roy* and others, Provisional Directors of the Company for the improvement of the Rivers *St. Francis* and *Yamaska*; of the *Cifston* Suspension Bridge Company; of the *Huron* and *Ontario* Ship Canal Company (so far as respects that portion of the Petition praying for an amendment of their Act of Incorporation); of *James Blanchfield Smith*; of *Benjamin J. Talbot*; and of *Frederick Braynton Sparkes*, (severally relating to Patents); of the Board of Trade of the City of *Toronto*; and of the Corporation of Pilots for and below the Harbor of *Quebec*.

The Honorable Mr. *Langevin*, a Member of the Honorable the Privy Council presented, pursuant to Addresses to His Excellency the Governor General,—Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 21st April, 1869; for a Return shewing the extent of land reserved on the shores of *Long Point*, in the County of *Norfolk*, for fishing purposes, at what point such reservation commences; also, whether such reservation has been leased, if so, to whom and for what purposes, the amount paid, the date of such leases and the length of time they have to run, and whether such leases give the lessees control over such reservation except for fishing purposes.—(*Sessional Papers, No. 22.*)

Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 23rd April, 1869; for copies of all correspondence between the Government and the Trustees appointed under Cap. 17, 31st Vict., or the Corporation of the Bank of Upper *Canada*; and copies of all Orders in Council, or the documents connected therewith.—(*Sessional Papers, No. 6.*)

On motion of Mr. *Mackenzie*, seconded by Mr. *Young*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence between the Department of Customs and Officers of the Frontier Ports, relative to the seizure of Foreign Vessels; also, Memorials or Letters addressed to the Customs Department, and all Orders in Council relative to such seizures.

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

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Dorion*, 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 the yearly amount of Imports and Exports of *Canada* from the 1st day of January, 1853, to the 1st day of January 1869, distinguishing the Imports from, and the Exports to, the *United States*, from those from and to *Great Britain* and other Countries, and shewing the value of Goods which in each year has, or would have been entered duty free under the operation of the Reciprocity Treaty.

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

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Dorion*, 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 and Despatches between the Government of *Canada* and that of *Great Britain*, or with the British Ambassador at *Washington*, or other parties in the *United States*, since the 1st day of January, 1867, in reference to a renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty, and for copies of all Orders in Council on the same subject.

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

And then the House adjourned till To-morrow.

Friday, 30th April, 1869.

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

- By Mr *McDonald* (*Middlesex*),—The Petition of *J. L. Dewan* and others.
 By Mr. *Bodwell*,—The Petition of *John Guilliford* and others, of the Town of *Ingersoll*, County of *Oxford*.
 By Mr. *Ryan* (*Montreal West*).—The Petition of *J. B. Lamey* and others, of the City of *Montreal*, Forwarders and Owners of Vessels.
 By Mr. *Cartwright*,—The Petition of *James C. Huffman*, Mayor, and others, of the Town of *Napanee*.
 By Mr. *Heath*,—The Petition of *William Craig*, Mayor, and others, of the Township of *Bristol*, County of *Pontiac*; the Petition of *Thomas McVeigh*, Mayor, and others, of the Township of *Litchfield*, County of *Pontiac*; and the Petition of *William Keehan*, Mayor, and others, of the Township of *Sheen*, County of *Pontiac*.
 By Mr. *Pelletier*,—The Petition of Messrs. *John Ross* and Company, and others, of the City of *Quebec*, Merchants; and the Petition of *Francois Xavier Hudon*, and others, of the Parish of *St. Paschal*, County of *Kemouraska*.
 By the Honorable Mr. *Anghin*,—The Petition of *William Napier*, and others, of the County of *Gloucester*, Province of *New Brunswick*.
 By Mr. *Morrison* (*Niagara*),—The Petition of *Eli Clinton Clark*, of the City of *Toronto*, formerly of the City of *Albany*, State of *New York*.

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

- Of the Honorable *D. L. Macpherson*, and others, praying for an Act of incorporation under the name and style of the Dominion Mutual Life Guarantee Assurance Company.
 Of *Maurice G. Lowman*, and others, of the District of *Assiniboia*; and of *Charles Curtis*, and others, of the District of *Manitobah*, both in North Western *Canada*; severally praying for a semi weekly postal communication with the Dominion of *Canada*.
 Of *F. H. Burr*, and others, of the District of *Manitobah*, in North Western *Canada*; praying for arms to defend themselves from Indian marauders.
 Of the *Quebec Bank*; praying for certain amendments, as also a renewal and extension of their charter.
 Of *La Banque du Peuple*; praying for a renewal and extension of their charter.
 Of *Matthew G. Mountain*, and others, of the City of *Quebec*; praying that the sum of \$100,000, voted by the Legislature of the Province of *Canada*, for the erection of a suitable Post Office in the said City, may be expended without delay.
 Of *C. Sharples*, and others, of the City of *Quebec*; praying that the clause in the Act which imposes a duty of five per cent. upon the importation of Books, Magazines and Pamphlets, may be repealed.
 Of *George W. Jones*, of the Village of *Port Perry*, in the Township of *Reach*; praying for the passing of an Act to declare his marriage with *Ann Catharine Martin* to be dissolved, and that he be divorced from her.
 Of the *Montreal Typographical Union No. 97*; praying that Canadian publishers be

permitted to print the works of British Authors, on conditions equal to those now paid by *United States* publishers on British Copyright works imported into *Canada*.

Of *William Lang*, and others, of the Township of *Otonabee*; praying that the House will take such measures as to cause the obstructions to the navigation of the *Ottawa* River to be removed, and an uninterrupted line to the full capacity of the leading channel and the supply of water from the summit level, to be opened throughout.

Of *William S. Oakes* and others, of the County of *Norfolk*; praying that the export duties levied upon pine, oak and spruce saw-logs, shingle-bolts and stove-bolts under schedule F, of the Tariff of 1868, may be repealed.

Mr. Mackenzie, 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.— (*Appendix No. 1.*)

The Honorable *Mr. Rose*, a Member of the Honorable the 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:—

JOHN YOUNG.

The Governor General transmits Estimates of certain of the sums required for the service of the Dominion, for the year ending 30th June, 1870; 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. 24.*)
Government House,

Ottawa, 28th April, 1869.

Ordered, That the said Message, together with the Estimates accompanying the same, be referred to the Committee of Supply.

On motion of *Mr. Mackenzie*, seconded by *Mr. Bowell*,
Resolved, That this House doth concur in the Second Report of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament.

Ordered, That the Honorable *Sir John A. Macdonald* have leave to bring in a Bill 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, on Tuesday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting the Department of Finance; and after some time spent therein, *Mr. Speaker* resumed the Chair; and *Mr. Cartwright* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

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

The Order of the Day, for the second reading of the Bill to confirm and give effect to a certain agreement between the Government of *Canada* and the Great Western Railway Company, being read;

The Honorable *Mr. Rose* moved, seconded by the Honorable *Sir John A. Macdonald*, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read a second time;

Mr. Ross (*Prince Edward*,) moved in amendment, seconded by *Mr. Bowell*, That all the words after "be" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words "not now read a second time, inasmuch as it is inadvisable to confirm the agreement entered into between the Government of the Dominion, and the Great Western Railway Company, by which \$1,250,626,43, is lost to the Country" 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 a second time.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Tuesday next.

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

(In the Committee.)

Read His Excellency's Message.

And it being Six of the clock, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

At half-past seven o'clock P. M., pursuant to the 19th Rule of the House, the Orders respecting Private Bills were called.

Ordered, That Mr. Morrison, (Niagara), have leave to bring in a Bill to increase the Capital Stock of the Clifton Suspension Bridge Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

Ordered, That Mr. Langlois have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act 23rd Victoria, Chapter 123, respecting Pilots for and below the Harbor of Quebec.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

Ordered, That Mr. Jackson have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act of Incorporation of the Board of Trade of the City of Toronto.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Committee of Supply was resumed.

(In the Committee.)

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding eight thousand nine hundred and fifty-five dollars, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Governor General's Secretary's Office, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding ten thousand five hundred and fifty dollars, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Department of the Privy Council, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

3. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding seven thousand dollars, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Department of Justice, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

4. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding fifteen thousand dollars, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Department of Militia and Defence, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

5. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding twenty-five thousand two hundred and ninety dollars, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Department of the Secretary of State, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

6. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding five thousand two hundred dollars, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Department of the Secretary of State for the Provinces, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

Resolutions to be reported.

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

Ordered, That the Report be received on Tuesday next.

Mr. Street also acquainted the House, That he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will again, on Tuesday next, resolve itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker informed the House, That the Clerk of this 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, 30th April, 1869.

DOMINION OF CANADA, } This is to certify, that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated
To wit: } the twentieth day of March last past, issued by His Excellency
the Governor General, and addressed to the Returning Officer for the Electoral District of
Hants, in the Province of *Nova Scotia* (*James M. Geldert*, Esquire, Sheriff, appointed
Returning Officer for the said Electoral District,) for the Election of a Member to represent
the said Electoral District of *Hants*, in the House of Commons of *Canada*, in the present
Parliament, in the room and stead of the Honorable *Joseph Howe*, who since his Election as
the Representative of the said Electoral District of *Hants*, hath accepted the Office of Presi-
dent of the Privy Council, the Honorable *Joseph Howe* has been returned as duly elected
accordingly as appears by the Return to the said Writ, dated the twenty fourth day of the
month of April instant, which is now lodged of Record in my Office.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, *Canada*.

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

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill for the gradual enfranchisement of Indians, the better management of Indian affairs, and to extend the provisions of the Act 31st Victoria, Chapter 42, being read;

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 for the second reading of the Bill to avoid the necessity of having public documents engrossed on parchment, being read;

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

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to alter the limits of the Counties of *Joliette* and *Berthier* for electoral purposes, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to a Select Committee composed of Mr. *Godin*, Mr. *Pâquet*, Mr. *Dufresne*, Mr. *Masson* (*Terrebonne*) and Mr. *Geoffrion*, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill for the improvement of the navigation of the River *Sydenham*, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to facilitate the removal of obstructions to the navigation of the River *Sydenham*, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

And then the House adjourned till Monday next.

Monday, 3rd May, 1869.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House,—General Statements and Returns of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials in the District of *St. Francis*, and in the County of *L'Islet*, for the year 1868. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 29.)

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

By Mr. *Wright* (*York, Ontario*),—The Petition of the Beaver Mutual Fire Insurance Association of the City of *Toronto*; and the Petition of the *Toronto* Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

By Mr. *Hutchison*,—The Petition of the Honorable *R. Yonge*, M. L. C. and others, of *Chatham*, (*New Brunswick*).

By Mr. *Pozzer*,—The Petition of the Reverend *L. A. Martel* and others, of the Parish of *St. Joseph*, County of *Beauce*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Blanchet*,—The Petition of *George Tulbot* and others.

By Mr. *Heath*,—The Petition of *John T. Coghlan*, Mayor, and others, of the Township of *Waltham*, County of *Pontiac*.

By Mr. *Walsh*,—The Petition of Messrs. *Ritchie, Ford* and Company, and others, of the County of *Norfolk*.

By Mr. *McDonald*, (*Lunenburg*),—The Petition of the Merchants Bank of *Halifax*.

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

Of *John Dawson*, *Reeve*, and others, of the Township of *Nepean*; of *John Caldwell*, *Reeve*, and others, of the Township of *Huntley*; of *William Craig*, Mayor, and others, of the Township of *Bristol*, County of *Pontiac*; of *Thomas McVeigh*, Mayor, and others, of the Township of *Litchfield*, County of *Pontiac*; and of *William Reehan*, Mayor, and others, of the Township of *Sheen*, County of *Pontiac*; severally praying that the House will take such measures as to cause the obstructions to the navigation of the *Ottawa* River to be removed, and an uninterrupted line to the full capacity of the leading channel and the supply of water from the summit level, to be opened throughout.

Of *John Stirling* and others, of the City of *Montreal*; of *J. D. Dewan*, and others; of *John Gulliford*, and others, of the Town of *Ingersoll*, County of *Oxford*; and of *William Napier*, and others, of the County of *Gloucester*, Province of *New Brunswick*; severally praying that the clause in the Act which imposes a duty of five per cent. upon the importation of Books, Magazines and Pamphlets may be repealed.

Of the Bank of *New Brunswick*; praying for the passing of an Act to increase their capital stock.

Of *Samuel Field*, and others, of *Harwich*; of *Thomas Roe*, and others, of the Township of *Raleigh*; of *Frederick Arnold*, and others; of *Isaac Wilcox*, and others, of the Township of *Raleigh*; of *Francis Taylor*, and others, of the Township of *Dover*; and of the Municipality of the Township of *Dover*, County of *Kent*; severally praying for the removal of the Bar at the mouth of the River *Thames*.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of *Huron*; praying for certain amendments to the Militia Act.

Of *J. B. Lamey*, and others, of the City of *Montreal*, Forwarders and owners of vessels; praying to be relieved from certain dues and charges imposed on vessels navigating the inland waters of the *St. Lawrence*.

Of *James C. Huffman*, Mayor, and others, of the Town of *Napanee*; praying for the passing of an Act to prevent the casting of saw-dust or other refuse matter into the *Napanee* River.

Of Messrs. *John Ross* and Company, and others, Merchants, of the City of *Quebec*; and of *Francois Xavier Hudon*, and others, of the Parish of *St. Pascal*, County of *Kamouraska*; praying that a small tax may be imposed on imported Tobaccos, and that the duty on Canadian grown Tobacco be repealed.

Of *Eli Clinton Clark*, of the City of *Toronto*, formerly of the City of *Albany*, State of *New York*; praying for an Act of Naturalization.

Ordered, That Mr. *Geoffrion* have leave to bring in a Bill to empower the Company for the improvement and deepening of the Rivers *St. Francis* and *Kamaska*, to levy tolls on vessels navigating the said Rivers.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

On motion of Mr. *Fortin*, seconded by Mr. *Robitaille*,

Ordered, That the Entries in the Journals of this House of the 26th day of March and the 1st day of April 1868, in relation to the appointment of a Committee on the Maritime and Fluvial Fisheries and Sea and Inland Navigation of the Dominion, be now read;

And the same being read,

Resolved, That a Select Committee be appointed on the subject of the Maritime and River Fisheries, Ocean and Inland Navigation, and the inspection of Fish, to report thereon from time to time, with power to send for persons, papers and records; and that the 79th and 80th Rules of this House be suspended in relation to the said Committee.

Ordered, That Mr. *Fortin*, the Honorable Mr. *Anglin*, the Honorable Mr. *Campbell*, the Honorable Mr. *Chauveau*, the Honorable Mr. *Blanchet*, Mr. *Simpson*, Mr. *Mackenzie*, Mr. *McCallum*, Mr. *Keeler*, Mr. *Workman*, Mr. *Simard*, Mr. *Robitaille*, Mr. *Renand*, Mr. *Bolton*, Mr. *Savary*, Mr. *Ross*, (*Victoria, N. S.*) Mr. *Coffin*, Mr. *Langlois*, Mr. *Ross*, (*Prince Edward*), Mr. *Jones*, (*Halifax*), Mr. *Beaty*, Mr. *Cimon*, Mr. *Bourassa*, Mr. *Burpee*, and Mr. *Dufresne*, do compose the said Committee.

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

On motion of Mr. *Savary*, seconded by Mr. *Fortin*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a return of all licenses granted during the past year to American Fishermen to fish in the waters of the Dominion; the names of the vessels and of their masters or owners, and to what Port they belonged; the amount of revenue derived from such licenses, and the names of the ports or places at which such licenses were issued; also, of all regulations and Orders in Council that have been made respecting the protection of the fisheries since the 1st July, 1867, and for the current year.

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

On motion of Mr. *Workman*, seconded by Mr. *Ryan*, (*Montreal West*),

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 instructions given to Mr. *Page*, Chief Engineer of the Department of Public Works, in reference to surveying the ship channel between *Montreal* and *Quebec*, and his Report thereon, together with any other document referring thereto.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of the instructions given to Mr. *Page*, Chief Engineer of the Department of Public Works, in reference to the construction of the *Bay Verte* canal, and the Report thereon.

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

On motion of Mr. *Campbell* (*Huron*), seconded by Mr. *Whitehead*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all Surveys and Reports made by the Engineers or other Employees of the Government relative to Harbors of Refuge or other Harbors on the East coast of *Lake Huron*, and copies of all instructions to such Engineers or Employees; also, copies of all correspondence between the Dominion and *Ontario* Governments on the subject of such Harbors.

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

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

Ordered, That an Order of this House do issue for copies of tenders received for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, with schedule of prices attached, the names of sureties and copies of contracts; and all correspondence between the Government and Railway Commissioners concerning such contracts.

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

Resolved, That this House will, to-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee to consider the following proposed Resolutions:—

1. That it is expedient to extend to vessels of or under one hundred and twenty-five tons measurement, belonging to any port in *Canada*, the same exemption from the obligation to take Branch Pilots in the Port of *Quebec*, as is granted by the Act of the Legislature of the late Province of *Canada*, 13-14 Vic. Cap. 96, to such vessels when belonging to the Province of *Quebec*, subject always to the conditions mentioned in the said Act.

2. That it is expedient to exempt all vessels belonging to or in the service of the Government of *Canada*, from the obligation to employ Branch Pilots in any port or place in *Canada*.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Chauveau* be added to the Select Committee appointed to assist Mr. Speaker in the direction of the Library of Parliament, and to act on behalf of this House as Members of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Library.

Resolved, That a Message be sent to the Senate to inform their Honors that the Honorable Mr. *Chauveau* has been added to the Select Committee appointed to assist Mr. Speaker in the direction of the Library of Parliament, and to act on behalf of this House as Members of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Library.

Ordered, That the Honorable Sir *John A. Macdonald* do carry the said Message to the Senate.

A Bill to avoid the necessity of having public documents engrossed on parchment, 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 to declare the first day of July, or Dominion Day, a legal holiday,

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Wednesday next.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to authorize the extradition of persons from the Dominion of *Canada*, charged with having committed crimes in the *United States*;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Monday next.

And then the House adjourned till To-morrow.

Tuesday, 4th May, 1869.

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

Pursuant to the thirty-first section of Chapter seven, of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, intituled: "An Act respecting Controverted Parliamentary Elections," I do hereby appoint the Honorable *Lucius Seth Huntington*, Member for the Electoral District of *Shefford*; *Aquila Walsh*, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of the North Riding of the County of *Norfolk*; *Joseph Dufresne*, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of *Montcalm*; *Alexander Morris*, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of the South Riding of the County of *Lanark*; *Alexander Mackenzie*, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of *Lambton*; and the Honorable *Joseph Goderic Blanchet*, Member for the Electoral District of *Levis*; to be Members of the General Committee of Elections for the present Session.

Given under my hand and seal this fourth day of May, 1869, in the Parliament Buildings in the City of *Ottawa*.

JAMES COCKBURN,
Speaker,
House of Commons.

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

By Mr. *McConkey*,—The Petition of *A. C. Thomson* and others, of the Town of *Barrie*.

By Mr. *Stephenson*,—The Petition of *George Stringer* and others ; the Petition of *Samuel Field* and others ; and the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Harwick*

By Mr. *Holmes*,—The Petition of *Robinson Lyon*, Reeve, and others, of the Township of *Goulbourn* ; and the Petition of the Municipality of the Village of *Richmond*.

By Mr. *Hagar*,—The Petition of *Peter Mc Laurin*, Reeve, and others, of the Township of *South Plantagenet* ; the Petition of *James Boyd*, M. P. P., and others, of *West Hawkesbury* ; the Petition of *John W. Higginson*, Reeve, and others, of the Village of *Hawkesbury* ; the Petition of *Charles P. Freedwell* and others, of the Township of *Longueuil* ; and the Petition of *William Bradley*, Reeve, and others, of the Township of *Caledonia*, all of the County of *Prescott*.

By Mr. *Heath*,—The Petition of *George Palmer*, Mayor, and others, of the Townships of *Thorne* and *Leslie*.

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

Resolved, That this House will, on Friday next, resolve itself into a Committee to consider the following Resolution ;

That it is expedient that the Provisional Contract entered into between *Hugh Allan*, Esquire, and the Postmaster General of *Canada* under the authority of an Order in Council dated the 18th March, 1869, for a weekly service of ocean mail steamers on the terms and conditions set forth in the said contract (a copy whereof and of the said Order in Council has been laid before Parliament) should be sanctioned and authorized by the Parliament as required by the terms thereof in order to its becoming valid and binding.

Mr. *Street* reported from the Committee of Supply, several Resolutions, which were read, as follow :—

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding eight thousand nine hundred and fifty-five dollars, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Governor General's Secretary's Office, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding ten thousand five hundred and fifty dollars, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Department of the Privy Council, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding seven thousand dollars, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Department of Justice, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding fifteen thousand dollars, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Department of Militia and Defence, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding twenty-five thousand two hundred and ninety dollars, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Department of the Secretary of State, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding five thousand two hundred dollars, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Department of the Secretary of State for the Provinces, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

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

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

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

The House, according to Order, proceeded to take into consideration the Bill respecting Offences relating to the Coin, as amended in the Committee.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

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

The House, according to Order, proceeded to take into consideration the Bill respecting Perjury, as amended in the Committee.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

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

The House, according to Order, proceeded to take into consideration the Bill respecting Indictable Offences by Forgery, as amended in the Committee.

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 Forgery."

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 respecting Offences against the Person; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and the Honorable Mr. *Gray* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill, as amended in the Committee, be taken into consideration, on Friday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting Malicious Injuries to Property; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and the Honorable Mr. *Gray* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill, as amended in the Committee, be taken into consideration, on Friday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting Larceny and other similar offences; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and the Honorable Mr. *Gray* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill, as amended in the Committee, be taken into consideration, on Friday next.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting Insolvency.

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Tuesday next; and be then the First Order of the Day.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting Procedure in Criminal Cases, and other matters relating to Criminal Laws;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Friday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions placing all Canadian Vessels on an equal footing as regards Pilotage in the Port of *Quebec*, and for other purposes respecting Pilotage.

(*In the Committee.*)

1. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to extend to vessels of or under one hundred and twenty-five tons measurement, belonging to any port in *Canada*, the same exemption from the obligation to take Branch Pilots in the Port of *Quebec*, as is granted by the Act of the Legislature of the late Province of *Canada*, 13 & 14 Vic. Cap. 96, to such vessels when belonging to the Province of *Quebec*, subject always to the conditions mentioned in the said Act.

2. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to exempt all vessels belonging to or in the service of the Government of *Canada*, from the obligation to employ Branch Pilots in any port or place in *Canada*.

Resolutions to be reported.

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

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

The Honorable Mr. *Campbell* reported the Resolutions accordingly, and the same were read as follow :—

1. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to extend to vessels of or under one hundred and twenty-five tons measurement, belonging to any port in *Canada*, the same exemption from the obligation to take Branch Pilots in the Port of *Quebec*, as is granted by the Act of the Legislature of the late Province of *Canada*, 13 & 14 Vic. Cap. 96, to such vessels when belonging to the Province of *Quebec*, subject always to the conditions mentioned in the said Act.

2. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to exempt all vessels belonging to or in the service of the Government of *Canada*, from the obligation to employ Branch Pilots in any port or place in *Canada*.

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

Ordered, That the Honorable Sir *John A. Macdonald* have leave to bring in a Bill to place all Canadian Vessels on an equal footing as regards Pilotage in the Port of *Quebec*, and for other purposes respecting Pilotage.

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.

And then the House adjourned till To-morrow.

Wednesday, 5th May, 1869.

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

By Mr. *McConkey*,—The Petition of *George Sneath*, and others, of the Town of *Barrie*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Cameron (Peel)*,—The Petition of Messrs. *Henderson and Bostwick*, and others ; the Petition of *W. S. Lee*, and others ; the Petition of *Charles Robertson*, and others ; the Petition of *Robert Sullivan*, and others, and the Petition of *J. O. Heward*, and others, all of the City of *Toronto*.

By Mr. *McDonald (Lunenburg)*,—The Petition of Messrs. *Bauld, Gibson and Company*, and others, Merchants, of the City of *Halifax, Nova Scotia*.

By Mr. *Bowman*,—The Petition of Messrs. *C. Kranz and Son*, and others, of the County of *Waterloo*.

By Mr. *Ryan (Montreal West)*,—The Petition of *William Workman*, and others, of the City of *Montreal*.

By Mr. *Crawford (South Leeds)*,—The Petition of the Honorable *John Ross*, of the City of *Toronto*, and others.

By the Honorable Mr. *Tilley*,—The Petition of *H. E. Stickney*, and others, of the Town of *Saint John, New Brunswick*.

By Mr. *Stephenson*,—Two Petitions of *Joseph Everitt*, and others, of the Township of *Harwich* ; and the Petition of *Joseph Northwood* and others, of the County of *Kent*.

By Mr. *Rymal*,—The Petition of *Robert Twiss*, and others.

By Mr. *Cartwright*,—The Petition of Messrs. *Boyle and White*, and others, of the Town of *Napanee* ; and the Petition of the Reverend *Henry Patton, D.C.L.*, Archdeacon of *Ontario*, and others, of the Diocese of *Ontario*.

By Mr. *Cameron (Huron)*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the County of *Huron* ; and the Petition of the Honorable *John Stevenson*, Speaker, and others, Members of the Local Legislature of *Ontario*.

By Mr. Caron,—The Petition of *J. Paradis*, and others, of the County of *Yamaska*.

By Mr. Huot,—The Petition of *A. Fortin*, and others, of the City of *Quebec*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Abbott*,—The Petition of *La Société des Commis Marchands de Montreal*.

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

Of the Beaver Mutual Fire Insurance Association of the City of *Toronto*; praying for the passing of an Act to enable the said Association, and the *Toronto Mutual Fire Insurance Company* to form themselves into one United Company, under the name of the Beaver and *Toronto Mutual Fire Insurance Company*, and for other purposes.

Of the *Toronto Mutual Fire Insurance Company*; praying for the passing of an Act to enable the said Company, and the Beaver Mutual Fire Insurance Association to form themselves into one United Company, under the name of the Beaver and *Toronto Mutual Fire Insurance Company*, and for other purposes.

Of the Honorable *R. Young*, M. L. C., and others, of *Chatham, New Brunswick*, and its vicinity; praying that the clause in the Act which imposes a duty of five per cent upon the importation of Books, Magazines and Pamphlets may be repealed.

Of the Reverend *L. A. Martel* and others, of the Parish of *St. Joseph*, County of *Beauce*; and of *George Talbot* and others; severally praying that a small tax may be imposed on imported Tobacco, and that the duty on Canadian grown Tobacco be repealed.

Of *John T. Coghlan*, Mayor, and others, of the Township of *Waltham*, County of *Pontiac*; praying that the House will take such measures as to cause the obstructions to the navigation of the *Ottawa* river to be removed, and an uninterrupted line to the full capacity of the leading channel, and the supply of water from the summit level to be opened throughout.

Of Messrs. *Ritchie, Ford* and Company, and others, of the County of *Norfolk*; praying for the repeal of the Insolvent Act of 1864, and amendments thereto, or suspend the operations of the said Act for a period of five years.

Of the Merchants' Bank at *Halifax*; praying for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the Merchants' Bank.

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

The Committee have examined the following Petitions, and find the notice sufficient in each case, viz: Of *John Brown*, and others, for incorporation of the *Ontario and Erie Canal Company*,—of the Honorable *D. L. Macpherson*, and others, for incorporation of the Dominion Mutual Life Guarantee Assurance Company,—of the *Quebec Bank*,—of *La Banque du Peuple*,—and of *Eli Clinton Clark*.

The time for receiving Petitions for Private Bills will expire on the 6th instant, and for receiving Private Bills, on the 13th instant; Your Committee beg to recommend an extension of the same for ten days respectively.

Ordered, That *Mr. Magill* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act passed in the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth years of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act to regulate the inspection of Raw Hides and Leather"; and the Act passed in the twenty-ninth and thirtieth years of Her Majesty's Reign intituled, "An Act to amend the Law respecting the inspection of Leather and Raw Hides."

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

Ordered, That the Honorable *Mr. Holton* have leave to bring in a Bill to revive and amend the Act incorporating the Canadian and British Telegraph Company, and to change the name of the Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

Ordered, That the time for receiving Petitions for Private Bills be extended to Monday the 17th May, and for receiving Private Bills to Monday the 24th May.

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

Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery for *Canada*,
Ottawa, 4th May, 1869.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election dated the Twentieth day of March last passed, issued by His Excellency the Governor General, and addressed to the Returning Officer for the Electoral District of *Yarmouth*, in the Province of *Nova Scotia*. (*William B. Townsend*, Esquire, Sheriff, appointed Returning Officer for the said Electoral District,) for the election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District of *Yarmouth* in the House of Commons of *Canada*, in the present Parliament in the room and stead of *Thomas Killam*, Esquire, who since his Election as the Representative of the said Electoral District of *Yarmouth*, departed this life, *Frank Killam*, Esquire, has been returned as duly elected accordingly as appears by the Return to the said Writ, dated the Twenty-fourth day of month of April last past, which is now lodged of Record in my Office.

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

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

Frank Killam, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of *Yarmouth*, having previously taken the Oath, according to Law, and subscribed before the Commissioners the Roll containing the same, took his seat in the House.

Mr. *Mackenzie* moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Holton*, and the Question being proposed, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, for the Report of Court of Esquiry, ordered to investigate certain charges preferred against Lieutenant Col. *Shaw*, Brigade Major, *Kingston*, and copies of all correspondence and official reports relative to the case; And a debate arising thereupon:—The said Motion was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

On motion of Mr *Huot*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Blanchet*,
Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a copy of the Petition of Mr. *Bonaventure Viger*, praying to be indemnified for certain expenses incurred by him during his exile at the Island of *Bermuda*, in 1838, and of all correspondence which has passed between the Government and him on that subject.

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

On motion of Mr. *Metcalfe*, seconded by Mr. *Wright*, (*York, 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 the appointment and instructions to the Commissioners of the Intercolonial Railway; also copy of the appointment and instructions to the Chief Engineer; copies of all reports and Communications by Commissioners and Chief Engineers, on the subject of tenders, and the letting of contracts for the construction of the said works, or any part thereof; also, copies of any Orders in Council approving said Reports, or otherwise.

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

On motion of Mr. *Drew*, seconded by Mr. *Hurdon*,
Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a Return shewing the amount of money received by the Dominion Government from the Provinces of *Ontario*, *Quebec*, *Nova Scotia* and *New Brunswick*, on account of the issue of marriage licenses, between the 1st of July, 1867 and the 30th June, 1868, with a detailed statement shewing

how such money has been expended and the amount received from each Province respectively.

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

Mr. *Masson (Soulanges)* moved, seconded by Mr. *Gaucher*, and the Question being proposed, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, for copies of all correspondence with the Government of the Dominion of *Canada* on the subject of the conviction or imprisonment of the Reverend *John McMahon*, Roman Catholic Priest, in the Provincial Penitentiary at *Kingston*, or of any correspondence referring in whole or in part to the said prisoner; And a debate arising thereupon:—The said Motion was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

On motion of the Honorable Sir *John A. Macdonald*, seconded by the Honorable Sir *George E. Cartier*,

Resolved, That when this House adjourns, it do stand adjourned till Friday next, at three o'clock P. M.

And then the House adjourned till Friday next.

Friday, 7th May, 1869.

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

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY FOR CANADA,
Ottawa, 7th May. 1869.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the twentieth day of March last past, issued by His Excellency the Governor General, and addressed to the Returning Officer for the Electoral District of *Richmond*, in the Province of *Nova Scotia*, *John F. Fuller*, Esquire, Sheriff, appointed Returning Officer for the said Electoral District, for the Election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District of *Richmond*, in the House of Commons of *Canada*, in the present Parliament, in the room and stead of *William Joseph Croke*, Esquire, who, since his Election as the Representative of the said Electoral District of *Richmond*, departed this life, *Isaac Levesconte*, Esquire, has been returned as duly elected accordingly, as appears by the Return to the said Writ, dated the twentieth day of the month of April last past, which is now lodged of Record in my Office.

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

To *William B. Lindsay*, Esquire,
Clerk of the House of Commons of *Canada*,
Ottawa.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House,—Statement of receipts and expenditure of the Northern Railway of *Canada*, for the year ending 31st December, 1868. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 15.)

Also, General Statement and Return of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials in the County of *Richelieu*, for the year, 1868. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 29.)

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

By the Honorable Mr. *Tilley*,—The Petition of the Honorable *John Robertson*, and others, of the City of *Saint John*, *New Brunswick*.

By Mr. *MacFarlane*,—The Petition of the *Erie and Niagara Extension Railway Company*; the Petition of the *Erie and Niagara Railway Company*; and the Petition of *Andrew Elliot*, of *Oil Springs*, County of *Lambton*.

By Mr. O'Connor,—The Petition of *William Scott*, and others, of the Town of *Windsor*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Gray*,—The Petition of Messrs. *J. and A. McMillan*, and others,

By Mr. *Stephenson*,—The Petition of *J. H. Bell*, and others; the Petition of Messrs. *J. & W. McKeough* and others; and the Petition of the Reverend *Francis Sandy's*, Archdeacon of *Huron*, and others, of the Town of *Chatham*, County of *Kent*.

By Mr. *Godin*,—The Petition of *Ludger Robichaud*, Mayor of *St. Alphonse*, and others; the Petition of the Reverend *D. A. Gravel*, Curé of *St. Jean de Matha*, and others; and the Petition of the Reverend *J. D. Laporte*, Curé, of *St. Ambroise de Kildaire*, and others; all of the County of *Joliette*.

By Mr. *Gibbs*,—The Petition of *E. Leadlay*, and others, of the City of *Toronto*.

By Mr. *Keeler*,—The Petition of Messrs. *Dooly and Hewson*, and others, of the Town of *Cobourg*.

By Mr. *Beaty*,—The Petition of *H. K. Boomer*, and others; and the Petition of *W. S. O'Reilly*, and others, all of the City of *Toronto*.

By Mr. *Morris*,—The Petition of *Alexander Yuill*, of the Township of *Ramsay*, County of *Lanark*.

By Mr. *Lapum*,—The Petition of *Thomas Miller*, and others.

By Mr. *McDonald (Lunenburg)*,—The Petition of *Samuel M. Ryerson*, and others, of the County of *Yarmouth*; and the Petition of the Reverend *James Bayne*, D. D., and others, of the County of *Pictou*, all of the Province of *Nova Scotia*.

By Mr. *Walsh*,—The Petition of *James Whiteside*, and others, of the Village of *Fredericksburg*; the Petition of *Henry W. Maher*, and others; the Petition of *John Shaw* and others; the Petition of *James L. Dedrick*, and others; the Petition of *John Scott*, and others; and the Petition of *N. C. Ford*, and others, all of the County of *Norfolk*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Tupper*,—The Petition of *R. MacLean*, and others; and the Petition of the Honorable *H. G. Pines M. L. C.*, and others, all of *Cumberland, Nova Scotia*.

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

Of *A. C. Thomson* and others; and of *George Sneath* and others; both of the Town of *Barrie*; of Messrs. *Henderson* and *Bostwick* and others; of *W. S. Lee* and others; of *Charles Robertson* and others; of *Robert Sullivan* and others; and of *J. O. Heward* and others, all of the City of *Toronto*; of Messrs. *C. Kranz and Son*, and others, of the County of *Waterloo*; and of Messrs. *Boyle and White* and others, of the Town of *Napanee*; severally praying that no change of a fundamental character be made in our present system of Banking, and that the circulation of the Banks be preserved substantially on its present basis.

Of *George Stringer* and others; of *Joseph Northwood* and others, of the County of *Kent*; and of *Joseph Everitt* and others, of the Township of *Harwich*; severally praying for the removal of the Bar at the mouth of the River *Thames*.

Of *Samuel Field* and others; of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Harwich*; and of *Joseph Everitt* and others, of the Township of *Harwich*; severally praying for the re-building of the *Rond Eau* Lighthouse, and the Piers at *Rond Eau* Harbor.

Of *Robinson Lyon*, Reeve, and others, of the Township of *Goulbourn*; of the Municipality of the Village of *Richmond*; of *Peter McLaurin*, Reeve, and others, of the Township of *South Plantagenet*; of *James Boyd*, M. P. P., and others, of *West Hawkesbury*; of *John W. Higginson*, Reeve, and others, of the Village of *Hawkesbury*; of *Charles P. Treedwell* and others, of the Township of *Longueuil*; of *William Bradley*, Reeve, and others, of the Township of *Caledonia*, of the County of *Prescott*; and of *George Palmer*, Mayor, and others, of the Townships of *Thorne* and *Les'ie*; severally praying that the House will take such measures as to cause the obstructions to the navigation of the *Ottawa* River to be removed, and an uninterrupted line to the full capacity of the leading channel, and the supply of water from the summit level, to be opened throughout.

Of Messrs. *Bould, Gibson and Company*, and others, Merchants of the City of *Halifax, Nova Scotia*; praying that no change be made in the present system of Banking in *Nova Scotia*, and the other Provinces of the Dominion.

Of *William Workman* and others, of the City of *Montreal*; praying that Canadian

Publishers be permitted to print the works of British Authors on conditions equal to those now paid by *United States* publishers on British copyright works imported into *Canada*.

Of the Honorable *John Ross*, of the City of *Toronto*, and others; praying for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the Dominion Bank.

Of *H. E. Stickney* and others, of the Town of *St. John, New Brunswick*; and of the Reverend *Henry Patton D. C. L.*, Archdeacon of *Ontario*, and others, of the Diocese of *Ontario*; severally praying that the clause in the Act which imposes a duty of five per cent upon the importation of Books, Magazines and Pamphlets, may be repealed.

Of *Robert Twiss* and others; praying that a duty be imposed upon all foreign Hops when imported into *Canada*.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of *Huron*; and of the Honorable *John Stevenson*, Speaker, and others, Members of the Local Legislature of *Ontario*; severally praying that a duty be imposed upon all American salt, when imported into *Canada*.

Of *J. Paradis* and others, of the County of *Yamaska*; praying that no Act may be passed authorizing the levying of dues on the tonnage or cargo of vessels navigating the Rivers *St. François* and *Yamaska*.

Of *A. Fortin* and others, of the City of *Quebec*; praying for Amendments to the Acts 27 and 28 Vic. Caps. 21 and 29, and 30 Vic. Cap. 24, respecting the Inspection of Leather and Raw Hides.

Of *La Société des Commis Marchands de Montréal*; praying for an Amendment to the Insolvent Act of 1864.

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

The Committee have examined the following Petitions, and find the notice sufficient in each case, viz: Of the International Bridge Company,—of the Merchants' Bank at *Halifax*,—of the Bank of *New Brunswick*,—of the Beaver Mutual Fire Insurance Association of the City of *Toronto*,—and of the *Toronto* Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

The Petition of the Great Western Railway Company, praying that the holders of preference shares which the Company has been empowered to issue, may be allowed the option of converting the same into ordinary shares, is not of a nature to require the publication of notice, as the preference shares are not to be issued until the sanction of the stockholders shall have been obtained at a general meeting.

Mr. *Godin* reported, from the Select Committee on the Bill to alter the limits of the Counties of *Joliette* and *Berthier* for Electoral purposes, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

The Honorable Mr. *Tilley*, a Member of the Honorable the Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Summary and comparative Statements of the Imports and Exports of the Dominion of *Canada*, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1868. (*Sessional Papers No. 2.*)

And also, Statements pertaining to the Inland Revenue Department of the Dominion of *Canada*, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1868. (*Sessional Papers No. 2.*)

The Honorable Sir *John A. Macdonald*, a Member of the Honorable the Privy Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General,—Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 5th May, 1869; for copy of the Petition of Mr. *Ponaventure Viger*, praying to be indemnified for certain expenses incurred by him during his exile at the Island of *Bermuda* in 1838, and of all correspondence which has passed between the Government and him on that subject. (*Sessional Papers No. 26.*)

Ordered, That Mr. *Bolton* have leave to bring in a Bill to authorize an addition to the Capital Stock of the Bank of *New Brunswick*, and for other purposes connected with the said Bank.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Carling* have leave to bring in a Bill to enable the holders of preference shares in the Great Western Railway Company to convert them into ordinary shares at their option.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

Ordered, That Mr. *Savary* have leave to bring in a Bill to extend the privileges of the Banks of the Province of *Nova Scotia* in respect to the issuing of 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.

The Clerk of the Senate delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message:—
The Senate have passed a Bill intituled "The *Canada* Joint Stock Companies clauses Act," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

Also, a Bill intituled, "An Act respecting Cruelty to Animals," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

Also, a Bill intituled, "An Act respecting certain offences relative to Her Majesty's Army and Navy," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

Also, a Bill intituled, "An Act for the better protection of Her Majesty's Military and Navy Stores," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And also, a Bill intituled, "An Act for the better preservation of the Peace in the vicinity of Public Works," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Rose*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Tilley*,

Ordered, That the Bill from the Senate, intituled "The *Canada* Joint Stock Companies clauses Act," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Tuesday next.

On motion of the Honorable Sir *George E. Cartier*, seconded by the Honorable Sir *John A. Macdonald*.

Ordered, That the Bill from the Senate, intituled, "An Act respecting Cruelty to Animals" be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Tuesday next.

On motion of the Honorable Sir *George E. Cartier*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Tilley*.

Ordered, That the Bill from the Senate, intituled, "An Act respecting offences relative to Her Majesty's Army and Navy," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read the second time, on Tuesday next.

On motion of the Honorable Sir *George E. Cartier*, seconded by the Honorable Sir *John A. Macdonald*,

Ordered, That the Bill from the Senate, intituled, "An Act for the better protection of Her Majesty's Military and Navy Stores," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Tuesday next.

On motion of the Honorable Sir *John A. Macdonald*, seconded by the Honorable Sir *George E. Cartier*,

Ordered, That the Bill from the Senate, intituled, "An Act for the better preservation of the Peace in the vicinity of Public Works," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Tuesday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into Committee of Ways and Means, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Walsh* reported, That the Committee had made progress, and he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That the House will, on Tuesday next, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

And then the House adjourned till Monday next.

Monday, 10th May, 1869.

The Honorable *Isaac Le Vesconte*, Member for the Electoral District of *Richmond*, (*Nova Scotia*), having previously taken the Oath, according to Law, and subscribed before the Commissioners the Roll containing the same, took his seat in the House.

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

By Mr. *Magill*,—The Petition of *George Barnes*, and others; and the Petition of *Robert Clark*, and others.

By Mr. *Harrison*,—The Petition of *William De Vere Hunt*, and others, working Printers and Book-binders, of the City of *Toronto*.

By Mr. *Oliver*,—The Petition of *Angus Shaw*, and others, of the Township of *East Nissouri*.

By Mr. *Snider*,—The Petition of *J. Pottenger*, and others, of the Town of *Owen Sound*; and the Petition of Messrs. *J. & W. Stuart*, and others, of the Village of *Meaford*.

By Mr. *Kempt*,—The Petition of *S. C. Wood*, and others, of the Town of *Lindsay*.

By Mr. *Stephenson*,—The Petition of *George McKelvey*, and others; and the Petition of the Municipal Corporation of the County of *Kent*.

By Mr. *Young*,—The Petition of Messrs. *James J. Thompson* and Company, and others, of the Town of *Galt*; and the Petition of *Robert Wyllie*, and others, of the Village of *Ayr*.

By Mr. *Dobbie*,—The Petition of *Charles G. Rich*, and others, of the Town of *St. Thomas*, County of *Elgin*.

By Mr. *Lapum*,—The Petition of *Charles Warner*, and others, of the County of *Addington*.

By Mr. *Perry*,—The Petition of the Town Council of the Town of *Peterborough*.

By Mr. *Redford*,—The Petition of *Thomas Stoney*, Warden, and others, of the Town of *Stratford*; and the Petition of *Thomas Matheson*, Reeve, and others, of the Village of *Mitchell*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Dorion*,—The Petition of *Mark Lamar Robert*, of *New Brunswick*, County of *Middlesex*, State of *New Jersey*, *Fergus Peniston*, of the City, County and State of *New York*, and *Guillaume Lamothe*, of the City of *Montreal*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Tupper*,—The Petition of the Reverend *William Wilson*, and others, of the County of *Cumberland*, *Nova Scotia*.

By Mr. *Grover*,—The Petition of *A. McDonald*, and others, of the Township of *Dysart*, County of *Peterborough*.

By Mr. *Sproat*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of *Southampton*.

By Mr. *Godin*,—The Petition of *A. Beaupré*, and others, of *St. Elizabeth*, County of *Joliette*.

By Mr. *Pâquet*,—The Petition of the Reverend *A. Pissette*, Curé, and others, of the Parish of *St. Cuthbert*; the Petition of *B. Monday*, and others, of *St. Gabriel de Brandon*; and the Petition of *M. Desrosiers dit Lafrenière*, and others, of *St. Norbert*, all of the County of *Berthier*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Anglin*,—The Petition of *Joseph Wilson*, and others, members of the *St. John, New Brunswick Typographical Union*, No. 85.

By Mr. *Bowman*,—The Petition of Messrs. *John Shuk & Co.*, and others, of the Village of *Waterloo*, *Ontario*.

By the Honorable Mr. Wood,—The Petition of Messrs. Leeming and Patterson, and others, Masters and Journeymen Manufacturers of Cigars, of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

By Mr. Mackenzie,—The Petition of William B. Clark, and others, Merchants, of the Town of Saurin.

By Mr. McDonald (Middlesex West),—The Petition of William Stevely, Reeve, and others, of the Village of Wardsville and vicinity.

By the Honorable Mr. Carling,—The Petition of William H. Harper, and others, Merchants, of the City of London, Ontario.

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

Of the Honorable John Robertson and others, of the City of Saint John, New Brunswick; of R. MacLean and others, of the County of Cumberland; and of the Honorable H. G. Pineo, M. L. C., and others, of Cumberland, both of Nova Scotia: severally praying for the construction of the Bay Verte Canal.

Of the Erie and Niagara Extension Railway Company; and of the Erie and Niagara Railway Company; severally praying for the passing of an Act authorizing the construction of a Bridge over or a Tunnel under the Niagara River, at or near the Village of Fort Erie.

Of William Scott and others, of the Town of Windsor; praying for the passing of an Act authorizing the construction of a Bridge over, or a Tunnel under the Detroit River, or at or near the Town of Windsor.

Of Andrew Elliot, of Oil Springs, County of Lambton; praying for the passing of an Act authorizing the construction of a Railway from, at or near the Town of St. Thomas, in the County of Elyin, and some point on the St. Clair River, in the Township of Moore, in the County of Lambton, and for other purposes.

Or Messrs. J. and A. McMillan and others; praying that Canadian publishers be permitted to print the works of British Authors on conditions equal to those now paid by United States publishers on British Copyright works imported into Canada.

Of J. H. Bell and others, of the Town of Chatham, County of Kent; praying for the removal of the Bar at the mouth of the River Thames.

Of Messrs. J. and W. McKeough and others; and of the Reverend Francis W. Sandys, Archdeacon of Huron, and others, both of the Town of Chatham; of Messrs. Dooly and Hewson and others, of the Town of Cobourg; of E. Leadlay, and others; of H. K. Boomer, and others; and of W. S. O'Reilly and others, all of the City of Toronto; severally praying that no change of a fundamental character be made in our present system of Banking, and that the circulation of the Banks be preserved substantially on its present basis.

Of Ludger Robichaud, Mayor, and others, of St. Alphonse; of the Reverend D. L. Gravel, Curé, and others, of St. Jean de Matha; and of the Reverend J. D. Laporte, Curé, of St. Ambroise de Kildare, and others, all of the County of Joliette; severally praying that the duty on Canadian grown Tobacco may be abolished.

Of Alexander Yuill, of the Township of Ramsay, County of Lanark; praying for an enquiry into the circumstances connected with the destruction of the Boom on the Madawaska River, in the year 1855.

Of Thomas Miller and others; praying that the House will take such measures as to cause the obstructions to the navigation of the Ottawa River to be removed, and an uninterrupted line to the full capacity of the leading Channel and the supply of water from the summit level, to be opened throughout.

Of Samuel M. Ryerson and others, of the County of Yarmouth; and of the Reverend James Bayne, D. D., and others, of the County of Pictou, both of Nova Scotia; severally praying that the clause in the Act which imposes a duty of five per cent upon the importation of Books, Magazines and Pamphlets, may be repealed.

Of James Whiteside and others, Merchants, Traders and others, of the Village of Fredericksburg; of Henry W. Maher and others, Merchants, Traders and others; John Shaw, and others, Merchants, Traders, and others; and of James L. Dedrick, and others, Merchants, Traders, and others, all of the County of Norfolk; severally praying for the repeal of the Insolvent Act of 1864, and amendments thereto, or suspend the operations of the said Act for a period of five years.

Of *John Scott* and others; and of *N. C. Ford* and others, both of the County of *Norfolk*; severally praying that the export duties levied upon pine, oak and spruce saw-logs, shingle bolts and stave bolts, under Schedule F, of the Tariff of 1868, may be repealed.

The Honorable Mr. *Langevin*, a Member of the Honorable the Privy Council, presented, pursuant to Addresses to His Excellency the Governor General, Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 23rd April, 1869; for copies of all communications to and from the Government, relative to the exportation of American Silver, or to the reduction of its Value.—(*Sessional Papers No. 27.*)

And also Return to an Address of the House of Commons dated 3rd May, 1869; for copies of the instructions given to Mr. *Page*, Chief Engineer of the Department of Public Works, in reference to surveying the ship channel between *Montreal* and *Quebec*, and his Report thereon, together with any other documents referring thereto.—(*Sessional Papers, No. 28.*)

The Honorable Mr. *Rose*, a Member of the Honorable the Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Public Accounts of the Dominion of *Canada* for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1868.—(*Sessional Papers, No. 4.*)

And also Miscellaneous Statistics of *Canada* for the year 1867, Part 1. (Municipal Returns, *Ontario*.)—(*Sessional Papers No. 1.*)

The Clerk of the Senate delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message:—

The Senate have passed a Bill intituled, "An Act respecting Patents of Invention," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And also, a Bill intituled, "An Act respecting Joint Stock Companies incorporated by Letters Patent," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

The Honorable Mr. *Rose*, from the Select Committee appointed to consider the subject of Banking and Currency of the Dominion, with power to report from time to time, presented to the House the First Report of the said Committee, which was read.—(*Appendix No. 3.*)

Ordered, That Mr. *Crawford* (*South Leeds*) have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Dominion Mutual Life Guarantee Assurance Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

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

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

Ordered, That Mr. *McDonald*, (*Lunenburg*) have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Merchants Bank of *Halifax*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

Ordered, That Mr. *Walsh* have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the International Bridge Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

Ordered, That Mr. *Huot* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Law respecting the inspection of Leather and Raw Hides.

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.

On motion of the Honorable Sir *George E. Cartier*, seconded by the Honorable Sir *John A. Macdonald*,

Ordered, That the Bill from the Senate, intituled, "An Act respecting Patents of Inventions," 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 Sir *John A. Macdonald*, seconded by the Honorable Sir *George E. Cartier*,

Ordered, That the Bill from the Senate, intituled, "An Act respecting Joint Stock Companies incorporated by Letters Patent," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Mr. *Savary* moved, seconded by Mr. *Coffin*, and the Question being proposed, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, for copies of all proclamations that have been made, and of all correspondence that has been carried on by the Government on the subject of the assimilation of the currency throughout the Dominion; And a Debate arising thereupon:—The said Motion was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

The Honorable Mr. *Connell* moved, seconded by Mr. *Wallace*, and the Question being proposed, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, for all correspondence between the Dominion and Local Government of *New Brunswick*, relating to the subsidy provided under Acts of the Legislature of the said Province, to facilitate the construction of Railways; And a Debate arising thereupon:—The said Motion was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

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

Ordered, That a Statement be laid before this House, shewing the names of Officers in the Civil Service who have received any sum of money as allowance for special or other services, shewing the amount of salary and the additional amount so paid in each case.

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

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a copy of Colonel *McDougall's* letter resigning his office of Adjutant General; and also, copies of all correspondence, Orders in Council, or other documents relating to such resignation.

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

On motion of Mr. *Ross (Dundas)*, seconded by Mr. *Willson*,

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 quantity of grain imported into this Country from the 1st April, 1867, to the 1st April, 1869, giving each year's quantity and the Country imported from, and the quantity delivered at each Port respectively in the Dominion.

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

On motion of Mr. *Harrison*, seconded by Mr. *Stephenson*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all Petitions, letters and papers of any kind, relative to the seizure in British Waters, of the schooner "Mazeppa," by an armed body of men, being citizens of the *United States*.

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

On motion of Mr. *Harrison*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Gray*,

Resolved, That this House will, on Wednesday next, resolve itself into a Committee to consider the following proposed Resolutions:—

1. That it is expedient that every consignee of goods named in a Bill of Lading, and every endorsee of a Bill of Lading or Warehouse receipt, to whom the property in the goods therein mentioned shall pass, upon, or by reason of such consignment, or endorsement, shall have transferred to, and vested in him, all rights of suit, and be subject to the same liabilities in respect of such goods, as if the contract contained in the Bill of Lading or Warehouse receipt had been made to himself.

2. That it is expedient that every Bill of Lading or Warehouse receipt in the hands of a consignee or endorsee for valuable consideration, the Bill of Lading representing goods to have been shipped on board a vessel or train, or the Warehouse receipt representing goods to have been received in store, shall be conclusive evidence of such shipment or storing respectively, as against the master, warehouseman, or other person, signing such Bill of Lading or Warehouse receipt, notwithstanding that such goods or some part thereof may have not been so shipped or stored, unless the holder of such Bill of Lading or Warehouse receipt shall have had actual notice at the time of receiving the same; that the same had not been in fact laden on board or been stored.

On motion of Mr. *Pope*, seconded by Mr. *Gibbs*,

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, and other papers between the Government and *William Brewster*, or any other parties respecting the claim of *William Brewster* for damages, &c., on account of work done on the *Lachine* Canal.

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

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to alter the limits of the Counties of *Joliette* and *Berthier*, for Electoral purposes; 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 read the third time, To-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read, for the House in Committee on the Bill to declare the first day of July, or Dominion Day, a legal holiday,

Mr. *McConkey* moved, seconded by Mr. *Snider*, and the Question being proposed, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair;

Mr. *Macdonald* (*Glengarry*) moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *McDonald* (*Lunenburg*), That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words "this House will, on this day six months, resolve itself into the said Committee" inserted instead thereof;

And a Debate arising thereupon:—The said proposed amendment and original Question, were severally, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be withdrawn.

And then the House adjourned till To-morrow.

Tuesday, 11th May, 1869.

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

By Mr. *Dobbie*,—The Petition of *Thomas Arkell*, and others, of the Town of *St Thomas*; and the Petition of *E. Burge*, and others, Vessel Owners and Mariners, of *Port Burwell* and other Ports.

By Mr. *Simard*,—The Petition of *La Banque Nationale*.

By Mr. *McDonald* (*Lunenburg*),—The Petition of the Bank of *Nova Scotia*.

By Mr. *Ross* (*Prince Edward*),—The Petition of Messrs. *W. T. Farwood & Co.*, and

others, of the Town of *Pictou*; the Petition of Messrs. *Walter Ross & Co.*, and others, of the Village of *Wellington*; and the Petition of *James Hurt*, and others, of *Demorestville*, all of the County of *Prince Edward*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Carling*,—The Petition of *Alexander Taylor Machattie*, of the City of *London*, (*Ontario*).

By the Honorable Mr. *Cameron*, (*Peel*),—The Petition of *S. Sylvestre* and others, vessel owners, mariners, and others, of the City of *Toronto*, and other places.

By Mr. *Lapum*,—The Petition of Messrs. *Calvin* and *Breck* and others, vessel owners, mariners and others, of the City of *Kingston*, and other places in the Province of *Ontario*.

By Mr. *Street*,—The Petition of the *Gore Bank*; and the Petition of *C. H. Carter* and others, vessel owners, mariners and others, of *Port Colborne* and other places, in the Province of *Ontario*.

By Mr. *Magill*,—The Petition of *E. Browne* and others, vessel owners, mariners and others.

By Mr. *Merritt*,—The Petition of *William Forbes* and others of the village of *Grimsby* and vicinity; the Petition of Messrs. *Morris* and *Nelson* and others, vessel owners, mariners and others; and the Petition of *Samuel G. Dolson* and others, of the Town of *St. Catharines*.

By Mr. *Pozet*,—The Petition of *William Rainey* and others, of the Township of *Linère*; the Petition of *Pierre Paquet*, and others, of the Parish of *St. George*; the Petition of *Charles Gagnon* and others, of the Township of *Lambton*; the Petition of *François Gosselin* and others, of the Parish of *St. Victor de Tring*; the Petition of *Henri Jobin* and others, of the Parish of *Ste. Marie*; and the Petition of *Vital Jacques* and others, of the Township of *Broughton*, all of the County of *Beauce*.

By Mr. *Thompson* (*Ontario*),—The Petition of *Thomas Paxton*, M.P.P., and others, of the Township of *Reach*; the Petition of *Henry Gordon*, and others, of the County of *Ontario*; and the Petition of the Municipal Council of the County of *Ontario*.

By Mr. *Wallace*,—The Petition of *James Brewster* and others, merchants, shipowners, exporters, and others, of *Harvey*, County of *Albert*; the Petition of *James Rogers*, and others, merchants, shipowners, exporters and others, of *New Brunswick*; the Petition of *S. W. Palmer* and others, merchants, shipowners, exporters, and others, of *Dorchester*, County of *Westmoreland*; and the Petition of *James Rogers* and others, merchants, shipowners, exporters and others, of *Hopewell Hill*, County of *Albert*.

By Mr. *Colby*,—The Petition of *Edmund Harvey*, and others, of the Township of *Newport* and vicinity; the Petition of *George P. Spaford* and others, of the Township of *Compton* and vicinity; the Petition of *Edward Dale*, and others, of the Township of *Oxford* and vicinity; the Petition of *Chester Warner* and others, of the Township of *Eaton* and vicinity; the Petition of *J. G. Blodgett* and others, of the Township of *Ascot* and vicinity; the Petition of *Calvin Jordan* and others of the Township of *Eaton* and vicinity; the Petition of *J. W. Gamsby* and others, of the Township of *Ascot* and vicinity; the Petition of *Lyndorph Caswell*, and others, of the Township of *Eaton* and vicinity; the Petition of *P. Benoit*, M.P.P., and others of the County of *Napierville* and vicinity; the Petition of *Charles C. Sunbury*, and others, of the Township of *Newport* and vicinity; the Petition of *H. Gilbert*, and others, of the Township of *Dudswell* and vicinity; the Petition of *L. Lunbury* and others of the Township of *Ascot*, and vicinity: the Petition of *William Knight*, and others, of the Township of *Eaton* and vicinity; and the Petition of *Charles Smith* and others, of the Township of *Eaton* and vicinity.

By Mr. *Pelletier*,—The Petition of *Charles Soucy*, and others, of *St. Onézime*; the Petition of *Joseph Auctil*, and others, of the Parish of *Ste. Anne la Pocatière*; the Petition of *Honoré Lagace* and others, of the Parish of *Ste Helène*; the Petition of *Thaddée Hudon* and others, of *St. Pacôme*; and the Petition of *C. A. E. Gagnon*, and others, of *St. Pacôme*, all of the County of *Kamouraska*.

By Mr. *Keeler*,—The Petition of *J. Archer*, and others, of the Town of *Bowmanville*; the Petition of *William Manson* and others, vessel owners and mariners of *Port Hope*, and other places in the Province of *Ontario*; and the Petition of *Charles Gifford* and others, of the Town of *Cobourg*.

By Mr. *McCallum*,—The Petition of *William Warrack*, and others.

By the Honorable Mr. *Irvine*,—The Petition of *Henry Fitzwilliam Bellew*, of the City of *Quebec*.

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

Your Committee have examined the following Petitions and find the notice sufficient in each case, viz:—

Of the Hon. *John Ross*, and others, for incorporation of the *Dominion Bank*; of *William Scott* and others, for incorporation of the *Detroit River Bridge or Tunnel Company*; of *Andrew Elliot*, for incorporation of the *Elgin and St. Clair Railway Company*; and of the *Eric and Niagara Railway Company*, for authority to them, or to a Company to be specially incorporated, to construct a Bridge over, or a Tunnel under, the *Niagara River at Fort Erie*.

The Honorable Mr. *Langevin*, a Member of the Honorable the Privy Council, presented, pursuant to Addresses to His Excellency the Governor General,—Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 5th May, 1869, shewing the amount of money received by the *Dominion Government*, from the Provinces of *Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia* and *New Brunswick*, on account of the issue of Marriage Licenses, between the 1st July, 1867, and the 30th June, 1868, with a detailed statement shewing how such money has been expended, and the amount received from each Province respectively. (*Sessional Papers, No. 29*.)

Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1869 for copies of all correspondence relative to the Surveys of the several proposed routes for the Intercolonial Railway, with copies of all documents relating to the same, also copies of all Orders in Council relative to the same since the last Return.—(*Sessional Papers, No. 5*.)

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

Your Committee have considered the Bill to amend the Act incorporating the Board of Trade of the City of *Toronto* referred to them, and have agreed to report the same, amended.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That he had received from the Commissioner appointed to examine and enquire into certain matters and things referred to him touching the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Electoral District of *Hochelega*, a special Return of his proceedings under the said Commission.

Mr. Speaker further acquainted the House, That he had, this day, issued his Warrant for the re-assembling of the Select Committee on the *Hochelaga* Election Petition, on Monday the seventeenth day of May, instant, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon, to take into consideration the Special Return of the said Commissioner.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Langevin* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Acts respecting the improvement and management of the Harbor 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, on Friday next.

The Order of the Day bring read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting Insolvency;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to a Select Committee composed of the Honorable Sir *John A. Macdonald*, the Honorable Mr. *Abbott*, the Honorable Mr. *Gray*, the Honorable Mr. *Wood*, the Honorable Mr. *Irvine*, the Honorable Mr. *Holt*, the Honorable Mr. *Cameron (Peel)*, Mr. *McDonald (Lunenburg)*, Mr. *Street*, Mr. *Langlois*, Mr. *Dufresne*, Mr. *Beaty*, Mr. *Workman*, Mr. *Savary*, Mr. *Harrison*, Mr. *Cameron (Huron)*, Mr. *Geoffrion* and the Honorable Mr. *Levesconte*, to report thereon with all convenient speed, with power to send for persons, papers and records; and the 79th rule of this House was suspended as regards the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker, under the provisions of Chapter two of the Statutes of the *Dominion of Canada*, called upon the Honorable Mr. *Blanchet*, Member for the Electoral District of *Lévis*, to take the Chair during his temporary absence.

The Honorable Mr. *Blanchet* accordingly took the Chair of the House.

A Bill respecting the Department of Finance, 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 confirm and give effect to a certain agreement between the Government of *Canada*, and the Great Western Railway Company, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and the Honorable Mr. *Gray* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereto.

Ordered, That the amendment be now taken into consideration.

The House accordingly proceeded to take into consideration the said amendment, and the same was read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, To-morrow.

And then House adjourned till To-morrow.

Wednesday, 12th May, 1869.

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

By Mr. *Burton*,—The Petition of *R. Dickson* and others, Merchants, and others of of the Town of *Port Hope*; and the Petition of *Thomas Eyles*, and others, of the Village of *Millbrook*.

By Mr. *Godin*,—The Petition of *L. J. Deziel* and others, of *Ste. Melanie de Daillebout*, County of *Joliette*.

By Mr. *Langlois*,—The Petition of *François Lepine* and others, of *Auge Gardien*; and the Petition of *Adolphe Lonnegham* and others.

By Mr. *Wallace*,—The Petition of *William Fillmore*, and others, Merchants, Ship-owners, Exporters and others, of *Hopewell*; and the Petition of *John Alcorn* and others, Merchants, Ship-owners, Exporters and others, of *Harvey*, both of the County of *Albert*.

By Mr. *McLelan*,—The Petition of the Reverend *Alexander Forrester*, D. D. and others, of the County of *Colchester*, *Nova Scotia*.

By Mr. *Brousseau*,—The Petition of *P. Larue* M. P. P., and others, of the Parish of *St. Augustin*; and the Petition of *Laurent Belleau* and others, of the Parish of *Pointe aux Trembles*, both of the County of *Fortneuf*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Curling*,—The Petition of the North Shore Transportation Company; and the Petition of the *London Board of Trade*.

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

Of *George Barnes* and others,—of *Robert Clark* and others,—and of *Angus Shaw* and others, of the Township of *East Nissouri*; severally praying that a duty be imposed upon all Foreign Hops when imported into *Canada*.

Of *William De Vere Hunt* and others, working Printers and Book-binders, of the City of *Toronto*; praying either that all Custom's duties on materials used in the Manufacture of Books be abolished, or that one uniform rate of duty be applied to imported Books and the said materials equally.

Of the Reverend *William Wilson* and others, of the County of *Cumberland*, *Nova Scotia*; praying that the clause in the Act which imposes a duty of five per cent upon the importation of Books, Magazines and Pamphlets, be repealed.

Of *Joseph Wilson* and others, Members of the *Saint John New Brunswick Typographical Union*, No. 85; praying that Canadian publishers be permitted to print the works

of British Authors on conditions equal to those now paid by *United States* publishers on British Copy-right works imported into *Canada*.

Of *J. Pottenger* and others, Merchants and others, of the Town of *Owen Sound*,—of Messrs. *J. and W. Stuart* and others, of the Village of *Meaford*,—of *S. C. Wood* and others, of the Town of *Lindsay*,—of Messrs. *James J. Thompson* and Company, Merchants and others, of the Town of *Galt*,—of *Robert Wylie* and others, Merchants and others, of the Village of *Ayr*,—of *Charles G. Rich* and others, of the Town of *St. Thomas*, County of *Elgin*,—of *Thomas Stoney*, Warden, and others, of the Town of *Stratford*,—of *Thomas Matheson*, Reeve, and others, of the Village of *Mitchell*,—and of *William H. Harper* and others, Merchants and others, of the City of *London (Ontario)*; severally praying that no change of a fundamental character be made in our present system of Banking, and that the circulation of the Banks be preserved substantially on its present basis.

Of the Municipal Corporation of the County of *Kent*; praying for the construction of a Harbor of Refuge at *Rond Eau*, on the North Shore of *Lake Erie*.

Of *Charles Warner* and others, of the County of *Addington*,—and of *A. McDonald* and others, of the Township of *Dysart*, County of *Peterborough*; severally praying that the House will take such measures as to cause the obstructions to the navigation of the *Ottawa* River to be removed, and an uninterrupted line to the full capacity of the leading channel and the supply of water from the summit level, to be opened throughout.

Of the Town Council of the Town of *Peterborough*; praying that the Dam and Lock adjacent to the said Town, may be repaired.

Of *George McKelvey*, and others; praying for the re-building of the *Rond Eau* Light-house, and the Piers at *Rond Eau* Harbor.

Of *Mark Lamas Robert*, of *New Brunswick*, County of *Middlesex*, State of *New Jersey*, *Fergus Peniston*, of the City, County and State of *New York*, and *Guillaume La-Moïthe*, of the City of *Montreal*; praying for the passing of an Act to authorize the granting of Letter's Patent to them conjointly for an invention of new and useful improvements in Knitting Machines, and in the method of forming heels of stockings.

Of the Municipal Council of *Southampton*; praying for the completion of the works commenced at *Chantry* Island, by the extension of the present Pier on the North, and the construction of another, from the south end of the Island.

Of *A. Beaupré* and others, of *Ste. Elizabeth*, County of *Joliette*,—of the Reverend *A. Fisette*, Curé, and others, of the Parish of *St. Cuthbert*; of *B. Monday*, and others, of *St. Gabriel de Brandon*,—and of *M. Desrosiers dit Lafrenière*, and others, of *St. Norbert*, all of the County of *Berthier*; severally praying that the duty on Canadian grown Tobacco may be abolished.

Of Messrs. *John Shuh* and Company, and others, of the Village of *Waterloo*, *Ontario*,—and of *William B. Clark* and others, Merchants, of the Town of *Sarnia*; severally praying for the repeal of the Insolvent Act of 1864, and amendments thereto, or suspend the operations of the said Act, for a period of five years.

Of Messrs. *Leeming* and *Patterson* and others, Masters and Journeymen, Manufacturers of Cigars, of the Provinces of *Ontario* and *Quebec*; praying that an increase duty be imposed upon all imported Cigars.

Of *William Stevely*, Reeve and others, of the Village of *Wardsville* and vicinity; praying for the passing of an Act authorizing *William Harper* to construct a Dam across the River *Thames*, at said Village, for the purpose of obtaining power to drive his Grist and Woollen Mills, and other Machinery.

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

Your Committee have considered the Bill to increase the Capital Stock of the *Clifton* Suspension Bridge Company, and have agreed to an amendment, which they submit for the consideration of your Honorable House.

The Honorable Mr. *Langevin*, a Member of the Honorable the Privy Council, presented, pursuant to Addresses to His Excellency the Governor General,—Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated, 3rd May, 1869, for copies of the instructions

given to Mr. Page, Chief Engineer of the Department of Public Works, in reference to the construction of the *Bay Verte* Canal; and his Report thereon.—(*Sessional Papers No. 30.*)

Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 10th May, 1869; for a copy of Col. *McDougal's* letter, resigning his Office of Adjutant General, and also, copies of all Correspondence, Orders in Council, or other documents relating to such resignation.—(*Sessional Papers No. 31.*)

Mr. *Cameron* (*Huron*), from the Select Committee, appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Electoral District of *L'Islet* informed the House, That at the request of the Petitioner and Sitting Member, they had granted a delay till Thursday, the 3rd day of June next, in order to enable them to summon witnesses, and the Committee request leave to adjourn till that day.

On motion of Mr. *Cameron* (*Huron*), seconded by Mr. *Macdonald* (*Glengarry*).

Ordered, That the said Committee have leave to adjourn till Thursday the 3rd day of June next.

Ordered, That Mr. *O'Connor* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the *Detroit River* Bridge or Tunnel Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

Mr. *Oliver* moved, seconded by Mr. *Béchar*d, and the Question being proposed, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair, and that the House do resolve itself into a Committee to consider the following Resolution: That it is expedient to alter the provisions made in the 105th Section of the *British America* Act, 1867, as the Parliament of *Canada* is by the said Section empowered to do, and to fix the Salary of His Excellency the Governor General at \$32,000 per annum, instead of £10,000 Sterling, mentioned in said section.

The Honorable Sir *John A. Macdonald* moved, in amendment, seconded by the Honorable Sir *George E. Cartier*; That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words "in the opinion of this House, it is inexpedient, after the strong desire expressed by Her Majesty's Government in the Despatch of His Grace the Duke of *Buckingham* and *Chandos*, Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 30th of July, 1868, that the present Salary of the Governor General should be maintained,—to make any alteration in the provision of the *British North America* Act, 1867, with respect to the amount of such Salary," inserted instead thereof;

And a Debate arising thereupon;

And it being Six of the clock, Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

At half past seven o'clock P. M., pursuant to the 19th Rule of this House, the Orders respecting Private Bills were called:—

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act incorporating the Board of Trade of the City of *Toronto*;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for To-morrow.

A Bill to alter the limits of the Counties of *Joliette* and *Berthier* for Electoral purposes 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 third reading of the Bill to confirm and give effect to a certain agreement between the Government of *Canada* and the Great Western Railway Company;

The Honorable Mr. *Rose* moved, seconded by the Honorable Sir *John A. Macdonald*, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time;

Mr. *Bowell* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Koss* (*Prince Edward*), That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words "the finan-

"cial position of the Dominion does not justify this House in ratifying the agreement entered into between the Government and the Great Western Railway Company, by which a large sum of money is lost to the Country," 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>Anglin,</i>	<i>Connell,</i>	<i>Hutchison,</i>	<i>Pelletier,</i>
<i>Ault,</i>	<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>MacFarlane,</i>	<i>Pozer,</i>
<i>Bécharde,</i>	<i>Dorion,</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Ross (Dundas,)</i>
<i>Bowell,</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>Munroe,</i>	<i>Ross (Prince Edward)</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Godin,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Scatcherd, and</i>
<i>Cheval,</i>	<i>Hagar,</i>	<i>Pâquet,</i>	<i>Smith.—24.</i>

NAYS:

Messieurs

<i>Abbott,</i>	<i>Colby,</i>	<i>Langlois,</i>	<i>Ray,</i>
<i>Archambeault,</i>	<i>Currier,</i>	<i>Lawson,</i>	<i>Redford,</i>
<i>Beaty,</i>	<i>Daoust,</i>	<i>Little,</i>	<i>Renaud,</i>
<i>Bellerose,</i>	<i>Dobbie,</i>	<i>Le Vesconte,</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Drew,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Gleng'ry),</i>	<i>Rose,</i>
<i>Bertrand,</i>	<i>Dufresne,</i>	<i>Macdonald, Sir John A. Ross (Champlain),</i>	
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Dunkin,</i>	<i>McDonald (Lunenb'g) Ross (Victoria, N. S.)</i>	
<i>Bodwell,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>McDonald (Middlesex) Ross (Wellington, C. R.)</i>	
<i>Bolton,</i>	<i>Forbes,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Fortin,</i>	<i>Magill,</i>	<i>Simpson,</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Gaucher,</i>	<i>Masson (Soulanges),</i>	<i>Suider,</i>
<i>Burpee,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>Masson (Terrebonne),</i>	<i>Sproat,</i>
<i>Burton,</i>	<i>Gendron,</i>	<i>McConkey,</i>	<i>Stephenson,</i>
<i>Caldwell,</i>	<i>Gibbs,</i>	<i>McKeagney,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Cameron (Inverness),</i>	<i>Gray,</i>	<i>McMillan,</i>	<i>Thompson (Haldim'd),</i>
<i>Cameron (Peel),</i>	<i>Grover,</i>	<i>McMonies,</i>	<i>Thompson (Ontario),</i>
<i>Campbell,</i>	<i>Harrison,</i>	<i>Merritt,</i>	<i>Tilley,</i>
<i>Carling,</i>	<i>Heath,</i>	<i>Mills,</i>	<i>Tremblay,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Holtou,</i>	<i>Morris,</i>	<i>Wallace,</i>
<i>Cartier, Sir George E. Huot,</i>	<i>Huron,</i>	<i>Morison (Victoria, O.),</i>	<i>Walsh,</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Irvine,</i>	<i>Morrison (Niagara),</i>	<i>Wells,</i>
<i>Casault,</i>	<i>Joly,</i>	<i>O'Connor,</i>	<i>White,</i>
<i>Cayley,</i>	<i>Keeler,</i>	<i>Perry,</i>	<i>Willson,</i>
<i>Chamberlin,</i>	<i>Kempt,</i>	<i>Pickard,</i>	<i>Wood,</i>
<i>Chauveau,</i>	<i>Kiliam,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>	<i>Workman,</i>
<i>Chipman,</i>	<i>Lacerte,</i>	<i>Pope,</i>	<i>Wright, (O. County),</i>
<i>Cimon,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Pouliot,</i>	<i>Wright (York, O. W. Lt.)</i>
<i>Coffin,</i>		<i>Rankin,</i>	<i>Young.—112.</i>

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the Main Question being put;

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

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

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to repeal the Act respecting Insolvency, and the act amending the Insolvent Act;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be withdrawn.

And then the House adjourned till To-morrow.

Thursday, 13th May, 1869.

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

By Mr. *Pinsonneault*,—The Petition of *C. Thérin*, M. P. P. and others, of the County of *Laprarie*, and adjoining Counties.

By the Honorable Mr. *Chauveau*,—The Petition of *Charles Fiset*, Mayor, and others, of the Parish of *L'Ancienne Lorette*.

By Mr. *Holmes*,—The Petition of *William Kidd*, Reeve, and others, of *Marlborough*.

By Mr. *Fortier*,—The Petition of the Reverend *J. Moreault*, Curé and others, of *St. Thomas de Pierreville*; the Petition of the Reverend *J. Paradis*, Curé, and others of *St. François du Lac*; and the Petition of *A. S. Lafleur* and others, of the County of *Yamaska*.

By Mr. *Cimon*,—The Petition of the Reverend *J. A. Bureau*, Curé, and others, of the Parish of *Ste. Agnes*; the Petition of the Reverend *J. A. Gingras*, Curé, and others, of the Parish of *Baie St. Paul*; and the Petition of the Reverend *Clovis Gagnon*, Curé, and others, of the Parish of *Les Eboulements*, all of the County of *Charlevoix*.

By Mr. *Langlois*,—The Petition of *Leon Aubin*, and others, of *St. Pierre*, Island of *Orleans*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Wood*,—The Petition of the Municipal Corporation of the County of *Brant*.

By Mr. *Whitehead*,—The Petition of *R. M. Racey*, and others; the Petition of *Thomas Thomas*, and others; the Petition of *J. M. McGregor*, and others; the Petition of *Humphry Snell*, and others; and the Petition of *John Shipley* and others, all of the Village of *Clinton*.

By Mr. *Harrison*,—The Petition of the Board of Trade of the City of *Toronto*; the Petition of *Samuel McKay* and others, Merchants, and others; and the Petition of *J. Morrison* and others, Merchants, and others, of the City of *Toronto*.

By Mr. *Gibbs*,—The Petition of *John Bell* and others, and the Petition of *Charles King* and others, Merchants and others, of the Town of *Whitby*.

By Mr. *Magill*,—The Petition of Messrs. *Wm. McGiverin* and Company, and others, Merchants and others, of the City of *Hamilton*.

By Mr. *Pâquet*,—The Petition of *Samuel Benoit* and others, of *Lavaltrie*.

By Mr. *Godin*,—The Petition of *Charles Beausejour* and others, of the County of *Joliette*.

By Mr. *Merritt*,—The Petition of *S. T. St. John* and others, Merchants and others, of the Town of *St. Catharines*.

By Mr. *Oliver*,—The Petition Messrs. *Parker* and *Hood*, Merchants and others, of the Town of *Woodstock*.

By Mr. *Stephenson*,—The Petition of the Municipal Corporation of the County of *Kent*; and the Petition of *Alexander Coutts* and others, of the Townships of *Tilbury East* and *West*.

By Mr. *Cameron*, (*Huron*),—The Petition of *G. E. M. Caughey* and others, of the Village of *Seaforth*; and the Petition of the Municipal Corporation of the County of *Huron*.

By Mr. *Ross* (*Wellington*),—The Petition of *Henry Michie* and others, Merchants and others, of the Village of *Fergus*.

By the Honorable Sir *George E. Cartier*,—The Petition of *La Banque Jacques Cartier*; and the Petition of Messrs. *John Redpath* and Son and others, Merchants, of the City of *Montreal*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Carling*;—The Petition of the *London* Board of Trade.

The Honorable Mr. *Howe*, Member for the Electoral District of *Hants*, having previously taken the Oath, according to Law, and subscribed before the Commissioners the Roll containing the same, took his seat in the House.

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

Of *Thomas Arkell* and others, of the Town of *St. Thomas*; praying to be incorporated as a Board of Trade.

Of *E. Burge* and others, from *Port Burwell* and other Ports; of *S. Sylvester* and others, of the City of *Toronto* and other places; of Messrs. *Calvin* and *Breck* and others,

of the City of *Kingston* and other places; of *C. H. Carter* and others, of *Port Colborne* and other places; of *E. Browne* and others; of Messrs. *Morris* and *Neelson*, and others; and of *William Manson* and others, of *Port Hope* and other places, Vessel owners, Mariners and others, in the Province of *Ontario*; severally praying that *Port Burwell* may be made a Harbor of Refuge.

Of *La Banque Nationale*; praying for the passing of an Act to increase their Capital Stock, as also a renewal and extension of their charter.

Of the Bank of *Nova Scotia*; praying for the passing of an Act extending the term of their charter for twenty years.

Of Messrs. *W. T. Yarwood* and Company, and others, of the Town of *Picton*; of Messrs. *Walter Ross* and Company, and others, of the Village of *Wellington*; and of *James Hart* and others, of *Demorestville*, all of the County of *Prince Edward*; and of *J. Archer* and others, of the Town of *Bowmanville*, County of *Durham*; severally praying for the repeal of the Insolvent Act of 1864, and amendments thereto, or suspend the operations of the said Act for a period of five years.

Of *Alexander Taylor Muchattie*, of the City of *London*, (*Ontario*); praying for the passing of an Act to authorize the granting of Letters Patent to him, for the exclusive right to make use of certain improvements in the art of preserving animal and vegetable substance for food.

Of the *Gore Bank*; praying for certain amendments to their Acts of Incorporation.

Of *William Forbes* and others, of the Village of *Grimsby*, and vicinity; praying that changes may be made in the present Law of Insolvency sufficient to prevent all except unfortunate and really deserving Insolvents from obtaining relief.

Of *Samuel G. Dolson* and others, of the Town of *St. Catharines*; of *Thomas Paxton*, M. P. P., and others, of the Township of *Reach*, Province of *Ontario*; of *Henry Gordon* and others, of the County of *Ontario*; and of *Charles Gifford* and others, of the Town of *Cobourg*; severally praying that no change of a fundamental character be made in our present system of Banking, and that the circulation of the Banks be preserved substantially on its present basis.

Of *William Rainey* and others, of the Township of *Linÿere*; of *Pierre Pâquet*, and others, of the Parish of *St. George*; of *Charles Gagnon* and others, of the Township of *Lambton*; of *François Gosselin* and others, of the Parish of *St. Victor de Tring*; of *Henri Jobin* and others, of the Parish of *Ste. Marie*; and of *Vital Jacques* and others of the Township of *Broughton*, all of the County of *Beauce*; of *Charles Soucy* and others, of *St. Onézime*; of *Joseph Ancil* and others, of the Parish of *Ste. Anne la Pocatière*; of *Honoré Lagacé* and others, of the Parish of *Ste. Hélène*; of *Thaddie Hudon* and others; and of *C. A. E. Gagnon* and others, of *St. Pacôme*, all of the County of *Kamouraska*; severally praying that the duty of Canadian grown tobacco, may be abolished.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of *Ontario*; praying for the re-building of the Lock on *Scugog River*, at the Town of *Lindsay*.

Of *James Brewster* and others, of *Harvey*, County of *Albert*; and of *James Rogers* and others, both of *New Brunswick*, Merchants, Ship-owners, Exporters, and others; severally praying for the construction of a Steam Fog Whistle at *Cape Enrage*, in the *Bay of Fundy*.

Of *S. W. Palmer* and others, of *Dorchester*, County of *Westmoreland*; and of *James Rogers* and others of *Hopewell Hill*, County of *Albert*, both of *New Brunswick*, all Merchants, Ship-owners, Exporters, and others; severally praying for the construction of a Breakwater at *Herring Cove*, in the *Bay of Fundy*.

Of *Edmund Harvey* and others; and of *Charles C. Sunbury* and others, both of the Township, of *Newport* and vicinity; of *George P. Spaford* and others, of the Township of *Compton* and vicinity; of *Edward Dale* and others, of the Township of *Oxford* and vicinity; of *Chester Warner* and others; of *Calvin Jordon* and others; of *Lyndorph Caswell* and others; of *William Knight* and others; and of *Charles Smith* and others, all of the Township of *Eaton* and vicinity; of *J. G. Blodgett* and others; of *J. W. Gamsby* and others; and of *L. Lunbury* and others, of the Township of *Ascot* and vicinity; of *P. Benvit*, M. P. P., and others, of the County of *Napierville* and vicinity; of *H. Gilbert* and others, of the Township of *Dudswell* and vicinity; and of *William Warrack* and others; severally praying that a duty be imposed upon all foreign Hops when imported into *Canada*.

Of *Henry Fitz William Bellew*, of the City of *Quebec*; praying for the passing of an Act to authorize the granting of Letters Patent to him, for the exclusive right of manufacturing and selling a certain description of building material, known as the *American Building Block*.

The Honorable Mr. *Langevin*, a Member of the Honorable the Privy Council, presented, pursuant to Addresses to His Excellency the Governor General,—Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 21st April, 1869, for a statement of all officers or employés of the Government in the different Departments of the Civil Service in the City of *Ottawa*, and in the several Provinces of the Dominion of *Canada*, giving the names of such officers or employés, the amount of annual salary payable to them, or which is paid to them respectively, either as salary in cash or by fees of office, or by both, shewing also allowances for lodging, fuel, light, or for the use of any article, animal, &c., belonging to the Government.—(*Sessional Papers No. 19.*)

Return to an Address of the House of Commons dated, 26th April, 1869, for copies of all papers and all official reports;—1st having reference to the present condition of the repairs of the *Welland Canal* and its Harbors; 2nd giving information as to the progress made since last Session towards obtaining the *Lake Erie* level; 3rd having in view the enlargement of the *St. Lawrence* and *Welland Canals*.—(*Sessional Papers No. 32.*)

The Honorable Mr. *Rose*, a Member of the Honorable the Privy Council, laid before the House,—Statements made by Insurance Companies, in compliance with the Act 31 Vic. Cap. 48, Sec. 14.—(*Sessional Papers No. 33.*)

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

Ordered, That the Public Accounts of the Dominion of *Canada*, for the year ended the 30th June, 1868, be referred to the Standing Committee on Public Accounts.

Mr. *Fortin*, from the Select Committee on the subject of the Maritime and River Fisheries, Ocean and Inland Navigation, and the Inspection of fish, presented to the House the First Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have had under their consideration the Report of Her Majesty's Acting Consul General at *Christiana*, on the Cod and Herring Fisheries of *Norway*, for the year 1866, and in view of the importance of the same, deem it desirable that the said Report should be printed for the use of Members.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Wood* have leave to bring in a Bill extending the patent of *James Blanchfield Smith*, for an invention for the term of seven years.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

Mr. *Mackenzie* moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Holton*, and the Question being proposed, That this House do now resolve itself into a Committee to consider the following proposed Resolutions:—

1. That in the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, it is of the highest importance, for commercial and economical reasons, to have the shortest and cheapest line selected, which, in addition to the main object, will afford access to the best and nearest port on the *Bay of Fundy*.

2. That the *Bay of Chaleurs* route selected by the Government is not the one which will best promote the commercial interests of the Dominion, or best secure the settlement of the remote portions of the Provinces through which the road will pass, and that while it gives the smallest commercial advantages it will entail the largest expenditure in construction and afterwards in maintenance and working expenses.

3. That in view of the serious effect on the Finances of the Dominion and the permanent and continuous loss to the commerce of the Country consequent on the adoption of a long and expensive route to the sea, it is desirable not to proceed with any work on those portions of the line not common to the Central or Southern routes, with a view to the adop-

tion of a route which will give access to the sea by the shortest and cheapest line, without interfering with the distance to *Halifax* as the ultimate terminus ;

And a Debate arising thereupon ;

Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned till Monday next, and be then the First Order of the Day.

On motion of Mr. *Rymal*, seconded by Mr. *Stirton*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all papers in possession of the Government connected with the purchase from the late Sir *Allan N. MacNab* of any property, at, or adjoining the City of *Hamilton*, as a site for a Deaf and Dumb Asylum, with a statement of cost, an abstract of title, and any other necessary information appertaining thereto.

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

On motion of Mr. *Cimon*, seconded by Mr. *Renaud*,

Ordered, That a Statement be laid before this House, shewing the names of the Engineers, Assistant Engineers and others, employed on the Intercolonial Railway, the date of their appointment, the section on which they are employed, their salaries and the Province they resided in at the period of their appointment.

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

Ordered, That the Official Return of the number of Copies of the Statutes distributed by the Queen's Printer to the Departments, Administrative Bodies, Officers and Persons, laid before this House, on Wednesday the 28th day of April, be referred to the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament, for revision.

On motion of Mr. *Burpee*, seconded by Mr. *Pickard*,

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 Resolutions passed by the House of Assembly of *New Brunswick*, relating to the importance of the *Bay Verte* Canal.

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

Mr. Speaker, under the provisions of Chapter Two of the Statutes of the Dominion of *Canada*, called upon the Honorable Mr. *Blanchet*, Member for the Electoral District of *Lévis*, to take the Chair during his temporary absence.

The Honorable Mr. *Blanchet* accordingly took the Chair of the House.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Dunkin* be added to the Standing Committee on Immigration and Colonization.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Connell*, seconded by Mr. *Pickard*,

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 made by Capt. *Bent*, Royal Engineer, and Mr. *Grant*, Civil Engineer, in November, 1849, concerning the Navigation of the River *St. John, N. B.*, as also the Report and Plans of Admiral *Owen*, and the Sketch and Plan of *C. J. Hatheway*, submitted to the Legislature of *New Brunswick* in 1850, and all other Papers, Petitions and Reports connected with the navigation of said River *St. John, N. B.*

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

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Connell*, seconded by Mr. *Wallace*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor Gene-

ral, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, all correspondence between the Dominion and Local Government of *New Brunswick* relating to the subsidies provided by the Act 1864 for the construction of Railways in *New Brunswick*; relating to the subsidy provided under the sixth section of said Act; also, the subsidy provided under the first section of said Act to connect the European and North American Railway with *Hilsborough* in the County *Albert*.

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

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Tupper*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Gray*,
Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying his Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copy of the correspondence relative to the death of Dr. *Hogan*, on the *Nova Scotia* Railway in September, 1867.

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

On motion of Mr. *Magill*, seconded by Mr. *Lawson*,

Resolved, That this House will, on Monday next, resolve itself into a Committee, to consider the following proposed Resolution: That it is expedient to provide that in future in the inspection of Green Kip or Calf Skins, every inspector appointed for that purpose shall be entitled for the inspection of such Kip or Calf skins to a fee of three cents for each skin in lots under one hundred in number, and two and a half cents for each skin in lots over one hundred in number.

The House resumed the Debate upon the Amendment which was, yesterday, proposed to be made to the Question, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair, and that the House do resolve itself into a Committee to consider the following Resolution: That it is expedient to alter the provisions made in the 105th Section of the *British America* Act, 1867, as the Parliament of *Canada* is by the said section empowered to do, and to fix the salary of His Excellency the Governor General at \$32,000 per annum, instead of £10,000 sterling, mentioned in said section, and which Amendment was, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words "in the opinion of this House, it is inexpedient, after the strong desire expressed by Her Majesty's Government, in the despatch of His Grace the Duke of *Buckingham* and *Chandos*, Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated the 30th July, 1868, that the present salary of the Governor General should be maintained,—to make any alteration in the provisions of the *British North America* Act, 1867, with respect to the amount of such salary," inserted instead thereof;

And the Question on the Amendment being again proposed;

Mr. *Mackenzie* moved, in amendment to the said proposed amendment, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Dorion*, That the words "in the opinion of this House it is inexpedient, after the strong desire expressed by Her Majesty's Government, in the despatch of His Grace the Duke of *Buckingham* and *Chandos*, Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated the 30th July, 1868, that the present salary of the Governor General should be maintained,—to make any alteration in the provisions of the *British North America* Act, 1867, with respect to the amount of such salary," be left out, and the words "it is the undoubted privilege of Parliament to fix and determine the amount of all salaries and expenditure chargeable on the Public Funds of the Dominion; and that the salary of the Governor General should therefore be fixed by an Act of this Parliament," inserted instead thereof;

And a Debate arising thereupon;

And the House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the clock on Friday morning;

FRIDAY, 14th MAY, 1869.

And the Question being put on the Amendment to the said proposed Amendment, the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

Yeas :

Messieurs.

Anglin,	Currier,	Lawson,	Read,
Archambeault,	Daoust,	Little,	Redford,
Ault,	Dobbie,	Macdonald (Corn'W),	Renaud,
Beaty,	Dorion,	Macdonald (Glengary),	Robitaille,
Bécharé,	Drew,	Macdonald, Sir John A. Rose,	
Bellerose,	Dufresne,	(Kingston),	Ross (Champlain)
Benoit,	Dunkin,	McDonald (Midd' sex),	Ross (Dundas),
Bertrand,	Ferguson,	MacFarlane,	Ross (Prince Ed'ard,
Blanchet,	Forbes,	Mackenzie,	Ross (Victoria N. S.),
Bodwell,	Fortier,	Magill,	Ross (Wellington),
Bolton,	Fortin,	Masson (Soulanges),	Ryan (Kings, N.B.),
Bourassa,	Gaucher,	Masson (Terrebonne),	Rymal,
Bowell,	Gaudet,	McCallum,	Savary,
Bowman,	Geoffrion,	McCarthy,	Scatcherd,
Brousseau,	Gendron,	McConkey,	Sénécal,
Brown,	Gibbs,	McDougall (Lanark),	Simard,
Burpee,	Godin,	McKeagney,	Simpson,
Burton,	Grant,	McMillan,	Snider,
Caldwell,	Gray,	McMonies,	Sproat,
Cameron (Inverness),	Grover,	Merritt,	Stephenson,
Cameron (Peel),	Harrison,	Mills,	Stirton,
Campbell,	Heath,	Morris,	Street,
Carmichael,	Holmes,	Morrison (Niagara),	Tilley,
Caron,	Holton,	Munroe,	Tremblay,
Cartier, Sir George E. Huot,		O' Connor,	Tupper,
Cartwright,	Hurdon,	Oliver,	Wallace,
Cayley,	Hutchison,	Pâquet,	Walsh,
Chamberlin,	Irvine,	Pelletier,	White,
Chauveau,	Jackson,	Perry,	Willson,
Cheval,	Joly,	Pickard,	Wood,
Chipman,	Keeler,	Pinsonneault,	Workman,
Cimon,	Lacerte,	Pouliot,	Wright (Ottawa Co.),
Colby,	Langevin,	Pozer,	Wright (York O., W.R.)
Connell,	Langlois,	Rankin,	and Young.—137.
Coupal,	Lapum,		

Nay :

Mr. Smith.—1.

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

And the Question being put on the Amendment to the Original Question, so amended :
It was resolved in the affirmative.

Then the main Question so amended, being put ;

Resolved, That it is the undoubted privilege of Parliament to fix and determine the amount of all salaries and expenditure chargeable on the Public Funds of the Dominion ; and that the salary of the Governor General should therefore be fixed by an Act of this Parliament.

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

Friday, 14th May, 1869.

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

By Mr. *Perry*,—The Petition of Messrs. *Nicholls* and *Hall*, Merchants, and others, of the Town of *Peterborough*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Mc Greevy*,—The Petition of the *Quebec* Board of Trade ; the Petition of the *St. Lawrence* Tow Boat Company ; and the Petition of the Union Bank of *Lower Canada*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Cameron (Peel)*,—The Petition of *E. T. Hagyard* and others, Merchants and others, of the Township of *Chinguacousy* ; the Petition of *John Coyne*, M. P. P., and others, of the Village of *Brampton* ; the Petition of *La Banque Nationale* ; and two Petitions of the Bank of *Toronto*.

By Mr. *Young*,—The Petition of *William W. Connell* and others, Merchants and others, of the Village of *Hespeler*.

By Mr. *Harrison*,—The Petition of Messrs. *Gooderham* and *Worts* and others, of the City of *Toronto* ; and the Petition of the Royal Canadian Bank.

By Mr. *Gibbs*,—The Petition of the *Quebec* Bank ; the Petition of the Merchants Bank of *Canada* ; the Petition of the *Molson's* Bank ; and the Petition of *La Banque Jacques Cartier*.

By Mr. *Morris*,—The Petition of Messrs. *Meighan* and *Bentlis* and others, Merchants and others, of the Town of *Perth*.

By Mr. *Cheval*,—The Petition of the Reverend *E. Crevier*, Curé, and others, of *Ste. Marie de Monnoir*, County of *Rouville*.

By Mr. *Merritt*,—The Petition of the *Niagara* District Bank.

By Mr. *Langlois*,—The Petition of *Paul Langlois* and others.

By Mr. *Pozar*,—The Petition of *Joseph Denys*, Mayor, and others, of the Parish of *St. François* ; and the Petition of the Reverend *H. Desruisseau*, Curé, and others, of the Township of *Forsythe*, both of the County of *Beauce*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Irvine*,—The Petition of Messrs. *Allan*, *Gilmour* and Company, and others, merchants, shipowners and others, of the City of *Quebec*.

By Mr. *Stephenson*,—The Petition of the Municipal Corporation of the County of *Kent*.

By Mr. *Workman*,—The Petition of Messrs. *Evans* and *Evans*, and others, Merchants and others, of the City of *Montreal*.

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

Of *R. Dickson* and others, Merchants, and others, of the Town of *Port Hope* ; and of *Thomas Eyres*, and others, of the Village of *Millbrook (Ontario)* ; severally praying that no charge of a fundamental character be made in our present system of Banking, and that the circulation of the Banks be preserved substantially on its present basis.

Of *L. J. Deziel*, and others, of *Ste. Mélanie de Daillebout*, County of *Joliette* ; of *François Lépine* and others, of *Ange Gardien* ; of *Adolphe Lonnegham* and others ; of *P. Larue*, M. P. P., and others, of the Parish of *St. Augustin* ; and of *Laurent Belleau* and others, of the Parish of *Point aux Trembles*, County of *Portneuf* ; severally praying that the duty on Canadian grown tobacco may be abolished.

Of *William Fillmore* and others, of *Hopevell* ; and of *John Alcorn* and others, of *Harvey*, both of the County of *Albert*, Merchants, Shipowners, Exporters and others ; severally praying for the construction of a breakwater, at *Herring Cove*, in the *Bay of Fundy*.

Of the Reverend *Alexander Forrester*, D.D., and others, of the County of *Colchester*, *Nova Scotia* ; praying that the clause in the Act which imposes a duty of five per cent. upon the importation of Books, Magazines and Pamphlets, may be repealed.

Of the North Shore Transportation Company ; praying for a new Act of Incorporation, empowering them to convey goods and passengers on the lakes and rivers of *Canada*, and between *Canada*, the Maritime Provinces, and the *West Indies*.

Of the *London* Board of Trade ; praying that American silver coin be removed from

circulation, and that a duty of fifty cents per barrel be levied upon all foreign flour and meal, and twenty-five cents per barrel upon American salt imported into *Canada*.

Mr. *Harrison*, from the 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 following Petitions, and find the notice sufficient, viz :—Of the Bank of *Nova Scotia*,—Of *Alexander Taylor Machattie*,—Of the *Gore Bank*,—Of *Henry Fitzwilliam Bellw*,—Of *Mark Lamar Robert* and others, concerning Letters Patent for certain improvements in knitting machines,—and of *Thomas Arkell* and others, for incorporation of the *St. Thomas* Board of Trade.

On the Petition of *Phillip Pearson Harris*, for an extension of the time for establishing a factory for the manufacture of machines for refining crude petroleum oil, under his patent,—Your Committee find that no notice was given, but the delay in commencing operations under his patent arose from accident, and from no fault of his own, and as no private rights are affected, Your Committee recommend a suspension of the Rule requiring notice in this case.

The Honorable Mr. *Langevin*, a Member of the Honorable the Privy Council, presented, pursuant to Addresses to His Excellency the Governor General, Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated, 3rd May, 1869, for a return of all licenses granted during the past year to American Fishermen to fish in the waters of the Dominion ; the names of the vessels and of their masters or owners, and to what Port they belonged ; the amount of revenue derived from such licenses, and the names of the ports or places at which such licenses were issued ; also, of all regulations and Orders in Council that have been made respecting the protection of the fisheries since the 1st July, 1867, and for the current year. (*Sessional Papers No. 34.*)

Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 29th April, 1869, for a Statement of the yearly amount of Imports and Exports of *Canada* from the 1st day of January, 1853, to the 1st day of January, 1869, distinguishing the Imports from, and Exports to, the *United States*, from those from and to *Great Britain* and other countries, and shewing the value of Goods which in each year has, or would have been entered duty free under the operation of the Reciprocity Treaty. (*Sessional Papers No. 35.*)

Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 23rd April, 1869 ; for copies of all correspondence relative to the dismissal of Mr. *Cameron*, late Postmaster, of *River Inhabitants* in the County of *Inverness, Nova Scotia*. (*Sessional Papers No. 36.*)

The Honorable Mr. *Langevin* laid before the House,—Accounts of the *Trinity House* of *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1868. (*Sessional Papers No. 37.*)

Ordered, That the Select Committee to which was referred the Bill respecting Insolvency, have leave to report from time to time.

The Honorable Mr. *Abbott*, from the Select Committee to which was referred the Bill respecting Insolvency, 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 seven Members.

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

Ordered, That all Petitions relating to Insolvency be referred to the said Committee.

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

Resolved, That this House will, on Tuesday next, resolve itself into a Committee to consider the following proposed Resolutions :—

That it is expedient that no new Bank be chartered, or the charter of any existing Bank renewed, except on the following conditions, subject nevertheless to the modifications hereinafter mentioned with respect to existing banks :—

1. The capital of the Bank shall not be less than _____ and more than _____
2. The notes of the Bank intended for circulation, shall be secured by the deposit with _____

the Receiver General of gold, or Dominion notes, for which the Government on being satisfied that the notes are *bona fide* required by the Bank for circulation, shall grant securities bearing interest at per cent. per annum, for ten years, from 1st June, 1871, which securities shall remain in deposit with the Receiver General. The interest on such securities shall belong to the Bank, subject to the provisions hereinafter mentioned; and circulating notes to the amount of the sum so deposited, shall be delivered to the Bank.

3. Such notes shall be notes of the Bank, payable by it in specie, (or in Dominion notes, until the power to issue Dominion notes shall cease as hereinafter provided,) on demand, at the office of the Bank at a place or places named on the face thereof; and such place, or one of such places, shall be the Capital City of the Province in which the Head Office of the Bank is situate, or the city of Montreal,—or in the case of a Bank having its head Office in *New Brunswick*, the city of *St. John*.

4. The notes shall, when so delivered, bear the counter signature of the Receiver General, or of some officer appointed by him; and shall, before issue by the Bank, be signed by the proper officer thereof. They shall be of uniform paper and appearance, except as to the name of the Bank, the places of payment, and the number and signatures.

5. So long as such notes to be received from the Receiver General as aforesaid, are paid on demand in specie or Dominion notes at the offices where they are made payable, they shall be a legal tender at every other place,—except that notes made payable in *Nova Scotia* only, shall not be a legal tender out of that Province.

6. The notes of any Bank shall be a first charge upon all its property and assets of every description whatever; and if at any time any Bank, without lawful excuse, fails to pay such notes on demand, the Receiver General, being satisfied of the fact, may give public notice thereof in the *Canada Gazette*, and after such notice, and until it is withdrawn, such notes shall cease to be a legal tender, and it shall not be lawful for the Bank to pay any depositor or other creditor whatever except only the holders of its notes, or to pay out any of its notes, or to transact any other business of banking, except only to collect and keep money belonging to it and apply it to the redemption of its notes: and if such notice is not withdrawn (as it may be if the Receiver General is within *ninety* days satisfied that the Bank has paid and will continue to pay its notes in specie on demand) then an officer shall be appointed to wind up the affairs of the Bank, and shall have for that purpose all the powers of the Directors and other functionaries and officers of the Bank, and its charter shall remain in force for the purposes of such winding up only.

7. From the date of such notice, every note of the Bank shall bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, until the notice is withdrawn, or the note is paid by the Bank, or the time to be appointed for the presentation of such notes has expired,—without any formal presentation or protest.

8. If the notice be not withdrawn, the Receiver General shall appoint a place or places and time when and where the secured notes of the Bank will be paid with the interest, by the officer appointed to wind up the affairs of the Bank, who shall pay the same out of any funds of the Bank in his hands, and the Receiver General may dispose of the securities deposited with him by the Bank, with all interest accrued thereon, and deliver the proceeds to such officer as funds of the Bank: and if it should appear that the Bank Funds will not suffice to pay all such notes and interest within *ninety* days after date of the notice, then the Receiver General may, with the approval of the Governor in Council, and out of any unappropriated funds in his hands or which he may raise for the purpose, advance to such officer any sum required to enable him to pay such notes and interest; and any sum so advanced, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum until paid, shall be the next charge on the funds and assets of the Bank, after the payment of its notes.

9. If there be any outstanding notes of the Bank not paid within the time limited for their presentation for payment with interest, they shall cease to bear interest from that time, but the officer aforesaid shall set aside and retain sufficient funds of the Bank to pay the same with interest up to the time so limited.

10. Deposits payable on call and not bearing interest shall be the next charge on the funds and assets of the Bank, after its notes and the interest thereon and any amount advanced by the Receiver General as aforesaid.

11. The amount of notes delivered by the Receiver General to any Bank shall never

exceed of its paid up Capital, and not more than one-fifth of the amount delivered at any time shall be for sums under five dollars, and not less than one hundred thousand dollars for the first deposit, nor less than fifty thousand dollars for any subsequent deposit, (except upon special application on the ground that the capital or circulation of the Bank requires a diminution of the said sums.) shall be demanded and deposit made therefor, at any one time, for any fractional part of a thousand dollars.

12. Any amount of its notes not less than twenty-five thousand dollars, and containing no fraction of a thousand dollars may at any time after days notice, be returned to the Receiver General, and a corresponding amount of the securities deposited or cash, at the option of the Receiver General, may be delivered to the Bank, so long as it redeems its notes in specie on demand, but the Receiver General may, with the approval of the Governor in Council, make such return at an earlier day.

13. Notes returned to the Receiver General may be re-delivered to the Bank, as aforesaid, on the proper deposit of cash or securities; but the Receiver General may substitute new notes for any such returned notes which he thinks too much worn for circulation, and the Receiver General, with the approval of the Governor in Council may make arrangements as to the mode of cancelling returned notes or re-issuing them.

14. The Bank shall always hold in specie or Dominion notes, an amount equal to at least *twenty* per cent. of its secured notes then in circulation,—and an additional amount equal to at least *one-seventh* of all deposits on call, either in specie, Dominion notes, or notes secured by deposit with the Receiver General as aforesaid.

15. The total amount of the liabilities of the Bank shall never exceed three times the aggregate amount of its paid up capital, and of the amount held by it in specie or Dominion notes; and the Directors knowing any excess, and not immediately protesting against it, shall be liable for the same.

16. The shareholders of the Bank, except only where the now existing charter of such Bank may provide otherwise, shall be liable for its debts to twice the amount of their stock, and no more;—that is, each of them may, in case of the insolvency of the Bank, be called upon to pay, not only any unpaid instalment on his shares, but also a further amount equal to the nominal amount of his shares, or such less sum as may be sufficient to enable the Receiver to pay off all the liabilities of the Bank.

17. This liability of a shareholder shall continue for *ninety* days after the registration of any transfer of his shares, and shall then cease as to the shares transferred, unless the Bank be then insolvent, in which case it shall continue, and no transfer made after the insolvency of the Bank, shall avoid the liability of the transferer, saving always in any case the right of the transferee against the transferee.

18. The non-payment of the notes of a Bank, on demand, in specie, and the appointment of a Receiver, shall be held to constitute the Bank insolvent, within the meaning of the two next preceding paragraphs, and shall render the stockholders liable, as therein mentioned, and the Receiver may, from time to time, make calls upon the shareholders for such sums as may be necessary to enable him to pay the notes of the Bank and interest thereon, and to reimburse to the Receiver General any sum advanced by him towards paying the same, and interest thereon, and all expenses by him incurred about such payment, as well as all other sums for which the Bank may be liable to the Government, either on account of deposits or otherwise.

19. If all the notes of the Bank be paid, or the payment provided for, within *ninety* days after the notice given by the Receiver General, and if it be shewn to his satisfaction that the Bank is then solvent, and ready to meet all its liabilities as they accrue, the notice may be withdrawn, and the Bank may again go on with its ordinary business, and the powers of the Directors shall be restored, and they may again obtain notes from the Receiver General on the proper deposit; otherwise the Bank shall be deemed insolvent, and the Receiver appointed as aforesaid shall continue to have the powers of the Directors, and of an official assignee in Bankruptcy, and shall wind up the affairs of the Bank, subject to the provisions hereinbefore made, and to those of any Bankrupt Act in force, unless there be any Special Act in force regulating such winding up; and the charter of the Bank shall remain in force for the purposes of such winding up only.

20. Any suspension by a Bank, without lawful excuse, of payment of any of its liabilities, other than its notes, in specie or notes secured by deposit with the Receiver General as

aforesaid, as they accrue, shall, if it continues for days, consecutively or at intervals within any twelve months, and although it may continue to pay its notes in specie, be held to constitute the Bank insolvent, and shall authorize the appointment of a Receiver, with the powers above mentioned, the winding up of the Bank and the determination of its charter, as in the case of non-payment of its notes.

21. The cost of notes issued to the Bank, and all other expenses incurred by the Receiver General with respect to the Bank, shall be repaid by it, but such cost shall not exceed that at which all the Banks may satisfy the Governor in Council that they could procure such notes,

22. No dividend exceeding the rate of per cent. per annum shall be paid by any Bank, unless it has then a Reserve Fund equal to per cent. of its paid up capital.

23. Certified lists of the Shareholders, with their additions and residences, and the number of shares they respectively hold, shall be laid before Parliament every year, within fifteen days after the opening of the Session.

24. The shareholders, in the absence of other special provision in the charter of the Bank, shall have power to regulate by By-law the following matters incident to the management and administration of the affairs of the Bank :—

1st. The number and qualification of directors, which shall not be less than five ; their period and rotation of office as well of the President and Vice-President, and their remuneration.

2nd. The amount of discounts or loan which may be made to directors, either jointly or severally, or to any one firm or person, or to any shareholder or to corporations.

3rd. The number of places and the places at which agencies or branches of the Bank may be established.

25. The Monthly Returns to be made by the Bank, shall, in addition to the particulars required by the existing charters, shew among other things :—

LIABILITIES.

1. The Capital subscribed, as well as that paid up, and that authorized by the charter.
2. Cash deposits, distinguishing those payable on call from those payable only after notice, and further distinguishing those bearing interest from those not bearing interest.
3. Balances due to other Banks in *Canada*,—and those due to other Banks not in *Canada*.
4. Circulation, secured and unsecured, respectively.

ASSETS AND LOANS.

1. Specie, Dominion Notes, and secured Bank Notes, distinguishing the amount of each.
2. Other Government Securities.
3. Notes and Bills discounted, and other advances not yet matured.
4. Do do or other advances overdue, distinguishing the amount secured on real estate, and those unsecured.
5. Balances due by other Banks in *Canada*,—and those due by other Banks out of *Canada*.
6. Real estate owned by the Bank other than Bank premises, and other than that specified under No. (4).
7. Bank premises.
26. The making of any willfully false or deceptive statement in any account, statement, return, report or other document, respecting the affairs of the Bank, shall, unless it amounts to a higher offence, more severely punishable, be a misdemeanor punishable by fine (not exceeding——) and imprisonment, in the discretion of the Court,—and every President, Director, Auditor, Cashier or other officer of the Bank, preparing, signing, approving, or concurring in such statement, return, report, or document, or using the same with intent to deceive or mislead, or so as to deceive or mislead any party, shall be held to have willfully made such false statement, and shall further be responsible for all damages sustained by such party in consequence thereof.
27. If any President, Director, Cashier, or other officer of the Bank, in view of the ap-

proaching insolvency thereof, willfully gives, or concurs in giving, any creditor of the Bank any fraudulent, undue, or unfair preference over other creditors, by giving security to such creditor, or by changing the nature of his claim, or otherwise howsoever, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable as last mentioned, and shall be responsible for all damages sustained by any party by such performance.

28. The Receiver General may require a return of the affairs of the Bank in the same form and with the same particulars as the monthly Return, to be made by the Bank up to and on any named day, and showing the state of the Bank's affairs on that day; and may at any time appoint and authorize an Inspector to visit the Bank and verify any return or statement from the balance sheet of the Bank and the Bank shall give the inspector every facility for verifying the same, and all requisite assistance in so doing.

29. At least of the authorized capital of the Bank shall be paid up before it commences business, and it shall satisfy the Receiver General, in such way as he may think fit, that such proportion of the Capital is really and *bona-fide* paid up in money; and the remainder of the Capital shall be paid up (to the satisfaction of the Receiver General) within years.

30. The Banks shall not make loans, or grant discounts on the security of its own stock, but shall have a privileged lien on the shares of any of its debtors, or parties to whom advances have been made or who are responsible for such advances, and may decline to transfer the shares of any such debtor or party, until the debt or advance is paid.

31. No dividend shall ever be made so as to impair the paid-up Capital Stock, and if any part of the paid up Capital be lost, the Directors shall, if all the stock be not paid up, make calls upon the Shareholders sufficient to make good such loss and keep the paid up Capital unimpaired; and such loss and calls shall be mentioned in the Return then next made by the Bank.

32. The Bank shall always receive its own notes at par, at any of its offices, and whether they be made payable there or not; but shall not be bound to redeem them in specie at any place other than where they are made payable.

33. The Bank shall always be subject to any general provisions respecting Banks, which Parliament may think necessary for the protection of the public.

34. The Bank shall not be bound to hold any amount of Government securities, beyond those deposited with the Receiver General for ensuring the payment of its notes.

35. The Directors of any now existing Bank, being thereunto authorized at a general meeting of the shareholders, called for that purpose, may, at any time before the 1st day of July, 1870, notify the Receiver General of their intention to apply for an extension of its charter, with such amendments as will make it conformable to these resolutions, and may so soon thereafter, as may be practicable, make the deposit herein before mentioned, and obtain secured notes.

36. The charter of any now existing Bank may be continued by proclamation issued under the authority of the Governor in Council, until the end of the session of Parliament next after the first day of January 1881, provided the Directors of such Bank, authorized as mentioned in the next preceding resolution, shall have notified the Receiver General as therein required; but the charter so continued shall, by virtue of such proclamation, be so amended as to make it conformable to these resolutions.

37. Such Bank shall have the right to re-issue for one year, after the present term of its charter, an amount not exceeding eighty per cent of its highest circulation as returned during the year 1868; during the second year an amount not exceeding sixty per cent of such circulation, during the third year an amount not exceeding forty per cent of such circulation; during the fourth year an amount not exceeding twenty per cent of such circulation; and at the end of the fifth year, succeeding the expiration of its charter, its right to issue or re-issue its own (*unsecured*) notes shall cease, and any greater circulation than that mentioned in the resolution shall be based upon deposits made with the Receiver General as hereinbefore mentioned; Provided that the capital of every such Bank, if now less than dollars, shall be increased and paid up to that amount within the aforesaid period of years.

38. No now existing Bank charter shall be extended, except on the conditions above made, nor shall any such charter be extended beyond the end of the Session next after the 1st day of January, 1881.

39. The privileges granted by the *Act respecting Banks*, 31 Vic., cap. 11, the duration

of which is limited to the end of the Session next after the 1st day of January, 1870, shall not thereafter extend to any Bank which shall not have had its charter amended in accordance with the foregoing resolutions, nor if the charter of such Bank extends beyond the end of the Session next after the 1st January, 1881, unless it be limited to that date; but such Bank shall have such rights and privileges only as are given by its charter, subject to any amendments thereto as the Legislature or authority granting it may have reserved the right to make.

40. Banks whose charters are in accordance with the preceding Resolutions shall be relieved from paying the present tax on their circulation.

41. The Governor in Council may make regulations for carrying out the provisions contained in these resolutions, in all matters not hereinbefore provided for, and such regulations being published in the *Canada Gazette*, shall have the force of law.

42. No further amount of Dominion Notes, or of *Nova Scotia* Government Notes shall be issued beyond the amounts specified in the Acts in that behalf; but those now issued may be re-issued, subject to the provision that the amount issued or re-issued shall be diminished by the amount of secured notes issued to the Banks; Provided that the arrangement for the substitution of Dominion Notes for notes of the Bank of *Montreal* instead of its own notes, may be continued, at the option of the Bank or the Government, until the expiration of the period to which the charter of the Bank is now limited; but subject to such modifications thereafter as shall place the said Bank on the same footing as other banks in regard to its right to re-issue either its own notes or those of the Dominion.

43. No private person or party, except a chartered Bank, shall issue or re-issue any bill, bond, note, check or other instrument, intending to circulate as money, or to be used as a substitute for money, for any amount whatever.

44. All Banks shall be subject to such provisions of any general winding-up Act to be passed by Parliament as may be declared to apply to Banks.

The Clerk of the Senate delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message:—

The Senate have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to avoid the necessity of having documents engrossed on Parchment," with several Amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And also, the Senate have passed a Bill intituled, "An Act respecting Vagrants," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

On motion of the Honorable Sir *John A. Macdonald*, seconded by the Honorable Sir *George E. Cartier*,

Ordered, That the Bill from the Senate, intituled, "An Act respecting Vagrants," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Tuesday next.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the Amendments made by the Senate to the Bill intituled, "An Act to avoid the necessity of having documents engrossed on Parchment," and the same were read, as follow:—

Page 1, line 7, after "Patent" insert "of the Dominion," and after the second "any," insert "public."

Page 1, line 8, leave out "whatever, public or private," and insert "thereof."

Ordered, That the said Amendments be read a second time, on Tuesday next.

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

Resolved, That this House will, on Friday next, resolve itself into a Committee to consider the following proposed Resolutions:—

That it is expedient to provide, that—

1. Six per cent. per annum, shall continue to be the legal rate of interest in all cases where by the agreement of the parties or by law, interest is payable and no rate has been fixed by the parties in writing or by the law.

2. Any rate of interest not exceeding eight per cent. per annum, may be paid in advance or otherwise, and being paid may be retained, or may be stipulated in writing, and may be recovered.

3. If any higher rate than eight per cent. per annum, is stipulated, such rate shall be *ipso facto* reduced to six per cent. per annum, as a penalty, and that rate only shall be recoverable, and if any higher rate than eight per cent. per annum be paid, the excess of the rate paid over six per cent per annum, shall be recoverable by the parties paying it, provided the action for recovering it be brought within six months from the payment.

4. All former laws respecting interest and usury shall be repealed.

5. The foregoing provisions shall apply to any loan, or contract for the loan or forbearance of money, made on or after the day of next.

6. These resolutions shall not apply to any person or Body Corporate which by any existing law or by the terms of any Charter or Act of Incorporation, may now lawfully stipulate for and receive a higher rate of interest than eight per cent.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Act incorporating the Board of Trade of the City of Toronto, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Bown* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

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

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to increase the Capital Stock of the Clifton Suspension Bridge Company;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Monday next.

The Order of the Day being read, for the consideration of the Amendments made in Committee of the Whole House, to the Bill respecting Offences against the Person;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be re-committed to a Committee of the Whole House, with an instruction to strike out all the clauses of the Bill which provide for the infliction of the punishment of whipping on males under sixteen years of age, except in cases of offences accompanied by violence.

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

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Harrison* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Amendments be now taken into consideration.

The House accordingly proceeded to take into consideration the said Amendments; and the same were read and agreed to.

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

The Honorable Mr. *Langevin*, a Member of the Honorable the 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:—

JOHN YOUNG.

The Governor General transmits for the information of the House of Commons, copy of a Minute in Council, and copies of a correspondence between the Governor General and the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with reference to the selection of the line of the Intercolonial Railway. (*Sessional Papers No. 5.*)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Ottawa, 12th May, 1869.

The Order of the Day being read, for the consideration of the Amendments made in Committee of the Whole House to the Bill respecting malicious injuries to property;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be re-committed to a Committee of the Whole House, with an instruction to strike out all the clauses of the Bill which provide for the infliction of the punishment of whipping on males under sixteen years of age, except in cases of offences accompanied by violence.

Resolved, That this House will 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. *Harrison* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Amendments be now taken into consideration.

The House accordingly proceeded to take into consideration the said Amendments; and the same were read and agreed to.

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

The Order of the Day being read, for the consideration of the Amendments made in Committee of the Whole House to the Bill respecting Larceny, and other similar offences;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be re-committed to a Committee of the whole House, with an instruction to strike out all the clauses of the Bill which provide for the infliction of the punishment of whipping on males under sixteen years of age, except in cases of offences accompanied with violence.

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

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Harrison* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Amendments be now taken into consideration.

The House accordingly proceeded to take into consideration the said Amendments; and the same were read and agreed to.

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

The Order of the day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to place all Canadian Vessels on an equal footing as regards Pilotage in the Port of Quebec, and for other purposes respecting Pilotage;

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 from the Senate intituled, "The *Canada* Joint Stock Companies' Clauses Act;"

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 from the Senate intituled, "An Act respecting Cruelty to Animals;"

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 from the Senate intituled, "An Act respecting certain offences relative to Her Majesty's Army and Navy;"

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 from the Senate intituled, "An Act for the better protection of Her Majesty's Military and Navy Stores;"

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 from the Senate intituled, "An Act for the better preservation of the Peace in the vicinity of Public Works;"

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 from the Senate intitled "An Act respecting Joint Stock Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent."

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Tuesday next.

The Honorable Mr. *Lungevin*, a Member of the Honorable the Privy Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General,—Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 29th April, 1869, for copies of all correspondence between the Department of Customs and Officers of the Frontier Ports, relative to the seizure of Foreign Vessels, also memorials or letters addressed to the Customs Department, and all Orders in Council relative to such seizures. (*Sessional Papers No. 38.*)

The Order of the Day being read, for the House again in Committee of Supply;

The Honorable Mr. *Rose* moved, seconded by the Honorable Sir *John A. Macdonald*, and the Question being proposed, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair;

The Honorable Mr. *Dorion* moved, in amendment, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Connell*, 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, representing that the late Treaty of Reciprocity, which established perfect freedom of Trade between the *United States* and the Provinces of *British North America*, in the natural products of both Countries, was eminently beneficial in its operation to the industrial and commercial interests of both; that the renewal of the Treaty with such modifications as the altered circumstances of the two Countries may call for, and with such an extension of its provisions as will secure a reciprocal freedom in the internal and external coasting trade of both Countries, the registration in each of Vessels built in the other, and the interchange on equal terms of manufactured articles, is an object of the deepest solicitude to the people of this Dominion, and praying that His Excellency will adopt measures calculated to place our commercial relations with the *United States* on a more satisfactory footing" inserted instead thereof;

And a Debate arising thereupon;

Ordered, that the Debate be adjourned.

And then the House adjourned till Monday next.

Monday, 17th May, 1869.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House—General Statement and Return of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials in the County of *Rouville*, for the year 1868. (*Sessional Papers No. 29.*)

Mr. Speaker reported to the House, That the Recognizance in the matter of the Controverted Election for the Electoral District of the County of *Essex*, is objectionable.

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

By Mr. *Robitaille*,—The Petition of *A. Frascr*, Mayor, and others, of the Township of *Kestigouche*.

By Mr. *Langlois*,—The Petition of *Joseph Rhéaume*, and others.

By Mr. *Young*,—The Petition of *R. Wallace*, and others, Merchants and others, of the Town of *Galt*.

By Mr. *Bodwell*,—The Petition of *E. McCarthy*, and others, Merchants and others, of the Town of *Ingersoll*.

By Mr. *Killam*,—The Petition of *Harvey Spinney*, and others, of *Argyle, Nova Scotia*.

By Mr. *Godin*,—The Petition of the Reverend *Octave Renaud*, Curé, and others, of the Parish of *St. Paul*, County of *Joliette*.

By Mr. *Workman*,—The Petition of the Board of Arts and Manufactures for the Province of *Quebec*.

By Mr. *Stephenson*,—The Petition of *J. Donovan*, and others, of the County of *Kent*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Irvine*,—The Petition of *Richard Charles Porter*, of the Township of *Ireland*, County of *Megantic*; and the Petition of the City Bank of *Montreal*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Abbott*,—The Petition of *Hugh Allan* and others, Merchants, of the City of *Montreal*.

By Mr. *Currier*,—The Petition of the Reverend *Thomas Wardrope* and others; and the Petition of *William Young*, and others, both of the City of *Ottawa*.

By Mr. *Wallace*,—The Petition of *James Rogers*, and others, Merchants, Shipowners, and others; and the Petition of *Samuel Clark*, and others, both of the County of *Albert*, *New Brunswick*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Cameron*, (*Peel*),—The Petition of *James Heming*, and others, of the Village of *Orangeville*.

By Mr. *Rankin*,—The Petition of *Edward Crombie*, and others, Merchants, of the Town of *Pembroke*.

By Mr. *Huot*,—The Petition of *D. Talbot*, and others, of the City of *Quebec*.

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

Of *C. Thérin*, M.P.P., and others, of the County of *Laprairie*, and adjoining Counties; praying that a Dredging Machine may be placed at their disposal to render the River *St. Lawrence* in the vicinity of the wharves at *Laprairie* navigable throughout the season.

Of *Charles Fiset*, Mayor, and others, of the Parish of *L'Ancienne Lorette*; of *A. S. Lafleur*, and others, of the County of *Yamaska*; of the Rev. *J. Moreault*, Curé, and others, of *St. Thomas de Pierreville*; of the Reverend *J. Paradis*, Curé, and others, of the Parish of *St. François du Lac*; of *Léon Aubin*, and others, of *St. Pierre, Island of Orleans*; of *Samuel Benoit*, and others, of *Lavaltrie*; of *Charles Beauséjour*, and others, of the County of *Joliette*; of *Paul Langlois*, and others; of *Joseph Denys*, Mayor, and others, of the Parish of *St. François*; and of the Reverend *H. Desruisseau*, and others, of the Township of *Forsythe*, County of *Beauce*; severally praying that the duty on Canadian grown Tobacco may be abolished.

Of Messrs. *Nicholls and Hall*, and others, of the Town of *Peterborough*; of *E. T. Hagyard*, and others, of the Township of *Chinguacousy*, County of *Peel*; of *John Coyne*, M.P.P., and others, of the Village of *Brampton*; of *William W. Connell*, and others, of the Village of *Hespeler*, (*Ontario*); of Messrs. *Gooderham and Worts*, and others; of *Samuel McKay*, and others; of *J. Morrison*, and others, of the City of *Toronto*; of Messrs. *Meighan and Benlis*, and others, of the Town of *Perth*; of *R. M. Racey*, and others; of *Thomas Thomas*, and others; of *J. M. McGregor*, and others; of *Humphrey Snell*, and others; of *John Shipley*, and others, of the Village of *Clinton*, (*Ontario*); of *John Bell*, and others; of *Charles King*, and others, of the Town of *Whitby*; of Messrs. *William McGiverin and Company*, Merchants, and others, of the City of *Hamilton*; of *S. T. St. John*, and others, of the Town of *St. Catharines*, (*Ontario*); of Messrs. *Parker and Hood*, and others, of the Town of *Woodstock* (*Ontario*); of *G. E. M. Caughey*, and others, of the Village of *Seaforth*; and of *Henry Michie*, and others, of the Village of *Fergus*, (*Ontario*); severally praying that no change of a fundamental character be made in our present system of Banking, and that the circulation of the Banks be preserved substantially on its present basis.

Of the Bank of *Toronto*; of *La Banque Nationale*; of the *Royal Canadian Bank*; of the *Quebec Bank*; of the *Merchants' Bank of Canada*; of the *Molson's Bank*; of *La Banque Jacques Cartier*; and of the *Niagara District Bank*; severally praying that the existing system of Banking may be continued.

Of *William Kidd*, Reeve, and others, of *Marlborough*; praying that the House will take such measures as to cause the obstructions to the navigation of the *Ottawa River* to be removed, and an uninterrupted line to the full capacity of the leading channel, and the supply of water from the summit level, to be opened throughout.

Of the Municipal Corporation of the County of *Brant*; praying for certain Amendments to the *Militia Act*.

Of the Board of Trade of the City of *Toronto*; praying for certain Amendments to the *Insolvency Bill*.

Of the Municipal Corporation of the County of *Kent*; and of *Alexander Coutts*, and

others, of the Townships of *Tilbury East and West*; severally praying for the removal of the Bar at the mouth of the River *Thames*.

Of the Municipal Corporation of the County of *Huron*; praying for the construction of a Harbor of Refuge at *Goderich*, on the East coast of Lake *Huron*.

Of *La Banque Jacques Cartier*; praying for the passing of an Act extending the term of their Charter for twenty-five years.

Of Messrs. *John Redpath and Son*, and others; of Messrs. *Evans and Evans*, and others, Merchants, and others, of the City of *Montreal*; and of the Reverend *E. Crevier*, Curé, and others, of *Ste. Marie de Monnoir*, County of *Rouville*; severally praying for the passing of an Act granting Letters Patent to the Inventor or first Introducer, irrespective of nationality or residence, but in all cases requiring the establishment and continuous operation of the Invention in the Dominion.

Of the *London Board of Trade*; praying for certain Amendments to the Insolvent Act of 1864.

Of the *Quebec Board of Trade*; and of Messrs. *Allan Gilmour and Company*, and others, Merchants, ship-owners, Master Mariners, and others, of the City of *Quebec*; severally praying that the Amendments asked for by the Corporation of Pilots of *Quebec*, in their Bill now before Parliament, may not become law.

Of the *St. Lawrence Tow Boat Company*; praying for certain Amendments to their Charter.

Of the Union Bank of *Lower Canada*; praying for certain Amendments, as also an extension of their Charter for a period of twenty-five years.

Of the Bank of *Toronto*; praying for a continuance of their Charter.

Of the Municipal Corporation of the County of *Kent*; praying for the removal of the Bar at the entrance to *Two Creeks Harbor*, on Lake *Erie*.

Mr. Mackenzie, 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 :—

Your Committee recommend that the following Documents be printed :—

Report of the proceedings, transactions and affairs of the Department of the Secretary of State for Canada, during the year ended 30th June, 1868.

Return to Address,—Correspondence with the Imperial Government with respect to the exercise of the Royal Prerogative of Mercy.

Return to Address,—Correspondence between the Government of the Dominion, and the Governments of *Ontario*, *Quebec*, *Nova Scotia* and *New Brunswick*, or either of them, regarding the power of Disallowance of Local Legislation.

Return to Address,—Communications to and from the Government, relative to the exportation of American Silver, or to the reduction of its value.

Statements made by Insurance Companies in compliance with the Act, 31 Vic., Cap. 48, Sec., 14.

Return to Address,—Instructions given to *Mr. Page*, Chief Engineer of the Department of Public Works, in reference to the construction of the *Bay Verté Canal*, and his Report thereon, (this Return for distribution only).

The Committee also recommend that the following Documents be not printed, viz :

Return to Address,—Statement giving the names of all Inland places at which the Customs duty is collected, &c., &c., &c.

Official Return of the number of Copies of the Statutes, (English and French versions) distributed by the Queen's Printer, to the Departments, &c., in conformity with the Act, 31 Vic., Cap. 1, Sec., 14.

Return to Address,—Petition of *Mr. Bonaventure Viger*, praying to be indemnified for certain expenses incurred by him during his exile at the Island of *Bermuda* in 1838. &c &c.

Return to Address,—Instructions given to *Mr. Page*, Chief Engineer, Department of Public Works, in reference to surveying the ship channel between *Montreal* and *Quebec*, and his Report thereon, &c.

Return to Address,—Shewing the amount of money received by the Dominion Government from the Provinces of *Ontario*, *Quebec*, *Nova Scotia*, and *New Brunswick*, on account of the issue of Marriage Licenses, &c.

Return to Address,—Statement of all officers or employes of the Government in the different Departments of the Civil Service in the City of *Ottawa*, and in the several Provinces of the Dominion of *Canada*.

The Honorable Mr. *Irvine*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Electoral District of *Hochelaga*, informed the House, That *Isaac Erb Bowman*, Esquire, and *George Kempt*, Esquire, Members of the Committee, were not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee this day; in consequence of which the meeting of the said Committee was adjourned till To-morrow, at Eleven o'clock A.M.

The House, according to Order, resumed the adjourned Debate upon the Question which was, on Thursday last, proposed, That this House do now resolve itself into a Committee to consider the following proposed Resolutions:—

1. That in the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, it is of the highest importance, for commercial and economical reasons, to have the shortest and cheapest line selected, which, in addition to the main object, will afford access to the best and nearest port on the *Bay of Fundy*.

2. That the Bay of *Chaleurs* route selected by the Government is not the one which will best promote the commercial interests of the Dominion, or best secure the settlement of the remote portions of the Provinces through which the road will pass, and that while it gives the smallest commercial advantages it will entail the largest expenditure in construction and afterwards in maintenance and working expenses.

3. That in view of the serious effect on the Finances of the Dominion and the permanent and continuous loss to the commerce of the Country consequent on the adoption of a long and expensive route to the sea, it is desirable not to proceed with any work on those portions of the line not common to the Central or Southern route, with a view to the adoption of a route which will give access to the sea by the shortest and cheapest line, without interfering with the distance to *Halifax* as the ultimate terminus;”

And the Question being again proposed;

Mr. *Cartwright* moved, in amendment, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Tupper*, That all the words after “That” to the end of the Question be left out, and the words “by the *British North America* Act of 1867, it was declared to be the duty of the Government and Parliament of *Canada* to provide for the commencement within six months after the Union, of a Railway connecting the River *St Lawrence* with the City of *Halifax*, and for the construction thereof without intermission and the completion thereof with all practicable speed.

“That thereupon at the request of the Delegates representing the Provinces included in the Dominion, the Imperial Parliament passed the Act 30 *Victoria*, Chapter 16, which provided that Her Majesty’s Government might guarantee the payment of the interest, at a rate not exceeding four per cent on a sum not exceeding £3,000,000 sterling, to be raised on loan by *Canada*, for the construction of said Railway, with a provision, among other things, that the guarantee should not be given unless and until the line of Railway should be approved of by one of Her Majesty’s Principal Secretaries of State.

“That in pursuance of the *British North America* Act of 1867, the Parliament of *Canada* passed the 31st *Victoria*, Chapter 13, providing for the construction of said Railway, and enacting that it should be made in such places as the Governor in Council should determine and appoint as best adapted to the general interests of the Dominion, and that a sum not exceeding £3,000 000 Sterling should be raised for the purpose of the construction of the said Railway in the said Imperial guarantee.

“That the Governor of *Canada* in Council, in pursuance of the powers given him by the last mentioned Act, determined and appointed that the route of the Intercolonial Railway should be by way of the *Bay des Chaleurs*.

“That Her Majesty’s Government by the Despatch of His Grace the Duke of *Buckingham* and *Chandos*, dated 22nd July, 1868. sanctioned and approved of the route so selected by the Governor in Council, and declared that the route crossing the *St. John* River, either at *Woodstook* or *Fredericton*, is one to which the assent of Her Majesty’s Government could not have been given. The objections on Military grounds to any line

“ on the South side of the *St. John* River are insuperable. That Her Majesty’s Govern-
 “ ment, in the same Despatch, expressed a strong preference for the *Bay des Chaleurs* route
 “ over a central route.

“ That on the line being settled by the Canadian Government, and assented to by Her
 “ Majesty’s Government, a loan of £1,500,000 Sterling, on the Imperial guarantee, was put
 “ upon the Market, and the Loan negotiated.

“ That upon the Acts hereinbefore mentioned, and on the Loan being effected, the
 “ Canadian Government proceeded to carry out the construction of the Railway under the
 “ *British North America* Act, 1867, and have now seven sections of the same under
 “ Contract.”

“ That under these circumstances, this House considers that any discussion as to the
 “ route of the Railway would not answer any good purpose, but might greatly prejudice the
 “ credit of the Dominion both at home and abroad,” inserted instead thereof ;

And a Debate arising thereupon ;

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

TUESDAY, 18TH MAY, 1869.

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>Colby,</i>	<i>Joly,</i>	<i>Perry,</i>
<i>Anglin,</i>	<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>Keeler,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>
<i>Archaubeault,</i>	<i>Daoust,</i>	<i>Killam,</i>	<i>Pouliot,</i>
<i>Ault,</i>	<i>Dobbie,</i>	<i>Lacerte,</i>	<i>Pozer,</i>
<i>Beaty,</i>	<i>Drew,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Rankin,</i>
<i>Bécharde,</i>	<i>Dufresne,</i>	<i>Langlois,</i>	<i>Ray,</i>
<i>Bellerose,</i>	<i>Dunkin,</i>	<i>Lapum,</i>	<i>Read,</i>
<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>Lawson,</i>	<i>Renaud,</i>
<i>Bertrand,</i>	<i>Forbes,</i>	<i>Little,</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Fortier,</i>	<i>Le Vesconte,</i>	<i>Rose,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Fortin,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Cornw’l),</i>	<i>Ross (Champlain),</i>
<i>Bowell,</i>	<i>Galt,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Glen’y.)</i>	<i>Ross (Dundas),</i>
<i>Bown,</i>	<i>Gaucher,</i>	<i>Macdonald, Sir J. A.,</i>	<i>Ross (Prince Ed’ard),</i>
<i>Brousseau,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>(Kingston).</i>	<i>Ross (Victoria N. S.),</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>McDonald (Middlesex)</i>	<i>Simard,</i>
<i>Burton,</i>	<i>Gendron,</i>	<i>Masson (Soulanges),</i>	<i>Simpson,</i>
<i>Caldwell,</i>	<i>Gibbs,</i>	<i>Masson (Terrebonne),</i>	<i>Smith,</i>
<i>Cameron (Inverness),</i>	<i>Godin,</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Stephenson,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Grant,</i>	<i>McDougall (Lanark)</i>	<i>Street,</i>
<i>Cartier, Sir George E.</i>	<i>Gray,</i>	<i>McGreevy,</i>	<i>Tilley,</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Grover,</i>	<i>McKeagney,</i>	<i>Tremblay,</i>
<i>Casault,</i>	<i>Harrison,</i>	<i>McLelan,</i>	<i>Tupper,</i>
<i>Cayley,</i>	<i>Heath,</i>	<i>McMillan,</i>	<i>Wallace,</i>
<i>Chamberlin,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Merritt,</i>	<i>Walsh,</i>
<i>Chauveau,</i>	<i>Huot,</i>	<i>Morris,</i>	<i>Whitehead,</i>
<i>Cheval,</i>	<i>Hurdon,</i>	<i>Morrison (Niagara),</i>	<i>Willson,</i>
<i>Chipman,</i>	<i>Hutchison,</i>	<i>O’Connor,</i>	<i>Wood, and</i>
<i>Cimon,</i>	<i>Irvine,</i>	<i>Pâquet,</i>	<i>Wright (O. C.)—114.</i>
<i>Coffin,</i>	<i>Jackson,</i>	<i>Pelletier,</i>	

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Blake,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Bodwell,</i>	<i>Magill,</i>	<i>Pickard,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>

<i>Bolton,</i>	<i>Mc Conkey,</i>	<i>Redford,</i>	<i>Thompson (Ontario),</i>
<i>Burpee,</i>	<i>Mc Monies,</i>	<i>Ross (Wellington, C.R.)</i>	<i>Wells,</i>
<i>Carmichael,</i>	<i>Mills,</i>	<i>Ryan (King's N. B.)</i>	<i>Workman,</i>
<i>CConnell</i>	<i>Morison (Victoria, O.),</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>	<i>Wright (York O.W.R.);</i>
<i>MacFarlane,</i>	<i>Munroe,</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>	<i>and Young.—28.</i>

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the main Question, so amended, being put ; the House divided : and the names being called for; they were taken down, as follow :—

YEAS

Messieurs :

<i>Abbott,</i>	<i>Colby,</i>	<i>Joly,</i>	<i>Perry,</i>
<i>Anglin,</i>	<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>Keeler,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>
<i>Archambeault,</i>	<i>Daoust,</i>	<i>Killam,</i>	<i>Pouliot,</i>
<i>Ault,</i>	<i>Dobbie,</i>	<i>Lacerte,</i>	<i>Pozzer,</i>
<i>Beaty,</i>	<i>Drew,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Rankin,</i>
<i>Bérhard,</i>	<i>Dufresne,</i>	<i>Langlois,</i>	<i>Ray,</i>
<i>Bellerose,</i>	<i>Dunkin,</i>	<i>Lapum,</i>	<i>Rea,</i>
<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>Lawson,</i>	<i>Renaud,</i>
<i>Bertrand,</i>	<i>Forbes,</i>	<i>Little,</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Fortier,</i>	<i>Le Vesconte,</i>	<i>Rose,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Fortin,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Cornwall),</i>	<i>Ross (Champlain),</i>
<i>Bowell,</i>	<i>Galt,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Gleng'ry),</i>	<i>Ross (Dundas),</i>
<i>Bown,</i>	<i>Gaucher,</i>	<i>Macdonald, Sir J. A. Ross (Prince Edward),</i>	<i>Ross (Victoria N.S.)</i>
<i>Brousseau,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>(Kingston),</i>	<i>Simard,</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>McDonald (Middles'x),</i>	<i>Simpson,</i>
<i>Burton,</i>	<i>Gendron,</i>	<i>Masson (Soulanges),</i>	<i>Smith,</i>
<i>Caldwell,</i>	<i>Gibbs,</i>	<i>Masson (Terrebonne),</i>	<i>Stephenson,</i>
<i>Cameron (Inverness),</i>	<i>Godin,</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Street,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Grant,</i>	<i>McDougall (Lanark),</i>	<i>Tilley,</i>
<i>Cartier (Sir G.E.),</i>	<i>Gray,</i>	<i>Mc Greevy,</i>	<i>Tremblay,</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Grover,</i>	<i>McKeagney,</i>	<i>Tupper,</i>
<i>Casault,</i>	<i>Harrison,</i>	<i>McLelan,</i>	<i>Wallace,</i>
<i>Cayley,</i>	<i>Heath,</i>	<i>McMillan,</i>	<i>Walsh,</i>
<i>Chamberlin,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Merritt,</i>	<i>Whitehead,</i>
<i>Chauveau,</i>	<i>Huot,</i>	<i>Morris,</i>	<i>Willson,</i>
<i>Cheval,</i>	<i>Hurdon,</i>	<i>Morrison (Niagara),</i>	<i>Wood, and</i>
<i>Chipman,</i>	<i>Hutchison,</i>	<i>O' Connor,</i>	<i>Wright (O. C.)—114.</i>
<i>Cimon,</i>	<i>Irvine,</i>	<i>Pâquet,</i>	
<i>Coffin,</i>	<i>Jackson,</i>	<i>Pelletier,</i>	

NAYS:

Messieurs

<i>Blake,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Bodwell,</i>	<i>Mugill,</i>	<i>Pickard,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Bolton,</i>	<i>Mc Conkey,</i>	<i>Redford,</i>	<i>Thompson (Ontario),</i>
<i>Burpee,</i>	<i>Mc Monies,</i>	<i>Ross (Wellington C.R.)</i>	<i>Wells,</i>
<i>Carmichael,</i>	<i>Mills,</i>	<i>Ryan (Kings, N.B.),</i>	<i>Workman,</i>
<i>Connell,</i>	<i>Morison (Vict., O.),</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>	<i>Wright (York O. W.R)</i>
<i>MacFarlane,</i>	<i>Munroe,</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>	<i>and Young—28.</i>

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

And then the House, having continued to sit till Two of the Clock on Tuesday morning, adjourned till this day.

Tuesday, 18th May, 1869.

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

By Mr. *Bown*,—The Petition of *Charles Mair*, and others, Canadians, resident in the Colony of *Assiniboia*.

By Mr. *Langlois*,—The Petition of *N. Rosa*, and others, of the City of *Quebec*.

By Mr. *Gibbs*,—The Petition of *John Blane*, and others, of the Town of *Whitby*.

By Mr. *Morrison*, (*Niagara*),—The Petition of the Board of Trade of the City of *Chicago*; the Petition of the Members of the Board of Trade of the City of *Chicago*; the Petition of the Chamber of Commerce of the City of *Milwaukee*; the Petition of the Members of the Chamber of Commerce, Merchants, and others, of the City of *Milwaukee*; and the Petition of the Municipality of the Township of *Niagara*.

By Mr. *Simpson*,—The Petition of *John Prince*, and others, of the Township of *Koral*.

By Mr. *Wallace*,—The Petition of *Rufus Palmer*, and others, of the County of *Albert*, *New Brunswick*.

By Mr. *Fortin*,—The Petition of *Narcisse Bernier*, Mayor, and others, of *La Rivière au Renard*; the Petition of *Célestin Bélanger*, and others, of *Chlorydorme*; the Petition of *Alexis Ouellet*, and others, of *l'Anse au Griffin*, County of *Gaspé*; and the Petition of *Peter Whalan*, and others, of *Cap des Rosiers*.

The Honorable Mr. *Irvine*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Electoral District of *Hochelaga*, informed the House, That *Isaac Erb Bowman*, Esquire, and *George Kempt*, Esquire, Members of the Committee, were not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee this day; in consequence of which the meeting of the said Committee was adjourned till to-morrow, at eleven o'clock, A.M.

Mr. *Daoust*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Electoral District of *Argenteuil*, informed the House, That *William Hoste Webb*, Esquire, a Member of the Committee, was not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, this day; in consequence of which the meeting of the said Committee was adjourned till to-morrow, at ten o'clock, A.M.

Ordered, That *William Hoste Webb*, Esquire, do attend in his place in this House to-morrow.

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

Your Committee have examined the following Petitions, and find the notice sufficient, in each case, viz :—Of *George W. Jones*, praying for a Divorce,—of the Bank of *Toronto*,—of the Union Bank of Lower Canada,—and of *La Banque Jacques Cartier*.

On the Petition of *La Banque Nationale*, for an Act to increase their Capital Stock, and to extend their Charter, they find that the Notice was published for a sufficient length of time, but that it contained no mention of the proposed increase of Capital; they therefore recommend that a provision be inserted in the Bill requiring the consent of the Shareholders to such increase before it can go into operation.

The Honorable Mr. *Langevin*, a Member of the Honorable the Privy Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General,—Return (in whole) to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1869; for copies of all correspondence relative to the surveys of the several proposed routes for the Intercolonial Railway, with copies of all documents relating to the same; also, copies of all orders in Council relative to the same since the last Return. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 5.)

The Honorable Mr. *Langevin* laid before the House,—Summary Report of Progress in Geological investigations. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 40.)

The Honorable Mr. *Langevin* 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 :—

JOHN YOUNG.

The Governor General transmits for the consideration of the House of Commons, the Report of the Delegates appointed to negotiate for the acquisition of *Rupert's Land* and the North West Territory. (*Sessional Papers, No. 25.*)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Ottawa, 18th May, 1869.

On motion of Mr. *Carrier*, seconded by the Honorable Sir *John A. Macdonald*,
Resolved, That when this House adjourns this day, it do stand adjourned till to-morrow at half-past seven o'clock P.M., in order that Members of this House may have an opportunity to attend the funeral of the late *H. J. Friel*, Esquire, Mayor of this City.

The Clerk of the Senate delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message :—

The Senate have passed the following Bills, without any amendment :—

Bill intituled, " An Act respecting Forgery."

Bill intituled, " An Act respecting the Department of Finance."

Bill intituled, " An Act to confirm and give effect to a certain agreement between the
" Government of *Canada* and the Great Western Railway Company."

Bill intituled, " An Act respecting offences relating to Coin."

And then he withdrew.

On motion of the Honorable Sir *John A. Macdonald*, seconded by the Honorable Sir *George E. Cartier*.

Resolved, That until otherwise ordered, Government business and orders shall have precedence on Thursdays, and that on Government days, after the business and orders are gone through, the other business and orders of the previous day shall be taken up ; and that on Thursdays the division of time intended by Rule 19 shall not be observed ; and that Thursday of next week being a Statutory Holiday, Saturday of the same week be substituted therefor.

The Honorable Mr. *Rose*, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, presented to the House the Third Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth ;—

Your Committee have considered the following Bills, and have agreed to report the same severally amended.

Bill to authorize an addition to the Capital Stock of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and for other purposes relating to the said Bank.

Bill to enable the *St. Francis* and *Yamaska* Rivers improvement and Deepening Company to levy tolls on Vessels navigating the said Rivers.

Bill to authorize an addition to the Capital Stock of the Bank of *New Brunswick*, and for other purposes connected with the said Bank.

Bill to amend the Act, 23 Victoria, Chapter 123, incorporating the Pilots for and below the Harbor of *Quebec*.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Langevin*, seconded by the Honorable Sir *George E. Cartier*,

Resolved, That this House will, on Thursday next, resolve itself into a Committee to consider the following proposed Resolution : Whenever any Indian shall be convicted of any crime punishable by imprisonment in a Penitentiary or other place of confinement, the legal costs incurred for procuring such conviction, may be defrayed by the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, and paid out of any annuity or interest coming to such Indian, or to the band or tribe, as the case may be.

Ordered, That the Honorable Sir *John A. Macdonald* have leave to bring 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.

The House, according to Order, resumed the adjourned Debate upon the Amendment which was, on Friday last, proposed to be made to the Question, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair, (for the House again in Committee of Supply); and which Amendment was, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words "an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, representing that the late Treaty of Reciprocity, which established perfect freedom of Trade between the *United States* and the Provinces of *British North America* in the natural products of both Countries, was eminently beneficial in its operation to the industrial and commercial interests of both; that the renewal of the Treaty with such modifications as the altered circumstances of the two Countries may call for, and with such an extension of its provisions as will secure a reciprocal freedom in the internal and external coasting trade of both Countries, the registration in each of Vessels built in the other, and the interchange on equal terms of manufactured articles, is an object of the deepest solicitude to the people of this Dominion; and praying that His Excellency will adopt measures calculated to place our commercial relations with the *United States* on a more satisfactory footing," inserted instead thereof;

And the House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock, on Wednesday morning;

WEDNESDAY, 19TH MAY, 1869.

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>Anglin,</i>	<i>Chipman,</i>	<i>Forbes,</i>	<i>Le Vesconte,</i>
<i>Béchar,</i>	<i>Coffin,</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>Pâquet,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Connell,</i>	<i>Godin,</i>	<i>Ross (Victoria N. S.),</i>
<i>Carmichael,</i>	<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	and <i>Rymal.</i> —19.
<i>Cheval,</i>	<i>Dorion,</i>	<i>Killam,</i>	

NAYS:

Messieurs

<i>Archambeault,</i>	<i>Drew,</i>	<i>McDonald (Lunen'bg)</i>	<i>Redford,</i>
<i>Ault,</i>	<i>Dufresne,</i>	<i>McDonald (Midd'ex),</i>	<i>Renaul,</i>
<i>Bellerose,</i>	<i>Dunkin,</i>	<i>MacFarlane,</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Rose,</i>
<i>Bertrand,</i>	<i>Fortier,</i>	<i>Magill,</i>	<i>Ross (Champlain),</i>
<i>Blake,</i>	<i>Fortin,</i>	<i>Masson (Soulanges),</i>	<i>Ross (Dundas),</i>
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Galt,</i>	<i>Masson (Terrebonne),</i>	<i>Ross (Prince Edward)</i>
<i>Bodwell,</i>	<i>Gaucher,</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Ross (Wellington, C. R.)</i>
<i>Bolon,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>McCarthy,</i>	<i>Ryan (Kings, N. B.),</i>
<i>Bowell,</i>	<i>Gendron,</i>	<i>McConkey,</i>	<i>Savary,</i>
<i>Bown,</i>	<i>Gibbs,</i>	<i>McDougall (Lanark),</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Brousseau,</i>	<i>Gray,</i>	<i>McDougall Three Riv's</i>	<i>Simard,</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Grover,</i>	<i>McGreevy,</i>	<i>Simpson,</i>
<i>Burpee,</i>	<i>Harrison,</i>	<i>McLelan,</i>	<i>Smith,</i>
<i>Caldwell,</i>	<i>Holmes,</i>	<i>McMillan,</i>	<i>Snyder,</i>
<i>Cameron (Peel),</i>	<i>Huot,</i>	<i>Merritt,</i>	<i>Sproat,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Irvine,</i>	<i>Mills,</i>	<i>Stephenson,</i>
<i>Cartier, Sir George E. Joly,</i>	<i>Keeler,</i>	<i>Morris,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Lacerte,</i>	<i>Morison (Victoria O.),</i>	<i>Street,</i>
<i>Casault,</i>		<i>Morrison (Niagara),</i>	<i>Tilley,</i>

<i>Cayley,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Munroe,</i>	<i>Tremblay,</i>
<i>Chamberlin,</i>	<i>Langlois,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Tupper,</i>
<i>Chauveau,</i>	<i>Lapum,</i>	<i>Perry,</i>	<i>Wallace,</i>
<i>Cimon,</i>	<i>Lawson,</i>	<i>Pickard,</i>	<i>Walsh,</i>
<i>Colby,</i>	<i>Little,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>	<i>Workman,</i>
<i>Currier,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Glen'ry),</i>	<i>Pouliot,</i>	<i>Wright (Ottawa Co.),</i>
<i>Daoust,</i>	<i>Macdonald, Sir John A. Rankin,</i>	<i>Read,</i>	<i>Wright York, O., W.R.</i>
<i>Dobbie,</i>	<i>(Kingston.)</i>		<i>and Young.--111.</i>

So it passed in the Negative.

Then, the main Question being put ;

Ordered, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

(IN THE COMMITTEE.)

1. *Resolved,* That a sum not exceeding fifteen thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars, be granted to Her Majesty to defray expenses of Department of the Receiver General, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

2. *Resolved,* That a sum not exceeding twelve thousand six hundred and fifty dollars, be granted to Her Majesty to defray expenses of Finance Department, Accounting Branch, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

3. *Resolved,* That a sum not exceeding nineteen thousand two hundred dollars, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Finance Department, Audit Branch, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

Resolutions to be reported.

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

Ordered, That the Report be received on Thursday next.

Mr. *Street* 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 Thursday next, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

And then the House, having continued to sit till twenty-five minutes before Two of the Clock, on Wednesday morning, adjourned till this day, at half-past Seven o'clock, P.M.

Wednesday, 19th May, 1869.

Half-past Seven o'clock P.M.

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

By Mr. *Casault*,—The Petition of the Reverend *R. E. Dufour*, Curé, and others, of *St. Lazare*, County of *Bellechasse*.

By Mr. *Morrison (Niagara)*,—The Petition of the Great Western Railway Company.

By the Honorable Mr. *Cameron (Peel)*,—The Petition of the City Bank, *Montreal*; and the Petition of the *Ontario* Bank.

By Mr. *Wells*,—The Petition of *M. Lepper*, Reeve, and others, of the Village of *Aurora*, County of *York*.

By Mr. *Morris*,—The Petition of *James Gillies* and others, of the Village of *Carleton Place*; and the Petition of *Robert Brown* and others, of the Township of *Pakenham*.

By Mr. *Sproat*,—The Petition of *John Bruce* and others, of the County of *Bruce*.

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

Of *A. Fraser*, Mayor, and others, of the Township of *Restigouche*; praying for the removal of a portion of the site of the *Restigouche* Road to the higher ground in the rear, on account of the Spring freshets which render it impassable.

Of *Joseph Rhéaume* and others; and of the Reverend *Octave Rénaud*, Curé, and others, of the Parish of *St. Paul*, County of *Joliette*; severally praying that the duty on Canadian grown Tobacco may be abolished.

Of *R. Wallace* and others, of the Town of *Galt*; of *E. McCarthy* and others, of the Town of *Ingersoll*; of *William Young* and others, of the City of *Ottawa*; of *Edward Crombie* and others, of the Town of *Pembroke*; and of *James Heming* and others, of the Village of *Orangeville*, Merchants, and others; severally praying that no change of a fundamental character be made in our present system of Banking, and that the circulation of the Banks be preserved substantially on its present basis.

Of *Harvey Spinney* and others, of *Argyle, Nova Scotia*; praying that a Lighthouse may be established on *White Head*, at the entrance to *Argyle River*.

Of the Board of Arts and Manufactures for the Province of *Quebec*; praying that the Bill, now before Parliament, respecting Letters Patent of Invention, may be so amended as to allow the granting of Letters Patent to the Inventor or first introducer, irrespective of nationality or residence, but in all cases requiring the establishment and continuous operation of the Invention in the Dominion.

Of *J. Donovan* and others, of the County of *Kent*; and of the Reverend *Thomas Wardrope* and others, of the City of *Ottawa*; severally praying that the clause in the Act which imposes a duty of five per cent upon the importation of Books, Magazines and Pamphlets, may be repealed.

Of *Kichard Charles Porter*, of the Township of *Ireland*, County of *Megantic*; praying for the passing of an Act to authorize the granting of Letters Patent to him, for the exclusive right of manufacturing and selling a new and useful machine for cutting Straw and Hay.

Of the City Bank of *Montreal*; praying for certain Amendments, as also a continuance of their Charter.

Of *Hugh Allan* and others, Merchants, of the City of *Montreal*; praying for an Act of Incorporation, under the name of the *Canada Marine Insurance Company*.

Of *James Rogers* and others, Merchants, Shipowners and others; and of *Samuel Clark* and others, both of the County of *Albert*, *New Brunswick*; severally praying for the construction of the *Bay Verte Canal*.

Of *D. Talbot* and others, of the City of *Quebec*; praying for an amendment to the Insolvent Act of 1864.

The Honorable Mr. *Langevin*, a Member of the Honorable the Privy Council, presented pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General,—Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 13th May, 1869; for Copies of Resolutions passed by the House of Assembly of *New Brunswick*, relating to the importance of the *Bay Verte Canal*. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 30.)

Also, Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd May, 1869; for copies of Tenders received for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, with schedules of prices attached; the names of sureties, and copies of contracts; and all correspondence between the Government and Railway Commissioners concerning such contracts. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 5.)

The Clerk of the Senate delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message:—
The Senate have passed the Bill intituled “An Act respecting Perjury,” with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the Amendments made by the Senate to the Bill intituled “An Act respecting Perjury;” and the same were read, as follow:—

Page 1, line 21. After “affirmation” insert “affirms, declares, or”

Page 1, line 45, after “custody” insert clauses A and B.

Clause A.

“Perjuries in Insurance cases.”

“Any affirmation, affidavit or declaration required by any Fire, Life or Marine Insurance Company, authorized by law to do business in *Canada*, in regard to any loss of pro-

erty or life insured or assured therein, may be taken before any Commissioner authorized by any of Her Majesty's Superior Courts, to take affidavits or before any Justice of the Peace, or before any Notary Public for any Province of the Dominion; and any such officer is hereby required to take such affirmation, affidavit, or declaration."

Clause B.

"Any person knowingly, wilfully and corruptly making any affirmation, affidavit or declaration, required by any Fire, Life or Marine Insurance Company authorized by law to do business in *Canada*, claiming to be entitled to any Insurance money, in respect of any loss of property or life insured or assured therein, or on behalf of any person making such claim containing any false statement of fact, matter or thing in regard to such loss of property or life, shall be guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury, and shall be liable to be imprisoned in the Penitentiary for any term not exceeding fourteen years, and not less than two years, or to be imprisoned in any other gaol or place of confinement for any term less than two years and to pay such fine as the Court may award."

Ordered, That the said Amendments be read a second time, on Friday next.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House,—Return of the *Montreal and Vermont Junction Railway*, for the year ending 31st May, 1868. (*Sessional Papers, No. 15.*)

Also, Return of the *Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly Railway*, for the year ending 31st May, 1868. (*Sessional Papers, No. 15.*)

And also, Annual Return of the Treasurer of the Corporation of *Owen Sound*, in compliance with the Act 24 *Victoria*, Chapter 63, Section 1. (*Sessional Papers, No. 41.*)

The Honorable Mr. *Irvine*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Electoral District of *Hochelaga*, informed the House, That *Isaac Erb Bowman*, Esquire, and *George Kempt*, Esquire, Members of the Committee, were not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, this day; in consequence of which the meeting of the said Committee was adjourned till To-morrow, at Eleven o'clock, A.M.

Ordered, That *Isaac Erb Bowman*, Esquire, and *George Kempt*, Esquire, do attend in their places in this House, to-morrow.

The Honorable Sir *George E. Cartier*, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines, presented to the House, the First Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :—

Your Committee have considered the Bill to enable the holders of the Preference Shares in the Great Western Railway Company to convert them into ordinary Shares at their option, referred to them, and have made several amendments thereto, which they respectfully submit for the consideration of your Honorable House.

Mr. *Lawson*, from the Select Committee appointed to enquire into the working of the Act 31st *Victoria*, Chapter 44, so far as it relates to imposing an Export Duty on Shingle and Stave Bolts, Oak, Spruce and Pine Logs, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :—

Your Committee have carefully considered the questions submitted to them, and that as the result of the oral testimony adduced before them, and of the replies to certain questions issued by them, and widely circulated through the instrumentality of the Members of the House of Commons, they have to state, that the imposition of the Export Duties, owing to the peculiar local position of certain Counties, the character of timber remaining in them, and the competition which exists between them and the *State of Michigan*, has pressed with severity on the holders of lands producing an inferior quality of Pine, situate to a great extent in the Counties of *Norfolk, Elgin, Oxford*, and adjacent Counties, thereby seriously affecting their interests; but that in other parts of the country the evidence shows that the effect of the imposition of the Export Duties has been to give an impetus to the Trade by increasing the manufacture of Shingles and Staves for export, and enabling manufacturers of these articles and Mill-owners to compete with manufacturers of similar articles in the *United States*, who, previous to the imposition of the Duties in question, were able to import the raw

material at a low rate of Duty, while the Canadian manufacturer was and is subject to a high American duty on manufactured Lumber.

The Committee, after due deliberation, would beg most respectfully to recommend that the Duty be made discriminating, so that the inferior class of Pine logs will be subject to a less rate of Export Duty than the latter class.

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

Ordered, That all Petitions presented to this House during the present Session, relative to the Fisheries or to Marine and Navigation, be referred to the Select Committee on the subject of the Maritime and River Fisheries, Ocean and Inland Navigation, and the Inspection of Fish.

Ordered, That Mr. *Dobbie* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the *St. Thomas, (Ontario)* Board of Trade.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

Ordered, That Mr. *Morrison (Niagara)* have leave to bring in a Bill to authorise the issuing of Letters Patent of Invention to *Frederick Baynton Sparks*, for a new and useful means or process of manufacturing Lubricating Oil from Crude Petroleum.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

Mr. *Daoust*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Electoral District of *Argenteuil*, informed the House, That *William Hoste Webb*, Esquire, a Member of the Committee, was not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, this day; in consequence of which the meeting of the said Committee was adjourned till to-morrow, at Ten o'clock, A.M.

A Bill to amend the Act incorporating the Board of Trade of the City of *Toronto*, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be "An Act to amend the Act of Incorporation of the Board of Trade of the City of *Toronto*."

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 increase the Capital Stock of the *Clifton* Suspension Bridge Company, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Harrison* 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 authorise an addition to the Capital Stock of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and for other purposes relating to the said Bank;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the Whole House, for Wednesday next.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to empower the Company for the improvement and deepening of the Rivers *St. Francis* and *Yamaska*, to levy tolls on vessels navigating the said Rivers;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Wednesday next.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to authorise an

addition to the Capital Stock of the Bank of *New Brunswick*, and for other purposes connected with the said Bank ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Wednesday next.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act 23 Victoria, Chapter 123, respecting Pilots for and below the Harbor of *Quebec* ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Wednesday next.

The Order of this House of yesterday, for the attendance of *William Hoste Webb*, Esquire, in his place in this House, being read ;

Mr. *Cartwright* rose in his place and informed the House, That he was desired by Mr. *Webb* to state, that urgent private business made it necessary for him to be in *Montreal* on Tuesday last, consequently he could not attend the meeting of the Select Committee on the *Argenteuil* Election Petition on that day ; and Mr. *Webb* having verified the same upon oath ;

Resolved, That the said Statement be considered a sufficient excuse.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to provide for the general adoption of the practice of Vaccination ;

Mr. *Grant* moved, seconded by Mr. *Mills*, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read a second time ;

And a Debate arising thereupon ;

Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned till Wednesday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions on the subject of Bills of Lading and Warehouse Receipts, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution relative to the Inspection of Green Kip or Calf Skins.

(IN THE COMMITTEE.)

Resolved, That it is expedient to provide that in future in the inspection of Green Kip or Calf Skins, every Inspector appointed for that purpose shall be entitled for the Inspection of such Kip or Calf Skins to a fee of three cents for each skin in lots under one hundred in number, and two-and-a-half cents for each skin in lots over one hundred in number.

Resolution to be reported.

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

Ordered, That the Report be received To-morrow.

The Honorable Mr. *Langevin*, a Member of the Honorable the Privy Council, presented pursuant to Addresses to His Excellency the Governor General,—Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 23rd April, 1869 ; for a Return shewing what progress has been made in opening up communication between *Fort William* and the *Red River* settlement ; also, what amount has been expended upon said work, together with names of parties to whom amounts have been paid in connection with such work, and for what service. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 42.)

Return (in part) to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 3rd May, 1869 ; for copies of all Surveys and Reports made by the Engineers or other employés of the Government relative to Harbors of Refuge or other Harbors on the East coast of *Lake Huron*, and copies of all instructions to such Engineers or Employés ; also, copies of all correspondence between the Dominion and Ontario Governments on the subject of such Harbors. (*Sessional Papers* No. 43.)

And then the House adjourned till To-morrow.

Thursday, 20th May, 1869.

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

By Mr. Gibbs,—The Petition of *John McDougall* and others, of the Town of *Bowmanville*.

By Mr. Wells,—The Petition of *Andrew Henderson* and others, of the Village of *Newmarket*.

By Mr. Young,—The Petition of *Richard Blain* and others, of the Town of *Galt*.

By Mr. Olivier,—The Petition of *John Greig* and others, of *Woodstock*.

By Mr. Ryan (*Montreal West*),—The Petition of Messrs. *Kirkwood Livingstone* and Co., and others; and the Petition of Messrs. *William Dow & Co.*, and others, of the City of *Montreal*.

By Mr. Godin,—The Petition of *Gilbert Riopel* and others, of the Parish of *Ste. Peatrix*, County of *Joliette*.

By Mr. Harrison,—The Petition of *John Dewe* and others,

By Mr. Fortier,—The Petition of *J. D. Pepin*, and others, of *St. David*; and the Petition of *François Precour* and others, of the County of *Yamaska*.

By Mr. Fortin,—The Petition of the Reverend *J. O. Drapeau*, Curé, and others; and the Petition of the Reverend *M. Bilodeau*, and others, both of the Municipality of *Ste. Anne des Monts*, County of *Gaspé*.

By Mr. Colby,—The Petition of *Nathaniel Jenks* and others, of the Township of *Barnston*; and the Petition of *J. B. LeBaron* and others, of *Halley*, County of *Stanstead*.

By Mr. McCarthy,—The Petition of the Town Council of the Town of *Sorel*; and the Petition of *S. Paterson* and others, of the Town of *Port Hope*.

By Mr. Webb,—The Petition of *G. Woodburn* and others, of the Township of *Melbourne*.

By Mr. Wallace,—The Petition of *Hiram Edgett* and others, Merchants, Shipowners and others.

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

Of *Charles Mair*, and others, Canadians, resident in the Colony of *Assiniboia*; complaining of certain grievances, and praying for relief, and that the House will take such steps as to assure to Canadians immigrating there the protection of British Law.

Of *N. Rosa*, and others, Merchants and others, of the City of *Quebec*; praying that the Amendments asked for by the Corporation of Pilots of *Quebec*, in their Bill now before Parliament, may become law.

Of *John Blow*, and others, of the Town of *Whitby*; praying that the House will take into consideration the establishment of some simple and equitable system whereby provision may be made for sick and disabled seamen, and for the support of their widows and orphans.

Of the Board of Trade of the City of *Chicago*; of the Members of the Board of Trade of the City of *Chicago*, State of *Illinois*; of the Chamber of Commerce of the City of *Milwaukee*; of the Members of the Chamber of Commerce, Merchants and others, of the City of *Milwaukee*; and of the Municipality of the Township of *Niagara*; severally praying for the passing of an Act to incorporate the *Ontario and Erie Canal Company*, with power to build and construct a ship canal from the *Niagara River*, at or near *Fort George* in the Town of *Niagara* to the *Welland Canal*, immediately above Lock 25 in the Village of *Thorold*, and to extend the same to the waters of the Upper *Niagara River*, at or near the Village of *Chippawa*.

Of *Alexis Ouelette*, and others, of *L'Anse au Griffin*, County of *Gaspé*; and of *Feter Whalan*, and others, of *Cap des Rosiers*; severally praying for the construction of a Road from *Great Fox River*, in the County of *Gaspé*, to *Ste. Anne des Monts*, along the beach of the River *St. Lawrence*; and also for the extension of the Telegraph line to *Cap des Rosiers*.

Of *John Prince* and others, of the Township of *Korah*; praying that a weekly instead of a fortnightly Mail Service may be established on the North Shore of *Lake Superior*.

Of *Rufus Palmer* and others, of the County of *Albert*, *New Brunswick*; praying for the construction of the *Bay Verte Canal*.

Of *Narcisse Bernier*, Mayor, and others, of *La Rivière au Renard*; and of *Célestin Bélanger*, and others, of *Chlorydorme*, both of the District of *Gaspé*; severally praying for the construction of a Road by which they may communicate with other Ports in the vicinity, and also, for a Telegraph line from *Cap des Rosiers* to *Ste. Anne des Monts*.

Mr. *Fortin*, from the Select Committee on the subject of the Maritime and River Fisheries, Ocean and Inland Navigation, and the Inspection of Fish, presented to the House the Second Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth:—

Your Committee having had under their consideration the disadvantages under which Shipmasters and Officers of the Mercantile Marine of *Canada* are placed, and the consequent detriment to the Maritime interests of the country, by reason of the difficulty in procuring certificates of competency that will be recognised throughout the British Dominions, would respectfully submit that it is highly important that Boards of Examiners for the purpose of examining Shipmasters and Mates, and of granting them Certificates in connection with the Boards of Examiners, established in *Great Britain* by the Board of Trade, be established in different Ports of the Dominion; and that in order to promote and encourage nautical instruction, Schools of Navigation should also be established in the large Ports, under the supervision of the Boards of Examiners.

The Honorable Mr. *Irvine*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Electoral District of *Hochelaga*, informed the House, That *Isaac Erb Bouman*, Esquire, and *George Kempt*, Esquire, Members of the Committee, were not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee this day; in consequence of which the meeting of the said Committee was adjourned till To-morrow, at eleven o'clock, A.M.

Ordered, That Mr. *Killam* be added to the Select Committee on the subject of the Maritime and River Fisheries, Ocean and Inland Navigation, and the Inspection of Fish.

Ordered, That Mr. *McDonald*, (*Lunenburg*) have leave to bring in a Bill to extend the Charter of 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 referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Honorable Sir *John A. Macdonald* moved, seconded by the Honorable Sir *George E. Cartier*, and the Question being proposed, That this House will, immediately, resolve itself into a Committee to consider the following proposed Resolution:—That in the opinion of this House it is expedient, after the strong desire expressed by Her Majesty's Government that the present salary of the Governor General should be maintained, that the salary of the Governor General be fixed at £10,000 sterling.

Mr. *Oliver* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Mills*, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words "while this House is deeply impressed with the expediency of providing a salary for the Governor General, befitting the exalted office and position which he holds,—it is nevertheless of opinion, that such salary should not exceed £7,500 sterling, and it is expedient to fix such salary at that sum," inserted instead thereof;

Mr. *Jones*, (*North Leeds* and *Grenville*) moved, in Amendment to the said proposed Amendment, seconded by Mr. *Scatcherd*, that the words "while this House is deeply impressed with the expediency of providing a salary for the Governor General, befitting the exalted office and position which he holds,—it is nevertheless of opinion, that such salary should not exceed £7,500 Sterling, and it is expedient to fix such salary at that sum."—be left out, and the words "the Members of this House have not been furnished with reasons sufficient to justify them in reversing their vote of last Session; but that they still adhere to the opinion that \$32,000 per annum is a sufficient salary for the Governor General of this Dominion," inserted instead thereof;

And a Debate arising thereupon;

And the House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the clock, on Friday morning;

FRIDAY, 21st May, 1869.

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>Ault,</i>	<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Redford,</i>
<i>Béchar,</i>	<i>Daoust,</i>	<i>Masson (Soulanges),</i>	<i>Ross (Dundas),</i>
<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Dorion,</i>	<i>Mc Callum,</i>	<i>Ross (Prince Edward)</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Dufresne,</i>	<i>Mc Carthy,</i>	<i>Ross (Wellington, C.R.)</i>
<i>Bowell,</i>	<i>Fortier,</i>	<i>McConkey,</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>McMonies,</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Burpee,</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>Mills,</i>	<i>Smith,</i>
<i>Cameron (Inverness),</i>	<i>Godin,</i>	<i>Morison (Victoria, O.)</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Carmichael,</i>	<i>Hutchison,</i>	<i>Munroe,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Cayley,</i>	<i>Joly,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Thompson (Ontario.)</i>
<i>Cheval,</i>	<i>Jones (Leeds and Gr.),</i>	<i>Pâquet,</i>	<i>Tremblay,</i>
<i>Chipman,</i>	<i>Killam,</i>	<i>Pelletier,</i>	<i>Wells,</i>
<i>Colby,</i>	<i>Le Vesconte,</i>	<i>Pickard,</i>	<i>Whitehead, and</i>
<i>Connell,</i>	<i>Little,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>	<i>Young.—59.</i>
<i>Costigan,</i>	<i>MacFarlane,</i>	<i>Pozer,</i>	

NAYS:

Messieurs

<i>Abbott,</i>	<i>Dunkin,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Pouliot,</i>
<i>Anglin,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>Langlois,</i>	<i>Rankin,</i>
<i>Archambeault,</i>	<i>Forbes,</i>	<i>Lapum,</i>	<i>Ray,</i>
<i>Bellerose,</i>	<i>Fortin,</i>	<i>Lawson,</i>	<i>Read,</i>
<i>Bertrand,</i>	<i>Galt,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Cornw'U),</i>	<i>Rose,</i>
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Gaucher,</i>	<i>Macdonald, Sir John A. Ross (Champlain,)</i>	
<i>Bolton,</i>	<i>Gendron,</i>	<i>(Kingston),</i>	<i>Ross, (Victoria, N.S.)</i>
<i>Bown,</i>	<i>Gibbs,</i>	<i>McDonald (Lunenb'g)</i>	<i>Ryan (Montreal West)</i>
<i>Burton,</i>	<i>Grant,</i>	<i>McDonald (Middls'x).</i>	<i>Savary,</i>
<i>Caldwell,</i>	<i>Gray,</i>	<i>Magill,</i>	<i>Simard,</i>
<i>Cameron (Peel),</i>	<i>Grover,</i>	<i>Masson (Terrebonne),</i>	<i>Simpson,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Hagar,</i>	<i>McDougall, (Lanark),</i>	<i>Sproat,</i>
<i>Cartier, (Sir G. E.),</i>	<i>Harrison,</i>	<i>McDougall (T. Riv.)</i>	<i>Stephenson,</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Heath,</i>	<i>Mc Greevy,</i>	<i>Street,</i>
<i>Casault,</i>	<i>Holmes,</i>	<i>McKeagney,</i>	<i>Tilley,</i>
<i>Chamberlin,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>McLelan,</i>	<i>Tupper,</i>
<i>Chauveau,</i>	<i>Howe,</i>	<i>McMillan,</i>	<i>Wallace,</i>
<i>Cimon,</i>	<i>Huot,</i>	<i>Merritt,</i>	<i>Walsh,</i>
<i>Coffin,</i>	<i>Hurdon,</i>	<i>Morris,</i>	<i>Webb,</i>
<i>Crawford (Brockville)</i>	<i>Irvine,</i>	<i>Morrison, (Niagara),</i>	<i>Wood,</i>
<i>Currier,</i>	<i>Jackson,</i>	<i>O' Connor,</i>	<i>Workman, and</i>
<i>Dobbie,</i>	<i>Keeler,</i>	<i>Perry,</i>	<i>Wright, (Ott. Co.—90</i>
<i>Drew,</i>	<i>Lacerte,</i>	<i>Pope,</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>Ault,</i>	<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>Masson (Soulanges),</i>	<i>Renaud,</i>
<i>Béchar,</i>	<i>Daoust,</i>	<i>Mc Callum,</i>	<i>Ross (Dundas.)</i>
<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Dorion,</i>	<i>McCarthy,</i>	<i>Ross (Prince Edward)</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Dufresne,</i>	<i>McConkey,</i>	<i>Ross (Wellington C.R.)</i>
<i>Bowell,</i>	<i>Fortier,</i>	<i>McMonies,</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Gaudet</i>	<i>Mills,</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>

<i>Burpee,</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>Morison (Victoria, O.)</i>	<i>Smith,</i>
<i>Cameron (Inverness),</i>	<i>Godin,</i>	<i>Munroe,</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Carmichael,</i>	<i>Hutchison,</i>	<i>Olivier,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Oayley,</i>	<i>Joly,</i>	<i>Pâquet,</i>	<i>Thompson (Ontario),</i>
<i>Cheval,</i>	<i>Jones (Leeds & Gr'e)</i>	<i>Pelletier,</i>	<i>Tremblay,</i>
<i>Chipman,</i>	<i>Le Vesconte,</i>	<i>Pickard,</i>	<i>Wells,</i>
<i>Colby,</i>	<i>Little,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>	<i>Whitehead, and</i>
<i>Connell,</i>	<i>MacFarlane,</i>	<i>Pozzer,</i>	<i>Young.—59.</i>
<i>Costigan,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Redford,</i>	

NAYS:

Messieurs

<i>Abbott,</i>	<i>Dunkin,</i>	<i>Lacerte,</i>	<i>Pouliot,</i>
<i>Anglin,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Rankin,</i>
<i>Archangeault,</i>	<i>Forbes,</i>	<i>Langlois,</i>	<i>Ray,</i>
<i>Bellerose,</i>	<i>Fortin,</i>	<i>Lapum,</i>	<i>Read,</i>
<i>Bertrand,</i>	<i>Galt,</i>	<i>Lawson,</i>	<i>Rose,</i>
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Gaucher,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Corn'all),</i>	<i>Ross (Champlain,)</i>
<i>Bolton,</i>	<i>Gendron,</i>	<i>Macdonald, Sir J. A.,</i>	<i>Ross, (Victoria, N.S.)</i>
<i>Bown,</i>	<i>Gibbs,</i>	<i>McDonald (Lunenb'g)</i>	<i>Ryan (Montreal W.)</i>
<i>Burton,</i>	<i>Grant,</i>	<i>McDonald (Middl' sex)</i>	<i>Savary,</i>
<i>Caldwell,</i>	<i>Gray,</i>	<i>Magill,</i>	<i>Simard,</i>
<i>Cameron (Peel,)</i>	<i>Grover,</i>	<i>Masson (Terrebonne),</i>	<i>Simpson,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Hagar,</i>	<i>McDougall, (Lanark)</i>	<i>Sproat,</i>
<i>Cartier, Sir George E.</i>	<i>Harrison,</i>	<i>McDougall, (T Rivers)</i>	<i>Stephenson,</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Heath,</i>	<i>McGreevy,</i>	<i>Street,</i>
<i>Casault,</i>	<i>Holmes,</i>	<i>McKeagney,</i>	<i>Tilley,</i>
<i>Chambertin,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>McLelan,</i>	<i>Tupper,</i>
<i>Chauveau,</i>	<i>Huot,</i>	<i>McMillan,</i>	<i>Wallace,</i>
<i>Cimon,</i>	<i>Howe,</i>	<i>Merritt,</i>	<i>Walsh,</i>
<i>Coffin,</i>	<i>Hurdon,</i>	<i>Morris,</i>	<i>Webb,</i>
<i>Crawford (Brockville)</i>	<i>Irvine,</i>	<i>Morrison (Niagara),</i>	<i>Wood,</i>
<i>Currier,</i>	<i>Jackson,</i>	<i>O' Connor,</i>	<i>Workman and</i>
<i>Dobbie,</i>	<i>Keeler,</i>	<i>Perry,</i>	<i>Wright, (O. C.)—90.</i>
<i>Drew,</i>	<i>Killam,</i>	<i>Pope,</i>	

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the Main Question being put, the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

YEAS:

Messieurs

<i>Abbott,</i>	<i>Dunkin,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Pouliot,</i>
<i>Anglin,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>Langlois,</i>	<i>Rankin,</i>
<i>Archangeault,</i>	<i>Forbes,</i>	<i>Lapum,</i>	<i>Ray,</i>
<i>Bellerose,</i>	<i>Fortin,</i>	<i>Lawson,</i>	<i>Read.</i>
<i>Bertrand,</i>	<i>Galt,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Cornw't),</i>	<i>Rose,</i>
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Gaucher,</i>	<i>Macdonald, Sir John A.</i>	<i>Ross (Champlain),</i>
<i>Bolton,</i>	<i>Gendron,</i>	<i>McDonald (Lunenb'g)</i>	<i>Ross, (Victoria, N.S.)</i>
<i>Bown,</i>	<i>Gibbs,</i>	<i>McDonald (Middles'x),</i>	<i>Ryan (Montreal W.)</i>
<i>Burton,</i>	<i>Grant,</i>	<i>Magill,</i>	<i>Savary,</i>
<i>Caldwell,</i>	<i>Gray,</i>	<i>Masson (Terrebonne),</i>	<i>Simard,</i>
<i>Cameron (Peel,)</i>	<i>Grover,</i>	<i>McDougall, (Lanark)</i>	<i>Simpson,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Hagar,</i>	<i>McDougall, (T Rivers)</i>	<i>Sproat,</i>
<i>Cartier, Sir George E.</i>	<i>Harrison,</i>	<i>McGreevy,</i>	<i>Stephenson,</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Heath,</i>	<i>McKeagney,</i>	<i>Street,</i>
<i>Casault,</i>	<i>Holmes,</i>	<i>McLelan,</i>	<i>Tilley,</i>

<i>Chamberlin,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>McMillan,</i>	<i>Tupper,</i>
<i>Chauveau,</i>	<i>Howe,</i>	<i>Merritt,</i>	<i>Wallace,</i>
<i>Cimon,</i>	<i>Hurdon,</i>	<i>Morris,</i>	<i>Walsh,</i>
<i>Coffin,</i>	<i>Irvine,</i>	<i>Morrison (Niagara),</i>	<i>Webb,</i>
<i>Crawford (Brockville)</i>	<i>Jackson,</i>	<i>O'Connell,</i>	<i>Wood,</i>
<i>Currier,</i>	<i>Keeler,</i>	<i>Perry,</i>	<i>Wrightman and</i>
<i>Dobbie,</i>	<i>Lacerte,</i>	<i>Pope,</i>	<i>Wright (O. C.)—89.</i>
<i>Drew,</i>			

NAYS:

Messieurs

<i>Ault,</i>	<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Redford,</i>
<i>Bécharde,</i>	<i>Daoust,</i>	<i>Masson (Soulanges),</i>	<i>Renaud,</i>
<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Dorion,</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Ross (Dundas),</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Dufresne,</i>	<i>McCarthy,</i>	<i>Ross (Prince Edw'd),</i>
<i>Bowell,</i>	<i>Fortier,</i>	<i>McConkey,</i>	<i>Ross (Wellington, C.R.)</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>McMonies,</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Burpee,</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>Mills,</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Cameron (Inverness),</i>	<i>Godin,</i>	<i>Morison (Victoria, O.),</i>	<i>Smith,</i>
<i>Carmichael,</i>	<i>Hutchison,</i>	<i>Munroe,</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Cayley,</i>	<i>Joly,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Cheval,</i>	<i>Jones (Leeds & Gr'e),</i>	<i>Pâquet,</i>	<i>Thompson, (Ontario),</i>
<i>Chipman,</i>	<i>Killam,</i>	<i>Pelletier,</i>	<i>Tremblay,</i>
<i>Colby,</i>	<i>Le Vesconte,</i>	<i>Pickard,</i>	<i>Wells,</i>
<i>Connell,</i>	<i>Little,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>	<i>Whitehead and</i>
<i>Costigan,</i>	<i>McFurlane,</i>	<i>Pozer,</i>	<i>Young.—60.</i>

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

(IN THE COMMITTEE.)

Resolved, That in the opinion of this House, it is expedient, after the strong desire expressed by Her Majesty's Government, that the present salary of the Governor General should be maintained, that the Salary of the Governor General be fixed at £10,000 Sterling.

Resolution to be reported.

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

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Harrison* reported the Resolution accordingly; and the same was read, as followeth:—

Resolved, That in the opinion of this House, it is expedient, after the strong desire expressed by Her Majesty's Government, that the present Salary of the Governor General should be maintained, that the Salary of the Governor General be fixed at £10,000 Sterling.

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

Ordered, That the Honorable Sir *John A. Macdonald* have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the Salary of the Governor General.

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, this day.

And then the House, having continued to sit till ten minutes after one of the clock, on Friday morning, adjourned till this day.

Friday, 21st May, 1869.

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

By Mr. *Gibbs*,—The Petition of *John McLeod*, and others, of the Town of *Bowmanville*.

By Mr. *Lapum*,—The Petition of the Board of Trade and the business men of the City of *Kingston*.

By Mr. *Wallace*,—The Petition of *Hiram Edgett*, and others, Merchants, Shipowners, Exporters, and others, of *Alma*, County of *Albert*, (*New Brunswick*.)

By Mr. *Redford*,—The Petition of *L. M. Clench*, and others, of the Town of *St. Mary's*, County of *Perth*.

By Mr. *Robitaille*,—The Petition of *Margaret Robinson*, of the Town of *New Carlisle*, County of *Bonaventure*, widow of the late Hon. *John Gowler Thompson*, in his lifetime one of the Justices of Her Majesty's Superior Court.

By Mr. *Killam*,—The Petition of *N. K. Clements*, and others, of the County of *Yarmouth*, (*Nova Scotia*.)

By Mr. *Pelletier*,—The Petition of *Charles Letellier*, and others, of the Parish of *Rivière Ouelle*, County of *Kamouraska*.

By Mr. *Cartwright*,—The Petition of the *Kingston Sabbath Reformation Society*.

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

Of the Reverend *R. E. Dufour*, Curé, and others, of *St. Lazare*, County of *Bellechasse*; praying that the duty on Canadian grown Tobacco may be abolished.

Of the Great Western Railway Company; praying that the Bill (now before Parliament) to incorporate the *Detroit River Bridge or Tunnel Company*, may not become law.

Of the City Bank, *Montreal*; and of the *Ontario Bank*; severally praying that the existing system of Banking may be continued.

Of *M. Lepper*, Reeve, and others, of the Village of *Aurora*, County of *York* (*Ontario*); praying for the passing of an Act granting Letters Patent to the inventor, or first introducer, irrespective of nationality or residence, but in all cases requiring the establishment and continuous operation of the invention in the Dominion.

Of *James Gillies*, and others, Merchants, and others, of the Village of *Carleton Place* (*Ontario*); of *Robert Brown*, and others, of the Township of *Pakenham*; and of *John Bruce*, and others, of the County of *Bruce*; severally praying that no change of a fundamental character be made in our present system of Banking, and that the circulation of the Banks may be preserved substantially on its present basis.

Mr. *Webb*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Electoral District of *Argenteuil*, presented to the House the Final Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth :—

Your Committee beg leave to report to your Honorable House the following Resolutions, as their final and unanimous decision :—

Resolved, That the Honorable *John Joseph Caldwell Abbott* is duly elected Member to represent the Electoral District of *Argenteuil* in the House of Commons.

Resolved, That the Petition of *Benjamin Hutchins*, Esquire, against the Election and Return of the said *John Joseph Caldwell Abbott*, is not frivolous or vexatious.

Pursuant to the 90th Section of the Act respecting Controverted Parliamentary Elections, your Committee Report with its final decision, the following Resolution, upon which a division was taken :—

Moved, That the Committee appointed to try and determine the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Argenteuil*, having duly deliberated on the application of the Petitioners to be allowed to produce oral testimony with reference to the Parish of *St. Andrews*, considering that no such place is mentioned in any of the allegations of the said Petition, complaining of the insufficiency of Voter's Lists, or otherwise, cannot grant said application, as in the opinion of said Committee it would be illegal to

do so; the Petitioner must confine his testimony to prove the allegations contained in his Petition, and no other.

The Question being put, the Committee divided as follows on the above Motion :—

YEAS,—Messrs. *Webb, Daoust, Cartwright and Ault.*

NAYS,—Mr. *Colby.*

So it passed in the Affirmative.

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

Your Committee have examined the following Petitions, and find the notice sufficient in each case, viz :—

Of *Edmund W. Plunkett*,—of *Edward Schultze*,—of *Richard Charles Porter*,—of *Hugh Allan*, and others, for Incorporation of the *Canada Marine Insurance Company*,—and of the *St. Lawrence Tow-Boat Company*.

The Petition of the *City Bank of Montreal*, prays for certain amendments to their charter that may affect the rights and property of shareholders; and as these amendments were not particularly specified in the notice, Your Committee recommend that a provision be inserted in the Bill to require the consent of the shareholders before carrying the same into effect.

Your Committee recommend that the time for receiving Petitions for private Bills be extended to Tuesday the 25th instant, for receiving Private Bills to Monday the 31st instant, and for receiving Reports on Private Bills, to Monday the 14th June, next.

Ordered, That the time for receiving Petitions for Private Bills be extended to Tuesday the 25th instant; for receiving Private Bills, to Monday the 31st instant; and for receiving Reports on Private Bills, to Monday the 14th June next.

The Honorable Sir *George E. Cartier*, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines, presented to the House the Second Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :—

Your Committee have considered the Bill respecting the *International Bridge Company*, and have agreed to report the same without amendment.

The Honorable Mr. *Abbott*, from the Select Committee to which was referred the Bill respecting Insolvency, with power to report from time to time, presented to the House, the Final Report of the said Committee which was read, as followeth :—

Your Committee have carefully considered the provisions of the Bill referred to them, and have agreed to certain amendments which they submit for the consideration of your Honorable House.

The Honorable Mr. *Irvine*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Electoral District of *Hochelaga* informed the House, That *Isaac Erb Bowman*, Esquire, and *James Kempf*, Esquire, Members of the Committee, were not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee this day; in consequence of which the meeting of the said Committee was adjourned till To-morrow, at Eleven o'clock, A.M.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Dorion* have leave to bring in a Bill to continue in force the provisions of divers Acts relating to *La Banque du Peuple*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Mardonald (Cornwall)* have leave to bring in a Bill for the more speedy trial, in certain cases, of persons charged with felonies and misdemeanors in the Province of *Ontario*.

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.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Le Vesconte* be added to the Select Committee on the subject of the Maritime and River Fisheries, Ocean and Inland navigation, and the Inspection of Fish.

Ordered, That Mr. *Morris* have leave to bring in a Bill respecting Seduction. 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.

Ordered, That Mr. *Ryan* (*Montreal West*) have leave to bring in a Bill to enable *Edmund Walker Plunkett* to obtain Letters Patent for a new and useful invention for the manufacture of nails.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

Ordered, That Mr. *Ryan* (*Montreal West*) have leave to bring in a Bill to enable *Edward Schultze* to obtain Letters Patent for a new and useful invention called Metallic Compression Casting.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

On motion of Mr. *Mackenzie*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Holton*,
Resolved, That this House doth concur in the Fourth Report of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament.

Ordered, That the Honorable Sir *John A. Macdonald* have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the duties of Justices of the Peace, out of Sessions, in relation to persons charged with indictable 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, on Tuesday next.

Ordered, That the Honorable Sir *John A. Macdonald* have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the duties of Justices of the Peace, out of Sessions, in relation to summary convictions and orders.

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 Sir *John A. Macdonald* have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the prompt and summary Administration of Criminal Justice in certain cases.

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 Sir *John A. Macdonald* have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the trial and punishment of Juvenile Offenders.

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 Sir *John A. Macdonald* have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the Criminal Law, and to repeal certain enactments 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 Tuesday next.

Ordered, That the Honorable Sir *John A. Macdonald* have leave to bring in a Bill respecting certain offences against Public Justice.

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 Sir *John A. Macdonald* have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the illegal solemnization of Marriage.

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 Sir *John A. Macdonald* have leave to bring in a Bill respecting proceedings to outlawry in Criminal cases.

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 Sir *John A. Macdonald* have leave to bring in a Bill to establish a Supreme Court for 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, on Tuesday next.

The Honorable Mr. *Langevin*, a Member of the Honorable the Privy Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General,— Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 26th April, 1869 ; for a statement of the amount of debt of the Provinces of *Ontario* and *Quebec* on the 1st July, 1867, particularizing in detail the service for which such debt has been incurred ; also, a like return shewing the debt of *Nova Scotia*, on 1st July, 1867 ; also, like return shewing the debt of *New Brunswick* on the 1st July, 1867 ; also, a return shewing any payments made by the Dominion to *Ontario*, *Quebec*, *Nova Scotia* and *New Brunswick*. particularizing in detail the services or consideration for which such payments have been made, from 1st July, 1867, to 1st April, 1869 ; also, a return shewing the amount debt in detail of the Dominion on the 1st April, 1869, particularizing the services for which such debt or liability has been incurred. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 44.)

The Order of the Day being read, for the third reading of the Bill respecting Offences against the Person ;

The Honorable Sir *John A. Macdonald* moved, seconded by the Honorable Sir *George E. Cartier*. and the Question being proposed. That the Bill be now read the third time ;

The Honorable Mr. *Dorion* moved, in amendment, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Holton*, That all the words after " That " to the end of the Question be left out and the " words " the punishment of flogging having long been abolished in *Canada*, as contrary to " the spirit of the age and condemned by public opinion, the circumstances of the country do " not require that it should be revived and form part of our criminal laws and that the Bill be " not now read a third time but be referred back to a Committee of the Whole, with power to " amend the same by striking out all those portions of the same which provide that the punishment of flogging may be inflicted for the offences therein mentioned, and by substituting " another mode of punishment in lieu thereof," inserted instead thereof ;

And a Debate arising thereupon ;

And it being Six of the Clock P.M., Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

HALF-PAST SEVEN O'CLOCK, P.M.

The Clerk of the Senate delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message :—

The Senate have passed the Bill intituled " An Act to alter the limits of the Counties of *Joliette* and *Berthier* for Electoral purposes," without any amendment.

Also, the Senate have passed the following Bills, to which they desire the concurrence of this House :—

Bill intituled " An Act to amend the Act respecting the inspection of Steamboats, and for the greater safety of passengers by them."

Bill intituled " An Act to naturalize *Eli Clinton Clark*."

Bill intituled " An Act for the relief of *John Horace Stevenson*."

And also, the Senate communicate to this House the evidence and copy of the Exhibits attached thereto, reported by the Committee to which was referred the Bill intituled " An Act for the relief of *John Horace Stevenson*," together with the exemplification of the Judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench, in the case of the Queen against *Roblin*, produced

to the Senate on the presentation of the Petition to bring in the said Bill, and request that the same may be returned.

And then he withdrew.

On motion of the Honorable Sir *John A. Macdonald*, seconded by the Honorable Sir *George E. Cartier*,

Ordered, That the Bill from the Senate, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act respecting the inspection of Steamboats, and for the greater safety of passengers by them," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Tuesday next.

The Honorable Mr. *Langevin*, a Member of the Honorable the Privy Council, presented pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General.—Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 10th May, 1869; for copies of all correspondence, Orders in Council, and other papers between the Government and *William Brewster*, or any other parties respecting the claim of *William Brewster*, for damages, etc., on account of work done on the *Lachine Canal*. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 45.)

Pursuant to the 19th Rule of this House, the Orders respecting Private Bills were called.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to enable the holders of preference shares in the Great Western Railway Company, to convert them into ordinary shares at their option;

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

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

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Ferguson* 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 resumed the Debate upon the Amendment which was, this day, proposed to made to the Question, That the Bill (respecting Offences against the Person) be now read the third time; and which Amendment was, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words, "the punishment of flogging having long been abolished in *Canada*, as contrary to the spirit of the age, and condemned by public opinion, "the circumstances of the country do not require that it should be revived and form part of "our criminal laws, and that the Bill be not now read a third time, but be referred back to "a Committee of the Whole, with power to amend the same by striking out all those portions "of the same which provide that the punishment of flogging may be inflicted for the offences "therein mentioned, and by substituting another mode of punishment in lieu thereof," inserted instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment, the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

YEAS:

Messieurs

Anglin,
Bécharé,
Bertrand,
Bolton,
Bourassa,

Coffin,
Colby,
Connell,
Currier,
Dorion,

Huntington,
Jackson,
Killam,
Le Vesconte,
MacFarlane,

Ray,
Redford,
Ross (Victoria, N.S.)
Ross (Wellington C.R.)
Savary,

<i>Caldwell,</i>	<i>Forbes,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Cameron, (Inverness),</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>Mosson (Terrebonne),</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Carmichael,</i>	<i>Goain,</i>	<i>Mills,</i>	<i>Thompson (Ontario),</i>
<i>Cheval,</i>	<i>Hugar,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Tremblay and</i>
<i>Chipman,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Pâquet,</i>	<i>Wallace.—40</i>

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Abbott,</i>	<i>Fortier,</i>	<i>Little,</i>	<i>Rose,</i>
<i>Bellerose,</i>	<i>Fortin,</i>	<i>Macdonald Sir John A Ross (Champlain)</i>	
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Galt,</i>	<i>McDonald (Lunenb'g) Ryan (Montreal West)</i>	
<i>Bown,</i>	<i>Gaucher,</i>	<i>McDonald (Middlesex) Sinaré,</i>	
<i>Cameron (Peel),</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>McDougall (Lanark),</i>	<i>Simpson,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Gibbs,</i>	<i>McGreevy,</i>	<i>Smith,</i>
<i>Cartier, Sir George E. Gray,</i>	<i>Grover,</i>	<i>McKeagney,</i>	<i>Sproat,</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Harrison,</i>	<i>McLelan,</i>	<i>Stephenson,</i>
<i>Casault,</i>	<i>Heath,</i>	<i>McMillan,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Chamberlin,</i>	<i>Huot,</i>	<i>Merritt,</i>	<i>Street,</i>
<i>Cimon,</i>	<i>Hurdon,</i>	<i>Morris,</i>	<i>Tilley,</i>
<i>Costigan,</i>	<i>Hutchison,</i>	<i>Morrison (Niagara)</i>	<i>Tupper,</i>
<i>Crawford (Brockville),</i>	<i>Howe,</i>	<i>Munroe,</i>	<i>Walsh,</i>
<i>Daoust,</i>	<i>Irvine,</i>	<i>Perry,</i>	<i>Webb,</i>
<i>Dobbie,</i>	<i>Keeler,</i>	<i>Pope,</i>	<i>White,</i>
<i>Drew,</i>	<i>Lacerte,</i>	<i>Rankin,</i>	<i>Whitehead,</i>
<i>Dufresne,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Read,</i>	<i>Wood,</i>
<i>Dunkin,</i>	<i>Langlois,</i>	<i>Renaud,</i>	<i>Workman and</i>
<i>Ferguson,</i>		<i>Robitaille,</i>	<i>Wright (O.C.)—76.</i>

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the Main Question being put,

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

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

A Bill respecting Malicious Injury to Property, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

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

A Bill respecting Larceny and other similar offences was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

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

Mr. *Street* reported, from the Committee of Supply, several Resolutions, which were read, as follow:—

1. *Resolved.*—That a sum not exceeding fifteen thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Department of the Receiver General, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

2. *Resolved,* That a sum not exceeding twelve thousand six hundred and fifty dollars, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Finance Department, Accounting Branch, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

3. *Resolved,* That a sum not exceeding nineteen thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Finance Department, Audit Branch, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

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

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution respecting Indians.

(IN THE COMMITTEE.)

Resolved, That whenever any Indian shall be convicted of any crime punishable by imprisonment in a Penitentiary, or other place of confinement, the legal costs incurred for procuring such conviction, may be defrayed by the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, and paid out of any annuity or interests coming to such Indian, or to the band or tribe, as the case may be.

Resolution to be reported.

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

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

The Honorable Mr. Gray reported the Resolution accordingly, and the same was read, as followeth:—

Resolved, That whenever any Indian shall be convicted of any crime punishable by imprisonment in a Penitentiary, or other place of confinement, the legal costs incurred for procuring such conviction, may be defrayed by the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, and paid out of any annuity or interests coming to such Indian, or to the band or tribe, as the case may be.

The said Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to; and referred to the Committee of the whole House on the Bill for the gradual enfranchisement of Indians, the better management of Indian affairs, and to extend the provisions of the Act 31 *Victoria*, Chapter 42,

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill for the gradual enfranchisement of Indians, the better management of Indian affairs, and to extend the provisions of the Act 31 *Victoria*, Chapter 42, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and the Honorable Mr. Gray reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendments be now taken into consideration.

The House accordingly proceeded to take into consideration the said amendments; and the same were read and agreed to.

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

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to place all Canadian Vessels on an equal footing as regards Pilotage in the Port of *Quebec*, and for other purposes respecting Pilotage, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Harris* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendment be now taken into consideration.

The House proceeded accordingly to take into consideration the said amendment, and the same was 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 on the Bill, from the Senate, intituled, "The *Canada* Joint Stock Companies Clauses Act," and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Harrison* 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 Friday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill from the Senate, intituled, "An Act respecting Cruelty to Animals," and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Morris* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report same, without any amendment.

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

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill from the Senate, intituled, "An Act respecting certain Offences relative to Her Majesty's Army and Navy," 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 read the third time, on Tuesday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill from the Senate, intituled, "An Act for the better protection of Her Majesty's Military and Navy Stores, 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 read the third time, on Tuesday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill from the Senate, intituled, "An Act for the better preservation of the Peace in the vicinity of Public Works, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Mills* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Mills* reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendment was read, as followeth:—
Page 3, line 9,—Leave out from "Dominion" to "Commissioner" inclusive, in line 17.
The said amendment, being read a second time, was agreed to.

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

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill from the Senate, intituled, "An Act respecting Joint Stock Companies, Incorporated by Letters "Patent," and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *O'Connor* 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 Tuesday next.

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 avoid the necessity of having documents engrossed on Parchment."

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 second reading of the Bill respecting the Salary of the Governor General;

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, again resolved itself into Committee of Supply.

(IN THE COMMITTEE.)

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding twenty-three thousand four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Customs Department, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding thirteen thousand three hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Inland Revenue Department, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding forty thousand one hundred and ninety dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Department of Public Works, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding fifty-seven thousand six hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Post Office Department, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding sixteen thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Department of Agriculture, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding twelve thousand two hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Department of Marine and Fisheries, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

7. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding two hundred and sixteen thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Departmental Contingencies, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

8. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding forty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet the possible amount beyond the average salaries voted, which may be required to cover the sums payable in each individual case, after the final re-organization of the Civil Service or any extension of the Staff or other change which such re-organization may require, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

9. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding eleven thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Dominion Offices, *Nova Scotia*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

10. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Dominion Offices, *New Brunswick*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

11. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding thirteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Circuit Allowances, *Ontario*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

12. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding thirteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Circuit Allowances, *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

13. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Circuit Allowances, *Nova Scotia*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

14. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Circuit Allowances, *New Brunswick*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

15. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding seven thousand eight hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray travelling expenses, Judges County Courts, *Ontario*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

16. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray travelling expenses, Judges, District of *Algoma*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

17. *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, 1870.

18. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding twenty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Police of the Dominion, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

19. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding eleven thousand six hundred and twenty-eight dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Harbour Police, *Montreal*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

20. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding eleven thousand eight hundred and twelve dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of River Police, *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

21. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding forty-five thousand six hundred and thirty-four dollars and eighteen cents, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray salaries and contingent expenses of the Senate, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

22. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding seventy-nine thousand two hundred and sixty-five 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, 1870.

23. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding forty thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight dollars and seventy-five cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries and Contingencies, per Sergeant at Arm's Estimate, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

24. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Contingencies of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

25. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding six thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for a grant to Parliamentary Library, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

26. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for the miscellaneous Printing, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

27. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding twenty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for the Printing and Binding Statutes, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

28. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding forty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for the Printing, Printing-paper and Book-binding, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

29. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding twenty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for the commission for making provision for the uniformity of the Laws of the Provinces, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

And the House having continued to sit, in Committee, till after Twelve of the Clock, on Saturday morning ;

SATURDAY, 22ND MAY, 1869.

30. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for the Consolidation of Criminal Law, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

31. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding two thousand four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for the *St. Lawrence* and *Ottawa* Railway for two Special Parliamentary Trains daily, during Session of Parliament (estimated), for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

32. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding two thousand four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the *Quebec* Observatory, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

33. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding four thousand eight hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the *Toronto* Observatory, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

34. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the *Kingston* Observatory, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

35. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the *Montreal* Observatory, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

36. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding seven hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the *Halifax* Observatory, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

37. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding seven hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the *New Brunswick* Observatory, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

38. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding three thousand eight hundred and ten dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries and Contingent expenses of Statistics Office, *Halifax*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

39. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one thousand five hundred and eighty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of the Salaries of 316 Deputy Registrars, *Nova Scotia*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

40. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding seven hundred and ten dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Collecting Statistics of Births, Marriages and Deaths, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

41. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding fifty-five thousand two hundred and seventy dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses for Immigration and Quarantine, viz : Salaries of Immigration Agents and Employés, the sum of \$11,710 ; Medical Inspection, Port of *Quebec*, the sum of \$2,600 ; Quarantine, *Grosse Isle*, the sum

of \$11,000; Quarantine. *St. John, New Brunswick*, the sum of \$3,900; Quarantine, *Halifax, Nova Scotia*, \$4,060; Contingent expenses in *Europe*, the sum of \$3,000; Contingent expenses in *Canada*, the sum of \$4,000; Transport and aid to Immigrants, the sum of \$5,000; and to meet possible expenses of Immigration, the sum of \$10,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

Resolutions to be reported,

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

Ordered, That the Report be received on Tuesday next.

Mr. *Street* 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 Order of the day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting the improvement and management of the Harbor of *Quebec*;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the 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 respecting Vagrants;"

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Tuesday next.

The Honorable Mr. *Langevin*, a Member of the Honorable the Privy Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General,—Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 22nd April, 1869, for copies of all Correspondence between the Governments of the Provinces of *Ontario* and *Quebec* and the Dominion Government, relative to the settlement of accounts with, and between the same, and concerning the Arbitrators appointed by the Dominion and Provincial Governments respectively; also, a statement of moneys paid on account of said arbitration, and to whom, with all documents connected therewith. (*Sessional Papers, No. 46.*)

On motion of the Honorable Sir *John A. Macdonald*, seconded by the Honorable Sir *George E. Cartier*,

Resolved, That when this House adjourns this day, it do stand adjourned till Tuesday next.

And then the House, having continued to sit till a quarter of an hour after One of the Clock on Saturday morning, adjourned till Tuesday next.

Tuesday, 25th May, 1869.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House,—Statement of the affairs of *La Caisse d'Economie de Notre Dame de Québec*, for the year ending 31st May, 1868. (*Sessional Papers, No. 6.*)

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

By Mr. *Thompson* (*Ontario*),—The Petition of *James G. Miller* and others, of the Township of *Thorah*.

By Mr. *Sproat*,—The Petition of *Robert Dick* and others, of the Village of *Faisley*.

By Mr. *Redford*,—Two Petitions of the *Stratford* Board of Trade.

By Mr. *Forbes*,—The Petition of the Reverend *George W. Hill*, Rector of *St. Paul's* Church, *Halifax*, and others, members of the United Church of *England* and *Ireland*, of the City of *Halifax, Nova Scotia*.

By Mr. *Pope*,—The Petition of *J. P. Cushing*, and others, of *Lennoxville*; and the Petition of *Danforth Hazeltine*, and others, of the Township of *Clifton*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Smith*,—The Petition of *Daniel Casey*, and others, of *Bay Verte*, County of *Westmoreland*, Province of *New Brunswick*.

By Mr. *Oliver*,—The Petition of *William Warwick*, and others, of the Town of *Woodstock*.

By Mr. *Holmes*,—The Petition of *Allan Fraser*, *Reeve*, and others, of the Township of *Fitzroy*.

By Mr. *Morris*,—The Petition of *Gilbert Cannon*, and others, of the Village of *Almonte*; and the Petition of Messrs. *Caldwell* and *Pollock*, and others, of the Village of *Lanark*.

By Mr. *Simard*,—The Petition of the *Quebec Board of Trade*; and the Petition of *T. A. J. Mason*, and others.

By Mr. *Bowman*,—The Petition of *H. S. Huber*, and others, of *Berlin*, County of *Waterloo*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Huntington*,—The Petition of *J. B. Hayes*, and others, of the County of *Shefford*; the Petition of *E. H. Goff*, and others, of *Freligsburg*; and the Petition of *Spencer Shaw*, and others, of *Waterloo*, District of *Bedford*.

By Mr. *Fortin*,—The Petition of *Louis Fournier*, and others, of *La Grande Vallée*, County of *Gaspé*.

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

Of *John McDougall*, and others, of the Town of *Bowmanville*; of *Andrew Henderson*, and others, of the Village of *Newmarket*; of Messrs. *Kirkwood*, *Livingstone* and Company, and others, of the City of *Montreal*; and of *John McLeod*, and others, of the Town of *Bowmanville*; severally praying that no change of a fundamental character be made in our present system of Banking, and that the circulation of the Banks be preserved substantially on its present basis.

Of *Richard Blain*, and others, of the Town of *Galt*; of *John Greig*, and others, of *Woodstock*, both of the Province of *Ontario*; of Messrs. *William Dow* and Company, and others, of the City of *Montreal*; of *John Dewe*, and others; of *J. B. Le Baron*, and others, of *Hatley*, County of *Stanstead*; of *S. Paterson*, and others, of the Town of *Port Hope*; of *G. Woodburn*, and others, of the Township of *Melbourne*; and of *L. M. Clench*, and others, of the Town of *St. Mary's*, County of *Perth*; severally praying for the passing of an Act granting Letters Patent to the inventor or first introducer, irrespective of nationality or residence, but in all cases requiring the establishment and continuous operation of the invention in the Dominion.

Of *Gilbert Riopel*, and others of the Parish of *Ste. Beatrix*, County of *Joliette*; of *J. D. Pepin*, and others, of *St. David*; of *François Precour*, and others, of the County of *Yamaska*; and of *Charles Letellier*, and others, of the Parish of *Rivière Ouelle*, County of *Kamouraska*; severally praying that the duty on Canadian grown Tobacco may be abolished.

Of the Reverend *J. O. Drapeau*, Curé, and others, of the Municipality of *Ste. Anne des Monts*, County of *Gaspé*; praying for the construction of a Road from *Great Fox River*, in the County of *Gaspé*, to *Ste Anne des Monts*, along the beach of the River *St. Lawrence*; and also, for the extension of the Telegraph Line to *Cap des Rosiers*.

Of *Nathaniel Jenks*, and others, of the Township of *Barnston*; praying that a duty be imposed upon all Foreign Hops when imported into *Canada*.

Of the Town Council of the Town of *Sorel*; praying that the amount received by the Government for Licenses issued in the said Town may be credited to their favor in their Municipal Loan Fund Account, or for a direct deduction of the amount charged for compound interest in the said account.

Of *Hiram Edgett*, and others, Merchants, Shipowners, and others; praying for the construction of a Steam Fog Whistle at *Cape Enragé*, in the Bay of *Fundy*.

Of *Hiram Edgett*, and others, Merchants, Shipowners, Exporters, and others, of *Alma*, County of *Albert (New Brunswick)*; praying for the construction of a Breakwater at *Herling Cove*, in the Bay of *Fundy*.

Of the Board of Trade, and the business men of the City of *Kingston*; praying that the existing system of Banking may be continued.

Of the *Kingston* Sabbath Reformation Society ; praying for the passing of an Act providing that Sunday labor in all Departments of the Public Service shall be discontinued ; that all Canals shall be closed to traffic ; and that all Railway trains shall cease to run from midnight on Saturdays till midnight on Sundays.

Mr. *Cayley*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Electoral District of *Hochelaga*, informed the House, That none of the Members of the Committee were present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, on Saturday last ; in consequence of which the meeting of the said Committee stood adjourned till this day ; and further that *Charles Magill*, Esquire, a Member of the said Committee was not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee this day ; in consequence of which the meeting of the said Committee was adjourned till Tomorrow at Eleven o'clock, A.M.

The Honorable Mr. *Langevin*, a Member of the Honorable the Privy Council, presented, pursuant to Addresses to His Excellency the Governor General,—Return to two Addresses dated 22nd and 29th April, 1869 ; for copies of all correspondence which has passed since the 1st May last, between the Imperial Government, the Cabinet at *Washington* and the Government of the Dominion of *Canada*, on the subject of the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty with the *United States*, and of all negotiations entered upon in consequence of the abrogation of that Treaty.

And,—for copies of all correspondence and despatches between the Government of *Canada* and that of *Great Britain*, or with the British Ambassador at *Washington*, or other parties in the *United States*, since the 1st day of January, 1867, in reference to a renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty, and for copies of all Orders in Council on the same subject. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 47.)

Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 13th May, 1869 ; for all correspondence relative to the death of Dr. *Hogan*, on the *Nova Scotia* Railway in September, 1867. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 48.)

Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 10th May, 1869 ; for copies of all Petitions, letters and papers of any kind relative to the seizure in British waters of the Schooner *Mazepa* by an armed body of men being citizens of the *United States*. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 38.)

Ordered, That the Honorable Sir *George E. Cartier* have leave to bring in a Bill to continue for a limited time the Charter of *La Banque Jacques Cartier*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time, and referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

Ordered, That Mr. *Simard* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act to incorporate the Union Bank of *Lower Canada*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time, and referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

Ordered, That Mr. *Morris* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Charter of the City Bank.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time ; and referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

On motion of the Honorable Sir *George E. Cartier*, seconded by the Honorable Mr *McDougall*,

Resolved, That this House will, on Friday next, resolve itself into a Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions respecting the acquisition of the Territory and other rights of the *Hudson's Bay* Company, in *Rupert's Land*, and in any other part of *British North America* not comprised in *Rupert's Land*, *Canada* or *British Columbia*, and respecting the acquisition of the North Western Territory.

The Order of this House of Wednesday the 19th May instant, for the attendance of *Isaac Erb Bowman*, Esquire, and *George Kempt*, Esquire, in their places in this House, being read ;

Mr. Cayley rose in his place and informed the House, That he was desired by *Mr. Bowman* to state, That owing to urgent private affairs, which necessitated his presence at home, he was prevented from attending the meetings of the Select Committee on the *Hochelaga* Election Petition, on the 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st and 22nd instant; and *Mr. Bowman* having verified the same upon Oath.

Resolved, That the said Statement be considered a sufficient excuse,

Mr. Cayley also informed the House, that he was desired by *Mr. Kempt* to state, That owing to urgent private affairs, which necessitated his presence at home, he was prevented from attending the meetings of the Select Committee on the *Hochelaga* Election Petition on the 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st and 22nd instant; and *Mr. Kempt* having verified the same upon Oath.

Resolved, That the said Statement be considered a sufficient excuse.

A Bill to place all Canadian Vessels on an equal footing as regards Pilotage in the Port of *Quebec*, and for other purposes respecting Pilotage, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

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

A Bill from the Senate, intituled, "An Act respecting cruelty to animals," was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath passed the same, without any amendment.

A Bill from the Senate, intituled, "An Act respecting certain Offences relative to Her Majesty's Army and Navy," was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath passed the same, without any amendment.

A Bill from the Senate, intituled, "An Act for the better protection of Her Majesty's Military and Navy Stores," was, according to Order, read a 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.

A Bill from the Senate, intituled, "An Act for the better preservation of the Peace in the vicinity of Public Works," was, according to Order, 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.

A Bill from the Senate, intituled, "An Act respecting Joint Stock Companies incorporated by Letters Patent," was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath passed the same, without any amendment.

The Honorable *Mr. Rose*, a Member of the Honorable the 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.—

JOHN YOUNG.

The Governor General transmits Estimates of certain of the sums required for the service of the Dominion for the year ending 30th June, 1870; 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. 24.*)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE

Ottawa, 25th May, 1869.

Ordered, That the said Message, together with the Estimates accompanying the same, be referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Street reported, from the Committee of Supply, several Resolutions; which were read, as followeth;—

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding twenty-three thousand four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Customs Department, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding thirteen thousand three hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Inland Revenue Department, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding forty thousand one hundred and ninety dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Department of Public Works, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding fifty-seven thousand six hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Post Office Department, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding sixteen thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Department of Agriculture, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding twelve thousand two hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Department of Marine and Fisheries, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

7. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding two hundred and sixteen thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Departmental Contingencies, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

8. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding forty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet the possible amount beyond the average salaries voted, which may be required to cover the sums payable in each individual case, after the final re-organization of the Civil Service or any extension of the Staff or other change which such re-organization may require, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

9. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding eleven thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Dominion Offices, *Nova Scotia*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

10. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Dominion Offices, *New Brunswick*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

11. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding thirteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Circuit Allowances, *Ontario*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

12. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding thirteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Circuit Allowances, *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

13. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Circuit Allowances, *Nova Scotia*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

14. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Circuit Allowances, *New Brunswick*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

15. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding seven thousand eight hundred dollars be

granted to Her Majesty, to defray travelling expenses, Judges County Courts, *Ontario*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

16. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray travelling expenses, Judges, District of *Algoma*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

17. *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, 1870.

18. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding twenty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Police of the Dominion, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

19. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding eleven thousand six hundred and twenty-eight dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Harbour Police, *Montreal*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

20. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding eleven thousand eight hundred and twelve dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of River Police, *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

21. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding forty-five thousand six hundred and thirty-four dollars and eighteen cents, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray salaries and contingent expenses of the Senate, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

22. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding seventy-nine thousand two hundred and sixty-five 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, 1870.

23. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding forty thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight dollars and seventy-five cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries and Contingencies per Sergeant at Arms' Estimate, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

24. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Contingencies of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

25. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding six thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for a grant to Parliamentary Library, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

26. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for the miscellaneous Printing, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

27. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding twenty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses for the Printing and Binding Statutes, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

28. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding forty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for the Printing, Printing-paper and Book-binding for the year ending, 30th June, 1870.

29. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding twenty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for the commission for making provision for the uniformity of the Laws of the Provinces, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

30. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for the Consolidation of Criminal Law, for the year ending, 30th June, 1870.

31. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding two thousand four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for the *St. Lawrence* and *Ottawa* Railway for two Special Parliamentary Trains daily, during Session of Parliament (estimated), for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

32. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding two thousand four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the *Quebec* Observatory, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

33. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding four thousand eight hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the *Toronto* Observatory, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

34. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the *Kingston* Observatory, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

35. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the *Montreal* Observatory, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

36. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding seven hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the *Halifax* Observatory, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

37. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding seven hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the *New Brunswick Observatory*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

38. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding three thousand eight hundred and ten dollars, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries and Contingent expenses of Statistics Office *Halifax*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

39. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one thousand five hundred and eighty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of the Salaries of 316 Deputy Registrars, *Nova Scotia*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

40. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding seven hundred and ten dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Collecting Statistics of Births, Marriages and Deaths, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

41. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding fifty-five thousand two hundred and seventy dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses for Immigration and Quarantine, viz: Salaries of Immigration Agents and Employes, the sum of \$11,710; Medical Inspection, Port of *Quebec*, the sum of \$2,600; Quarantine, *Grosse Isle*, the sum of \$11,000; Quarantine, *St. John, New Brunswick*, the sum of \$3,900; Quarantine, *Halifax, Nova Scotia*, \$4,060; Contingent expenses in *Europe*, the sum of \$3,000; Contingent expenses in *Canada*, the sum of \$4,000; Transport and aid to Immigrants, the sum of \$5,000; and to meet possible expenses of Immigration, the sum of \$10,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

Ordered, That the said Resolutions be now read a second time.

And the First to the Eighth Resolution inclusive, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The Ninth and Tenth Resolutions being read a second time;

Ordered, That the consideration of the said Resolutions be postponed.

The Eleventh to the Twenty-eighth Resolution inclusive, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The Twenty-Ninth Resolution being read a second time;

Ordered, That the consideration of the said Resolution be postponed.

The Thirtieth to the Fortieth Resolution inclusive, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The Forty-first and last of the said Resolutions, being read a second time, and the Question being proposed, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution :

The Honorable Mr. *Le Vesconte* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Mackenzie*, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words "the said Resolution be re-committed to the Committee with instructions to strike out the item of \$1,000 for Agency at *Halifax*," 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>Anglin,</i>	<i>Connell,</i>	<i>Le Vesconte,</i>	<i>Ray,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>McDonald (Lunenb'g)</i>	<i>Redford,</i>
<i>Bowman.</i>	<i>Forbes,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Ross (Wellington),</i>
<i>Cameron (Inverness),</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>McMonies,</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Carmichael,</i>	<i>Godin,</i>	<i>Mills,</i>	<i>Snider.</i>
<i>Chenal,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Stirton and</i>
<i>Chipman,</i>	<i>Kempt,</i>	<i>Paquet,</i>	<i>Thompson (Ontario).</i>
<i>Coffin,</i>	<i>Killam,</i>		

—30.

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Ault,</i>	<i>Drew,</i>	<i>Little,</i>	<i>Renaud,</i>
<i>Déchar,</i>	<i>Dufresne,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Glengarry)</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>

<i>Bellerose,</i>	<i>Dunkin,</i>	<i>Macdonald, Sir J. A. Rose,</i>	
<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Fortin,</i>	<i>McCarthy,</i>	<i>Ross (Prince Edward),</i>
<i>Bertrand,</i>	<i>Gaucher.</i>	<i>McDougall (Lanark),</i>	<i>Ryan (King's N.B.)</i>
<i>Blinchet,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>McDougall (T. Rivers)</i>	<i>Ryan (Montreal W.).</i>
<i>Bowell,</i>	<i>Gendron,</i>	<i>McLelan,</i>	<i>Simard,</i>
<i>Bown,</i>	<i>Grover,</i>	<i>McMillan,</i>	<i>Smith,</i>
<i>Brousseau,</i>	<i>Hagar,</i>	<i>Morris,</i>	<i>Sproat,</i>
<i>Burpee,</i>	<i>Heath,</i>	<i>Munroe,</i>	<i>Stephenson,</i>
<i>Caldwell,</i>	<i>Holmes,</i>	<i>O' Connor,</i>	<i>Street,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Howe,</i>	<i>Pelletier,</i>	<i>Tilley,</i>
<i>Cartier, Sir George</i>	<i>E. Hurdon,</i>	<i>Perry,</i>	<i>Tremblay,</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Jackson,</i>	<i>Pickard,</i>	<i>Wallace,</i>
<i>Cayley,</i>	<i>Joly,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>	<i>Webb,</i>
<i>Chamberlin.</i>	<i>Jones (Leeds & Gr'ville)</i>	<i>Pope,</i>	<i>White,</i>
<i>Chauveau,</i>	<i>Lacerte,</i>	<i>Pouliot,</i>	<i>Whitehead,</i>
<i>Costigan,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Pozer,</i>	<i>Willson,</i>
<i>Crawford (Leeds),</i>	<i>Langlois.</i>	<i>Rankin,</i>	<i>Wood and</i>
<i>Daoust,</i>	<i>Lapum.</i>	<i>Read,</i>	<i>Wright (O.C.)—81.</i>
<i>Dobbie,</i>			

So it passed in the Negative.

Mr. Speaker, under the provisions of Chapter Two of the Statutes of Canada, called upon Mr. Morris, Member for the Electoral District of the South Riding of the County of Lanark, to take the Chair during his temporary absence.

Mr. Morris accordingly took the Chair of the House.

Then the main Question being put, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution :—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill from the Senate, intituled "An Act respecting Vagrants," and after some time spent therein, Mr. Morris resumed the Chair; and Mr. Casault 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 Friday next.

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

(IN THE COMMITTEE.)

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding seventeen thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, towards defraying expenses of the Marine and Emigrant Hospital, Quebec, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding seventeen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Marine Hospitals, *New Brunswick* and *Nova Scotia*, and for the maintenance of sick and distressed seamen at the several Ports of the Dominion, and shipwrecked seamen, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

3. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as a pension to *Samuel Waller*, late Clerk, House of Assembly, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

4. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding seventy-two dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as a pension to *L. Gagné*, late Messenger, House of Assembly, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

5. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding eighty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as a pension to *John Bright*, late Messenger, House of Assembly, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

6. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding eight hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as a pension to Mrs. *Antrobus* for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

7. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as a pension to *P. Bouchard*, for wounds received, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

8. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding two hundred and ninety-two dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as a pension to *Mrs. Caroline McEachern*, and four children, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one hundred and forty-six dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as a pension to *Jane Lakey*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

10. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one hundred and ten dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as a pension to *Rhoda Smith*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

11. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one hundred and ten dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as a pension to *Janet Alderson*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

12. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding eighty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as a pension to *Margaret McKenzie*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

13. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding three hundred and thirty-six dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as a pension to *Mary Ann Richey* and two children, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

14. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding eighty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as a pension to *Mary Morrison*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

15. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one hundred and thirty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as a pension to *Louise Prud'homme*, and two Children, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

16. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as a pension to *Virginie Charron* and four Children, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

17. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one hundred and forty-six dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as a pension to *Paul M. Robins*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

18. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding seventy-three dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as a pension to *Chs. T. Bell*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

19. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one hundred and nine dollars and fifty cents be granted to Her Majesty, as a pension to *Alex. Oliphant*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

20. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding ninety-one dollars and twenty-five cents be granted to Her Majesty, as a pension to *Chas. Lugsden*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

21. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one hundred and nine dollars and fifty cents be granted to Her Majesty, as a pension to *Jno. White*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

22. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding ninety-one dollars and twenty-five cents be granted to Her Majesty, as a pension to *Thos. Charters*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

23. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one hundred and nine dollars and fifty cents be granted to Her Majesty, as a pension to *Samuel McCrag*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

24. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one hundred and ten dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as a pension to *Charles T. Robertson*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

25. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as a pension to *Percy G. Routh*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

26. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as a pension to *Richard S. King*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

27. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding seventy-three dollars, be granted to Her Majesty, as a pension to *George A. McKenzie*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

28. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one hundred and forty-six dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as a pension to *Edward Hilder*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

29. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding seventy-three dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as a pension to *Fergus Scholfield*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

30. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one hundred and nine dollars and fifty cents be granted to Her Majesty, as a pension to *John Bradley*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

31. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding ninety-one dollars and twenty-five cents be

granted to Her Majesty, as pension to *Richard Penticost*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

32. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one hundred and nine dollars and fifty cents be granted to Her Majesty, as a pension to *John Cott*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

33. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding seventy-three dollars, be granted to Her Majesty, as a pension to *George Elliott*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

34. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one hundred and nine dollars and fifty cents be granted to Her Majesty, as a pension to *James Bryan*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

35. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding seventy-three dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as a pension to *Jacob Stubbs*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

36. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one hundred and ten dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as a pension to *Mary Connor*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

37. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one hundred and ninety-one dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as a pension to *Mary Hodgins*, and three children, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

38. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one hundred and ten dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as pension to *John Martin*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

39. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one hundred and ten dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as a pension to *A. E. Marchand*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

40. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one hundred and ten dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as a pension to *A. W. Stevenson*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

41. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as a pension to *J. Thorburn*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

42. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding three hundred and seventy-eight dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as a pension to *P. T. Worthington*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

43. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one hundred and thirty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as a pension to *J. H. Elliott*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

44. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as a pension to *George Prentice*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

45. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding nine thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for the compensation to Pensioners in lieu of land, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

46. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding two million dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for the Intercolonial Railway, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

47. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one hundred and thirty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for the *Halifax, Pictou and Windsor Railway*, N.S. for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

48. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding twenty-one thousand five hundred and eighty-five dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for the *European and North American Railway*, N. B., for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

49. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one hundred and ninety-eight thousand one hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for Works of Construction, Canals, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

And the House having continued to sit, in Committee, till after Twelve of the Clock, on Wednesday morning ;

WEDNESDAY, 26TH MAY, 1869.

50. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding fifty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for Harbors, Piers, Dredges & Scows, (Re-vote) for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

51. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding six thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for Roads and Bridges, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

52. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding fifteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for Slides and Booms, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

53. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding fifteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for Surveys and Inspections, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

54. *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, 1870.

55. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for miscellaneous charges not otherwise provided for, in connection with Public Works, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

56. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one hundred and thirty-eight thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for Public Buildings generally, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

57. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding eighty-two thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for Rents, Repairs and maintenance of Public Buildings, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

58. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding two hundred and thirty-three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for the *Windsor and Annapolis Railway, Nova Scotia*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

59. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding four hundred and forty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for the Western extension *E. N. A. Railway, New Brunswick*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

60. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding eighty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for the Eastern extension, *E. N. A. Railway, New Brunswick*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

61. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one hundred and two thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Expenses for the *Fredericton Branch Railway, New Brunswick*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

62. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding sixty-five thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for the *Woodstock Branch Railway, New Brunswick*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

63. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding thirty-three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for the maintenance of Steamers, *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

64. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding twenty-two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for maintenance of Steamer "*Druid*," *Halifax*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

65. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding twelve thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for the Tug Service between *Montreal and Kingston*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

66. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding thirty-nine thousand five hundred and forty-one dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for the moiety payable to *Inman line*, between *Halifax and Cork*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

67. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding fifteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for the steam communication between *Quebec and Maritime Provinces*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

68. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for the steam communication between *Prince Edward Island, Pictou and Hawkesbury, N.S.*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

69. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for the steam communication between *Windsor, St. John, Digby and Annapolis*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

70. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for the Packet Communication between *Pictou and Magdalen Islands*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

71. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for the Steam Communication between *New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

Resolutions to be reported.

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

Ordered, That the Report be received on Friday next,
 Mr. *Street* 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, having continued to sit till five minutes after One of the Clock, on Wednesday morning, adjourned till this day.

Wednesday, 26th May, 1869.

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

By the Honorable Mr. *Smith*,—The Petition of the Reverend *G. M. Armstrong*, Rector, and the Church Wardens and vestry of the Parish of *St. Mark*, in the City of *St. John*, Province of *New Brunswick*,

By Mr. *Wright* (*Ottawa*),—The Petition of *R. J. Lusk* and others, of *Buckingham*, County of *Ottawa*.

By the Honorable Sir *John A. Macdonald*,—The Petition of the Board of Trade and business men of the City of *Kingston*.

By Mr. *Kempt*,—The Petition of *J. W. Dunsford* and others, of the Town of *Lindsay*

By Mr. *Carmichael*,—The Petition of *Donald McDonald* and others, of the County of *Pictou*, *Nova Scotia*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Tilley*,—The Petition of *A. Alward*, Mayor and others, of the City of *St. John*, *New Brunswick*.

By Mr. *Pelletier*,—The Petition of *Narcisse Sirois* and others, of the Parish of *St. André*, County of *Kamouraska*.

The Honorable Mr. *Irvine*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Electoral District of *Hochelaga*, informed the House, That *Charles Magill*, Esquire, a Member of the Committee, was not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, this day; in consequence of which the meeting of the said Committee was adjourned till Friday the 28th May, instant, at Eleven o'clock, a.m.

Ordered, That *Charles Magill*, Esquire, do attend in his place in this House at its next sitting.

Mr. *Fortin* from the Select Committee on the subject of Maritime and River Fisheries, Ocean and Inland navigation and the Inspection of Fish, presented to the House the Third Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee having had under their consideration the provision of the 14th sub-section of the 13th section of the Fisheries Act, requiring the raising of seines, nets, &c., in the tidal waters, from Saturday until Monday of each week, and in view of the great difficulty and in many cases the absolute impossibility of complying with the said provision, together with the great injury to the fisheries—the Maritime Fisheries especially—as the result of its enforcement, would respectfully recommend that the operation of the said sub-section be suspended in the tidal waters of the Provinces of *Quebec*, *New Brunswick* and *Nova Scotia*.

Ordered, That the Bill from the Senate, intituled, “An Act for the relief of *John Horace Stevenson*,” be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time.

Mr. *Cartwright* moved, seconded by Mr. *Morris*, and the Question being put, That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee composed of the Honorable Mr. *Macdonald* (*Cornwall*), the Honorable Mr. *Wood*, Mr. *Morris*, Mr. *Lapin*, the Honorable Mr. *Carling*, and the mover, to report thereon with all convenient speed, with power to send for persons, papers, and records.—The House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down as follow:—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Ault,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>Merritt,</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Bowell,</i>	<i>Gray,</i>	<i>Mills,</i>	<i>Sproat,</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Hogar,</i>	<i>Morris,</i>	<i>St rton,</i>
<i>Bown,</i>	<i>Howe,</i>	<i>Morrison (Niagara),</i>	<i>Street,</i>
<i>Burpee,</i>	<i>Jackson,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Thompson (Ontario)</i>
<i>Caldwell,</i>	<i>Killam,</i>	<i>Pickard,</i>	<i>Tilley,</i>
<i>Carmichael,</i>	<i>Lapum,</i>	<i>Ray,</i>	<i>Tupper,</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Little,</i>	<i>Read,</i>	<i>Wallace,</i>
<i>Chamberlin,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Gleng'y)</i>	<i>Redford,</i>	<i>Walsh,</i>
<i>Coffin,</i>	<i>Macdonald Sir J. A.</i>	<i>Rose,</i>	<i>Wells,</i>
<i>Connell,</i>	<i>McDonald (Lunenb'g),</i>	<i>Ross (Prince Edw'd),</i>	<i>White,</i>
<i>Crawford (Leeds),</i>	<i>McDonald (Middlesex)</i>	<i>Ross (Wellington C.R)</i>	<i>Whitehead,</i>
<i>Currier,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Ryan (Kings, N.B.)</i>	<i>Willson,</i>
<i>Dobbie,</i>	<i>McDougall, (Lanark),</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>	<i>Wood and</i>
<i>Drew,</i>	<i>McLellan,</i>	<i>Scutcherd,</i>	<i>Wright (York, O. WR)</i>
<i>Dunkin,</i>	<i>McMonies,</i>	<i>Smith,</i>	—63.

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Anglin,</i>	<i>Crawford (Brockville)</i>	<i>Hurdon,</i>	<i>Pâquet,</i>
<i>Béchar,</i>	<i>Daoust,</i>	<i>Irvine,</i>	<i>Pelletier,</i>
<i>Bellerose,</i>	<i>Dufresne,</i>	<i>Joly,</i>	<i>Perry,</i>
<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Fortin,</i>	<i>Keeler,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>
<i>Bertrand,</i>	<i>Gaucher,</i>	<i>Kempt,</i>	<i>Pope,</i>
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>Lacerte,</i>	<i>Pouliot,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Pozer,</i>
<i>Cameron (Inverness),</i>	<i>Gendron,</i>	<i>Langlois,</i>	<i>Renard.</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Godin,</i>	<i>Le Vesconte,</i>	<i>Ryan (Montreal West)</i>
<i>Cartier, Sir George E.</i>	<i>Grover,</i>	<i>McCarthy.</i>	<i>Stephenson,</i>
<i>Cayley,</i>	<i>Holmes,</i>	<i>McDougall (T. Rivers)</i>	<i>Tremblay,</i>
<i>Cheval,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>McMillan,</i>	<i>Webb and</i>
<i>Costigan,</i>	<i>Huot,</i>	<i>O' Connor,</i>	<i>Wright (O. C.)—53.</i>
<i>Coupal,</i>			

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Mr. *Cartwright* moved, seconded by Mr. *Morris*, and the Question being put, That the exemplification of the judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench for the Province of *Ontario* in the case of the Queen against *Robin* et al, together with the depositions taken before a Committee of the Senate to which said Bill was referred, with exhibits thereto annexed, and communicated to this House, by message from the Senate, be referred to the said Committee :— The House divided : and it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Langevin* have leave to bring in a Bill respecting Immigration and Immigrants.

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.

The Honorable Sir *George E. Cartier*, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines, presented to the House, the Third Report of the said Committee which was read, as followeth :—

Your Committee have considered the Bill to revive and amend the Act incorporating the Canadian and British Telegraph Company, and to change the name of the Company, and have made several amendments thereto which they have reprinted as amended.

On motion of Mr. *Wright (Ottawa County)*, seconded by Mr. *Langlois*,

Ordered, That the Entries in the Journals of this House of the 13th day of May and 18th day of May, 1868, concerning the appointment of a Select Committee to enquire into the Administration of Justice in the District of *Ottawa*, and the allegations contained in the Petition of *Thomas McGoey* and others; and the presentation of a Report from the said Committee be now read.

And the same being read.

Resolved, That a Select Committee composed of Mr. *Wright* (*Ottawa County*), the Honorable Mr. *Cameron* (*Peel*), the Honorable Mr. *Holton*, the Honorable Mr. *Campbell*, the Honorable Mr. *Huntington*, Mr. *Blake*, Mr. *Dufresne*, Mr. *Robitaille*, Mr. *Webb*, Mr. *Pope*, Mr. *Bellerose*, Mr. *Sivary* and Mr. *Fortin*, be appointed to enquire into the administration of Justice in the District of *Ottawa*, to report thereon from time to time, with power to send for person, papers and records.

On motion of Mr. *Stephenson*, seconded by Mr. *O'Connor*,

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 Returns of the amount of Revenue received by the Government of the Dominion,—from all sources,—from the several Provinces comprising the Dominion, between the 1st July, 1867, and the 1st January, 1869, together with the amounts respectively expended, during that period, in the same Provinces.

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

Resolved, That a Select Committee composed of Mr. *Oliver*, the Honorable Mr. *Carling*, Mr. *Ryan* (*Montreal*) Mr. *McConkey*, Mr. *Maqill*, Mr. *Harrison*, Mr. *Tremblay*, Mr. *Dufresne* and Mr. *Simard* be appointed to take into consideration the correspondence with the Government relative to the purchase and exportation of American Silver Coin now in circulation in this country, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

On motion of Mr. *Stephenson*, seconded by Mr. *Merritt*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence between the Canadian Government and the *United States* Government, Orders in Council, and other papers in possession of this Government of a public nature, relating to the subject of the relative duties and imports on American vessels trading at Canadian ports as compared with the imports and duties now imposed by the *United States* upon Canadian Vessels trading at *United States* Ports, since the 1st July, 1867.

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

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Wood*, seconded by Mr. *Macdonald* (*Glengarry*),

Ordered, That a Statement be laid before this House, shewing the following items in the "Statement of Affairs" in the Public Accounts of 1867, laid before this House, shewing also how and for what separate works they originated, and what outstanding claims there are against any of such accounts,—namely, *Desjardins* Canal,—*Grand River* Navigation Company,—*Grantham* Academy,—*Oakville* Harbor Company,—*Tay* Navigation Company,—Improvement of the River *Trent*,—Roads and Bridges, U. C.,—do L. C.,—Miscellaneous Buildings, U. C.,—do L. C.,—Miscellaneous Works,—Steamers of the late Province of *Canada*—*Montreal* Harbor Company—*Cataraqui* property; also shewing as precisely as may be practicable, what outstanding claims there are against any of the other accounts of the late Province of *Canada*, whether mentioned in such statement or not; also for a statement of arrears of Hydraulic rents, and of money due upon any sales of land in connection with public works, or any other security for money not included in the "Statement of Affairs;" also for a statement of all moneys received since 30th June, 1867, on account of Shop, Tavern and Auction licenses in the Province of *Quebec* affected by the Seigniorial Act of 1854, shewing what has been done with the said moneys.

Mr. *Burpee* moved, seconded by Mr. *Pickard*, and the Question being proposed, That the Return to an Address of this House, dated 20th May, 1868, asking for Surveys, Plans, and Reports in the possession of the Local Government of *Nova Scotia* and *New Brunswick* referring to a proposed Canal, connecting the waters of the *Gulf of St. Lawrence* with the *Bay of Fundy*, and the several Petitions presented to this House for the construction of the said Canal; as well as the Resolutions of the House of Assembly of *New Brunswick* asked for by an Address of the 3rd instant, be referred to the Select Committee on the Maritime and River Fisheries, Ocean and Inland Navigation and the Inspection of Fish.

And a Debate arising thereupon:—The said Motion, was with leave of the House, withdrawn.

Mr. *Dufresne* moved, seconded by Mr. *Cayley*, and the Question being proposed, That this House will, on Monday next, resolve itself into a Committee to consider the following proposed Resolution:—

That it is expedient to provide for the purchase by the Dominion of the depreciated Silver Coins, now so largely circulated in *Canada* to the great inconvenience and loss of all persons engaged in trade, and the public generally, and for the exportation of such Coin to *Europe*, either in its present form or in ingots, and the substitution of Dominion Notes for it;

And a Debate arising thereupon:—The said Motion was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

At half past seven o'clock P. M., pursuant to the 19th Rule of this House, the Orders respecting Private Bills were called.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to authorize an addition to the Capital Stock of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and for other purposes relating to the said Bank, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Walsh* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be 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 authorize an addition to the Capital Stock of the Bank of *New Brunswick*, and for other purposes connected with the said Bank, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Morris* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time,

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do now 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, 23 Vic. Cap. 123, respecting Pilots for and below the Harbor of *Quebec*, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair, and Mr. *Casault* 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 Friday next.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting the International Bridge Company;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Friday next.

Mr. *Jones* (*Leeds and Grenville*) reported, from the Committee of the whole House,

to consider a certain proposed Resolution relative to the inspection of Green Kip or Calf Skins, a Resolution, which was read, as followeth:—

Resolved, That it is expedient to provide that in future, in the inspection of Green Kip or Calf Skins, every inspector appointed for that purpose shall be entitled for the inspection of such Kip or Calf Skins, to a fee of three cents for each Skin in lots under one hundred in number, and two and a half cents for each Skin in lots over one hundred in number.

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 amend the Act passed in the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth years of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled "An Act to regulate the inspection of Raw Hides and Leather;" and the Act passed in the twenty-ninth and thirtieth years of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled "An Act to amend the Law respecting the inspection of Leather and Raw Hides;"

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Monday next; and the Resolution adopted this day by the House, relative to the inspection of Green Kip or Calf Skins, was referred to the said Committee.

On motion of Mr. *Jackson*, seconded by Mr. *Lacerte*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of Reports by the Commissioners of the Intercolonial Railway, relative to the settlement of the lands on its route, together with copies of any correspondence which may have been conducted between the Government of the Dominion and the Provincial Governments relative thereto.

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

On motion of Mr. *Joly* 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 the accounts of the Provinces of *Ontario* and *Quebec* with the Dominion of *Canada* for the six months, from the 1st July, 1868, to the 31st December, 1868.

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

On motion of the Honorable Sir *John A. Macdonald*, seconded by the the Honorable Sir *George E. Cartier*,

Resolved, That when this House adjourns this day, it do stand adjourned till Friday next.

And then the House adjourned till Friday next.

Friday, 28th May, 1869.

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

By Mr. *Stirton*,—The Petition of the *Guelph* Board of Trade.

By the Honorable Mr. *Tupper*,—The Petition of *William Wagner*, of the City of *Montreal*, Land Surveyor.

By Mr. *McCarthy*,—The Petition of the Reverend *J. Z. Dumontier*, Curé, and others, of *St. Aimé*, County of *Richelieu*.

By Mr. *Gendron*,—The Petition of the Reverend *L. M. Archambault*, Curé, and others, of the Parish of *St. Hugues*, County of *Bagot*.

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

Of *James G. Miller*, and others, of the Township of *Thorah*; of *William Warrick* and others, of the Town of *Woodstock*; of *Gilbert Cannon*, and others, of the Village of

Almonte; and of Messrs. *Caldwell* and *Pollack*, and others, of the Village of *Tanark*; severally praying that no change of a fundamental character be made in our present system of Banking, and that the circulation of the Banks be preserved substantially on its present basis.

Of *Robert Dick*, and others, of the Village of *Paisley*; praying that the clause in the Act which imposes a duty of five per cent upon the importation of Books, Magazines and Pamphlets, may be repealed.

Of the *Stratford* Board of Trade; and of the *Quebec* Board of Trade; severally praying that the Resolutions, now before the House, on the subject of Banking and Currency, may not be adopted.

Of the *Stratford* Board of Trade; praying for the passing of an Act regulating the legal value of American silver coin, or the withdrawal of the same from circulation.

Of the Board of Trade and business men of the City of *Kingston*; praying that the existing system of Banking may be continued.

Of the Reverend *George W. Hill*, Rector of *St. Paul's* Church, *Halifax*, and others, Members of the United Church of *England* and *Ireland*, of the City of *Halifax* (*Nova Scotia*); praying that no Act may be passed empowering the Bishop, Clergy and Laity of the United Church of *England* and *Ireland*, in the Province of *Nova Scotia*, to be represented in the Provincial Synods of *Canada*, or otherwise that the exemption from Synodical control guaranteed to them by the Legislature of *Nova Scotia*, may be respected and continued in the Act to be passed by the Parliament of *Canada*.

Of the Reverend *G. M. Armstrong*, Rector, and the Church Wardens and Vestry of the Parish of *St. Mark*, in the City of *St. John*, Province of *New Brunswick*; praying that no Act may be passed empowering the Bishop, Clergy and Laity of the United Church of *England* and *Ireland* in the Province of *New Brunswick*, to be represented in the Provincial Synods of *Canada*.

Of *J. P. Cushing*, and others, of *Lennoxville*; of *J. B. Hayes*, and others, of the County of *Shefford*; of *E. H. Goff*, and others of *Frelighsburg*; of *Spencer Shaw*, and others, of *Waterloo*, District of *Bedford*; of *R. J. Lusk*, and others, of *Buckingham*, County of *Ottawa*; of *J. W. Dunsford*, and others, of the Town of *Lindsay*; and of *A. Atward*, Mayor, and others, of the City of *St. John*, Province of *New Brunswick*; severally praying for the passing of an Act granting Letters Patent to the Inventor or first Introducer, irrespective of nationality or residence, but in all cases requiring the establishment and continuous operation of the invention in the Dominion.

Of *Danforth Husetting*, and others of the Township of *Clifton*; praying that a duty be imposed upon all foreign Hops when imported into *Canada*.

Of *Daniel Casey*, and others, of *Bay Verte*, County of *Westmoreland*, Province of *New Brunswick*; praying for the construction of the *Bay Verte* Canal.

Of *Allan Fraser*, Reeve, and others, of the Township of *Fitzroy*; praying that the House will take such measures as to cause the obstructions to the navigation of the *Ottawa* River to be removed, and an uninterrupted line, to the full capacity of the leading channel, and the supply of water from the summit level to be opened throughout.

Of *T. A. J. Mason*, and others; praying that Canadian publishers be permitted to print the works of British Authors, on conditions equal to those now paid by *United States* publishers on British Copyright works imported into *Canada*.

Of *H. S. Huber*, and others, of *Berlin*, County of *Waterloo*; praying for the repeal of the Insolvent Act of 1864, and amendments thereto, or suspend the operations of the said Act for a period of five years.

Of *Louis Fournier*, and others, of *la Grand Vallée*, County of *Gaspé*; praying for the construction of a road from *Great Fox* River, in the County of *Gaspé*, to *Ste. Anne des Monts*, along the beach of the River *St. Lawrence*, and also, for the extension of the Telegraph line to *Cxp des Rosiers*.

Of *Narcisse Sirois*, and others, of the Parish of *St. André*, County of *Kamouraska*; praying that the duty on Canadian grown Tobacco may be abolished.

The Honorable Mr. *Langevin*, a Member of the Honorable the Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 10th May, 1868, for a statement shewing the names of Officers in the Civil Service, who have received any sum of

money as allowance for special or other services, also, shewing the amount of salary and the additional amount so paid in each case.—(*Sessional Papers, No. 19.*)

The Honorable Mr. *Irvine*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Electoral District of *Hochelaga*, informed the House, That whereas it appears by the special Report of *Louis Bélanger*, Esquire, Commissioner appointed to take evidence in the present case, that owing to the inability of *Jean Baptiste C. Trestler*, Esquire, Physician, of the City of *Montreal*, to attend as a witness at the place fixed by the said Commissioner for the holding of his sittings, by reason of his great weakness, caused by his advanced years and his bodily infirmity; and as it moreover appears that the said *Jean Baptiste C. Trestler*, Esquire, is confined to the House, wherein he resides, which is situate in the City of *Montreal*; and whereas it appears that if the said *Jean Baptiste C. Trestler*, Esquire, is not examined before the said Commissioner, there would be a manifest failure of justice, without any error, fault or neglect of any of the parties interested :

Your Committee have therefore issued a new warrant ordering the said Commissioner, *Louis Bélanger*, Esquire, already appointed, to proceed to the residence of the said *Jean Baptiste C. Trestler*, in the City of *Montreal*, and there examine him touching the matters referred to in the first Commission.

The Honorable Mr. *Irvine*, from the said Select Committee, also informed the House, That as the Committee had issued a new Commission in this case, they request leave to adjourn until such time as the Honorable Mr. Speaker, by his Warrant, shall direct the Committee to re-assemble and take the proceedings of the said Commissioner into consideration.

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

The Committee recommend that the following documents be printed, viz :—

Return to Address, — Statement of the yearly amount of Imports and Exports of *Canada* from 1st January, 1853, to 1st January, 1869.

Summary Report of progress in Geological Investigations, dated, 1st May, 1869.

Return to Address, — Correspondence between the Governments of the Provinces of *Ontario* and *Quebec* and the Dominion Government relative to the settlement of Accounts with and between the same, and concerning the Arbitrators appointed by the Dominion and Provincial Governments respectively, &c.

Return to Address, — Col. *McDougal's* letter resigning his office as Adjutant General, and also correspondence, &c., relating to such resignation.

Return to Address, — Shewing what progress has been made in opening up communication between *Fort William* and the *Red River* settlement, and the amount expended upon the said work, &c., &c.

Return to Address, — Copies and papers :—1st. Having reference to the present condition of the repairs of the *Welland Canal* and its Harbors. 2nd. Giving information as to the progress made since last Session towards obtaining the *Lake Erie* level; And 3rd, Having in view the enlargement of the *St. Lawrence* and *Welland Canals*. (Certain selections only of this Return to be printed.)

Return of the Trinity House, *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1868. (In a condensed form, and in Sessional Papers only.)

Annual Return of the Treasurer of the Corporation of *Owen Sound*, in accordance with the Act 24 Vic. Cap. 63, Sec. 1. (In Sessional Papers only.)

The Committee also recommend that the following Returns be not printed :

Return to Address, — Shewing the extent of land reserved on the shores of *Long Point*, in the County of *Norfolk*, for fishing purposes.

Return to Address, — Correspondence relative to the dismissal of Mr. *Cameron*, late Postmaster at *River Inhabitants*, in the County of *Inverness, Nova Scotia*.

Return (in part) to Address, — Surveys and Reports made by the Engineers of the Government, relative to Harbors of Refuge, or other Harbors, on the East Coast of *Lake Huron*.

Return to Address,—Statement shewing the amount of debt of the Provinces of *Ontario*, and *Quebec*, and how incurred,—also similar statements for *Nova Scotia*, and *New Brunswick*.

Return to Address,—Correspondence, Orders in Council, and other Papers between the Government and *Wm. Brewster*, respecting his claim for damages on account of work on the *Lachine Canal*.

Return to Address,—Correspondence relative to the death of *Dr. Hogan*, on the *Nova Scotia Railway*, in September, 1867.

Return to Address,—Petitions, Letters and Papers, relative to the seizure, in *British Waters*, of the Schooner *Mazeppa*, by an armed body of men, being citizens of the *United States*.

On motion of *Mr. Morrison (Niagara)*, seconded by *Mr. Walsh*,

Ordered, That the Bill from the Senate, intituled, "An Act to naturalize *Eli Clinton Clark*," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

On motion of the Honorable *Mr. Irvine*, seconded by *Mr. Coyley*,

Ordered, That the Select Committee on the *Hochelaga Election Petition* have leave to adjourn until such time as *Mr. Speaker*, by his warrant, shall direct the Committee to re-assemble.

Ordered, That the Honorable *Mr. Irvine* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act of the late Province of *Canada*, passed in the twenty-ninth and thirtieth years of Her Majesty's Reign, to enable *Philip Pearson Harris*, to obtain a Patent for a certain invention.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

Ordered, That the Honorable *Mr. Irvine* have leave to bring in a Bill to authorize the issuing of Letters Patent of Invention to *Henry Fitzwilliam Bellew*, for a new description of building material or blocks.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

Ordered, That *Mr. Simard* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend and consolidate the Acts respecting 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 referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

Ordered, That the Honorable *Mr. Irvine* have leave to bring in a Bill to enable *Richard Charles Porter* to obtain a Patent for a machine for cutting Straw and Hay.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

On motion of the Honorable *Mr. Tilley*, seconded by the Honorable *Sir George E. Cartier*,

Resolved, That this House will, To-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee to consider the following proposed Resolution:—

Resolved, That it is expedient that provision shall be made as hereinafter mentioned for improving the Harbours and Channels and facilitating the navigation, at the Ports of *Bathurst* and *Richibucto*, in the Province of *New Brunswick*, *Mabou*, *Port Hood*, *Margaree*, and *Chedecamp*, in the Province of *Nova Scotia*, both ports inclusive,—and for the purpose of making good to the Consolidated Revenue Fund any sums which may hereafter be voted by Parliament for that purpose, to authorize the Governor in Council to impose by Proclamation from time to time, a tonnage duty not exceeding ten cents per ton on vessels entering any of the Ports aforesaid mentioned in such Proclamation, such duty to be payable not more than once in each year on any vessel not exceeding one hundred tons, and not more than twice in each year on any vessel exceeding one hundred tons, measurement by register.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Langevin, seconded by the Honorable Sir George E. Cartier,

Resolved, That this House will, To-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee to consider the following proposed Resolutions:—

1. That it is expedient that there shall be raised, levied and collected, a duty payable in the manner hereinafter prescribed by the master of every Vessel arriving in any Port in *Canada*, from any Port in the United Kingdom or of any other part of *Europe*, with Passengers or Immigrants therefrom, and such duty shall be *one dollar* for every Passenger or Immigrant above the age of one year, who embarked from any Port in the United Kingdom under the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, ascertained by a certificate from one of the Officers of Her Majesty's Customs at the Port at which such Vessel cleared, or from any other Port in *Europe*, with the sanction of the Government of the Country to which such Port belongs, ascertained by certificate of the proper authority at such Port,—and *one dollar and fifty cents* for every Passenger or Immigrant who embarked without such sanction:

The said duty shall be paid by the master of such Vessel, or by some person on his behalf, to the Collector of Customs at the Port in *Canada* at which such Vessel is first entered, and at the time of making such first entry, which shall contain on the face of it the number of Passengers actually on board the vessel; and no such entry shall be deemed validly made or to have any legal effect whatsoever, unless such rates or duties are so paid as aforesaid; but no child under the age of one year shall be reckoned among the number of Passengers;

Any draft, order or other document made or signed by any person in the United Kingdom aforesaid, duly empowered to that effect by Her Majesty's Government, and directed to Her Majesty's Commissary General or other Commissariat Officer in *Canada* and authorizing the payment to the Collector of Customs aforesaid, of the duty which would otherwise be payable by the Master of any Vessel for any number of Immigrants on board such Vessel, shall be accepted by the Collector as payment of the duty payable on such Immigrants, and the sum mentioned in such order shall thereafter be received by such Collector and paid over and applied in the same manner as other money raised under the authority of this Act.

2. It shall be optional with the Master of any Vessel carrying passengers amongst whom is found any Lunatic, Idiotic, Deaf and Dumb, Blind or Infirm person, not belonging to any Immigrant family, either to enter into such Bond jointly and severally with sufficient sureties, as aforesaid, or to pay to the Collector of Customs who might otherwise require such Bond, such sum as may have been fixed in that behalf by any instructions from the Government of *Canada*, as being just and equitable and sufficient to indemnify *Canada*, or any of the Provinces or any Municipality, Village or City, Town or County, or Charitable Institution within *Canada*, against the risk of expense for the care, support and maintenance of Passenger or Passengers during the then next ensuing three years;

And the Collector of Customs may dispense with such bond, or money in lieu thereof, if it appears by the certificate of the Medical Superintendent at the proper Quarantine Station (which certificate the said Medical Superintendent may give) that the Passenger with respect to whom such bond or money is required has become Lunatic, Idiotic, Deaf and Dumb, Blind or Infirm, from some cause not existing or discernable at the time of the departure of the ship from the port where such Passenger embarked.

3. The proper Agent for Immigration may with the consent of the Minister of Agriculture, make arrangements with the Master, Owner, or Charterer of the vessel carrying the Lunatic, Idiotic, Deaf and Dumb, Blind or Infirm person with respect to whom a bond has been given, or money paid in lieu thereof or with the Master, Owner, or Charterer of any other vessel, for the reconveyance of such person to the port from which he was carried to *Canada*.

Money paid in lieu of or on breach of the condition of a bond in any such case, or so much thereof as is necessary, may be applied to pay for such reconveyance of the person with respect to whom it has been paid, and when such person has been so reconveyed, the bond so given may be cancelled, or the money paid in lieu thereof (deducting the passage money if any) may be returned, on the receipt by the said Agent of Immigration of a certificate of the safe arrival of the Lunatic, Idiotic, Deaf and Dumb, Blind or Infirm person at the port from which he was brought as aforesaid, under the hand of the Chief Immigration Officer or British Consul there, or on proof satisfactory to such Agent for Immigration of his having

died during the voyage without any fault attaching to the Owner, Master or any of the Crew of such vessel.

4. If any passenger, in respect to whom any bond has been given aforesaid becomes at any time within three years from the execution thereof, chargeable upon *Canada*, or upon any Province, Municipality, Village, City, Town or County, or upon any Charitable Institution within *Canada* the payment of such charge or expense incurred for the maintenance and support of such passenger shall be provided for out of the moneys collected on and under such bond, to the extent of the penalty therein contained or such portion thereof as is required for the payment of such charges or expenses.

5. Every duty, penalty or forfeiture, imposed or declared under the authority of the Act respecting Immigration and Immigrants, shall be a special lien upon the vessel by reason whereof it has become payable and the master whereof has become liable in such penalty, and may be enforced and collected by the seizure and sale of the vessel, her tackle, apparel and furniture, under the warrant or process of the Justices or Court before whom it has been sued for and recovered, and shall be preferred to all other liens or hypothecations, except mariners wages.

6. All the expenses to be incurred in carrying the provisions of the Act respecting Immigration and Immigrants into effect, or under the provisions thereof, shall be paid out of any moneys granted from time to time by Parliament for that purpose, and for affording help and advice to Immigrants, aiding Destitute Immigrants, visiting and relieving them, procuring medical assistance and otherwise attending to the object of Immigration, as determined by the Parliamentary grants, and by orders of the Governor General for the management of the same.

7. The moneys levied under the said Act shall be paid by the Collector of Customs by whom they are received, into the hands of the Receiver General, to form part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of *Canada*.

On motion of the Honorable Sir *John A. Macdonald*, seconded by the Honorable Sir *George B. Cartier*,

Resolved, That this House will, To-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee to consider the following proposed Resolutions:—

1. That it is expedient that the allowance for travelling expenses to the Judges of the Superior Courts in the Dominion, should be fixed by Statute, instead of being fixed by Order in Council, as provided in the Act of the now last Session. 31 *Vict.*, cap. 33.

2. That it is expedient that the following scale of Circuit allowances be adopted:

In the Province of *Ontario*.—

To each of the Judges of any of the Superior Courts of Law or Equity, one hundred dollars for each time he holds any Court for the trial of causes, in any County except the County of *York* and the City of *Toronto*.

In the Province of *Quebec*.—

To each of the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, for each Term [Appeal side and Criminal side], attended by him elsewhere than at his place of residence, one hundred dollars.

To each of the Judges of the said Court of Queen's Bench, for attending any other Court, for each day he is absent from his place of residence, six dollars.

To each of the Judges of the Superior Court, attending any Court, for each day he is absent from his place of residence, six dollars.

And that in the two last mentioned cases, three days absence at least shall always be allowed for.

In the Province of *Nova Scotia*.—

3. To each of the Judges of the Supreme Court of that Province, and to the Judge in Equity, one hundred dollars for each time he holds any Court for the trial of causes [not being an adjourned Court], in any County except the County of *Halifax*.

In the Province of *New Brunswick*:

To each of the Judges of the Supreme Court of that Province, one hundred dollars, for each time he holds any Court for the trial of causes [not being an adjourned Court], in any County except the County of *York*.

That the application for payment of such allowance shall be accompanied by a certificate of the Judge applying for it, of the number of days for which he is entitled to claim it.

4. That the foregoing scale of allowances shall take effect from the 22nd day of May, 1868, the day of the passing of the said Act, 31st *Vict.*, cap. 33

5. That it is expedient to provide that any retired Judge of any of the Superior Courts of the Province of *Ontario*, appointed or to be hereafter appointed Presiding Judge of the Court of Error and Appeal for that Province, and entitled, under the said Act 31 *Vic.*, cap. 33, to a retiring allowance of two-thirds of the salary annexed to the office he held at the time of his resignation, shall, while he continues to hold the office of Presiding Judge, be entitled to receive a further allowance equal to one-third of his said salary.

6. That it is expedient that the salaries and retiring allowances or annuities of the Judges should be declared to be free and clear of all taxes and deductions whatsoever imposed under any Act of the Parliament of *Canada*.

7. That it is expedient to fix definitely the salaries of the County Judges in the Provinces of *Ontario* and *New Brunswick*, to be hereafter appointed, instead of leaving the same to be assigned within certain limits by the Governor in Council, as provided by the said Act, 31 *Vict.*, cap. 33.

8. That it is expedient, that except in the County of *York*, in the Province of *Ontario*, and the County of *St. John*, in the Province of *New Brunswick*, the salary of each County Judge to be hereafter appointed, shall be two thousand dollars per annum, with two hundred dollars for travelling expenses; and that in each of the said Counties of *York* and *St. John*, the salary of the County Judge shall be two thousand four hundred dollars, with two hundred dollars for travelling expenses.

9. That it is expedient, in view of the Act of the Legislature of *Quebec* declaring the expediency of the appointment of an additional Judge of the Superior Court for *Lower Canada*, to reside in the District of *Montreal*; to provide for the payment of the salary of such Judge at the rate of four thousand dollars per annum.

10. That it is expedient to provide for the payment of an allowance of six hundred dollars per annum, to the Judge of the Court of Vice-Admiralty for the Province of *Nova Scotia*, and of a like allowance to the Judge of that like Court for the Province of *New Brunswick*.

11. That it is expedient that all the sums mentioned in the foregoing Resolutions be granted to Her Majesty, for the purpose therein mentioned, and payable out of any moneys forming part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of *Canada*.

12. That it is expedient that so much of the said Act 31 *Vict.*, cap. 33, as may be inconsistent with these Resolutions, be repealed.

On motion of the Honorable Sir *John A. Macdonald*, seconded by the Honorable Sir *George E. Cartier*.

Resolved, That during the remainder of the Session, Wednesdays be considered as Government days, subject to the arrangement provided in the Resolution of this House of Wednesday the 18th May instant, respecting Thursdays.

The Honorable Mr. *McDougall*, a Member of the Honorable the Privy Council, laid before the House, — Report of the line of route between Lake *Superior* and the *Red River Settlement*. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 42.)

The Order of this House of Wednesday last, for the attendance of *Charles Magill*, Esquire, in his place in this House, this day, being read;

The Honorable Mr. *Irvine* rose in his place, and informed the House, That he was desired by Mr. *Magill* to state, that he was obliged to absent himself, on urgent private business, and was unable to be present at the meeting of the Select Committee on the *Hoche-laqa* Election Petition, on Wednesday last; and Mr. *Magill* having verified the same upon Oath:

Resolved, That the said statement be considered a sufficient excuse.

A Bill from the Senate, intituled "The Canadian Joint Stock Companies Clauses Act," was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath passed the same without any amendment.

A Bill from the Senate, intituled "An Act respecting Vagrants," was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath passed the same, without any amendment.

The Order of the Day being read, for the House in Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions respecting the acquisition of the Territory and other rights of the *Hudson's Bay Company* in *Rupert's Land*, and in any other part of *British North America*, not comprised in *Rupert's Land*, *Canada* or *British Columbia*, and respecting the acquisition of the North Western Territory;

The Honorable Sir *George E. Cartier*, a Member of the Honorable the Privy Council, then acquainted the House, That His Excellency the Governor General having been informed of the subject matter of the said Resolutions, recommends it to the consideration of the House.

The Honorable Sir *George E. Cartier* moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Macdougall*, and the Question being proposed, That this House will, immediately, resolve itself into a Committee to consider the said proposed Resolutions.

And a Debate arising thereupon;

And it being Six of the Clock, P. M., Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

HALF-PAST SEVEN O'CLOCK, P.M.

Pursuant to the 19th Rule of this House, the Orders respecting Private Bills were called.

A Bill to amend the Act 23 *Vic.* Cap. 123, respecting Pilots for and below the Harbor of *Quebec*, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be "An Act to amend the Act 23 " *Victoria*, Chapter 123, being an Act incorporating the Corporation of Pilots for and below "the Harbor of *Quebec*."

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 revive and amend the Act incorporating the Canadian and British Telegraph Company, and to change the name of the Company;

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

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

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *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, and the Title be "An Act to incorporate the Canadian and European Telegraph Company."

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

The House resumed the Debate on the Question which was, this day, proposed, That this House will, immediately, resolve itself into a Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions respecting the acquisition of the Territory and other rights of the *Hudson's Bay Company* in *Rupert's Land*, and in any other part of *British North America* not comprised

in *Rupert's Land, Canada or British Columbia*, and respecting the acquisition of the North Western Territory;

And the Question being again proposed;

The Honorable Mr. *Le Vesconte* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Killam*, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words "in the opinion of this House it is inexpedient to acquire a Territory likely to involve this Dominion in a heavy expense without any prospect of adequate remuneration," 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>Béchar,</i>	<i>Chipman,</i>	<i>Godin,</i>	<i>Pelletier,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>Killam,</i>	<i>Smith and</i>
<i>Carmichael,</i>	<i>Forbes,</i>	<i>Le Vesconte,</i>	<i>Tremblay.—15.</i>
<i>Cheval,</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>Pâquet,</i>	

NAYS:

Messieurs

<i>Anglin,</i>	<i>Dobbie,</i>	<i>Macdonald Sir J. A.,</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Archambeault,</i>	<i>Drew,</i>	<i>McDonald (Lunenb'g)</i>	<i>Ross (Champlain),</i>
<i>Ault,</i>	<i>Dufresne,</i>	<i>McDonald (Middlesex)</i>	<i>Ross (Dundas),</i>
<i>Beaty,</i>	<i>Dunkin,</i>	<i>MacFarlane,</i>	<i>Ross (Prince Edw'd),</i>
<i>Bellerose,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Ross (Wellington C.R.)</i>
<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Fortier,</i>	<i>Magill,</i>	<i>Ryan (King's, N.B.)</i>
<i>Bertrand,</i>	<i>Fortin,</i>	<i>Masson (Soulanges)</i>	<i>Ryan (Montreal W.)</i>
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Galt,</i>	<i>McCarthy,</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Bodwell,</i>	<i>Gaucher,</i>	<i>McConkey,</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Bolton,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>McDougall (Lanark)</i>	<i>Simard,</i>
<i>Bowell,</i>	<i>Gendron,</i>	<i>McDougall (T. Rivers)</i>	<i>Simpson,</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Grant,</i>	<i>McGreevy,</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Bown,</i>	<i>Gray,</i>	<i>McKeagney,</i>	<i>Sproat,</i>
<i>Brousseau,</i>	<i>Grøyer,</i>	<i>McLelan,</i>	<i>Stephenson,</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Hagar,</i>	<i>McMillan,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Burpee,</i>	<i>Holmes,</i>	<i>McMonies,</i>	<i>Thompson (Haldim'd)</i>
<i>Caldwell,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Mills,</i>	<i>Thompson (Ontario),</i>
<i>Cameron (Huron),</i>	<i>Howe,</i>	<i>Morris,</i>	<i>Tilley,</i>
<i>Carling,</i>	<i>Huot,</i>	<i>Morrison (Niagara),</i>	<i>Tupper,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Irvine,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Wallace,</i>
<i>Cartier, Sir G. E.</i>	<i>Jackson,</i>	<i>Perry,</i>	<i>Walsh,</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Joly,</i>	<i>Pickard,</i>	<i>Webb,</i>
<i>Casault,</i>	<i>Keeler,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>	<i>Wells,</i>
<i>Cayley,</i>	<i>Lacerte,</i>	<i>Pope,</i>	<i>White,</i>
<i>Chauveau,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Pouliot,</i>	<i>Whitehead,</i>
<i>Cimon,</i>	<i>Langlois,</i>	<i>Pozer,</i>	<i>Willson,</i>
<i>Coffin,</i>	<i>Larum,</i>	<i>Ray,</i>	<i>Wood,</i>
<i>Connell,</i>	<i>Little,</i>	<i>Read,</i>	<i>Wright (O.C.),</i>
<i>Costigan,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Cornwall)</i>	<i>Redford,</i>	<i>Wright (York, O, W.R.)</i>
<i>Crawford (Brockville)</i>	<i>Macdonald (Gleng'y),</i>	<i>Renaud,</i>	<i>and Young.—121.</i>
<i>Crawford (Leeds),</i>			

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the Main Question being put,

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

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

(IN THE COMMITTEE.)

1. *Resolved*, That the Senate and Commons of the Dominion of *Canada*, during the first Parliament of *Canada*, adopted an Address to Her Majesty, praying that Her Majesty would be graciously pleased, by and with the advice of Her Most Honorable Privy Council, under the provisions of the 146th section of "The *British North America Act*, 1867," and on the terms specified in that Address, to unite *Rupert's Land* and the North-west Territory with this Dominion, and to grant to the Parliament of *Canada* authority to legislate for their future welfare and good government, and assuring Her Majesty of the willingness of the Parliament of *Canada* to assume the duties and obligations of Government and Legislation as regards those territories.

2. *Resolved*, That the Joint Address of the Senate and Commons of *Canada* was duly laid at the foot of the Throne, and that Her Majesty, by despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governor General of *Canada*, under date of 23rd of April, 1868, signified Her willingness to comply with the prayer of the said Address, but she was advised that the requisite powers of Government and Legislation could not, consistently with the existing charter of the *Hudson's Bay Company*, be transferred to *Canada* without an Act of Parliament, which Act was subsequently passed by the Imperial Parliament, and received Her Majesty's Assent on the 31st July, 1868.

3. *Resolved*, That by despatch dated 8th August, 1868, from the Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Governor General was informed that in pursuance of the powers conferred by the Act for the surrender of the *Hudson's Bay Territories* to Her Majesty, he proposed to enter into negotiations with the Company as to the terms of such surrender, whereupon, under authority of an order of the Governor General in Council of the 1st Oct., 1868, the Honorable Sir *George Et. Cartier*, Baronet, and the Honorable *William McDougall*, C. B., were appointed a Delegation to *England*, to arrange the terms for the acquisition by *Canada* of *Rupert's Land*, and by another Order in Council of the same date, were authorized to arrange for the admission of the North-West Territory into Union with *Canada*, either with or without *Rupert's Land*, as it might be found practicable and expedient.

4. *Resolved*, That the Delegates proceeded on their mission to *England* and entered into negotiations with His Grace the Duke of *Buckingham and Chandos*, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, and afterwards with the Right Honorable *Earl Granville*, his successor in office, for the acquisition by *Canada* of the territorial and other rights claimed by the *Hudson's Bay Company* in *Rupert's Land* and in any other part of *British North America* not comprised in *Rupert's Land*, *Canada* or *British Columbia*. That terms of agreement were conditionally assented to by the Delegates on behalf of the Dominion, and on their return to *Canada* were submitted with a report dated 8th May, 1869, which was approved by His Excellency the Governor in Council on the 14th day of the same month.

5. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to except the transfer of the Territorial and other rights of the *Hudson's Bay Company* in *Rupert's Land*, and in any other part of *British North America* not comprised in *Rupert's Land*, *Canada* or *British Columbia*, on the terms conditionally agreed to on behalf of the Government of *Canada*, by the Honorable Sir *George Et. Cartier*, Baronet, and the Honorable *William McDougall*, C. B., and on behalf of the *Hudson's Bay Company*, by Sir *Stafford H. Northcote*, Governor of that Company, and approved by His Excellency in Council as aforesaid—which terms are set forth in a letter from Sir *Frederic Rogers*, Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, of the 9th March, 1869, communicated to the Delegates by direction of *Earl Granville*, and in two subsequent Memorandums, dated respectively 22nd and 29th March, 1869, containing a modification of such terms—and are in the words and figures following:

Terms, as stated in the Letter from Sir Frederic Rogers, of 9th March, 1869.

1. The *Hudson's Bay Company* to surrender to Her Majesty all the rights of Government property, &c., in *Rupert's Land*, which are specified in 31 and 32 Vic., c. 105, sec. 4; and also all similar rights in any other part of *British North America*, not comprised in *Rupert's Land*, *Canada* or *British Columbia*.

2. *Canada* is to pay to the Company £300,000 when *Rupert's Land* is transferred to the Dominion of *Canada*.

3. The Company may, within twelve months of the surrender, select a block of land adjoining each of its stations, within the limits specified in Article 1.
4. The size of the blocks is not to exceed —acres in the *Red River Territory*, and the aggregate extent of the blocks is not to exceed 50,000 acres.
5. So far as the configuration of the country admits, the blocks are to be in the shape of parallelograms, of which the length is not more than double the breadth.
6. The *Hudson's Bay Company* may, for fifty years after the surrender claim in any Township or District within the Fertile Belt in which land is set out for settlement, select grants of land not exceeding one-twentieth part of the land so set out. The blocks so granted to be determined by lot, and the *Hudson's Bay Company* to pay a rateable share of the survey expenses, not exceeding—an acre.
7. For the purpose of the present agreement, the Fertile Belt is to be bounded as follows: On the south by the *United States* boundary; on the west by the *Rocky Mountains*; on the north by the northern branch of the *Saskatchewan*; on the east by *Lake Winnipeg*, the *Lake of the Woods*, and the waters connecting them.
8. All titles to land up to the 8th March, 1869, conferred by the Company, are to be confirmed.
9. The Company is to be at liberty to carry on its trade without hindrance, in its corporate capacity, and no exceptional tax is to be placed on the Company's land, trade, or servants, nor any import duty on goods introduced by them previous to the surrender.
10. *Canada* is to take over the material of the Electric Telegraph at cost price, such price including transport, but not including interest for money, and subject to a deduction for ascertained deteriorations.
11. The Company's claim to land under agreement of Messrs. *Vankoughnet* and *Hopkins* to be withdrawn.
12. The details of this arrangement, including the filling up of the blanks in articles 4 and 6, to be settled at once by mutual agreement.

MEMORANDUM.

Details of Agreement between the Delegates of the Government of the Dominion and the Directors of the Hudson's Bay Company.

1. It is understood that in surrendering to Her Majesty all the rights, &c., of the Company in any part of *British North America* not comprised in *Rupert's Land, Canada* or *British Columbia*, the Company are to retain the posts they actually occupy in the North West Territory.
2. It is understood that it will be a sufficient act of Selection under Article III that the Company should, within twelve months, name the number of acres which they will require adjoining each post. The actual survey to be proceeded with, with all convenient speed.
3. It is understood that, in the *Red River Settlement*, the size of the blocks to be retained round *Upper Fort Garry* shall not exceed (ten) acres; and that round *Lower Fort Garry* shall not exceed (three hundred) acres.
4. It is understood that a list of the Stations round which the Company will require blocks of land, with the size of the blocks they will require, shall be made out forthwith, and communicated to the Canadian Ministers.
5. It is understood that Article V. shall be construed to mean that the blocks shall front the river or road by which means of access are provided, and shall be approximately in the form of parallelograms of which the frontage shall not be more than half the depth.
6. It is understood that the company may defer the exercise of their right of claiming their proportion of each Township for not more than ten years after it is set out; but their claim must be limited to an allotment from the lands remaining unsold at the time they declare their intention to make it.
7. It is understood that the blank in Article VI. shall be filled up with eight cents (Canadian).
8. It is understood that any claims of Indians to compensation for lands required for purposes of settlement, shall be disposed of by the Canadian Government in communication

with the Imperial Government, and that the Company shall be relieved of all responsibility in respect of them.

STAFFORD H. NORTHCOTE,
G. ET. CARTIER,
W. McDOUGALL.

March 22, 1869.

Memorandum of a further agreement between Sir Geo. Et. Cartier, and Sir Stafford Northcote.

Inasmuch as the Northern branch of the *Saskatchewan River* is the Northern boundary of the fertile belt, and therefore any land on the Northern bank is not within the Territory of which the Company are to have one-twentieth part, it is understood that in forming the Townships abutting on the Northern bank, the Company shall be at liberty to take their one-twentieth of any such Townships, giving up to the Canadian Dominion an equal quantity of the portion of lands coming to them of Townships established on the Southern bank.

It is understood that the Townships on the Northern bank shall not for the above purpose extend more than five miles inland from the river.

It is understood that in laying out any public roads, canals, &c., through any block of land reserved to the Company, the Canadian Government may take without compensation such land as is necessary for the purpose, not exceeding one twenty-fifth of the total acreage of the block, but if the Canadian Government require any land which is actually under cultivation, or which has been built upon, or which is necessary for giving the Company's servants access to any river or lake, or as a frontage to any river or lake, they shall pay the Company the fair value of the same, and shall make compensation for any injury done to the Company or their servants.

It is understood that the whole of the land to be appropriated within the meaning of the last preceding clause, shall be appropriated for public purposes.

GEO. ET. CARTIER,
STAFFORD H. NORTHCOTE,

London, 29th March, 1869.

6. *Resolved*, That this House learns with satisfaction by letter from the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, of 9th March last, that in fulfilment of the expectations held out in Mr. *Cardwell's* despatch of 17th June, 1865, Her Majesty's Government will be prepared to propose to Parliament that the Imperial Guarantee be given to a loan of £300,000, the amount which is proposed to be paid over by *Canada* on the transfer of the Company's rights.

7. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to Address Her Majesty that she will be graciously pleased, by and with the advice of Her Most Honorable Privy Council, under the 146th clause of "The *British North America Act, 1867*," and the provisions of the Imperial Act 31 and 32 Vict., Cap. 105, to unite *Rupert's Land* on the terms and conditions expressed in the foregoing Resolutions—and also to unite the North-Western Territory with the Dominion of *Canada*, as prayed for by, and on the terms and conditions contained in the Joint Address of, the Senate and House of Commons of *Canada*, adopted during the First Session of the First Parliament of *Canada* and hereinbefore referred to.

8. *Resolved*, That upon the transference of the Territories in question to the Canadian Government, it will be the duty of the Government to make adequate provision for the protection of the Indian Tribes whose interests and well-being are involved in the transfer.

9. *Resolved*, That the Governor in Council be authorized and empowered to arrange any details that may be necessary to carry out the terms and conditions of the above agreement.

Resolutions to be reported.

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

Ordered, That the said Resolutions be taken into consideration, To-morrow.

And then the House adjourned till To-morrow.

Saturday, 29th May, 1869.

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

By Mr. *Bodwell*,—The Petition of *John McDonald*, Mayor, and others, of the Town of *Ingersoll*, County of *Oxford*.

By Mr. *Cameron* (*Huron*),—The Petition of *A. M. Ross* and others, of the Town of *Goderich*.

By Mr. *Jones* (*Leeds and Grenville*).—The Petition of *H. D. Smith*, M. P. P., and others, of the Village of *Merrickville*, County of *Grenville*.

By Mr. *Sproat*,—The Petition of *A. Sinclair* and others, of the County of *Bruce*.

By Mr. *O'Connor*,—The Petition of *Soloman Wigle* and others, of the County of *Essex*.

By Mr. *Bowmon*,—The Petition of *John Oberholtzer* and others, of *Berlin*, County of *Waterloo*.

By Mr. *Mackenzie*,—The Petition of *William R. Sutherland* and others, of the Township of *Elfrid*, County of *Middlesex*.

By Mr. *Crawford* (*South Leeds*),—The Petition of *Joshua Legge* and others, of *Gananoque*.

Mr. *Oliver*, from the Select Committee appointed to take into consideration the correspondence with the Government relative to the purchase and exportation of American Silver Coin now in circulation in this Country, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :—

Your Committee find, that the large amount of American Silver in circulation, at a depreciated rate, is productive of serious inconvenience to business men.

The removal of this circulation, to such an extent, as may be necessary to secure a currency that will pass freely at its nominal value, is necessary to remove this incubus from the business of the Country, to a healthy condition.

Every effort to effect this has been made by the public, with but little result ; and all further attempts have therefore been abandoned.

Under these circumstances the silver has become such a drag upon the business of the Country, that the intervention of the Government has become necessary to remove it from circulation.

The Committee therefore recommend that the plan adopted by the Government in 1868, by which silver to the amount of \$1,000,000 was purchased and exported to *England* and the *United States*, or any other plan which the Government may deem proper for the removal of the following amount, be again put in operation and carried on until an amount equal to \$5,000,000 shall have been withdrawn from the circulation of the country.

The Honorable Mr. *Langevin*, a Member of the Honorable the Privy Council, presented, pursuant, to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General,—Supplementary Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1869 ; for copies of all correspondence relative to the Surveys of the several proposed routes for the Intercolonial Railway, with copies of all documents relating to the same ; also, copies of all Orders in Council, relative to the same, since the last Return. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 5.)

The House, according to Order, proceeded to take into consideration the Resolutions which were, yesterday, reported from the Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions respecting the acquisition of the Territory and other rights of the *Hudson's Bay Company* in

Rupert's Land, and in any other part of *British North America* not comprised in *Rupert's Land*, *Canada* or *British Columbia*, and respecting the acquisition of the North Western Territory; and the same were read, as follow:—

1. *Resolved*, That the Senate and Commons of the Dominion of *Canada*, during the first Parliament of *Canada*, adopted an Address to Her Majesty, praying that Her Majesty would be graciously pleased, by and with the advice of Her Most Honorable Privy Council, under the provisions of the 146th section of "The *British North America Act*, 1867," and on the terms specified in that Address, to unite *Rupert's Land* and the North-West Territory with this Dominion, and to grant to the Parliament of *Canada* authority to legislate for their future welfare and good Government, and assuring Her Majesty of the willingness of the Parliament of *Canada* to assume the duties and obligations of Government and Legislation as regards those territories.

2. *Resolved*, That the Joint Address of the Senate and Commons of *Canada* was duly laid at the foot of the Throne, and that Her Majesty, by despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governor General of *Canada*, under date of 23rd of April, 1868, signified Her willingness to comply with the prayer of the said Address, but She was advised that the requisite powers of Government and Legislation could not, consistently with the existing charter of the *Hudson's Bay Company*, be transferred to *Canada* without an Act of Parliament, which Act was subsequently passed by the Imperial Parliament, and received Her Majesty's Assent on the 31st July 1868.

3. *Resolved*, That by despatch dated 8th August, 1868, from the Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Governor General was informed that in pursuance of the powers conferred by the Act for the surrender of the *Hudson's Bay Territories* to Her Majesty, he proposed to enter into negotiations with the Company as to the terms of such surrender, whereupon, under authority of an Order of the Governor General in Council of the 1st Oct., 1868, the Honorable Sir *George Et. Cartier*, Baronet, and the Honorable *William McDougall*, C. B., were appointed a Delegation to *England*, to arrange the terms for the acquisition by *Canada* of *Rupert's Land*. and by another Order in Council of the same date, were authorized to arrange for the admission of the North-West Territory into Union with *Canada*, either with or without *Rupert's Land*, as it might be found practicable and expedient.

4. *Resolved*, That the Delegates proceeded on their mission to *England* and entered into negotiations with His Grace the Duke of *Buckingham and Chandos*, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, and afterwards with the Right Honorable Earl *Granville*, his successor in office, for the acquisition by *Canada* of the territorial and other rights claimed by the *Hudson's Bay Company* in *Rupert's Land* and in any other part of *British North America* not comprised in *Rupert's Land*, *Canada* or *British Columbia*. That terms of agreement were conditionally assented to by the Delegates on behalf of the Dominion, and on their return to *Canada* were submitted with a report dated 8th May, 1869, which was approved by His Excellency the Governor in Council on the 14th day of the same month.

5. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to accept the transfer of the Territorial and other rights of the *Hudson's Bay Company* in *Rupert's Land*, and in any other part of *British North America* not comprised in *Rupert's Land*, *Canada* or *British Columbia*, on the terms conditionally agreed to on behalf of the Government of *Canada*, by the Honorable Sir *George Et. Cartier*, Baronet, and the Honorable *William McDougall*, C. B., and on behalf of the *Hudson's Bay Company*, by Sir *Stafford H. Northcote*, Governor of that Company, and approved by His Excellency in Council as aforesaid—which terms are set forth in a letter from Sir *Frederic Rogers*, Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, of the 9th March, 1869, communicated to the Delegates by direction of Earl *Granville*, and in two subsequent Memorandums dated respectively 22nd and 29th March, 1869, containing a modification of such terms—and are in the words and figures following:

Terms, as stated in the Letter from Sir Frederic Rogers, of 9th March, 1869.

1. The *Hudson's Bay Company* to surrender to Her Majesty all the rights of Government property, &c., in *Rupert's Land*, which are specified in 31 and 32 Vic., c. 105, sec. 4; and also all similar rights in any other part of *British North America*, not comprised in *Rupert's Land*, *Canada* or *British Columbia*.

2. *Canada* is to pay to the Company £300,000 when *Rupert's Land* is transferred to the Dominion of *Canada*.

3. The Company may, within twelve months of the surrender, select a block of land adjoining each of its stations within the limits specified in Article 1.

4. The size of the blocks is not to exceed—acres in the *Red River Territory*, nor 3,000 acres beyond that Territory, and the aggregate extent of the blocks is not to exceed 50,000 acres.

5. So far as the configuration of the country admits, the blocks are to be in the shape of parallelograms, of which the length is not more than double the breadth.

6. The *Hudson's Bay Company* may, for fifty years after the surrender, claim in any Township or District within the Fertile Belt in which land is set out for settlement, grants of land not exceeding one twentieth part of the land so set out. The blocks so granted to be determined by lot, and the *Hudson's Bay Company* to pay a rateable share of the survey expenses, not exceeding—an acre.

7. For the purpose of the present agreement, the Fertile Belt is to be bounded as follows: On the south by the *United States* boundary; on the west by the *Rocky Mountains*; on the north by the northern branch of the *Saskatchewan*, on the east by *Lake Winnipeg*, the *Lake of the Woods*, and the waters connecting them.

8. All titles to land up to the 8th March, 1869, conferred by the Company are to be confirmed.

9. The Company is to be at liberty to carry on its trade without hindrance, in its corporate capacity, and no exceptional tax is to be placed on the Company's land, trade, or servants, nor any import duty on goods introduced by them previous to the surrender.

10. *Canada* is to take over the materials of the Electric Telegraph at cost price, such price including transport, but not including interest for money, and subject to a deduction for ascertained deteriorations.

11. The Company's claim to land under agreement of Messrs. *Vankoughnet* and *Hopkins* to be withdrawn.

12. The details of this arrangement, including the filling up the blanks in Articles 4 and 6, to be settled at once by mutual agreement.

MEMORANDUM.

Details of Agreement between the Delegates of the Government of the Dominion and the Directors of the Hudson's Bay Company.

1. It is understood that in surrendering to Her Majesty all the rights, &c., of the Company in any part of *British North America* not comprised in *Rupert's Land*, *Canada* or *British Columbia*, the Company are to retain the posts they actually occupy in the North-West Territory.

2. It is understood that it will be a sufficient act of Selection under Article III that the Company should within twelve months, name the number of acres which they will require adjoining each post. The actual survey to be proceeded with, with all convenient speed.

3. It is understood that, in the *Red River Settlement*, the size of the blocks to be retained round *Upper Fort Garry* shall not exceed (ten) acres; and that round *Lower Fort Garry* shall not exceed (three hundred) acres.

4. It is understood that a list of the Stations round which the Company will require blocks of land, with the size of the blocks they will require, shall be made out forthwith, and communicated to the Canadian Ministers.

5. It is understood that Article V., shall be construed to mean that the blocks shall front the river or road by which means of access are provided, and shall be approximately in the form of parallelograms, of which the frontage shall not be more than half the depth.

6. It is understood that the Company may defer the exercise of their right of claiming their proportion of each Township for not more than ten years after it is set out; but their claim must be limited to an allotment from the lands remaining unsold at the time they declare their intention to make it.

7. It is understood that the blank in Article VI., shall be filled up with eight cents (Canadian.)

8. It is understood that any claims of Indians to compensation for lands required for purposes of settlement shall be disposed of by the Canadian Government in communication

with the Imperial Government, and that the Company shall be relieved of all responsibility in respect of them.

STAFFORD H. NORTHCOTE,
G. ET. CARTIER,
W. McDUGALL.

March 22nd, 1869.

Memorandum of a further Agreement between Sir Geo. Et. Cartier and Sir Stafford Northcote.

Inasmuch as the Northern branch of the Saskatchewan River is the Northern boundary of the fertile belt, and therefore any land on the Northern bank is not within the Territory of which the Company are to have one-twentieth part, it is understood that in forming the Townships abutting on the Northern bank, the Company shall be at liberty to take their one-twentieth of any such Townships, giving up to the Canadian Dominion an equal quantity of the portion of lands coming to them of Townships established on the Southern bank.

It is understood that the Townships on the Northern bank shall not for the above purpose extend more than five miles inland from the river.

It is understood that in laying out any public roads, canals, &c., through any block of land reserved to the Company, the Canadian Government may take without compensation such land as is necessary for the purpose, not exceeding one twenty-fifth of the total acreage of the block, but if the Canadian Government require any land which is actually under cultivation, or which has been built upon, or which is necessary for giving the Company's servants access to any river or lake, or as a frontage to any river or lake, they shall pay the Company the fair value of the same, and shall make compensation for any injury done to the Company or their servants.

It is understood that the whole of the land to be appropriated within the meaning of the last preceding clause, shall be appropriated for public purposes.

GEO. ET. CARTIER,
STAFFORD H. NORTHCOTE.

London, 29th March 1869.

6. *Resolved*, That this House learns with satisfaction by letter from the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies of 9th March last, that in fulfilment of the expectations held out in Mr. Cardwell's despatch of 17th June, 1865, Her Majesty's Government will be prepared to propose to Parliament that the Imperial guarantee be given to a loan of £300,000, the amount which is proposed to be paid over by Canada on the transfer of the Company's rights.

7. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to Address Her Majesty, that she will be graciously pleased, by and with the advice of Her Most Honorable Privy Council, under the 146th Clause of "The British North America Act, 1867," and the Provisions of the Imperial Act 31 & 32 Vic. Cap. 105, to unite Rupert's Land on the terms and conditions expressed in the foregoing Resolutions—and also to unite the North Western Territory with the Dominion of Canada, as prayed for by, and on the terms and conditions contained in the Joint Address of, the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, adopted during the First Session of the First Parliament of Canada and hereinbefore referred to.

8. *Resolved*, That upon the transference of the Territories in question to the Canadian Government it will be the duty of the government to make adequate provision for the protection of the Indian Tribes, whose interests and well-being are involved in the transfer.

9. *Resolved*, That the Governor in Council be authorized and empowered to arrange any details that may be necessary to carry out the terms and conditions of the above agreement.

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

Resolved, That an Address embodying the said Resolutions be presented to Her Majesty; and that a Select Committee composed of the Honorable Sir George Et. Cartier, the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, the Honorable Mr. McDougall, the Honorable Mr.

Tilly, the Honorable Mr. *Chauveau* and Mr. *Grant*, be appointed to draw up such Address.

The Honorable Sir *George E. Cartier*, from the said Committee, reported, That they had drawn up an Address accordingly, and the same was read, as followeth :—

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty :—

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

We, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of the Dominion of *Canada*, in Parliament assembled, humbly approach Your Majesty for the purpose of representing;

That during the First Session of the First Parliament of this Dominion We adopted an Address to Your Majesty praying that Your Majesty would be graciously pleased by and with the advice of Your Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, under the provisions of the 146th section of "The *British North America Act, 1867*," and on the terms specified in that Address to unite *Rupert's Land* and the North-west Territory with this Dominion, and to grant to the Parliament of *Canada* authority to legislate for their future welfare and good government, and assuring Your Majesty of the willingness of the Parliament of *Canada* to assume the duties and obligations of Government and Legislation as regards those territories.

That Our Joint Address was duly laid at the foot of the Throne, and that Your Majesty, by despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governor General of *Canada*, under date of 23rd of April, 1868, signified Your Majesty's willingness to comply with the prayer of the said Address, but that Your Majesty was advised that the requisite powers of Government and Legislation could not, consistently with the existing charter of the *Hudson's Bay Company*, be transferred to *Canada* without an Act of Parliament, which Act was subsequently passed by the Imperial Parliament, and received Your Majesty's Assent on the 31st July, 1868.

That by a despatch, dated 8th August, 1868, from the Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Governor General was informed that, in pursuance of the powers conferred by the Act for the surrender of the *Hudson's Bay Territories* to Your Majesty, he proposed to enter into negotiations with the Company as to the terms of such surrender; whereupon, under authority of an order of the Governor General in Council of the 1st Oct., 1868, the Honorable Sir *George Et. Cartier*, Baronet, and the Honorable *William McDougall*, C. B., were appointed a Delegation to *Eng'and*, to arrange the terms for the acquisition by *Canada* of *Rupert's Land*, and by another Order in Council of the same date, were authorized to arrange for the admission of the North-West Territory into Union with *Canada*, either with or without *Rupert's Land*, as it might be found practicable and expedient.

That the Delegates proceeded on their mission to *England* and entered into negotiations with His Grace the Duke of *Buckingham* and *Chandos*, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, and afterwards with the Right Honorable Earl *Granville*, his successor in office, for the acquisition by *Canada* of the territorial and other rights claimed by the *Hudson's Bay Company* in *Rupert's Land* and in any other part of *British North America* not comprised in *Rupert's Land*, *Canada* or *British Columbia*. That terms of agreement were conditionally assented to by the Delegates on behalf of the Dominion, and on their return to *Canada* were submitted with a report, dated 8th May, 1869, which was approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 14th day of the same month.

That we humbly deem it expedient to accept the transfer of the Territorial and other rights of the *Hudson's Bay Company* in *Rupert's Land*, and in any other part of *British North America* not comprised in *Rupert's Land*, *Canada*, or *British Columbia*, on the terms conditionally agreed to on behalf of the Government of *Canada*, by the Honorable Sir *George Et. Cartier*, Baronet, and the Honorable *William McDougall*, C. B., and on behalf of the *Hudson's Bay Company*, by Sir *Stafford H. Northcote*, Governor of that Company, and approved by His Excellency in Council as aforesaid—which terms are set forth in a letter from Sir *Frederic Rogers*, Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, of the 9th March, 1869, communicated to the Delegates by direction of Earl *Granville*, and in two subsequent Memorandums, dated respectively 22nd and 29th March, 1869, containing a modification of such terms—and are in the words and figures following:

Terms, as stated in the Letter from Sir *Frederic Rogers*, of 9th March, 1869.

1. The *Hudson's Bay Company* to surrender to Her Majesty all the rights of Govern-

ment property, &c., in *Rupert's Land*, which are specified in 31 and 32 Vic., c. 105, sec. 4; and also all similar rights in any other part of *British North America*, not comprised in *Rupert's Land*, *Canada* or *British Columbia*.

2. *Canada* is to pay to the Company £300,000 when *Rupert's Land* is transferred to the Dominion of *Canada*.

3. The Company may, within twelve months of the surrender, select a block of land adjoining each of its stations, within the limits specified in Article 1.

4. The size of the blocks is not to exceed — acres in the *Red River* Territory, nor 3,000 acres beyond that Territory, and the aggregate extent of the blocks is not to exceed 50,000 acres.

5. So far as the configuration of the country admits, the blocks are to be in the shape of parallelograms, of which the length is not more than double the breadth.

6. The *Hudson's Bay* Company may, for fifty years after the surrender, claim in any Township or District within the Fertile Belt in which land is set out for settlement, grants of land not exceeding one-twentieth part of the land so set out. The blocks so granted to be determined by lot, and the *Hudson's Bay* Company to pay a rateable share of the survey expenses, not exceeding — an acre.

7. For the purpose of the present agreement, the Fertile Belt is to be bounded as follows: On the south by the *United States* boundary; on the west by the *Rocky Mountains*; on the north by the northern branch of the *Saskatchewan*; on the east by *Lake Winnipeg*, the *Lake of the Woods*, and the waters connecting them.

8. All titles to land up to the 8th March, 1869, conferred by the Company, are to be confirmed.

9. The Company is to be at liberty to carry on its trade without hindrance, in its corporate capacity, and no exceptional tax is to be placed on the Company's land, trade, or servants, nor any import duty on goods introduced by them previous to the surrender.

10. *Canada* is to take over the materials of the Electric Telegraph at cost price, such price including transport, but not including interest for money, and subject to a deduction for ascertained deteriorations.

11. The Company's claim to land under agreement of Messrs. *Vankoughnet* and *Hopkins* to be withdrawn.

12. The details of this arrangement, including the filling up of the blanks in articles 4 and 6, to be settled at once by mutual agreement.

MEMORANDUM.

Details of Agreement between the Delegates of the Government of the Dominion and the Directors of the Hudson's Bay Company.

1. It is understood that in surrendering to Her Majesty all the rights, &c., of the Company in any part of *British North America* not comprised in *Rupert's Land*, *Canada* or *British Columbia*, the Company are to retain the posts they actually occupy in the North West Territory.

2. It is understood that it will be a sufficient act of Selection under Article III that the Company should, within twelve months, name the number of acres which they will require adjoining each post. The actual survey to be proceeded with, with all convenient speed.

3. It is understood that, in the *Red River* Settlement, the size of the blocks to be retained round *Upper Fort Garry* shall not exceed (ten) acres; and that round *Lower Fort Garry* shall not exceed (three hundred) acres.

4. It is understood that a list of the Stations round which the Company will require blocks of land, with the size of the blocks they will require, shall be made out forthwith, and communicated to the Canadian Ministers.

5. It is understood that Article V. shall be construed to mean that the blocks shall front the river or road by which means of access are provided, and shall be approximately in the form of parallelograms of which the frontage shall not be more than half the depth.

6. It is understood that the company may defer the exercise of their right of claiming their proportion of each Township for not more than ten years after it is set out; but their claim must be limited to an allotment from the lands remaining unsold at the time they declare their intention to make it.

7. It is understood that the blank in Article VI. shall be filled up with eight cents (Canadian).

8. It is understood that any claims of Indians to compensation for lands required for purposes of settlement, shall be disposed of by the Canadian Government in communication with the Imperial Government, and that the Company shall be relieved of all responsibility in respect of them.

STAFFORD H. NORTHCOTE,
G. ET. CARTIER,
W. McDOUGALL.

March 22, 1869.

Memorandum of a further agreement between Sir Geo. Et. Cartier, and Sir Stafford Northcote.

Inasmuch as the Northern branch of the *Saskatchewan River* is the Northern boundary of the fertile belt, and therefore any land on the Northern bank is not within the Territory of which the Company are to have one-twentieth part, it is understood that in forming the Townships abutting on the Northern bank, the Company shall be at liberty to take their one-twentieth of any such Townships, giving up to the Canadian Dominion an equal quantity of the portion of lands coming to them of Townships established on the Southern bank.

It is understood that the Townships on the Northern bank shall not for the above purpose extend more than five miles inland from the river.

It is understood that in laying out any public roads, canals, &c., through any block of land reserved to the Company, the Canadian Government may take without compensation such land as is necessary for the purpose, not exceeding one twenty-fifth of the total acreage of the block, but if the Canadian Government require any land which is actually under cultivation, or which has been built upon, or which is necessary for giving the Company's servants access to any river or lake, or as a frontage to any river or lake, they shall pay the Company the fair value of the same, and shall make compensation for any injury done to the Company or their servants.

It is understood that the whole of the land to be appropriated within the meaning of the last preceding clause, shall be appropriated for public purposes.

GEO. ET. CARTIER,
STAFFORD H. NORTHCOTE.

London, 29th March, 1869.

That we learn with satisfaction by letter from the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, of 9th March last, that in fulfilment of the expectations held out in Mr. *Cardwell's* despatch of 17th June, 1865, Your Majesty's Government will be prepared to propose to Parliament that the Imperial Guarantee be given to a loan of £300,000, the amount which is proposed to be paid over by *Canada* on the transfer of the Company's rights.

That upon the transference of the Territories in question to the Canadian Government, it will be our duty to make adequate provision for the protection of the Indian Tribes whose interests and well-being are involved in the transfer, and we authorize and empower the Governor in Council to arrange any details that may be necessary to carry out the terms and conditions of the above agreement.

We therefore most humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased, by and with the advice of Your Most Honorable Privy Council, under the 146th clause of "The *British North America Act, 1867*," and the provisions of the Imperial Act 31 and 32 Vict., Cap. 105, to unite *Rupert's Land* on the terms and conditions expressed in the foregoing Resolutions—and also to unite the North-Western Territory with the Dominion of *Canada*, as prayed for by, and on the terms and conditions contained in our Joint Address adopted during the First Session of the First Parliament of this Dominion and hereinbefore referred to.

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

Ordered, That the said Address be engrossed.

Resolved, That a Message be sent to the Senate informing their Honors, That this House hath adopted an Address to Her Majesty, praying that She will be graciously pleased, by and with the advice of Her Most Honorable Privy Council, under the 146th clause of "The British North America Act, 1867," and the provisions of the Imperial Act 31 & 32 Vic., Cap. 105, to unite *Rupert's Land* on the terms and conditions expressed in the Resolutions on which the said Address is founded—and also to unite the North-Western Territory with the Dominion of *Canada*, as prayed for by, and on the terms and conditions contained in the Joint Address of the Senate and Commons of *Canada*, adopted during the First Session of the First Parliament of *Canada* and hereinbefore referred to, and requesting the concurrence of their Honors thereto.

Ordered, That the Honorable Sir *George E. Cartier* 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 respecting Patents of Invention."

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the Whole House, for Tuesday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution respecting the provisional contract entered into between *Hugh Allan*, Esq., and the Postmaster General of *Canada*, for weekly service of Ocean Mail Steamers; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Pope* reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for 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 certain proposed Resolutions respecting Immigration and Immigrants.

(IN THE COMMITTEE.)

1. *Resolved*, That it is expedient that there shall be raised, levied and collected, a duty payable in the manner hereinafter prescribed by the master of every Vessel arriving in any Port in *Canada*, from any Port in the United Kingdom or of any other part of *Europe*, with Passengers or Immigrants therefrom, and such duty shall be one dollar for every Passenger or Immigrant above the age of one year, who embarked from any Port in the United Kingdom under the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, ascertained by a certificate from one of the Officers of Her Majesty's Customs at the Port at which such Vessel cleared, or from any other Port in *Europe*, with the sanction of the Government of the Country to which such Port belongs, ascertained by certificate of the proper authority at such Port,—and one dollar and fifty cents for every Passenger or Immigrant who embarked without such sanction:

The said duty shall be paid by the master of such Vessel, or by some person on his behalf, to the Collector of Customs at the Port in *Canada* at which such Vessel is first entered, and at the time of making such first entry, which shall contain on the face of it the number of Passengers actually on board the vessel; and no such entry shall be deemed validly made or to have any legal effect whatsoever, unless such rates or duties are so paid as aforesaid; but no child under the age of one year shall be reckoned among the number of Passengers;

Any draft, order or other document made or signed by any person in the United Kingdom aforesaid, duly empowered to that effect by Her Majesty's Government, and directed to Her Majesty's Commissary General or other Commissariat Officer in *Canada*, and authorizing the payment to the Collector of Customs, aforesaid of the duty which would otherwise be payable by the Master of any Vessel for any number of Immigrants on board such Vessel, shall be accepted by the Collector as payment of the duty payable on such Immigrants, and the sum mentioned in such order shall thereafter be received by such Collector and paid over and applied in the same manner as other money raised under the authority of this Act.

2. *Resolved*, It shall be optional with the Master of any Vessel carrying Passengers amongst whom is found any Lunatic, Idiotic, Deaf and Dumb, Blind or Infirm person, not

belonging to any Immigrant family, either to enter into such Bond jointly and severally with sufficient sureties, as aforesaid, or to pay to the Collector of Customs who might otherwise require such Bond, such sum as may have been fixed in that behalf by any instructions from the Government of *Canada*, as being just and equitable and sufficient to indemnify *Canada*, or any of the Provinces or any Municipality, Village or City, Town or County, or Charitable Institution within *Canada*, against the risk of expense for the care, support and maintenance of Passenger or Passengers during the then next ensuing three years;

And the Collector of Customs may dispense with such Bond, or money in lieu thereof, if it appears by the certificate of the Medical Superintendent at the proper Quarantine Station (which certificate the said Medical Superintendent may give) that the Passenger with respect to whom such Bond or money is required has become Lunatic, Idiotic, Deaf and Dumb, Blind or Infirm, from some cause not existing or discernable at the time of the departure of the ship from the port where such Passenger embarked;

3. *Resolved*, The proper Agent for Immigration may, with the consent of the Minister of Agriculture, make arrangements with the Master, Owner, or Charterer of the vessel carrying the Lunatic, Idiotic, Deaf and Dumb, Blind or Infirm person with respect to whom a Bond has been given, or money paid in lieu thereof, or with the Master, Owner, or Charterer of any other vessel, for the re-conveyance of such person to the port from which he was carried to *Canada*.

Money paid in lieu of or on breach of the condition of a bond in any such case, or so much thereof as is necessary, may be applied to pay for such re-conveyance of the person with respect to whom it has been paid, and when such person has been so re-conveyed, the bond so given may be cancelled, or the money paid in lieu thereof (deducting the passage money if any) may be returned, on the receipt by the said Agent of Immigration of a certificate of the safe arrival of the Lunatic, Idiotic, Deaf and Dumb, Blind or Infirm person at the port from which he was brought as aforesaid, under the hand of the Chief Immigration Officer or British Consul here, or on proof satisfactory to such Agent for Immigration of his having died during the voyage without any fault attaching to the Owner, Master or any of the Crew of such vessel.

4. *Resolved*, If any Passenger, in respect to whom any Bond has been given aforesaid becomes at any time within three years from the execution thereof, chargeable upon *Canada*, or upon any Province, Municipality, Village, City, Town or County, or upon any Charitable Institution within *Canada*, the payment of such charge or expense incurred for the maintenance and support of such Passenger shall be provided for out of the moneys collected on and under such Bond, to the extent of the penalty therein contained or such portion thereof as is required for the payment of such charges or expenses.

5. *Resolved*, Every duty, penalty or forfeiture, imposed or declared under the authority of the Act respecting Immigration and Immigrants, shall be a special lien upon the vessel by reason whereof it has become payable and the master whereof has become liable in such penalty, and may be enforced and collected by the seizure and sale of the vessel, her tackle, apparel and furniture, under the warrant or process of the Justices or Court before whom it has been sued for and recovered, and shall be preferred to all other liens or hypothecations, except mariners wages.

6. *Resolved*, All the expenses to be incurred in carrying the provisions of the Act respecting Immigration and Immigrants into effect, or under the provisions thereof, shall be paid out of any moneys granted from time to time by Parliament for that purpose, and for affording help and advice to Immigrants, aiding destitute Immigrants, visiting and relieving them, procuring medical assistance and otherwise attending to the object of Immigration, as determined by the Parliamentary grants, and by orders of the Governor General for the management of the same.

7. *Resolved*, The moneys levied under the said Act shall be paid by the Collector of Customs by whom they are received, into the hands of the Receiver General, to form part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of *Canada*.

Resolutions to be reported.

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

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

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

1. *Resolved*, That it is expedient that there shall be raised, levied and collected, a duty payable in the manner hereinafter prescribed by the master of every Vessel arriving in any Port in *Canada* from any Port in the United Kingdom or of any other part of *Europe*, with Passengers or Immigrants therefrom, and such duty shall be *one dollar* for every Passenger or Immigrant above the age of one year, who embarked from any Port in the United Kingdom under the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, ascertained by a certificate from one of the Officers of Her Majesty's Customs at the Port at which such Vessel cleared, or from any other Port in *Europe*, with the sanction of the Government of the Country to which such Port belongs, ascertained by certificate of the proper authority at such Port,—and *one dollar and fifty cents* for every Passenger or Immigrant who embarked without such sanction :

The said duty shall be paid by the master of such Vessel, or by some person on his behalf, to the Collector of Customs at the Port in *Canada* at which such Vessel is first entered, and at the time of making such first entry, which shall contain on the face of it the number of Passengers actually on board the vessel ; and no such entry shall be deemed validly made or to have any legal effect whatsoever, unless such rates or duties are so paid as aforesaid ; but no child under the age of one year shall be reckoned among the number of Passengers ;

Any draft, order or other document made or signed by any person in the United Kingdom aforesaid, duly empowered to that effect by Her Majesty's Government, and directed to Her Majesty's Commissary General or other Commissariat Officer in *Canada*, and authorizing the payment to the Collector of Customs aforesaid, of the duty which would otherwise be payable by the Master of any Vessel for any number of Immigrants on board such Vessel, shall be accepted by the Collector as payment of the duty payable on such Immigrants, and the sum mentioned in such order shall thereafter be received by such Collector and paid over and applied in the same manner as other money raised under the authority of this Act.

2. *Resolved*, It shall be optional with the Master of any Vessel carrying Passengers amongst whom is found any Lunatic, Idiotic, Deaf and Dumb, Blind or Infirm person, not belonging to any Immigrant family, either to enter into such Bond jointly and severally with sufficient sureties, as aforesaid, or to pay to the Collector of Customs who might otherwise require such Bond, such sum as may have been fixed in that behalf by any instructions from the Government of *Canada*, as being just and equitable and sufficient to indemnify *Canada*, or any of the Provinces or any Municipality, Village or City, Town or County, or Charitable Institution within *Canada*, against the risk of expense for the care, support and maintenance of Passenger or Passengers during the then next ensuing three years.

And the Collector of Customs may dispense with such bond, or money in lieu thereof, if it appears by the certificate of the Medical Superintendent at the proper Quarantine Station (which certificate the said Medical Superintendent may give) that the Passenger with respect to whom such bond or money is required has become Lunatic, Idiotic, Deaf and Dumb, Blind or Infirm, from some cause not existing or discernable at the time of the departure of the ship from the port where such Passenger embarked.

3. *Resolved*, The proper Agent for Immigration may, with the consent of the Minister of Agriculture, make arrangements with the Master, Owner, or Charterer of the vessel carrying the Lunatic, Idiotic, Deaf and Dumb, Blind or Infirm person, with respect to whom a bond has been given, or money paid in lieu thereof or with the Master, Owner, or Charterer of any other vessel, for the reconveyance of such person to the port from which he was carried to *Canada*.

Money paid in lieu of or on breach of the condition of a bond in any such case, or so much thereof as is necessary, may be applied to pay for such reconveyance of the person with respect to whom it has been paid, and when such person has been so reconveyed, the bonds so given may be cancelled, or the money paid in lieu thereof (deducting the passage money if any) may be returned, on the receipt by the said Agent of Immigration of a certificate of the safe arrival of the Lunatic, Idiotic, Deaf and Dumb, Blind or Infirm person at the port from which he was brought as aforesaid, under the hand of the Chief Immigration Officer or British Consul here, or on proof satisfactory, to such Agent for Immigration of his having died during the voyage without any fault attaching to the Owner, Master or any of the Crew of such vessel.

4. *Resolved*, If any Passenger, in respect to whom any bond has been given aforesaid becomes at any time within three years from the execution thereof, chargeable upon *Canada*, or upon any Province, Municipality, Village, City, Town or County, or upon any Charitable Institution within *Canada*, the payment of such charge or expense incurred for the maintenance and support of such Passenger shall be provided for out of the moneys collected on and under such bond, to the extent of the penalty therein contained or such portion thereof as is required for the payment of such charges or expenses.

5. *Resolved*, Every duty, penalty, or forfeiture, imposed or declared under the authority of the Act respecting Immigration and Immigrants, shall be a special lien upon the Vessel by reason whereof it has become payable and the master whereof has become liable in such penalty, and may be enforced and collected by the seizure and sale of the Vessel, her tackle, apparel and furniture, under the warrant or process of the Justices or Court before whom it has been sued for and recovered, and shall be preferred to all other liens or hypothecations, except mariners' wages.

6. *Resolved*, All the expenses to be incurred in carrying the provisions of the Act respecting Immigration and Immigrants into effect or under the provisions thereof, shall be paid out of any moneys granted from time to time by Parliament for that purpose, and for affording help and advice to Immigrants, aiding Destitute Immigrants, visiting and relieving them, procuring medical assistance and otherwise attending to the object of Immigration, as determined by the Parliamentary grants, and by orders of the Governor General for the management of the same.

7. *Resolved*, The moneys levied under the said Act shall be paid by the Collector of Customs by whom they are received, into the hands of the Receiver General, to form part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of *Canada*.

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

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting Immigration and Immigrants;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Tuesday next; and the Resolutions, adopted by the House, respecting Immigration and Immigrants, were referred to the said Committee.

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

(IN THE COMMITTEE.)

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one hundred and twenty thousand seven hundred and twelve dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of the Penitentiary, *Kingston, Ontario*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding fifty-five thousand six hundred and ninety-nine dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of the Criminal Lunatic Asylum, *Ontario*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding sixteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of the Penitentiary, *Halifax, Nova Scotia*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding forty-one thousand one hundred and eighty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of the Penitentiary, *St. John, New Brunswick*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding nine thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray salaries of Directors of Penitentiaries, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding forty-three thousand seven hundred and seventy five dollars be granted to Her Majesty:—To defray the salaries of officers and contingencies of the Trinity House, *Quebec*, the sum of \$13,170; for salaries and allowances of Light-house keepers, of the same, the sum of \$11,997; for the maintenance of Light-houses, of the same, the sum of \$18,433; and for Miscellaneous expenses of the same, the sum of \$175, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

7. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding twenty-two thousand, five hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty:—To defray the salaries of officers and contingencies of the Trinity House, *Montreal*, the sum of \$4,650; for salaries of Light-house keepers, of the

same, the sum of \$4,000; for the maintenance and re-building of Light-houses, of the same, the sum of \$10,000; and for the Steamer *Richelieu*, the sum of \$3,900, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

8. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one hundred and twenty thousand one hundred and forty-nine dollars be granted to Her Majesty;—To defray salaries and allowances of Light-houses, not included in Estimates of Trinity Houses, the sum of \$58,430; and for the maintenance of the same, the sum of \$61,719, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

9. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding three thousand four hundred dollars, be granted to Her Majesty, for the construction of new Light-houses, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

10. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding six thousand two hundred dollars, be granted to Her Majesty:—To defray expenses of the *Sable Island Humane Establishment*, the sum of \$6,000; and to *Seal Island Humane Establishment* for the same purpose, the sum of \$200, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

11. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expense of maintenance of *Cape Race Light*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

12. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding three thousand dollars, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of removing wreck of the "*Preciosa*" from the Channel of the *St. Lawrence*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

13. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one thousand six hundred dollars, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of construction of Light-Houses, *Ontario* and *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

14. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of construction of Light-houses, *Nova Scotia*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

15. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding eleven thousand four hundred and fifty dollars, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of construction of Light-Houses, *New Brunswick*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

16. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars, be granted to Her Majesty, for maintenance and repairs of Schooner "*La Canadienne*," for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

17. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding twenty one thousand five hundred dollars, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the salaries and disbursements of Fishery Overseers and Wardens, as follows:—for *Ontario*, the sum of \$5,000; for *Quebec*, the sum of \$6,500; for *New Brunswick*, the sum of \$5,000; and for *Nova Scotia*, the sum of \$5,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

18. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Fishways and Oyster beds, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

19. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding three thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray additional expenses for the protection of the Fisheries, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

20. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding sixty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray salaries and contingent expenses of the Culler's Office, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

21. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one thousand six hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray salaries and contingencies in connection with the Inspection of Railways, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

22. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding seven thousand four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray salaries and contingencies in connection with the Inspection of Steamboats, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

23. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding six thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of the Seigniorial Commission, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

24. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding four thousand four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray new Indian Annuities, *Ontario*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

25. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray annual grant to Indians, *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

26. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding two thousand three hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray annual grant to Indians, *Nova Scotia*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

27. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding two thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray annual grant to Indians, *New Brunswick*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

28. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one thousand one hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to purchase blankets for aged and infirm Indians, *Ontario* and *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

Resolutions to be reported.

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

Ordered, That the Report be received on Tuesday next.

The Honorable Mr. *Gray* also acquainted the House, that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, on Tuesday next, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

And then the House adjourned till Monday next.

Monday, 31st May, 1869.

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

By the Honorable Mr. *Wood*,—The Petition of *F. H. Leonard* and others, of *Brantford*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Galt*,—The Petition of *William Parwell*, Junior, and others, of *Sherbrooke*.

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

Of the *Guelph* Board of Trade; praying that the Resolutions now before the House, on the subject of Banking and Currency, may not be adopted.

Of *William Wagner*, of the City of *Montreal*, Land Surveyor; praying for the passing of an Act to authorize the granting of Letters Patent to him for an improvement on the *Ellershausen* process, for the converting of cast iron into malleable iron.

Of the Reverend *J. Z. Dumontier*, Curé, and others, of *St. Aimé*, County of *Richelieu*; praying that the Bill now before Parliament to empower the Company for the improvement and deepening of the Rivers *St. Francis* and *Yamaska*, to levy tolls on vessels navigating the said Rivers, may not become law, unless it be amended, by providing that the said Company shall extend their improvements to the mouth of the river *Salvail*, or that the inhabitants of *St. Aimé* shall be exempted from the payment of tolls on the said River.

Of the Reverend *L. M. Archambault*, Curé, and others, of the Parish of *St. Hugues*, County of *Bagot*; praying that the Bill now before Parliament, to empower the Company for the improvement and deepening of the Rivers *St. Francis* and *Yamaska*, to levy tolls on vessels navigating the said Rivers, may not become law.

Of *Joshua Legge*, and others, of *Gananoque*; and of *John McDonald*, Mayor, and others, of the Town of *Ingersoll*, County of *Oxford*; severally praying for the passing of an Act granting Letters Patent to the Inventor or first Introducer, irrespective of nationality or residence, but in all cases requiring the establishment and continuous operation of the invention in the Dominion.

Of *A. M. Ross*, and others, of the Town of *Goderich*; and of *A. Sinclair*, and others, of the County of *Bruce*; severally praying that no change of a fundamental character be

made in our present system of Banking, and that the circulation of the Banks be preserved substantially on its present basis.

Of *H. D. Smith*, M. P. P., and others, of the Village of *Merrickville*, County of *Grenville*; praying for the passing of an Act declaring that the *Rideau Canal* shall be closed to traffic from midnight on Saturdays till midnight on Sundays.

Of *William R. Sutherland*, and others, of the Township of *Ekfrid*, County of *Middlesex*; praying for the passing of an Act declaring that all Railway trains shall cease to run from midnight on Saturdays till midnight on Sundays.

Of *Solomon Wigle*, and others, of the County of *Essex*; praying for the repeal of the Insolvent Act of 1864, and Amendments thereto, or suspend the operations of the said Act for a period of five years.

Of *John Oberholtzer*, and others, of *Berlin*, County of *Waterloo*; praying that the clause in the Act which imposes a duty of five per cent upon the importation of Books, Magazines and Pamphlets, may be repealed.

Mr. *Cartwright* reported, from the Select Committee on the Bill from the Senate, intitled; "An Act for the relief of *John Horace Stevenson*," That the Committee had considered the said Bill, and also the exemplification of the Judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench for the Province of *Ontario*, in the case of the Queen against *Roblin et al.*, together with the depositions taken before a Committee of the Senate to whom the said Bill was referred, and directed him to report the Bill, without any amendment.

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

Your Committee have examined the Petition of the North Shore Transportation Company, for an extension of the Charter obtained by them under the Joint Stock Companies Act, and they find that notice was published in the *Official Gazette*, but not in any local paper. The only Private interests to be affected are those of the Shareholders, and the Committee are of opinion that they would be sufficiently protected by the insertion of a Clause in the Bill to provide that it shall not go into operation until the consent of the Shareholders at a general meeting shall have been obtained.

On the Petition of *William Stevely*, and others, for authority to *William Harper* to construct a dam across the River *Thames* at *Wardsville*, your Committee find that notice was published for the full time required in the *Canada Gazette*, but that in the local paper it appeared for about three weeks only; and in a matter so purely local, your Committee deem this notice insufficient.

Ordered, That so much of the Fifty-eighth Rule of this House as regards the printing of a Bill previous to the first reading thereof, be suspended in so far as respects a Bill to amend the Act to incorporate the *Quebec Bank*.

Ordered, That Mr. *Simard* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act to incorporate the *Quebec Bank*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time.

Ordered, That Mr. *Morrison*, (*Niagara*), have leave to bring in a Bill for the Incorporation of the *Elgin and St. Clair Railway Company*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

On motion of Mr. *Markenzie*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Holton*,

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

Ordered, That so much of the Fifty-eighth Rule of this House, as regards the printing of a Bill previous to the first reading thereof, be suspended in so far as respects a Bill to incorporate the *Ontario and Erie Canal Company*.

Ordered, That Mr. Morrison, (*Niagara*), have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Ontario and Erie Canal Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Carling have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Charter and increase the Capital Stock of the North Shore Transportation Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and same was received and read the first time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

Ordered, That so much of the Fifty-eighth Rule of this House, as regards the printing of a Bill previous to the first reading thereof, be suspended in so far as respects a Bill to grant Letters Patent to William Wagner.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Tupper, have leave to bring in a Bill to grant Letters Patent to William Wagner.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting the International Bridge Company; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Morrison, (*Niagara*), reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, To-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Cameron, (*Inverness*), seconded by Mr. Carmichael,

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 petitions relative to the withdrawal of the subsidy from the Steamer formerly plying between Prince Edward Island, Pictou and Port Hood, and the subsidizing of a Steamer between Prince Edward Island, Pictou and Port Hawkesbury, Nova Scotia.

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

The Honorable Mr. Holton moved, seconded by Mr. Mackenzie, and the Question being proposed, That this House will, immediately, resolve itself into a Committee to consider the following proposed Resolutions:—

1. That in the opinion of this House the measure now pending before the Imperial Parliament for the disestablishment and the disendowment of the Irish Church will, if it becomes law, by the removal of one of the chief causes of the deeply rooted discontents which have long existed among a numerous body of Her Majesty's subjects, promote the tranquillity, increase the prosperity and add immeasurably to the strength as well as the just renown of the Great Empire of which this Dominion forms no inconsiderable part.

2. That this opinion is strengthened and supported by the recent experience of the late Province of Canada; for the controversies which had during many years disturbed that Province and retarded its progress were finally and happily terminated in 1854 by an Act of the Provincial Legislature bearing a close resemblance in its essential features to the measure now before the Imperial Parliament.

3. That a loyal and dutiful Address, founded on the foregoing Resolutions, be presented to Her Majesty the Queen; and that a Special Committee of Members be appointed to prepare an Address and report the same;

The Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald moved, seconded by the Honorable Sir George F. Cartier, and the Previous Question being put, That this Question be now put; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

YEAS :

Messieurs

Ang'in,	Holton,	Mills,	Rymal,
Béchar, d,	Kempt,	Morison (Victoria, O.)	Scatcherd,
Blake.	Le Vesconte,	Oliver,	Snider,
Bodwell,	Macdonald (Gleng'y)	Pâquet,	Stephenson,
Bourassa,	MacFarlane,	Pelletier,	Stirton,
Bouman,	Mackenzie,	Pickard,	Thompson (Haldim'd)
Cheval,	Magill,	Power,	Tremblay,
Connell,	Masson (Soulanges),	Pozer,	Wells,
Costigan,	Mc Conkey,	Redford,	White,
Coupal,	Mc Greevy,	Renaud,	Wright (Co. Ottawa),
Currier,	McKeagney,	Ross (Wellington),	Wright (York O., W, R)
Geoffrion,	McMonies,	Ryan (Montreal West),	and Young.—49.
Godin,			

NAYS :

Messieurs

Archambeault,	Crawford (Leeds),	Lacerte,	Pouliot,
Ault,	Dobbie,	Langevin,	Rankin,
Beaty,	Drew,	Langlois,	Ray,
Bellerose,	Dufresne,	Lapum,	Read,
Benoit,	Dunkin,	Lawson,	Robitaille,
Bertrand,	Ferguson,	Little,	Rose,
Blanchet,	Forbes,	Macdonald (Corn'U),	Ross (Champlain),
Bolton,	Fortin,	Macdonald, Sir John A.	Ross (Dundas),
Bowell,	Galt,	McDonald (Lunen'g)	Ross (Prince Ed'ard),
Bown,	Gaucher,	McDonald (Midd' sex),	Ryan (Kings, N.B.),
Brousseau,	Gaudet,	Musson (Terrebonne),	Sénécal,
Brown,	Gendron,	McCarthy,	Simard,
Caldwell,	Grant,	McDougall (Lanark),	Simpson,
Carling,	Gray,	McDougall (T. Rivers)	Sproat,
Caron,	Grover,	McLelan,	Street,
Cartier, Sir George E.	Holmes,	McMillan,	Tilley,
Cayley,	Howe,	Morris,	Tupper,
Chamberlin,	Huot,	Morrison (Niagara),	Wallace,
Chauveau,	Jackson,	Munroe,	Walsh,
Chipman,	Joly,	Perry,	Webb,
Cimon,	Jones (Leeds & Gren.)	Pinsonneault,	Willson, and
Coffin,	Keeler,	Pope,	Wood.—89.
Crawford (Brockville)			

So it passed in the Negative.

The Clerk of the Senate delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message :—

The Senate have passed the following Bills without any Amendment :

Bill, intituled "An Act to amend the Act of Incorporation of the Board of Trade of the City of Toronto."

Bill, intituled, "An Act respecting the Salary of the Governor General."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to place all Canadian Vessels on an equal footing as regards Pilotage in the Port of Quebec, and for other purposes respecting Pilotage."

Also, the Senate have agreed to the amendment made by this House to the Bill, intituled, "An Act for the better preservation of the Peace in the vicinity of Public Works," without any amendment.

Also, the Senate have passed a Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act of Canada, "12th Victoria, Chap. 114, to consolidate the Laws relative to the powers and duties of the "Trinity House of Quebec, and for other purposes," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

Also, the Senate have passed a Bill, intituled : " An Act to incorporate the Dominion " Bank," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And also, the Senate have passed the Bill, intituled : " An Act to enable the holders of " preference shares in the Great Western Railway Company, to convert them into ordinary " shares at their option," with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Langevin*, seconded by the Honorable Sir *George E. Cartier*,

Ordered, That the Bill from the Senate, intituled : " An Act to amend the Act of " *Canada*, 12 *Vict.* Cap. 114, to consolidate the Laws relative to the powers and duties of " the Trinity House of *Quebec*, 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, To-morrow.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled : " An Act to enable the holders of preference shares in the the Great " Western Railway Company, to convert them into ordinary shares at their option," and the same were read, as follow :—

Page 1, Line 42.—After " shares " insert " or preference or guaranteed stock."

Page 1, Line penultimate.—After " shares " insert " or stock."

Page 2, Line 7.—Leave out from " is " to " provide " in line 9, and insert " made part " of the Capital Stock of eight millions of dollars authorized to be created by the first above " recited Act ; which Capital Stock of one million, eighteen thousand, two hundred pounds " sterling, shall bear a preferred dividend at the rate of five pounds *per centum per annum*, " payable half yearly, before any dividend is made upon ordinary shares ; and if on making " up the accounts for any half year there are not profits available for the full payment of the " said preferred dividend for that half year, the deficiency shall be made good out of the " first profits of any subsequent half year, and the right of option of conversion of the said " preference stock into ordinary shares is hereby given to the holders thereof by this Act, in " accordance with the desire expressed by the Shareholders, at their said meeting."

Page 2, Line 11.—After " thereof " insert, " either as ordinary shares or preference " shares, or preference Stock of like kind and option as legalized by this Act, if such prefer- " ence and option should be desired."

In the preamble of the Bill,

Page 1, Line 29.—After " shares " insert " or stock " and leave out " their " and insert " the same."

Page 1, Line 39.—After " 1880 " insert " the creation of which preference stock on " the said terms it is desirable to declare legal and valid."

Ordered, That the said Amendments be read a second time, To-morrow.

On motion of Mr. *Sproat*, moved by Mr. *Hurdon*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a statement of all lands sold in the *Saugeen* Indian Peninsula from the year 1856 to 1861 inclusive, showing the amount at which such lands were originally sold ; what quantity of such lands have since been declared forfeited and been resumed by the Government ; how much money was paid thereon prior to such forfeiture ; what quantity of such forfeited lands have been resold and for what amount, also the quantity of lands now unsold.

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

On motion of Mr. *Masson* (*Soulanges*), seconded by Mr. *Pinsonneault*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to his Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a copy of the correspondence between the Government of the late Province of *Canada* and the local Municipalities of the Counties of the Province of *Quebec* in relation to the loans contracted

by the said Municipalities, in virtue of the Act 26 *Vic*, Cap. 2, and for a statement showing the amount of the sum loaned to each local Municipality in the said Counties, the amount paid thereon, including interest and sinking fund, and also, for copies of the by-laws passed in relation thereto by the said Municipalities.

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

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

Ordered, That a Statement be laid before this House, shewing the quantity of land sold or leased on *Manitoulin Island*; the quantity of land held under Timber Licenses; with the names of all purchasers or lessees of land or Timber limits, with the date of sale or lease, and the price paid or terms made for such Lands, Leases or Limits.

The Honorable Mr. *Tupper* moved, seconded by Mr. *Street*, and the Question being proposed, That the Return to an Address of this House, dated 13th May, 1869, for all correspondence relative to the death of Dr. *Hogan* on the *Nova Scotia* Railway in September, 1867, be referred to a Select Committee composed of Mr. *McLelan*, Mr. *Mackenzie*, the Honorable Mr. *Chauveau*, Mr. *Jackson*, and the mover; And a Debate arising thereupon: the said Motion was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *La Vesconte*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Anglin*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence between the Department of Public Works, and the Engineer 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 Honorable the Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Blake*, seconded by Mr. *Mackenzie*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all despatches and correspondence between the Imperial and the Canadian Governments, touching any Acts of the Legislature of *Ontario* passed in its first or second Session.

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

And then the House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock, on Tuesday morning;

TUESDAY, 1st June, 1869.

On motion of Mr. *Blake*, seconded by Mr. *Mackenzie*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence, Orders in Council and other papers, not previously sent down touching the claims of the Government against *James Beaty*, Esquire, or the *York Roads Company*, or touching the claims of Mr. *Beaty* or the Company against the Government.

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

The Order of the Day being read, for the House in Committee on the Bill to authorize the extradition of persons from the Dominion of *Canada*, charged with having committed crimes in the *United States*.

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Resolved, That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee composed of Mr. *Mills*, the Honorable Sir *John A. Macdonald*, the Honorable Mr. *Smith*, the Honorable Mr. *Abbott*, the Honorable Mr. *Dorion*, Mr. *Blake*, Mr. *Cameron* (*Huron*), and Mr. *McDonald* (*Lunenburg*), to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

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

Tuesday, 1st June, 1869.

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

By Mr. *Magill*,—The Petition of *T. L. Cartwright*, and others, of the City of *Hamilton*.

By Mr. *Fortin*,—The Petition of *James E. Hadley*, and others, Shipmasters, Merchants and others, of *Amherst, Magdalen Island*.

By Mr. *McCarthy*,—The Petition of *J. B. L. Precours*, and others, of *Sorel*; the Petition of *A. Dupré* and others, of *St. Robert*; the Petition of *Pierre Commeau*, of *St. Ours*; the Petition of *E. Rock* and others, of *St. Marcel*; the Petition of *Joseph Beaudreau*, *M. P. P.*, and others, of *St. Aimé*; and the Petition of *J. B. Durocher* and others, of *St. Victoire*, all of the County of *Richelieu*.

By Mr. *Harrison*,—The Petition of the Royal Canadian Bank; and two Petitions of the Board of Trade of the City of *Toronto*.

By Mr. *Workman*,—Two Petitions of the *Montreal* Board of Trade.

By the Honorable Mr. *Wood*,—The Petition of *N. R. Gilbert* and others, the Petition of Messrs. *W. & D. Gibson* and others; and the Petition of *Robert Wood* and others, all of the County of *Norfolk*.

By Mr. *Blake*,—The Petition of *H. Elliot, Junior*, and others, of the Township of *Darlington*.

By Mr. *Jones (Leeds and Grenville)*,—the Petition of *Asa Parker* and others, of *Burril's Rapids*.

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

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 from the Senate intitled, "An Act to naturalize *Eli Clinton Clark*."

Bill for extending the Patent of *James Blanchfield Smith*, for an Invention for the term of seven years.

Mr. *MacKenzie*, from the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament, presented to the House the Sixth Report of the said Committee, which was read. (*Appendix No. 1*.)

The Honorable Sir *George E. Cartier*, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph lines, presented to the House the Fourth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Toward the close of last Session your Committee reported to your Honorable House, that they had directed the preparation upon a large scale of maps of the Provinces, comprising the Dominion of *Canada*. They have now the honor to report that the maps of *Ontario* and *Quebec* are now in possession of the Committee; tracings of the different constituencies in *Ontario* have been completed, and similar tracings for *Quebec* will be proceeded with at once, for delivery to Members, with a view to corrections of details.

A large amount of material has also been obtained for the map of the Maritime Provinces, and it is hoped by next Session it will be in a forward state. To meet the expenditure connected with this service for the year 1869-70, an appropriation of \$2,000 will be required, which your Committee recommend be provided for out of the contingent expenses of the House, and expended in the same manner as provided last year.

Mr. *Fortin*, from the Select Committee on the subject of the Maritime and River Fisheries, Ocean and Inland Navigation, and the inspection of Fish, presented to the House the Fourth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have had under their consideration the provisions of the Fisheries Act, respecting fly fishing for Salmon, by which persons fishing in this manner are allowed to continue their operations till a much later period in the season than net fishermen, who, in most instances carry on the business as a means of subsistence, or in the interests of trade,

—and would respectfully recommend that the time for fly fishing be limited by Regulation to the time now allowed for net fishing.

Your Committee have also had their attention directed to the serious destruction of Oysters annually taking place where this fishery is prosecuted during the winter season, by the practice of throwing the small and unmerchantable shell-fish upon the ice, where they are left to perish. Your Committee would respectfully recommend as a remedial measure that a Regulation be adopted compelling persons fishing or dredging for Oysters in any way to return immediately to the water any fish so taken that are too small to be merchantable.

On motion of Mr. *Crawford*, (*Leeds, South Riding*), seconded by Mr. *Crawford*, (*Brockville*).

Ordered, That the Bill from the Senate, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Dominion Bank," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

A Bill for the gradual enfranchisement of Indians, the better management of Indian affairs, and to extend the provisions of the Act 31st Vic., Cap. 42, was, according to Order, read the Third time.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Langevin*, seconded by the Honorable Sir *George Et. Cartier*, the Bill was amended by adding the following Proviso at the end of Section 10: Provided always, that all life Chiefs, now living, shall continue as such until death or resignation, or until their removal by the Governor, for dishonesty, intemperance or immorality.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

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

A Message from the Senate by *John Fenning's Taylor*, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery.

Mr. Speaker, The Senate have agreed to the Address of the House of Commons to Her Majesty, praying that Her Majesty will be graciously pleased by and with the advice of Her Most Honorable Privy Council, under the 146th Clause of the *British North America Act 1867*, and the provisions of the Imperial Act 31st and 32nd Vic., Cap. 103, to unite *Rupert's Land* on the terms and conditions expressed in the Resolutions on which the said Address is founded, and also to unite the North-West Territory with the Dominion of *Canada*, as prayed for, by and on the terms and conditions contained in the Joint Address of the Senate and Commons of *Canada*, adopted during the First Session of the First Parliament of *Canada*, by filling up the blank with the words "Senate and": and also,

The Senate have agreed to the accompanying Address to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to transmit the Joint Address of both Houses to Her Majesty, praying that Her Majesty will be graciously pleased by and with the advice of Her Most Honorable Privy Council, under the 146th clause of "The *British America Act, 1867*," and the Provisions of the Imperial Act 31st and 32nd Vic., Cap. 103, to unite *Rupert's Land* on the terms and conditions expressed in the Resolutions on which the said Address is founded, and also to unite the North-West Territory with the Dominion of *Canada*, as prayed for, by and on the terms and conditions contained in the Joint Address of the Senate and Commons of *Canada*, adopted during the First Session of the First Parliament of *Canada*, in such a way as to His Excellency may seem fit, in order that the same may be laid at the foot of the Throne, to which the Senate desires the concurrence of this House.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir *John Young*, Baronet, one 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 *St. Michael* and *St. George*, Governor General of *Canada*, &c., &c., &c.,

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.

We, Her Majesty's dutiful subjects, the Senate and of the Dominion of *Canada* in Parliament assembled, beg leave to approach Your Excellency with our respectful requests that you will be pleased to transmit Our Joint Address to Her Majesty, praying that She will be graciously pleased by and with the advice of the Most Honorable Privy

Council under the 146th clause of "The *British North America Act, 1867*," and the provision of the Imperial Act, 31 and 32 *Vic.*, cap. 105, to unite *Rupert's Land* on the terms and conditions expressed in the Resolutions on which the said Address is founded, and also to unite the North Western Territory with the Dominion of *Canada*, as prayed for, by and on the terms and conditions contained in the Joint Address of the Senate and Commons of *Canada*, adopted during the first Session of the first Parliament of *Canada*, in such a way as to Your Excellency may seem fit, in order that the same may be laid at the foot of the Throne.

And then he withdrew.

Resolved, That this House doth concur in the Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, praying him to transmit the Joint Address of both Houses to Her Majesty, praying that Her Majesty will be graciously pleased, by and with the advice of Her Most Honorable Privy Council, under the 146th clause of "the *British North America Act, 1867*," and the provision of the Imperial Act 31st and 32nd *Vic.*, cap. 105, to unite *Rupert's Land* on the terms and conditions expressed in the Resolutions on which the said Address is founded, and also to unite the North West Territory with the Dominion of *Canada*, as prayed for, by and on the terms and conditions contained in the Joint Address of the Senate and Commons of *Canada*, adopted during the First Session of the First Parliament of *Canada*, in such a way as to His Excellency may seem fit, in order that the same may be laid at the foot of the Throne: that the blank in the said Address be filled up with the word "Commons," and that the said Address be signed by Mr. Speaker on behalf of this House.

Resolved, That a Message be sent to the Senate acquainting their Honors, That this House hath agreed to the said Address, by filling up the blank with the word "Commons."

Ordered, That the Honorable Sir *George Et. Cartier* do carry the said Message to the Senate.

The Clerk of the Senate delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message :

The Senate have passed the following Bills, without any amendment :—

Bill, intituled : "An Act to authorize an addition to the Capital Stock of the Bank of *New Brunswick*, and for other purposes connected with the said Bank."

Bill, intituled : "An Act to authorize an addition to the capital stock of the Canadian *Bank of Commerce*, and for other purposes relating to the said Bank."

Bill, intituled : "An Act to increase the Capital Stock of the *Clifton Suspension Bridge Company*."

Also, the Senate have passed a Bill, intituled : "An Act to further amend the Charter of the *Gore Bank*," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And also, the Senate have passed a Bill, intituled : "An Act respecting inquiries and investigations into Shipwrecks and other matters," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

The Order of the Day being read, for the House in Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions on the subject of Banking and Currency ;

The Honorable Mr. *Rose* moved, seconded by the Honorable Sir *John A. Macdonald* and the Question being proposed, that Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair ;

The Honorable Mr. *Holton* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Mackenzie*, that all the words after "That" to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words "such radical changes in the long established Banking system of the Country, as are proposed in the Resolutions now before The House, should not be made without mature deliberation in Parliament and an opportunity being afforded for full consideration by the Country, and inasmuch as it is not contemplated that the proposed changes shall take effect before the first of July, 1870, it is expedient to postpone the further consideration of the subject until next Session," inserted instead thereof.

The Honorable Mr. *Cameron*, (*Peel*) moved, in amendment to the said proposed amendment, seconded by Mr. *Morris*, that the words "such radical changes in the long established Banking system of the Country, as are proposed in the Resolutions now before the House, should not be made without mature deliberation in Parliament and an opportunity being

afforded for full consideration by the Country, and inasmuch as it is not contemplated that the proposed changes shall take effect before the first of July, 1870, it is expedient to postpone the further consideration of the subject until next Session," be left out and the words "this House recognizes the great importance of having a sound currency throughout the Dominion, but inasmuch as immediate uniformity cannot be obtained, it is expedient that the several Bank Charters, which are about to expire, be extended for such period as Parliament shall determine," inserted instead thereof;

And a Debate arising thereupon;

Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned.

On motion of Mr. *Mackenzie*, seconded by Mr. *Brousseau*,

Ordered, That the Sixth Report of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament be printed.

On motion of Mr. *Simard*, seconded by Mr. *Huot*,

Ordered, That the Bill to amend the Act to incorporate the *Quebec Bank* be referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

On motion of the Honorable Sir *John A. Macdonald*, seconded by the Honorable Sir *George Et. Cartier*,

Ordered, That the Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act respecting inquiries and investigations into Shipwrecks, and other matters," 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. *Harrison*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Carling*,

Ordered, That the Bill from the Senate intituled: "An Act to further amend the Charter of the Gore Bank," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

And then the House adjourned till To-morrow.

Wednesday, 2nd June, 1869.

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

By the Honorable Mr. *Wood*,—The Petition of *R. P. LaBatt* and others, of the Town of *Prescott*.

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

Of *F. H. Leonard* and others, of *Brantford*; and of *William Parnell*, junior, and others, of *Sherbrooke*; severally praying for the passing of an Act granting Letters Patent to the inventor, or first introducer, irrespective of nationality or residence, but in all cases requiring the establishment and continued operation of the invention in the Dominion.

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

Your Committee have considered the Bill to incorporate the Dominion Mutual Life Guarantee Assurance Company, and have agreed to report the same without amendment.

Your Committee have also considered Bill to amend the Acts for the improvement and management of the Harbor of *Quebec* and have made several amendments thereto, which they submit for the consideration of Your Honorable House.

Ordered, That the Sixtieth Rule of this House be suspended in so far as respects the Bill to amend the Act to incorporate the *Quebec Bank*.

Ordered, That the Sixtieth Rule of this House be suspended in so far as respects the Bill to incorporate the Union Bank of *Lower Canada*.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Langevin*, have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act of the late Province of *Canada*, 12 *Vic.*, Cap 114, "to consolidate the laws relative to the powers and duties of the Trinity House of *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.

Ordered, That the Honorable Sir *John A. Macdonald* have leave to bring in a Bill for the appointment of a Queen's Printer, and for the management of Public Printing.

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 Sir *John A. Macdonald*, seconded by the Honorable Sir *George Et. Cartier*,

Resolved, That this House will, To-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee to consider a Resolution respecting the appointment of a Queen's Printer for *Canada*.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Langevin*, seconded by the Honorable Sir *George Et. Cartier*,

Resolved, That this House will, to-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee to consider certain proposed resolutions relative to the powers and duties of the Trinity House of *Quebec*.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill from the Senate, intitled, "An Act respecting Patents of Inventions," and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Harrison* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration on Friday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting Immigration and Immigrants, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Mogil* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the Amendment be now taken into consideration.

The House proceeded accordingly to take the said Amendment into consideration, and the same was read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

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

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed resolution for improving the Harbors and Channels at certain Ports in the Provinces of *Quebec*, *New Brunswick* and *Nova Scotia*.

(IN THE COMMITTEE.)

Resolved, That it is expedient that provision shall be made as hereinafter mentioned for improving the Harbour and Channels and facilitating the navigation, at the ports of *Bothurst*, *Shippigan* and *Richibucto*, in the Province of *New Brunswick*, *Mabou*, *Port Hood*, *Margaree* and *Cheticamp* in the Province of *Nova Scotia*, both Ports inclusive; *Amherst Harbour*, and *House Harbour* in the *Majatalen* Islands, and the several Ports and Harbours between *Cross Point* and *Cap Chat* inclusive in the *Bay des Chaleurs* and the Coast of *Gaspé*,—and for the purpose of making good to the Consolidated Revenue Fund any sums which may hereafter be voted by Parliament for that purpose, to authorise the Governor in Council to impose by Proclamation from time to time, a tonnage duty not exceeding ten cents per ton on vessels entering any of the Ports aforesaid mentioned in such Proclamation,

such duty to be payable not more than once each year on any vessel not exceeding one hundred tons, and not more than twice in each year on any vessel exceeding one hundred tons measurement by register.

Resolution to be reported.

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

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Lawson* reported the Resolution accordingly, and the same was read as followeth:

Resolved, That it is expedient that provision be made as hereinafter mentioned for improving the Harbours and Channels and facilitating the navigation, at the ports of *Bathurst*, *Shippegan* and *Richibucto*, in the Province of *New Brunswick*; *Mabou*, *Port Hood*, *Margaree* and *Cheticamp* in the Province of *Nova Scotia*, both ports inclusive; *Amherst Harbour* and *House Harbor*, in the *Magdalen Islands*, and the several Ports and Harbours between *Cross Point* and *Cap Chat* inclusive, in the *Bay des Chaleurs*, and the Coast of *Gaspé*,—and for the purpose of making good to the Consolidated Revenue Fund any sums which may hereafter be voted by Parliament for that purpose, to authorize the Governor in Council to impose by Proclamation from time to time, a tonnage duty not exceeding ten cents per ton on vessels entering any of the Ports aforesaid mentioned in such Proclamation, such duty to be payable not more than once in each year on any vessel not exceeding one hundred tons and not more than twice in each year on any vessel exceeding one hundred tons measurement by register.

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

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Tuley* have leave to bring in a Bill for improving the Harbors and Channels at certain Ports in the Provinces of *Quebec*, *New Brunswick* and *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.

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

(IN THE COMMITTEE.)

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding eight thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of advertising and subscription to *Canada Gazette*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Postages of *Canada Gazette*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

3. *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, 1870.

4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding seventy-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray unforeseen expenses: expenditure thereof to be under Order in Council, and a detailed account thereof to be laid before Parliament, during the first fifteen days of the next Session, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for the maintenance of Shipping Masters' Office, *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses connected with ascertaining correct time at *Ottawa*, and firing of noon Gun, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

7. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding four hundred and thirty-six thousand, and four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the salaries and contingent expenses of the several Ports, as follows:—in the Province of *Quebec*, the sum of \$167,990; in the Province of *Ontario*, the sum \$157,580; in the Province of *Nova Scotia*, the sum of \$52,280; and in the Province of *New Brunswick*, the sum of \$58,550, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

8. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding fifty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty,

for commutation in lieu of remission of duties on articles imported for the use of the Army and Navy and Officers Mess to be apportioned by Order of Council, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

9. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding twenty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, additional to meet possible requirements of the re-organization of the service, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

And the House having continued to sit in Committee till after Twelve of the Clock on Thursday morning;

THURSDAY 3RD JUNE, 1869.

10. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one hundred and three thousand, nine hundred and seventy three dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray salaries of outside Officers and Inspectors of Excise, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

11. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding twenty-seven thousand one hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray travelling expenses, rent, fuel, stationery, postage, furniture &c., in connection with Excise, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

12. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding five thousand two hundred dollars, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray unforeseen expenses, in connection with Excise, for the year ending 30th June 1870.

13. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding eight hundred thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Ontario* and *Quebec* Mail services as follows:—Grand Trunk Railway, the sum of \$167,000; Great Western Railway, the sum of \$45,000; other Railways, the sum of \$40,000; Steamboat Service, the sum of \$40,000; Ocean Mail Service, the sum of \$10 000; Military and Naval Postage Refunds, the sum of \$6,000; Salaries of outside services, the sum of \$95,000; Ordinary Mail Service, the sum of \$215,000; Miscellaneous, the sum of \$27,000; *Nova Scotia* Mail Service, the sum of \$80,000; and *New Brunswick* Mail Services, the sum of \$75,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

14. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding seven thousand six hundred and forty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses in connection with Stamps, (Collection of Revenues,) for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

15. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of collection of minor Revenues, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

Resolutions to be reported.

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

Ordered, That the Report be received this day.

Mr. *Street* also acquainted the House that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

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

And the House, having continued to sit till twenty minutes after One of the Clock on Thursday morning, adjourned till this day.

Thursday, 3rd June, 1869.

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

By Mr. *Morrison*, (*Niagara*),—The Petition of the *Clifton* Suspension Bridge Company.

By Mr. *Simard*,—The Petition of *A. Côté* and others.

By Mr. *McMonies*,—The Petition of *Richard White* and others, of the County of *Wentworth*.

By Mr. *Robitaille*,—The Petition of *Thomas Pye*, of the District of *Gaspé*.

By Mr. *McCarthy*,—The Petition of *Alexis Langevin* and others, of *St. Roch*, County of *Richelieu*; and the Petition of *John S. Bachelder* and others, of *Magoon's Point*, Province of *Quebec*.

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

Of *T. L. Cartwright*, and others, of the City of *Hamilton*; praying that Canadian publishers be permitted to print the works of British Authors on conditions equal to those now paid by the *United States* publishers on British copyright works imported into *Canada*.

Of *James E. Hadley*, and others, Shipmasters, Merchants and others, of *Amherst, Magdalen Island*; praying for the removal of certain obstructions at the entrance to *Amherst Harbor*.

Of *J. B. L. Precours*, and others, of *Sorel*; of *A. Dupré*, and others, of *St. Robert*; of *Pierre Commeau*, and others, of *St. Ours*; of *E. Roch*, and others, of the parish of *St. Marcel*; of *Joseph Beaudreau*, M. P. P., and others, of the parish of *St. Aimé*; and of the Reverend *J. B. Duracher*, and others, of the parish of *Ste. Victoire*, all of the County of *Richelieu*; praying that the duty on Canadian grown Tobacco may be abolished.

Of the Royal Canadian Bank; praying for the passing of an Act to amend the Act incorporating the said Bank, and to extend if necessary the time for resumption of specie payment, and also, to authorize if necessary the amalgamation of the said Bank with any other Bank or Banks, and for other purposes.

Of the Board of Trade of the City of *Toronto*; praying that in the event of its being deemed necessary to legislate upon the subject of Banking during the present Session, such portions as would materially alter the present system of Banking, except only so far as that system comprises the circulation of Provincial Notes which they desire to see withdrawn from circulation, may be eliminated from the Resolutions proposed.

Of the Board of Trade of the City of *Toronto*; praying that any legislation having for its object the limitation of the rate of interest further than fixing the legal rate when not otherwise defined at six per cent. may be discountenanced.

Of the *Montreal* Board of Trade; praying that no alteration be made in the Law now in force regulating the rate of interest on money.

Of the *Montreal* Board of Trade; praying that further time may be allowed for the consideration of the important changes in our system of Banking contemplated in the Resolutions submitted by the Honorable Minister of Finance.

Of *N. R. Gilbert*, and others; Messrs. *W. and D. Gibson*, and others; and of *Robert Wood*, and others, all of the County of *Norfolk*; severally praying that the Export duties levied upon pine, oak and spruce saw-logs and shingle bolts under schedule F of the tariff of 1868, may not be repealed.

Of *H. Elliott*, junior, and others, of the Township of *Darlington*; praying that no change of a fundamental character be made in our present system of Banking, and that the circulation of the Banks be preserved substantially on its present basis.

Of *Asa Parker*, and others, of *Burritt's Rapids*; praying for the passing of an Act declaring that the *Rideau Canal* shall be closed to traffic from midnight on Saturdays till midnight on Sundays.

Ordered, That Mr. *Morris*, have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the *Canada Marine Insurance Company*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

Mr. *Fortin*, from the Select Committee on Maritime and River Fisheries, Ocean and Inland Navigation, and the Inspection of Fish, presented to the House the Fifth Report of the said Committee, which was read. (*Appendix No. 3.*)

On motion of the Honorable Sir *George Et. Cartier*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Holton*,

Resolved, That this House doth concur in the Fourth Report of the Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day being read, for the consideration of the 9th, 10th. and 29th Resolutions which were, on Tuesday the 25th May, reported from the Committee of Supply;

Ordered, That the said Order be postponed.

The Clerk of the Senate delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message :

The Senate have passed the Bill, intituled: "An Act respecting Malicious Injuries to "Property," with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And also, the Senate have passed a Bill, intituled, "An Act to unite the *Beaver* and the *Toronto Mutual Fire Insurance Company*," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

Mr. *Street* reported, from the Committee of Supply, several Resolutions which were read, as follow:—

(IN THE COMMITTEE.)

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding seventeen thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, towards defraying expenses of the Marine and Emigrant Hospital, *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding seventeen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Marine Hospitals, *New Brunswick* and *Nova Scotia*, and for the maintenance of sick and distressed seamen at the several Ports of the Dominion, and shipwrecked seamen, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as a pension to *Samuel Waller*, late Clerk, House of Assembly, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding seventy-two dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as a pension to *L. Gagné*, late Messenger, House of Assembly, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding eighty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as a pension to *John Bright*, late Messenger, House of Assembly, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding eight hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as a pension to *Mrs. Antrobus*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

7. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as a pension to *P. Bouchard*, for wounds received, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

8. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding two hundred and ninety-two dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as a pension to *Mrs. Caroline McEachern*, and four children, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

9. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one hundred and forty-six dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as a pension to *Jane Lakey*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

10. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one hundred and ten dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as a pension to *Rhoda Smith*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

11. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one hundred and ten dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as a pension to *Janet Alderson*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

12. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding eighty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as a pension to *Margaret McKenzie*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

13. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding three hundred and thirty-six dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as a pension to *Mary Ann Kichey* and two children, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

14. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding eighty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as a pension to *Mary Morrison*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

15. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one hundred and thirty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as a pension to *Louise Prud'homme*, and two Children, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

16. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as a pension to *Virginie Charron* and four Children, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

17. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one hundred and forty-six dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as a pension to *Paul M. Robins*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

18. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding seventy-three dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as a pension to *Chs. T. Bell*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

19. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one hundred and nine dollars and fifty cents be granted to Her Majesty, as a pension to *Alex. Oliphant*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

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20. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding ninety-one dollars and twenty-five cents be granted to Her Majesty, as a pension to *Chas. Lugsden*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.
21. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one hundred and nine dollars and fifty cents be granted to Her Majesty, as a pension to *Jno. White*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.
22. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding ninety-one dollars and twenty-five cents be granted to Her Majesty, as a pension to *Thos. Charters*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.
23. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one hundred and nine dollars and fifty cents be granted to Her Majesty, as a pension to *Samuel McCrag*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.
24. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one hundred and ten dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as a pension to *Charles T. Robertson*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.
25. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as a pension to *Percy G. Routh*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.
26. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as a pension to *Richard S. King*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.
27. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding seventy-three dollars, be granted to Her Majesty, as a pension to *George A. McKenzie*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.
28. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one hundred and forty-six dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as a pension to *Edward Hilder*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.
29. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding seventy-three dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as a pension to *Bergus Scholfield*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.
30. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one hundred and nine dollars and fifty cents be granted to Her Majesty, as a pension to *John Bradley*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.
31. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding ninety-one dollars and twenty-five cents be granted to Her Majesty, as pension to *Richard Penticost*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.
32. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one hundred and nine dollars and fifty cents be granted to Her Majesty, as a pension to *John Cotté*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.
33. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding seventy-three dollars, be granted to Her Majesty, as a pension to *George Elliott*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.
34. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one hundred and nine dollars and fifty cents be granted to Her Majesty, as a pension to *James Bryan*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.
35. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding seventy-three dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as a pension to *Jacob Stubbs*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.
36. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one hundred and ten dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as a pension to *Mary Connor*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.
37. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one hundred and ninety-one dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as a pension to *Mary Hodgins*, and three children, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.
38. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one hundred and ten dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as pension to *John Martin*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.
39. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one hundred and ten dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as a pension to *A. E. Marchant*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.
40. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one hundred and ten dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as a pension to *A. W. Stevenson*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.
41. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as a pension to *J. Thorburn*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.
42. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding three hundred and seventy-eight dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as a pension to *P. T. Worthington*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.
43. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one hundred and thirty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as a pension to *J. H. Elliott*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

44. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as a pension to *George Prentice*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.
45. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding nine thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for the compensation to Pensioners in lieu of land, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.
46. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding two million dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for the Intercolonial Railway, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.
47. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one hundred and thirty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for the *Halifax, Pictou and Windsor Railway, N.S.* for the year ending 30th June, 1870.
48. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding twenty-one thousand five hundred and eighty-five dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for the European and North American Railway, *N. B.*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.
49. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one hundred and ninety-eight thousand one hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for Works of Construction, Canals, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.
50. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding fifty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for Harbors, Piers, Dredges & Scows, (Re-vote) for the year ending 30th June, 1870.
51. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding six thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for Roads and Bridges, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.
52. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding fifteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for Slides and Booms, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.
53. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding fifteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for Surveys and Inspections, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.
54. *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, 1870.
55. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for miscellaneous charges not otherwise provided for, in connection with Public Works, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.
56. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one hundred and thirty-eight thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for Public Buildings generally, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.
57. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding eighty-two thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for Rents, Repairs and maintenance of Public Buildings, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.
58. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding two hundred and thirty-three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for the *Windsor and Annapolis Railway, Nova Scotia*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.
59. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding four hundred and forty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for the Western extension *E. N. A. Railway, New Brunswick*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.
60. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding eighty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for the Eastern extension, *E. N. A. Railway, New Brunswick*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.
61. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one hundred and two thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Expenses for the *Fredericton Branch Railway, New Brunswick*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.
62. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding sixty-five thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for the *Woodstock Branch Railway, New Brunswick*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.
63. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding thirty-three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for the maintenance of Steamers, *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.
64. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding twenty-two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for maintenance of Steamer "*Druid*," *Halifax*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

65. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding twelve thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for the Tug Service between *Montreal* and *Kingston*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

66. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding thirty-nine thousand five hundred and forty-one dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for the moiety payable to *Inman* line, between *Halifax* and *Cork*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

67. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding fifteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for the steam communication between *Quebec* and Maritime Provinces, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

68. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for the steam communication between *Prince Edward Island*, *Pictou* and *Hawkesbury, N.S.*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

69. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for the steam communication between *Windsor, St. John, Digby* and *Annapolis*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

70. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for the Packet Communication between *Pictou* and *Magdalen Islands*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

71. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for the Steam Communication between *New Brunswick* and *Prince Edward's Island*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

Ordered, That the said Resolutions be now read a second time.

And the First Resolution being read a second time, as followeth:—

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding seventeen thousand five hundred dollars, be granted to Her Majesty, towards defraying expenses of the Marine and Emigrant Hospital, *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

Mr *Mills* moved, in amendment thereunto, seconded by Mr. *Bodwell*, That the words "but this House is of opinion that so long as the same Hospitals are used by the Local and Federal Governments, the contributions of each towards the maintenance of any Hospital, so used, should be in proportion to the aggregate number of days of the patients sent by each to such Hospital," be added at the end thereof;

And the Question being put, That those words be there added; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:

YEAS:

Messieurs,

<i>Ault,</i>	<i>Little,</i>	<i>Metcalfe,</i>	<i>Thompson (Halifax's),</i>
<i>Blake,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Cornwall)</i>	<i>Mills,</i>	<i>Thompson (Ontario),</i>
<i>Bodwell,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Gleng'y),</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Wells,</i>
<i>Bowell,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Ross (Prince Edward),</i>	<i>White,</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Magill,</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>	<i>Whitehead,</i>
<i>Cameron (Huron),</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>	<i>Wood, and</i>
<i>Drew,</i>	<i>McConkey,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>	<i>Young.—30.</i>
<i>Kempt,</i>	<i>McMonies,</i>		

NAYS:

Messieurs.

<i>Anglin,</i>	<i>Dunkin,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Ray,</i>
<i>Archambeault,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>Langlois,</i>	<i>Read,</i>
<i>Bent,</i>	<i>Forbes,</i>	<i>Lapum,</i>	<i>Renaud,</i>
<i>Beaubien,</i>	<i>Fortin,</i>	<i>Lawson,</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Béchar,</i>	<i>Galt,</i>	<i>Le Vesconte,</i>	<i>Rusc,</i>
<i>Bellerose,</i>	<i>Gaucher,</i>	<i>Macdonald, Sir J. A. Ryan (King's N. B.),</i>	
<i>Bertrand,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>McDonald (Middlesex) Ryan (Montreal W.),</i>	
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>Musson (Terrebonne),</i>	<i>Simard,</i>
<i>Burton,</i>	<i>Gendron,</i>	<i>McDougall (Lanark),</i>	<i>Simpson,</i>

<i>Caldwell,</i>	<i>Godin,</i>	<i>Mc Greevy,</i>	<i>Smith,</i>
<i>Cameron (Peel),</i>	<i>Grant,</i>	<i>Mc Millan,</i>	<i>Sproat,</i>
<i>Carling,</i>	<i>Grover,</i>	<i>Merritt,</i>	<i>Stephenson,</i>
<i>Carmichael,</i>	<i>Harrison,</i>	<i>Pâquet,</i>	<i>Street,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Pelletier,</i>	<i>Tilley,</i>
<i>Cartier, Sir Geo. E.,</i>	<i>Howe,</i>	<i>Perry,</i>	<i>Tremblay,</i>
<i>Chauveau,</i>	<i>Irvine,</i>	<i>Pickard,</i>	<i>Tupper,</i>
<i>Cheval,</i>	<i>Jackson,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>	<i>Wallace,</i>
<i>Costigan,</i>	<i>Joly,</i>	<i>Popé,</i>	<i>Walsh,</i>
<i>Crawford (Brockville),</i>	<i>Jones (Leeds & Gr'ville),</i>	<i>Pouliot,</i>	<i>Workman and</i>
<i>Currier,</i>	<i>Keeler,</i>	<i>Pozer,</i>	<i>Wright (O. C.)—82.</i>
<i>Dufresne,</i>	<i>Killam,</i>		

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being proposed, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution ;

Mr. *Ferguson* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Little*, That the words " but " that in the opinion of this House, at the end of the next financial year, all connection between the Dominion Government and the Government of *Quebec*, with reference to the " Marine and Emigrant Hospital at *Quebec*, should cease," be added at the end thereof ;

And the Question being put, That those words be there added ; the House divided : and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow :

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Ault,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Metcalfé,</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Blake,</i>	<i>Jones, (Leeds & Gren),</i>	<i>Morison (Victoria, O),</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Bodwell,</i>	<i>Kempt,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Thompson (Haldim'd),</i>
<i>Bowell,</i>	<i>Little,</i>	<i>Pickard,</i>	<i>Thompson (Ontario),</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Corn'w),</i>	<i>Read,</i>	<i>Wells,</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Gleng'y),</i>	<i>Redford,</i>	<i>White,</i>
<i>Burpee,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Ross (Dundas.)</i>	<i>Whitehead,</i>
<i>Cameron (Huron),</i>	<i>Magill,</i>	<i>Ross (Prince Edward)</i>	<i>Wilson,</i>
<i>Connell,</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Ross (Wellington, C.R)</i>	<i>Wright (York, O. W.R.)</i>
<i>Drew,</i>	<i>McConkey,</i>	<i>Rymul,</i>	<i>and Young,—43.</i>
<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>McMonies,</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>	

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Anglin,</i>	<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>Irvine,</i>	<i>Morrison (Niagara),</i>
<i>Archambeault,</i>	<i>Crawford (Brock'ille),</i>	<i>Jackson,</i>	<i>Perry,</i>
<i>Beaty,</i>	<i>Currier,</i>	<i>Joly,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>
<i>Beaubien,</i>	<i>Daoust,</i>	<i>Keeler,</i>	<i>Pope,</i>
<i>Bécharde,</i>	<i>Dobbie,</i>	<i>Killam,</i>	<i>Rankin,</i>
<i>Belleroze,</i>	<i>Dufresne,</i>	<i>Lacerte,</i>	<i>Renaud,</i>
<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Dunkin,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Bertrand,</i>	<i>Fortier,</i>	<i>Langlois,</i>	<i>Rose,</i>
<i>Bolton,</i>	<i>Fortin,</i>	<i>Lawson,</i>	<i>Ross (Champlain),</i>
<i>Bown,</i>	<i>Galt,</i>	<i>Le Vesconte,</i>	<i>Ryan (Montreal West),</i>
<i>Brousseau,</i>	<i>Gaucher,</i>	<i>Macdonald, Sir John A Simard,</i>	
<i>Burton,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>McDonald (Lunenb'y)</i>	<i>Smith,</i>
<i>Caldwell,</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>McDonald (Middlesex)</i>	<i>Stephenson,</i>
<i>Cameron (Inverness),</i>	<i>Gendron,</i>	<i>Masson (Soulanges),</i>	<i>Street,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Gibbs,</i>	<i>Masson (Terrebonne),</i>	<i>Tilley,</i>
<i>Cartier, Sir George E.,</i>	<i>Godin,</i>	<i>McDougall (Lanark),</i>	<i>Tremblay,</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Gray,</i>	<i>McGreevy,</i>	<i>Tupper,</i>

<i>Cayley,</i>	<i>Grover,</i>	<i>McKeagney,</i>	<i>Wallace,</i>
<i>Chamberlin,</i>	<i>Harrison,</i>	<i>McLelan,</i>	<i>Webb,</i>
<i>Chauveau,</i>	<i>Howe,</i>	<i>McMillan,</i>	<i>Wood,</i>
<i>Cheval,</i>	<i>Huot,</i>	<i>Merritt,</i>	<i>Workman, and</i>
<i>Chipman,</i>	<i>Hurdon,</i>	<i>Morris,</i>	<i>Wright (O. C.)—89.</i>
<i>Costigan,</i>			

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being put, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution : It was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Second to the Forty-ninth Resolution inclusive, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The Fiftieth Resolution, being read a second time, and the Question Being proposed That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution ;

Mr. *Mackenzie* moved, in amendment, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Holton*, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question, be left out and the words "as the chief commercial Harbors of the Dominion are now maintained from the trade of the several ports and local resources, and inasmuch as no general policy has been adopted to provide means for the improvement of Harbors, it is not expedient to vote \$22,000 for the single Harbor of *St. John*, while other Harbors are entirely neglected," 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>Blake,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>McMonies,</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Bodwell,</i>	<i>Huntington,</i>	<i>Morison (Victoria O.),</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Kempt,</i>	<i>Munroe,</i>	<i>Thompson (Haldm'd),</i>
<i>Cayley,</i>	<i>Little,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Thompson (Ontario),</i>
<i>Cheval,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Perry,</i>	<i>Wells,</i>
<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>Magill,</i>	<i>Redford,</i>	<i>Wood,</i>
<i>Genfrion,</i>	<i>Masson (Soulanges),</i>	<i>Ross (Wellington CR),</i>	<i>Wright (York O. WR.)</i>
<i>Grover,</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>	<i>and Young.—32.</i>

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Anglin,</i>	<i>Cimon,</i>	<i>Hurdon,</i>	<i>Morrison (Niagara),</i>
<i>Archambeault,</i>	<i>Connell,</i>	<i>Jackson,</i>	<i>Picard,</i>
<i>Ault,</i>	<i>Costigan,</i>	<i>Joly,</i>	<i>Pissonneault,</i>
<i>Beaty,</i>	<i>Crawford (Brock'le),</i>	<i>Keeler,</i>	<i>Pope,</i>
<i>Beaubien,</i>	<i>Currier,</i>	<i>Killam,</i>	<i>Ray,</i>
<i>Bécharde,</i>	<i>Daoust,</i>	<i>Lacerte,</i>	<i>Read,</i>
<i>Bellerose,</i>	<i>Dobbie,</i>	<i>Lungevin,</i>	<i>Renoud,</i>
<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Drew,</i>	<i>Langlois,</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Bertrand,</i>	<i>Dufresne,</i>	<i>Lawson,</i>	<i>Rose,</i>
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Dunkin,</i>	<i>Le Vesconte,</i>	<i>Ross (Champlain),</i>
<i>Bolton,</i>	<i>Forbes,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Corn'li),</i>	<i>Ross (Prince Edward),</i>
<i>Bowell,</i>	<i>Fortier,</i>	<i>Macdonald, Sir J. A. Ryan (Montreal West),</i>	
<i>Bown,</i>	<i>Fortin,</i>	<i>McDonald (Middlesex) Smith,</i>	
<i>Brousseau,</i>	<i>Gult,</i>	<i>Masson (Terrebonne),</i>	<i>Sproat,</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Gaucher,</i>	<i>McCarthy,</i>	<i>Stephenson,</i>
<i>Burpee,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>McConkey,</i>	<i>Street,</i>
<i>Caldwell,</i>	<i>Gendron,</i>	<i>McDougall (Lanark) Tilley,</i>	<i>Tremblay,</i>
<i>Cameron (Inverness),</i>	<i>Gibbs,</i>	<i>McDougall (T. Rivers),</i>	<i>Tupper,</i>
<i>Carmichael,</i>	<i>Grant,</i>	<i>McKeagney,</i>	<i>Wallace,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Gray,</i>	<i>McLelan,</i>	<i>Webb,</i>
<i>Cartier, Sir George E. Harrison,</i>		<i>McMillan,</i>	

*Chamberlin,
Chauveau,
Chipman,*

*Howe,
Huot,*

*Merrit,
Morris,*

*Whitehead, and
Willson.—93.*

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution ; It was Resolved in the Affirmative.

The Fifty-first to the Fifty-fifth Resolution inclusive, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Mr. Speaker under the provisions of chapter Two of the Statutes of the Dominion of Canada, called upon the Honorable Mr. *Blanchet*, Member for the Electoral District of *Lévis*, to take the Chair during his temporary absence.

The Honorable Mr. *Blanchet* accordingly took the Chair of the House.

The Fifty-sixth to the Sixty-seventh Resolution inclusive, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The Sixty-eighth Resolution, being read a second time, as followeth :—

68. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for the Steam Communication between *Prince Edward Island*, *Pictou*, and *Hawkesbury*, *Nova Scotia*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Rose*, seconded by the Honorable Sir *George E. Cartier*, the said Resolution was amended by leaving out the word "*Hawkesbury*," and inserting the words "other Ports in," instead thereof.

The said Resolution, as amended, was then agreed to.

The Sixty-ninth to the Seventy-first and last of the said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The Honorable Mr. *Gray* reported, from the Committee of Supply, several Resolutions ; which were read as follow :—

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding one hundred and twenty thousand seven hundred and twelve dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of the Penitentiary, *Kingston*, *Ontario*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding fifty-five thousand six hundred and ninety-nine dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of the Criminal Lunatic Asylum, *Ontario*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

3. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding sixteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of the Penitentiary, *Halifax*, *Nova Scotia*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

4. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding forty-one thousand one hundred and eighty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of the Penitentiary, *St. John*, *New Brunswick*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

5. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding nine thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray salaries of Directors of Penitentiaries, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

6. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding forty-three thousand seven hundred and seventy five dollars be granted to Her Majesty :—To defray the salaries of officers and contingencies of the Trinity House, *Quebec*, the sum of \$13,170 ; for salaries and allowances of Light-house keepers, of the same, the sum of \$11,997 ; for the maintenance of Light-houses, of the same, the sum of \$18,433 ; and for Miscellaneous expenses of the same, the sum of \$175, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

7. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding twenty-two thousand, five hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty :—To defray the salaries of officers and contingencies of the Trinity House, *Montreal*, the sum of \$4,650 ; for salaries of Light-house keepers, of the same, the sum of \$4,000 ; for the maintenance and re-building of Light-houses, of the same, the sum of \$10,000 ; and for the Steamer *Richelieu*, the sum of \$3,900, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

8. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding one hundred and twenty thousand one hundred and forty-nine dollars be granted to Her Majesty ;—To defray salaries and allowances of Light-

houses, not included in Estimates of Trinity Houses, the sum of \$58,430; and for the maintenance of the same, the sum of \$61,719, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

9. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding three thousand four hundred dollars, be granted to Her Majesty, for the construction of new Light-houses, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

10. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding six thousand two hundred dollars, be granted to Her Majesty:—To defray expenses of the *Sable Island Humane Establishment*, the sum of \$6,000; and to *Seal Island Humane Establishment* for the same purpose, the sum of \$200, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

11. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expense of maintenance of *Cape Race Light*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

12. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding three thousand dollars, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of removing wreck of the "*Preciosa*" from the Channel of the *St. Lawrence*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

13. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one thousand six hundred dollars, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of construction of Light-Houses, *Ontario* and *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

14. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of construction of Light-houses, *Nova Scotia*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

15. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding eleven thousand four hundred and fifty dollars, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of construction of Light-Houses, *New Brunswick*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

16. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars, be granted to Her Majesty, for maintenance and repairs of Schooner "*La Canadienne*," for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

17. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding twenty one thousand five hundred dollars, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the salaries and disbursements of Fishery Overseers and Wardens, as follows:—for *Ontario*, the sum of \$5,000; for *Quebec*, the sum of \$6,500; for *New Brunswick*, the sum of \$5,000; and for *Nova Scotia*, the sum of \$5,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

18. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Fishways and Oyster beds, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

19. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding three thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray additional expenses for the protection of the Fisheries, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

20. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding sixty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray salaries and contingent expenses of the Culler's Office, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

21. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one thousand six hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray salaries and contingencies in connection with the Inspection of Railways, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

22. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding seven thousand four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray salaries and contingencies in connection with the Inspection of Steamboats, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

23. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding six thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of the Seigniorial Commission, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

24. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding four thousand four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray new Indian Annuities, *Ontario*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

25. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray annual grant to Indians, *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

26. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding two thousand three hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray annual grant to Indians, *Nova Scotia*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

27. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding two thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray annual grant to Indians, *New Brunswick*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

28. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one thousand one hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to purchase blankets for aged and infirm Indians, *Ontario* and *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

Ordered, That the said Resolutions be now read a second time.

And the First to the Fifth Resolutions inclusive, being read a second time;

Ordered, That the consideration of the said Resolutions be postponed.

The Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The Ninth Resolution being read a second time;

Ordered, That the consideration of the said Resolution be postponed.

The Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to,

The Thirteenth Resolution, being read a second time, as followeth:

13. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one thousand six hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of construction of Light Houses, *Ontario* and *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Rose*, seconded by the Honorable Sir *George E. Cartier*, the said Resolution was amended by leaving out the words "*Ontario* and,"

The said Resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

The Fourteenth to the Twenty-eighth and last of the said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Mr. *Street* reported, from the Committee of Supply, several Resolutions; which were read, as follow:

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding eight thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of advertising and subscription to *Canada Gazette*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Postages of *Canada Gazette*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

3. *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, 1870.

4. *Resolved*. That a sum not exceeding seventy-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray unforeseen expenses: expenditure thereof to be under Order in Council, and a detailed account thereof to be laid before Parliament, during the first fifteen days of the next Session, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for the maintenance of Shipping Masters' Office, *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray expenses connected with ascertaining correct time at *Ottawa*, and firing of noon Gun, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

7. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding four hundred and thirty-six thousand, and four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the salaries and contingent expenses of the several Ports, as follows:—in the Province of *Quebec*, the sum of \$167,990; in the Province of *Ontario*, the sum \$157,580; in the Province of *Nova Scotia*, the sum of \$52,280; and in the Province of *New Brunswick*, the sum of \$58,550, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

8. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding fifty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for commutation in lieu of remission of duties on articles imported for the use of the Army and Navy and Officers Mess to be apportioned by Order of Council, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

9. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding twenty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, additional, to meet possible requirements of the re-organization of the service, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

10. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one hundred and three thousand nine hundred

and seventy-three dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray salaries of outside Officers and Inspectors of Excise, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

11. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding twenty-seven thousand one hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray travelling expenses, rent, fuel, stationery, postage, furniture &c., in connection with Excise, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

12. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding five thousand two hundred dollars, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray unforeseen expenses, in connection with Excise, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

13. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding eight hundred thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Ontario* and *Quebec* Mail services as follows:—Grand Trunk Railway, the sum of \$167,000; Great Western Railway, the sum of \$45,000; other Railways, the sum of \$40,000; Steamboat Service, the sum of \$10,000; Ocean Mail Service, the sum of \$10,000; Military and Naval Postage Refunds, the sum of \$6,000; Salaries of outside services, the sum of \$95,000; Ordinary Mail Service, the sum of \$215,000; Miscellaneous, the sum of \$27,008; *Nova Scotia* Mail Service, the sum of \$80,000; and *New Brunswick* Mail Service, the sum of \$75,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

14. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding seven thousand six hundred and forty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses in connection with Stamps, (Collection of Revenues,) for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

15. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of collection of minor Revenues, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

Ordered, That the said Resolutions be now read a second time.

And the First to the Sixth Resolution inclusive, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

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

FRIDAY, 4th June, 1869.

And the Seventh to the Fifteenth and last of the said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

On motion of the Honorable Sir *John A. Macdonald*, seconded by the Honorable Sir *George E. Cartier*;

Ordered, That the Bill from the Senate, intituled, "An Act to unite the Beaver and the *Toronto* Mutual Fire Insurance Companies," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time, and referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled "An Act respecting Malicious Injuries to Property," and the same were read, as follow:—

CLAUSE A.

Whosoever by such negligence as shall show him to be reckless or wantonly regardless of consequence, or in contravention of a municipal law of the locality, sets fire to any forest, tree, manufactured lumber, square timber, logs or floats, boom, dam or slide on the Crown domain or land leased or lawfully held for the purpose of cutting timber, or on private property, on any creek or river, or rollway, beach or wharf, so that the same be injured or destroyed, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to imprisonment in any gaol or place of confinement for any term not longer than two years, with or without hard labour,—

CLAUSE B.

When in the opinion of the Magistrate investigating the charge under the preceding section, the consequences have not been serious he may in his discretion dispose of the matter summarily without sending the offender for trial, by imposing such a fine, not exceeding fifty dollars, as he may deem right to impose; or in default of payment, by committal to

gaol for any period not exceeding six months, or until the fine be paid, and with or without hard labor.

CLAUSE C.

Whosoever unlawfully and maliciously sets fire to any forest, tree, manufactured lumber, square timber, logs or floats, boom, dam or slide on the Crown domain, or on land leased or lawfully held for the purpose of cutting timber, or on private property or on any creek or river, or rollway, beach or wharf so that the same be injured or destroyed, is guilty of felony, and shall be liable to be imprisoned in the Penitentiary for any term not exceeding fourteen years and not less than two years, or to be imprisoned in any other gaol or place of confinement for any term less than two years, with or without hard labour, and with or without solitary confinement.

Page 4, line 11. After the first "or" insert "unlawfully and maliciously."

Page 7, line 16. Leave out from "fit" to "whosoever" in line 27.

Page 13, lines 26 and 27. Leave out "six months" and insert "two years."

Ordered, That the said amendments be read a second time, this day.

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

Friday, 4th June, 1869.

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

By Mr. *Bourassa*,—The Petition of *H. Gillespie* and others, of *St. Johns*, Province of *Quebec*.

By Mr. *Morris*,—The Petition of *William Butler*, and others, and the Petition of *William D. Brien* and others, of the Town of *Perth*.

By Mr. *Magill*,—The Petition of *Edward Jackson* and others, of *Hamilton*.

By Mr. *Gibbs*,—The Petition of the *Ontario Bank*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read,

Of *R. P. LaButt* and others, of the Town of *Prescott*; praying that no change of a fundamental character be made in our present system of Banking, and that the circulation of the Banks be preserved substantially on its present basis.

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

Your Committee have examined the Petition of the Royal Canadian Bank, for amendments to their Act of Incorporation; for an extension of time for the resumption of specie payments; and for power, if necessary, to amalgamate with any other Bank, and find that no notice was given; but the circumstances attending the suspension of the Bank that have rendered legislation necessary, are so recent as to have made it impossible to have given the usual notice; they therefore recommend a suspension of the 51st Rule to enable a Bill to be introduced,—and the insertion in the Bill of a provision that so much thereof as may affect the interests of the shareholders shall not take effect, until their consent shall have been obtained at a Special General Meeting.

Mr. *Fortin*, from the Select Committee on Maritime and River Fisheries, Ocean and Inland Navigation, and the Inspection of Fish, presented to the House the Sixth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee, having attentively considered the return of Surveys and Reports relating to the proposed Canal to connect the waters of *Lake Ontario* with those of the *Bay of Quinte*, (commonly called the *Murray Canal*) would bring under the notice of The House that in the first survey in the Township of *Murray*, in the County of *Northumberland*, about the year 1796, there were specially reserved some 6,000 acres of land for the construction of this work.

That the said lands have been sold by the Government and the proceeds paid into the public funds.

That if the proposed Canal was open to vessels, about eighty miles of the most dangerous navigation of *Lake Ontario* would be avoided, that it would also afford a Western outlet to the very extensive trade of the *Bay of Quinte*, more than one hundred miles shorter than the present route, besides transferring the growing and important Towns of *Picton, Napanee, Belleville* and *Trenton* to the great water highway between the *St. Lawrence* ports in the east and the Lake ports in the west.

That it is a work urgently required for commercial purposes, and would be of the utmost importance as a military work in case of hostilities with the *United States*.

That the delay in the construction of this work is an act of injustice to the locality inasmuch as the lands were sold upon the understanding that such a work would be built at the time the lands in the neighbourhood were first settled.

And in consideration of these premises the Committee do earnestly recommend the construction of this Canal at the earliest moment the state of the finances will permit, believing that it has the oldest and strongest claim of any work in the Dominion; and being a work only two miles in length and of very easy construction.

The House, having referred to the Committee all Petitions respecting Marine and Navigation, and there being among the said Petitions, several numerous signed, praying for the construction of a ship canal to unite the waters of the Gulf of *St. Lawrence* and the *Bay of Fundy*; the Committee have given their consideration to that subject, and would submit that the construction of this proposed work is of the first importance to the promotion of Inter-provincial trade, and would materially assist in the defence of our coasts in time of war. But as it is desirable that further information respecting the cost of the proposed work, and the probable amount of traffic that would seek a passage through it, be placed in the possession of the House at its next Session, the Committee do strongly recommend that a further survey and report be made thereon at the earliest available opportunity.

Mr. *Cameron (Huron)*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Electoral District of *L'Islet*, informed the House, That the Honorable *Charles Connell*, a Member of the Committee, was not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, this day; in consequence of which the meeting of the said Committee was adjourned till To-morrow, at Eleven O'clock A.M.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Connell* do attend in his place in this House, on Monday next.

The Honorable Mr. *Langevin*, a Member of the Honorable the Privy Council, presented, pursuant to Addresses to His Excellency the Governor General, Return to an Address of the House of Commons dated 13th May, 1869; for all correspondence between the Dominion and Local Government of *New Brunswick* relating to subsidies provided by the Act 1864, for construction of Railways in *New Brunswick*, relative to the subsidy provided under the sixth section of said Act; also the subsidy provided under the first section of the said Act to connect the European and North American Railway with *Hillsborough* in the County of *Albert*. (*Sessional Papers, No. 49.*)

And also, Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 26th April, 1869; for the names of Commissioners or others named or appointed for rendering uniform the laws,—the salaries to be paid to each person so employed,—and the amount already paid,—and to whom. (*Sessional Papers, No. 50.*)

Ordered, That the Fifty-first, so much of the Fifty-eighth (as regards the printing of a Bill previous to the first reading thereof,) and the Sixtieth Rules of this House be suspended in so far as respects a Bill to amend the Act incorporating the Royal Canadian Bank, by extending, if necessary, the time for the redemption of specie payment; and also, to authorize if necessary, the amalgamation of the said Bank with any other Bank or Banks, and for other purposes.

Ordered, That Mr. *Harrison* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act incorporating the Royal Canadian Bank, by extending, if necessary, the time for the redemption of

specie payment ; and also, to authorize, if necessary, the amalgamation of the said Bank with any other Bank or Banks, and for other purposes.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time ; and referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

Ordered, That the Sixtieth Rule of this House be suspended, in so far as respects the Bill to incorporate the *Canada Marine Insurance Company*.

Ordered, That the Honorable Sir *John A. Macdonald* have leave to bring in a Bill for the temporary Government of *Rupert's Land* and the North Western Territory when united with *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.

The Honorable Mr. *Rose*, a Member of the Honorable the Privy Council, delivered to Mr. Speaker, two Messages from His Excellency the Governor General, signed by His Excellency.

And the said Messages were read by Mr. Speaker, all the Members of the House being uncovered, and are as follows :

JOHN YOUNG.

The Governor General transmits, for the information of the House of Commons, the copy of the Minutes of a Conference between a Committee of the Privy Council of *Canada*, and certain Delegates from the Colony of *Newfoundland* on the subject of the Union of that Colony with the Dominion of *Canada*, and of the Resolutions adopted by them on the basis of such union.

He also transmits the copy of a Minute of the Privy Council of *Canada*, approved by him on the 4th June, instant, all which he recommends to the favorable consideration of The House of Commons. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 51.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Ottawa, 4th June, 1869.

JOHN YOUNG.

The Governor General transmits, for the information of The House of Commons, the copy of a Minute of the Privy Council of *Canada*, dated 4th June, instant, on the subject of arrangements, having in view the admission of the Colony of *Prince Edward Island*, into the Dominion of *Canada*, which he recommends to the favorable consideration of The House of Commons. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 52.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Ottawa, 4th June, 1869.

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

Resolved, That this House, will, on Tuesday next, resolve itself into a Committee to consider the following proposed Resolutions:—

1. That it is expedient to provide, that *Canada* shall be liable for the debts and liabilities of *Newfoundland*, existing at the time of the Union.

2. For the purpose of placing the interest on the public debt of *Newfoundland*, on the same footing as that of the other Provinces, *Canada*, will, on the request of the Lieutenant Governor and Council of *Newfoundland*, make arrangements to substitute in lieu of the existing securities which now represent the public debt of *Newfoundland*, the Bonds or Stock, either of the late Province of *Canada*, or of the Provinces of *New Brunswick* or *Nova Scotia*, issued before the 1st July, 1867 ; and will further endeavor to provide that the securities of *Newfoundland* shall be placed on the same footing as those of the other Provinces, as investments in which the Sinking Funds of any portion of the Debts for which *Canada* is now responsible, may be made.

3. *Newfoundland*, not having incurred debts equal to those of the other Provinces now constituting the Dominion, shall be entitled to receive by half yearly payments in advance

from the general Government interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum on the difference between the actual amount of its indebtedness and the indebtedness per head of the population of *Nova Scotia* and *New Brunswick*; the population of *Newfoundland* being estimated at 130,000.

4. In consideration of the transfer to the general Parliament of the powers of taxation, the following sums shall be paid yearly by *Canada* to *Newfoundland*, for the support of its Government and Legislature, to wit:—\$35,000 and an annual grant equal to 80 cents per head of the aforesaid population, both half yearly in advance. Such grant of 80 cents per head to be augmented in proportion to the increase of population as may be shewn by each subsequent decennial census, until the population amounts to 400,000, at which rate such grant shall thereafter remain; it being understood that the first census shall be taken in the year 1871.

5. In consideration of the transfer to the General Government by *Newfoundland* of the now ungranted and unoccupied lands, mines and minerals of the Colony, it is agreed that the sum of \$150,000 shall each year be paid to *Newfoundland* by semi-annual payments in advance; and that Colony shall retain the right of opening, constructing and controlling roads and bridges through any of the said lands, and that the privilege heretofore enjoyed by the inhabitants of *Newfoundland* of cutting (free of charge) wood on the ungranted lands of the Crown, shall continue to be exercised by them in like manner free of charge, but the aforesaid reservations shall be subject to such regulations as may, from time to time, be passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of *Newfoundland*, in Council, and which regulations shall be subject to the approval of the Governor General in Council.

Such surrender shall also be subject to the reservations and provisos contained in the 7th and 8th Sections of the Act of the Legislature of *Newfoundland*, 7 *Vic.*, cap. 1, but these shall in like manner be at all times subject to approval as aforesaid.

6. It shall be optional, however, for *Newfoundland*, before entering the Union, to reserve to itself all the lands and rights conveyed to the General Government by the last preceding clause, and in that case *Canada* shall be relieved of the payment of the aforesaid sum of \$150,000.

7. The encouragement, benefit, and protection accorded by the Dominion to fisheries in other parts thereof shall be extended to the fisheries of *Newfoundland*, and unless Parliament shall make other provision, the provisions of the Act of the Legislature of *Newfoundland*, 31 *Vic.*, cap. 1, sec. 3, shall remain in force.

8. In addition to the present local water rates and assessments in the Town of *St. John*, the water dues now payable by vessels entering that harbor, as well as the present duty on coal entering the said harbour, shall be available to *Newfoundland*, and be applied in reduction of the interest for which *Newfoundland* is now responsible in respect of its liability toward the General Water Company. Such duties on coal and water dues shall be subject to adjustment from time to time by the Legislature of *Newfoundland*. On an address of such Legislature to that effect, the Dominion Government will issue Bonds bearing interest at 5 per cent per annum, maturing not less than 15 years from the dates thereof, to be delivered to the Government of *Newfoundland* for the purpose of funding the aforesaid liability to the said General Water Company. On a like address, the Dominion Government will also issue Bonds to fund the liability contracted in respect of the *Harbour Grace* Water Company, all such sums being charged to *Newfoundland* as part of its debt.

9. The Dominion will provide an efficient mail service between the present Dominion, *Newfoundland*, and the *United Kingdom*, by steamers adapted and giving adequate facilities for the conveyance of passengers and cargo.

The obligations of *Newfoundland* with respect to the present Mail Service between *Newfoundland* and *Halifax* will be undertaken by the Government of the Dominion, and on the expiry of existing arrangements other provision will be made for maintaining the services in a manner equally advantageous to *Newfoundland*.

Efficient Coast steam service, including *Labrador*, in connection with the Post Office, will be established and maintained by the Government of the Dominion.

10. *Canada* will assume and defray the charges for the following services;

a. Salary of the Lieutenant-Governor.

b. Salaries and allowances of the Judges of the Superior Court, the Judges of District Courts, and the *Labrador* Judge and Bailiff.

- c. The charges in respect of the Department of Customs.
- d. Postal Department.
- e. Protection of Fisheries.
- f. Provision for Volunteer Militia, and Naval Brigade Force.
- g. Light Houses, Shipwrecked Crews. Quarantine and Marine Hospitals.
- h. The Surveyor-General and his Staff, [in case the lands shall be transferred.]
- i. The Geological Survey.
- j. The Penitentiary.

And such further charges as may be incident to and connected with the services, which by the *British North America Act, 1867*, appertain to the General Government, and as are or may be allowed to the other Provinces.

11. No exceptional tax shall be imposed on any of the exports of *Newfoundland*.

12. *Newfoundland* shall, in case the Union take place, previous to the next census, in the year 1871, be entitled to be represented by eight Members in the House of Commons, and thereafter the representation shall be subject to the provisions of the *British North America Act, 1867*.

13. The Union shall take effect on such day as Her Majesty by Order in Council, on an Address to that effect, in terms of the 146th section of the *British North America Act, 1867*, may direct, and *Newfoundland* may in such Address specify the divisions if any, for which any of the four Senators to which that colony is entitled shall be named; the Electoral District for which, and the time within which the first election for Members to serve in the House of Commons in *Canada*, shall take place.

14. The Constitution of the Executive authority, and of the Legislature of *Newfoundland*, shall, subject to the provisions of the said Act, continue as they exist at the Union, and altered under the authority thereof.

15. The provisions in the aforesaid *British North America Act, 1867*, shall—except those parts thereof which are in terms made or by reasonable intendment, may be held to be specially applicable to, and only affect, one and not the whole of the Provinces now composing the Dominion, and except so far as the same may be varied by the resolutions—be applicable to *Newfoundland*, in the same way, and to the like extent, as they apply to the other Provinces of the Dominion, and as if the Colony of *Newfoundland* had been one of the Provinces originally united by the said Act.

Ordered, That the Message of His Excellency the Governor General of this day, on the subject of the Union of the Colony of *Newfoundland*, with the Dominion of *Canada*, together with the Documents accompanying the same, be referred to the said Committee.

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

Resolved, That this House will, on Tuesday next, resolve itself into a Committee to consider the following proposed Resolutions:

1. That it is expedient to authorize the Governor, by and with the advice of the Privy Council, to enter into such negotiations, and to make such arrangements as he may deem expedient with the Government and Legislature of *Prince Edward Island*, with a view to the admission of that Colony into the Dominion, including in such arrangements provision for the acquisition of the disputed proprietary rights of the original grantees of the Crown of the lands in the said Island, for the purpose of effecting a commutation of tenure in favor of the tenants of such grantees on fair and liberal terms.

2. That it is expedient to authorize the Governor, by and with the advice of the Privy Council, to make such fiscal arrangements as to him may seem requisite for the purposes mentioned in the next preceding Resolution, and to raise by Loan or otherwise, on such terms, for such period, at such rate of interest, with such Sinking Fund, and subject to such conditions as he may think most advisable, such sum as he may find necessary for the said purposes, and that any such Loan be a charge upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund of *Canada*.

3. That all such arrangements shall be subject to the approval of Parliament.

Ordered, That the Message of His Excellency the Governor General, of this day on the subject of arrangements, having in view the admission of the Colony of *Prince Edward*

Island into the Dominion of *Canada*, together with the Documents accompanying the same, be referred to the said Committee.

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

Resolved, That this House will, on Tuesday next, resolve itself into a Committee to consider the following proposed Resolutions:

1. That it is expedient to add to the sums payable to the Province of *Nova Scotia* under the *British North America Act, 1867*.

2. That it is expedient to provide that *Nova Scotia* shall be liable to *Canada* for the amount (if any) by which its public debt at the Union exceeded nine million one hundred and eighty-six thousand seven hundred and fifty-six dollars, and shall be chargeable with interest on such excess only, and shall be entitled to interest on any amount by which its public debt then fell short of that sum, as if the said sum were mentioned in sections one hundred and fourteen and one hundred and sixteen, of the *British North America Act, 1867*, instead of that of eight millions dollars.

3. That it is expedient to provide that *Nova Scotia* shall receive from *Canada*, for the period of ten years, from the first day of July, 1867, an allowance of eighty-two thousand six hundred and ninety-eight dollars per annum, in addition to all other sums payable to the said Province under the *British North America Act, 1867*; and that such allowance shall hereafter be paid by half-yearly payments in advance from the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, the arrears thereof up to the day last mentioned, being capitalized either in whole or in part as the Governor in Council may determine, and the interest on the part capitalized being payable until the end of the said ten years, when the principal shall be paid.

4. That it is expedient to provide that *Nova Scotia* shall, from the date of the completion of the New Province Building, be debited in account with *Canada*, with interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, on the cost of that Building, until it shall have been placed at the disposal of the Dominion.

5. That it is expedient to provide that all sums mentioned in any Act to be passed in pursuance of the foregoing Resolutions shall be currency of the former Province of *Canada*, and shall be a charge upon and payable out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of *Canada*.

Ordered, That the Message of His Excellency the Governor General, of the 22nd April last, relative to the affairs of the Province of *Nova Scotia*, and a Minute of the Privy Council embodying the terms of a certain arrangement affecting that Province, together with the Documents accompanying the said Message, be referred to the said Committee.

The Order of the Day being read, for the House in Committee on the Bill respecting Procedure in Criminal cases, and other matters relating to Criminal Law;

The Honorable Sir *John A. Macdonald* moved, seconded by the Honorable Sir *George E. Cartier*, and the Question being proposed, That this House will, immediately, resolve itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker under the provisions of Chapter Two of the Statutes of the Dominion of *Canada*, called upon the Honorable Mr. *Blanchet*, Member for the Electoral District of *Levi*, to take the Chair during his temporary absence,

The Honorable Mr. *Blanchet* accordingly took the Chair of the House.

The Honorable Mr. *Gray* moved, seconded by Mr. *Bellerose*, That it be an instruction to the said Committee to amend the Bill by inserting the following: "That in the administration of Criminal Justice on any trial, proceeding or investigation, the accused may, if he demand it, be called, sworn and examined, as a witness on his own behalf, subject to cross examination;"

And a Debate arising thereupon:—The said Motion was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

And the Question being put, That this House will, immediately, resolve itself into the said Committee:—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.
And it being Six of the Clock Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

At half-past Seven o'clock, P. M., Pursuant to the 19th Rule of this House, the Orders respecting Private Bills were called.

A Bill respecting the International Bridge Company, was, according to order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

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

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act for the relief of *John Horace Stevenson*:"

Mr. Cartwright moved, seconded by Mr. Walsh, and the Question being put, That the Bill be now read a second time; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

YEAS:

Messieurs.

<i>Bodwell,</i>	<i>Galt,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Bolton,</i>	<i>Gibbs,</i>	<i>Magill,</i>	<i>Simpson,</i>
<i>Bowell,</i>	<i>Groy,</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Smith,</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Harrison,</i>	<i>Merritt,</i>	<i>Sproat,</i>
<i>Bown,</i>	<i>Howe,</i>	<i>Metcalf,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Jones (Leeds & G'nville)</i>	<i>Mills,</i>	<i>Street,</i>
<i>Burpee,</i>	<i>Killam,</i>	<i>Morison (Victoria, O),</i>	<i>Thompson (Haldim'd),</i>
<i>Cameron (Peel),</i>	<i>Lawson,</i>	<i>Morrison (Niagara),</i>	<i>Tilley,</i>
<i>Carling,</i>	<i>Little,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Wallace,</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Cornwall),</i>	<i>Pickard,</i>	<i>Walsh,</i>
<i>Chamberlin,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Gleng'y),</i>	<i>Redford,</i>	<i>Wood,</i>
<i>Crawford (Leeds),</i>	<i>Macdonald, Sir J. A. Ross (Prince Edward),</i>	<i>Workman,</i>	<i>Wright (Y. O. W. R.) and</i>
<i>Dobbie,</i>	<i>McDonald (Lunenb'g),</i>	<i>Ross (Wellington C. R.),</i>	<i>Young.—56.</i>
<i>Drew,</i>	<i>McDonald (Middlesex)</i>	<i>Ryan (King's N.B.),</i>	

NAYS:

Messieurs.

<i>Anglin,</i>	<i>Chauveau,</i>	<i>Irvine,</i>	<i>Pope,</i>
<i>Archambeault,</i>	<i>Coupat,</i>	<i>Keeler,</i>	<i>Pouliot,</i>
<i>Beaubien,</i>	<i>Daoust,</i>	<i>Kempt,</i>	<i>Renaud,</i>
<i>Bellerose,</i>	<i>Dufresne,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Gaucher,</i>	<i>Le Vescontr,</i>	<i>Ross (Champlain),</i>
<i>Bertrand,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>Masson (Soulanges),</i>	<i>Simard,</i>
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>Masson (Terrebonne),</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Gendron,</i>	<i>McGreevy,</i>	<i>Stephenson,</i>
<i>Brousseau,</i>	<i>Grover,</i>	<i>McMillan,</i>	<i>Tremblay,</i>
<i>Cameron (Inverness),</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Perry,</i>	<i>Webb and</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Hurdon,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>	<i>Wright (O. C).—45.</i>
<i>Cartier, Sir Geo. E.,</i>			

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time.

And the Question being put, That the Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House for Monday next; The House divided: and it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill from the Senate, intituled "An Act to naturalize *Eli Clinton Clark*;"

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Monday next.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to extend the Patent of *James Blanchfield Smith*, for an Invention for the term of seven years.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Monday next.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the *Dominion Mutual Life Guarantee Assurance Company*;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Monday next.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Amendments made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to enable the holders of preference Shares in the Great Western Railway Company to convert them into ordinary shares at their option."

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 Committee on the Bill respecting Procedure in Criminal cases and other matters relating to Criminal Law, was resumed; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and the Honorable Mr. *Smith* reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

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

The Order of the Day being read, for the House to take into consideration the amendments made in Committee to the Bill from the Senate, intituled "An Act respecting Patents of Invention."

The House accordingly proceeded to take into consideration the said amendments, and the same were read, as follow:

Page 1, line 29. Leave out from "Act" to "and" where it occurs the first time in line 32 and insert, "and require such notice to be given in the *Canada Gazette*."

Page 2, line 18. Leave out from "Council" to "and" where it occurs the first time.

Page 2, line 26. Leave out from "Country" to "at" in line 27.

Page 4, line 28. After "Commissioner," insert the following as Clause A.

CLAUSE A.—"Every such Patent and every Instrument for granting a further extension of any Patent shall, before it is signed by the Commissioner or any other Member of the Privy Council, and before the seal hereinbefore mentioned is affixed to it be examined by the Minister of Justice, who, if he finds it conformable to Law shall certify accordingly, and such Patent or Instrument may then be signed and the seal affixed thereto, and being duly registered shall avail to the grantee thereof and be delivered to him."

Page 4, line 35. After "patent" where it occurs the first time, insert "and the payment of the further fee hereinafter provided."

Page 5, line 4. After "may" insert "on payment of the fee hereinafter provided."

Page 7, line 49. After "issue" insert "on payment of the proper fees in that behalf."

Page 8, line 6. After "Act" insert the following as Clauses B C D E and F.

TARIFF OF FEES.

CLAUSE B.—The following fees shall be payable to the Commissioner before an application for any of the purposes hereinafter mentioned shall be entertained, that is to say:—

On Petition for a Patent for five years.....	\$20 00
On Petition for extension from five to ten years	20 00
On Petition for extension from ten to fifteen years	20 00
On lodging a Caveat.....	5 00
On asking to enter a Judgment <i>pro tanto</i>	4 00
On asking to register an Assignment.....	2 00
On asking to attach a Disclaimer to a Patent	4 00
On asking for a copy of Patent with specification	4 00
On petition to re-issue a Patent after surrender, and on petition to extend a former patent to the Dominion, the fee shall be at the rate of.....	4 00
for every unexpired year of duration of such Patent.	

On office copies of Documents not above mentioned, the following charges shall be exacted :

- For every single or first folio of certified copy.... \$0 50
- For every subsequent hundred words (fractions from and under fifty being not counted, and over fifty being counted for one hundred) 0 25

CLAUSE C. " For every copy of drawings, the party applying shall pay such sum as the Commissioner considers a fair remuneration for time and labour expended thereon, by any officer of the Department or person employed to perform such service."

CLAUSE D. " The said fees shall be in full of all services performed under this Act in any such case by the Commissioner or any person employed in the Patent Office."

CLAUSE E. " All fees received under this Act shall be paid over to the Receiver General and form part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of *Canada*, except such sums as may be paid for copies of drawings when made by persons not receiving salaries in the Patent Office."

CLAUSE F. " No fee shall be made the subject of exemption in favor of any person ; and no fee, once paid, shall be returned to the person who paid it, except :—

1. " When the invention is not susceptible of being patented ;
2. " When the petition for a Patent is withdrawn ;

" And in every such case the Commissioner may return one half of the fee paid ;

" And in the case of withdrawal, a fresh application shall be necessary to revive the claim, as if no proceeding had taken place in the matter."

Page 8, line 12. After " Commissioner " insert " on reception of the fee hereinbefore prescribed."

Page 9, line 16. After " thereof " insert " on the party paying the fees hereinbefore prescribed for office copies of Documents."

And the Question being proposed, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said amendments ;

The Honorable Mr. *Galt* moved, in amendment, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Dunkin*, That all the words after " That " to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words " the Bill be recommitted to a Committee of the whole House with an instruction to amend the same by inserting, after the 8th clause, the words ' That the Patent may be granted to the Inventor or his assignee or legal representative for the introduction of such invention, provided that the term for which such patent may be granted shall not exceed seven years, nor in any case exceed the unexpired term of the first Patent obtained therefor in any foreign Country ; and provided further, that the manufacture and use of such invention within the Dominion shall be continuous and be commenced within twelve months, and such patent shall lapse and be null and void if, at any time, such manufacture shall cease for a period of twelve months or upwards," 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>Anglin,</i> | <i>Crauford, (Leeds),</i> | <i>Joly,</i> | <i>Ryan (Montreal West),</i> |
| <i>Bécharde,</i> | <i>Dunkin,</i> | <i>Killam,</i> | <i>Shanly,</i> |
| <i>Bodwell,</i> | <i>Forbes,</i> | <i>McDonald (Lunenb'g)</i> | <i>Smith.</i> |
| <i>Bolton,</i> | <i>Galt,</i> | <i>Masson, (Terrebonne),</i> | <i>Street,</i> |
| <i>Bourassa,</i> | <i>Geoffrion,</i> | <i>McLelan,</i> | <i>Tremblay,</i> |
| <i>Chamberlin,</i> | <i>Godin,</i> | <i>Oliver,</i> | <i>Tupper,</i> |
| <i>Chipman,</i> | <i>Holton,</i> | <i>Paquet,</i> | <i>Wallace,</i> |
| <i>Coffin,</i> | <i>Huntington,</i> | <i>Pelletier,</i> | <i>Webb, and</i> |
| <i>Connell,</i> | <i>Irvine,</i> | <i>Pozer,</i> | <i>Workman.—36</i> |

NAYS :

Messieurs

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|-----------------|
| <i>Archambeault,</i> | <i>Currier,</i> | <i>Little,</i> | <i>Redford,</i> |
| <i>Ault,</i> | <i>Daoust,</i> | <i>Macdonald, Sir J. A.,</i> | <i>Renaud,</i> |

<i>Beaty,</i>	<i>Dobbie,</i>	<i>McDonald (Middlesex)</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Beaubien,</i>	<i>Dufresne,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Rose,</i>
<i>Bellerose,</i>	<i>Fortier,</i>	<i>Masson, (Soudanges),</i>	<i>Ross, (Champlain),</i>
<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Fortin,</i>	<i>McOullum,</i>	<i>Ross, (Dundas),</i>
<i>Bertrand,</i>	<i>Gaucher,</i>	<i>McCarthy,</i>	<i>Ross (Wellington, C.R.)</i>
<i>Blake,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>McConkey,</i>	<i>Ryan, (King's, N.B.),</i>
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Gendron,</i>	<i>McDougall, (Lanark),</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Grant,</i>	<i>McDougall (T. Rivers)</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Bown,</i>	<i>Grover,</i>	<i>McGreevy,</i>	<i>Simard,</i>
<i>Brousseau,</i>	<i>Harrison,</i>	<i>McMillan,</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Heath,</i>	<i>McMonies.</i>	<i>Sproat,</i>
<i>Burpee,</i>	<i>Holmes,</i>	<i>Merritt,</i>	<i>Stephenson,</i>
<i>Cameron, (Huron),</i>	<i>Huot,</i>	<i>Metcalfe,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Cameron, (Inverness),</i>	<i>Hurdon,</i>	<i>Mills,</i>	<i>Thompson, (Haldim'd)</i>
<i>Carling,</i>	<i>Jones (Leeds & Gren.),</i>	<i>Morison, (Victoria, O.),</i>	<i>Thompson, (Ontario),</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Keeler,</i>	<i>Morrison, (Niagara),</i>	<i>Tilley,</i>
<i>Cartier, Sir George E.,</i>	<i>Kempt,</i>	<i>Munroe,</i>	<i>Wells,</i>
<i>Cayley,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Perry,</i>	<i>Willson,</i>
<i>Cheval,</i>	<i>Langlois,</i>	<i>Pickard,</i>	<i>Wood,</i>
<i>Cimon,</i>	<i>Lapum,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>	<i>Wright, (Ottawa Co.),</i>
<i>Costigan,</i>	<i>Lawson,</i>	<i>Pouliot,</i>	<i>Wright (York, O., W.R.)</i>
<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>Le Vesconte,</i>	<i>Read,</i>	<i>and Young.—97.</i>
<i>Crawford (Brockville),</i>			

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That this House doth concur with the Committee on the said amendments;

The Honorable Mr. *Tupper* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Chamberlin*, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words "the Bill" be recommitted to a Committee of the whole House with an instruction to amend the same "by striking out the words "and having" in the second line of the sixth section, and inserting in lieu thereof, the words "or being a British subject resident within the Dominion of Her Majesty who has" 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>Anglin,</i>	<i>Dunkin,</i>	<i>McLelan,</i>	<i>Smith,</i>
<i>Bécharde,</i>	<i>Forbes,</i>	<i>McMonies,</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Blake,</i>	<i>Galt,</i>	<i>Mills,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Bodwell,</i>	<i>Godin,</i>	<i>Morison (Victoria, O.),</i>	<i>Street,</i>
<i>Bolton,</i>	<i>Grant,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Thompson (Haldim'd),</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Paquet,</i>	<i>Thompson (Ontario),</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Huntington,</i>	<i>Pelletier,</i>	<i>Tremblay,</i>
<i>Burpee,</i>	<i>Irvine,</i>	<i>Picard,</i>	<i>Tupper,</i>
<i>Cameron, (Huron),</i>	<i>Joly,</i>	<i>Pozer,</i>	<i>Wallace,</i>
<i>Carling,</i>	<i>Kempt,</i>	<i>Redford,</i>	<i>Webb,</i>
<i>Chamberlin,</i>	<i>Killam,</i>	<i>Ross (Wellington C.R.)</i>	<i>Wells,</i>
<i>Chipman,</i>	<i>McDonald (Lunen'bg),</i>	<i>Ryan (Montreal West),</i>	<i>Workman,</i>
<i>Coffin,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>	<i>Wright (York O. W.R.)</i>
<i>Connell,</i>	<i>Masson (Terrebonne),</i>	<i>Shanly,</i>	<i>and Young.—56.</i>

NAYS:

Messieurs

<i>Archambeault,</i>	<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Perry,</i>
<i>Ault,</i>	<i>Crawford (Brockville),</i>	<i>Langlois,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>

<i>Beaty,</i>	<i>Carrier,</i>	<i>Lapum,</i>	<i>Pouliot,</i>
<i>Beaubien,</i>	<i>Daoust,</i>	<i>Lawson,</i>	<i>Read,</i>
<i>Bellerose,</i>	<i>Dobbie,</i>	<i>Le Vesconte,</i>	<i>Renaud,</i>
<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Dufresne,</i>	<i>Little,</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Bertrand,</i>	<i>Fortier,</i>	<i>Macdonald Sir J. A.</i>	<i>Rose,</i>
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Fortin,</i>	<i>McDonald (Middlesex)</i>	<i>Ross (Champlain),</i>
<i>Bowell,</i>	<i>Gaucher,</i>	<i>Masson (Soulanges),</i>	<i>Ross (Dundas),</i>
<i>Bown,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>McCarthy,</i>	<i>Ryan, (King's, N. B.),</i>
<i>Brousseau,</i>	<i>Gendron,</i>	<i>McConkey,</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Grover,</i>	<i>McDougall (Lanark),</i>	<i>Simard,</i>
<i>Cameron (Inverness),</i>	<i>Harrison,</i>	<i>McDougall (T. Rivers),</i>	<i>Sproat,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Heath,</i>	<i>McGreevy,</i>	<i>Stephenson,</i>
<i>Cartier, Sir George E.</i>	<i>Holmes,</i>	<i>McMillan,</i>	<i>Tilley,</i>
<i>Cayley,</i>	<i>Huot,</i>	<i>Merritt,</i>	<i>Willson,</i>
<i>Cheval,</i>	<i>Hurdon,</i>	<i>Metcalf,</i>	<i>Wood, and</i>
<i>Cirion,</i>	<i>Jones (Leeds & Gren.),</i>	<i>Morrison (Niagara),</i>	<i>Wright (O. C.)—75.</i>
<i>Costigan,</i>	<i>Keeler,</i>	<i>Munroe,</i>	

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said amendments;

Mr. Chamberlin moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. Dufresne, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words "the Bill be recommitted" to a Committee of the whole House with an instruction to amend the same by adding at the end of the 27th clause the words "and all articles manufactured without the Dominion under the principle or in the form set forth in such patent, and imported into Canada, shall be seized and declared forfeited by the Officers of Customs, in like manner as other articles prohibited may be upon importation, or articles subject to duty if imported without entry and payment of such duty," inserted instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the amendment; the House divided: and it passed in the Negative.

Mr. Speaker under the provisions of Chapter Two of the Statutes of the Dominion of Canada, called upon the Honorable Mr. Blanchet, Member for the Electoral District of Lévis, to take the Chair during his temporary absence.

The Honorable Mr. Blanchet accordingly took the Chair of the House.

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

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be recommitted to a Committee of the whole House.

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

The House accordingly again resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Harrison reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made further amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendments be now taken into consideration.

The House accordingly proceeded to take into consideration the said amendments, and the same were read, as follow:

Page 1, Line 29. Leave out from "Act" to "and" where it occurs the first time in line 32 and insert, "and require such notice to be given in the *Canada Gazette*."

Page 2, Line 18. Leave out from "Council" to "and" where it occurs the first time.

Page 2, Line 26. Leave out from "Country" to "at" in line 27.

Page 4, Line 28. After "Commissioner" insert the following as Clause A.

Clause A, "Every such Patent and every instrument for granting a further extension of any Patent shall, before it is signed by the Commissioner, or any other Member of the Privy Council, and before the seal hereinbefore mentioned is affixed to it, be examined by the Minister of Justice, who, if he finds it conformable to law shall certify accordingly,

“ and such Patent or Instrument may then be signed and the seal affixed thereto, and being duly registered shall avail to the grantee thereof and be delivered to him.”

Page 4, Line 35. After “patent” where it occurs the first time insert “and the payment of the further fee hereinafter provided.”

Page 5, Line 4. After “may” insert “on payment of the fee hereinafter provided.”

Page 7, Line 49. After “issue” insert “on payment of the proper fees in that behalf.”

Page 8, Line 6. After “Act” insert the following as Clauses B. C. D. E. and F.

TARIFF OF FEES.

CLAUSE B.—The following fees shall be payable to the Commissioner, before an application for any of the purposes hereinafter mentioned shall be entertained, that is to say:—

On Petition for a Patent for five years	\$20 00
On Petition for extension from five to ten years.....	20 00
On Petition for extension from ten to fifteen years.....	20 00
On lodging a Caveat.....	5 00
On asking to register a Judgment <i>pro tanto</i>	4 00
On asking to register an Assignment.....	2 00
On asking to attach a Disclaimer to a Patent.....	4 00
On asking for a copy of Patent with specification ..	4 00
On Petition to re-issue a Patent after surrender, and on Petition to extend a former Patent to the Dominion, the fee shall be at the rate of.....	4 00
for every unexpired year of duration of such Patent.	

On office copies of Documents, not above mentioned, the following charges shall be exacted:

For every single or first folio of certified copy.....	\$0 50
For every subsequent hundred words, (fractions from and under fifty being not counted, and over fifty being counted for one hundred).....	0 25

CLAUSE C.—“For every copy of drawings, the party applying shall pay such sum as the Commissioner considers a fair remuneration for time and labour expended thereon by any officer of the Department or person employed to perform such service.”

CLAUSE D.—“The said fees shall be in full of all services performed under this Act in any such case by the Commissioner or any person employed in the Patent Office.”

CLAUSE E.—“All fees received under this Act shall be paid over to the Receiver General and form part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of *Canada*, except such sums as may be paid for copies of drawings when made by persons not receiving salaries in the Patent Office.”

CLAUSE F.—“No fee shall be made the subject of exemption in favor of any person; and no fee, once paid, shall be returned to the person who paid it, except:—

1. When the invention is not susceptible of being patented;
2. When the petition for a Patent is withdrawn;

And in every such case the Commissioner may return one half of the fee paid;

And in case of withdrawal, a fresh application shall be necessary to revive the claim, as if no proceeding had taken place in the matter.

Page 8, line 12. After “Commissioner” insert “on reception of the fee hereinbefore prescribed.”

Page 9, line 16. After “thereof” insert “on the party paying the fees hereinbefore prescribed for office copies of Documents.”

Page 2, line 50. After “or” where it occurs the first time, insert “when entitled by law to make an affirmation instead of an oath shall make an”

Page 3, line 14. After “Patent” insert “and he shall in the same Petition state the place or places in *Canada*, at which he, or, if his application be as assignee or representative, the person whose assignee or representative he is, was resident during the year of residence required by this Act, and the period of residence at such place,”

Page 6, line 51. Leave out “carried” and insert “shall after such commencement carry,”

Page 7, line 50. Leave out from “Dominion” to “patent” inclusive, and insert,

"subject to the provisions of the seventeenth section; but no patent so issued shall extend beyond the remainder of the term mentioned in the Provincial Patent."

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

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

And then the House adjourned till Monday next.

Monday, 7th June, 1869.

Mr Speaker informed the House, That he had received the resignation of *Daniel McLachlin*, Esq., Member for the Electoral District of the South Riding of the County of *Renfrew*, and the same was read, as followeth:—

South Riding of *Renfrew*,
Arnprior, 3rd June, 1869.

To the Honorable the Speaker of the
House of Commons, of *Canada*.

SIR,—On account of ill health I have resolved to resign my seat in the House of Commons in the Dominion of *Canada*, and hereby tender my resignation of said seat, that your Honor may issue a Writ for a new Election.]

Given under my hand and seal at *Arnprior*,
the 3rd day of June, 1869.

DANIEL McLACHLIN.

In presence of

Albert Armstrong,
John Oakden.

Mr. Speaker also informed the House, That he had issued his Warrant to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, to make out a new Writ for the Election of a Member to serve in this present Parliament for the said Electoral District of the South Riding of the County of *Renfrew*.

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

By Mr. *Crawford* (*South Leeds*).—The Petition of Messrs. *D. Ford Jones* and Company and others, of the South Riding of the County of *Leeds*.

By Mr. *Mills*.—The Petition of *H. E. Winter* and others, of *Dresden*.

By Mr. *Rymal*.—The Petition of *Richard White* and others.

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

Of *A. Côté*, and others; praying that Canadian Publishers be permitted to print the works of British Authors on conditions equal to those now paid by the *United States* publishers on British copy right works imported into *Canada*.

Of *Richard White*, and others, of the County of *Wentworth*; of *John S. Eachelder*, and others, of *Magoon's Point*; of *H. Gillespie*, and others, of *St. John's*, Province of *Quebec*; and of *Edward Jackson*, and others, of *Hamilton*; severally praying for the passing of an Act granting Letters Patent to the Inventor or first Introducer, irrespective of nationality or residence, but in all cases requiring the establishment and continuous operation of the Invention in the Dominion.

Of *Thomas Pye*, of the District of *Gaspé*; praying that the House will subscribe for a certain number of copies of a work written by him entitled "Canadian Scenery, District of *Gaspé*."

Of *Alexis Langevin*, and others, of *St. Roch*, County of *Richelieu*; praying that the duty on Canadian grown Tobacco may be abolished.

Of *William Butler*, and others; and of *William D. Brien*, and others, both of the Town of *Perth*; severally praying that no change of a fundamental character be made in our present system of Banking, and that the circulation of the Banks be preserved substantially on its present basis.

Of the *Ontario Bank*; praying for a renewal and extension of their Charter, and also

that power be given to the Directors to remove their Head Office to such place in the Province of *Ontario* or *Quebec*, as a majority of the shareholders may select.

Ordered, That Mr. *Masson (Terrebonne)* have leave to bring in a Bill to detach the Township of *Doncaster* from the County of *Montcalm*, and to attach it to the County of *Terrebonne* for Electoral 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 the Bill to incorporate the *Ontario and Erie Ship Canal Company* be referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines, and that the Sixtieth Rule of this House be suspended in so far as respects the said Bill.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Irvine* have leave to bring in a Bill respecting Juvenile Offenders within 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.

The Honorable Mr. *Langevin*, a Member of the Honorable the Privy Council, presented, pursuant to Addresses to His Excellency the Governor General,—Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 31st May, 1869; for copies of of all correspondence between the Department of Public Works, and the Engineer of *St. Peters Canal*. (*Sessional Papers, No. 53.*)

Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 26th May, 1869; for copies of Reports by the Commissioners of the Intercolonial Railway, relative to the settlement of the lands on its route; together with copies of any correspondence which may have been conducted between the Government of the Dominion, and the Provincial Governments relative thereto. (*Sessional Papers, No. 5.*)

Return to an Order of this House, dated 13th May, 1869, for a statement of the names of the Engineers, Assistant Engineers and other employed on the Intercolonial Railway, the date of their appointment, the section on which they are employed, their salaries, and the Province they resided in at the period of their appointment. (*Sessional Papers, No. 5.*)

Mr. *Mackenzie* moved, seconded by Mr. *Simard*, and the Question being proposed, That the Sixth Report of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament, be now concurred in;

Mr. *Stephenson* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Bowell*, That all the words after "be" to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words "referred back to the said Committee with the recommendation to amend the same by reporting for the acceptance by this House, the Tender of *J. B. Taylor* for Printing, said Tender being the lowest on the aggregate amount by \$1,775,99 per annum, and \$8,879,95 for the five years for which the contract is to be given,—or if continued for ten years \$17,759,90, upon his furnishing acceptable security in accordance with the terms in the printed form of tender supplied by the said Printing Committee," 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>Anglin,</i>	<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>McDonald (Middlesex)</i>	<i>Ross (Champlain),</i>
<i>Ault,</i>	<i>Crawford (Brockville),</i>	<i>Mogill,</i>	<i>Ross (Dundas),</i>
<i>Beaty,</i>	<i>Crawford (Leeds),</i>	<i>Masson (Soulanges),</i>	<i>Ross (Wellington C.R.)</i>
<i>Beaubien,</i>	<i>Currier,</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Ryan (King's, N.B.)</i>
<i>Bécharde,</i>	<i>Dobbie,</i>	<i>McCarthy,</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Drew,</i>	<i>McConkey,</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Bertrand,</i>	<i>Dunkin,</i>	<i>McDougall (Lanark),</i>	<i>Shanly,</i>
<i>Blake,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>McKeagney,</i>	<i>Simpson,</i>

<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Fortier,</i>	<i>McMillan,</i>	<i>Smith,</i>
<i>Bodwell,</i>	<i>Galt,</i>	<i>McMonies,</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Bolton,</i>	<i>Gaucher,</i>	<i>Merritt,</i>	<i>Sproat,</i>
<i>Bowell,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>Metcalfe,</i>	<i>Stephenson,</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Gendron,</i>	<i>Morrison (Victoria, O.)</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Godin,</i>	<i>Morrison (Niagara),</i>	<i>Street,</i>
<i>Burpee,</i>	<i>Grant,</i>	<i>Munroe,</i>	<i>Thompson (Haldim'd),</i>
<i>Burton,</i>	<i>Grover,</i>	<i>O'Connor,</i>	<i>Thompson (Ontario),</i>
<i>Caldwell,</i>	<i>Heath,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Tilley,</i>
<i>Cameron (Huron),</i>	<i>Howe,</i>	<i>Paquet,</i>	<i>Tremblay,</i>
<i>Cameron (Inverness),</i>	<i>Hurdon,</i>	<i>Perry,</i>	<i>Tupper,</i>
<i>Carling,</i>	<i>Irvine,</i>	<i>Pickard,</i>	<i>Wallace,</i>
<i>Cartier Sir George E.</i>	<i>Jackson,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>	<i>Walsh,</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Jones (Leeds & Gren.)</i>	<i>Pope,</i>	<i>Webb,</i>
<i>Chamberlain,</i>	<i>Keeler,</i>	<i>Pozer,</i>	<i>Wells,</i>
<i>Chauveau,</i>	<i>Kempt,</i>	<i>Ray,</i>	<i>Willson,</i>
<i>Cheval,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Read,</i>	<i>Wood,</i>
<i>Cimon,</i>	<i>Lapum,</i>	<i>Redford,</i>	<i>Workman,</i>
<i>Coffin,</i>	<i>Little,</i>	<i>Renaud,</i>	<i>Wright (O. C.) and</i>
<i>Connell,</i>	<i>MacDonald (Cornwall)</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>	<i>Wright (York, O. W. R.)</i>
<i>Costigan,</i>	<i>Macdonald, Sir J. A.</i>	<i>Rose,</i>	—115.

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Archambeault,</i>	<i>Dufresne,</i>	<i>Le Vesconte,</i>	<i>Masson (Terrebonne),</i>
<i>Bellerose,</i>	<i>Fortin,</i>	<i>MacDonald (Gleng'y),</i>	<i>Mills,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>McDonald (Lunenb'g)</i>	<i>Power,</i>
<i>Carmichael,</i>	<i>Huntington,</i>	<i>MacFarlane,</i>	<i>Simard, and</i>
<i>Coyley,</i>	<i>Huot,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Young.—22.</i>
<i>Daoust,</i>	<i>Killam,</i>		

So it was Resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the Main Question, so amended, being proposed ;

The Honorable Mr. *Wood* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Sproat*, That the words "and that it be a further recommendation to the said Committee to further amend the said Report by recommending the Tender of *J. Barber* for Printing Paper," be added at the end thereof; And a Debate arising thereupon:—The said Motion was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

Then the Main Question, so amended, being put ;

Ordered, That the Sixth Report of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament be referred back to the said Committee, with the recommendation to amend the same by reporting for acceptance by this House, the tender of *I. B. Taylor*, for Printing, said tender being the lowest on the aggregate amount by \$1,775,99 per annum, and \$8,879,95 for the five years for which the contract is to be given,—or if continued for ten years, \$17,759,90,—upon his furnishing acceptable security in accordance with the terms in the printed form of tender supplied by the said Printing Committee.

The Clerk of the Senate delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message:—

The Senate have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act 23 *Victoria*, Chapter 123, being an Act incorporating the Corporation of Pilots for and below the Harbor of *Quebec*," with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And also, the Senate have passed a Bill, intituled: "An Act respecting the admeasure-ment and registration of vessels," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled: "An Act to amend the Act 23 *Victoria*, Chapter 123, being an Act in-

“corporating the Corporation of Pilots for and below the harbor of *Quebec*,” and the same were read, as follow :

Page 1, Line 20. Leave out “suits now pending” and [insert “liabilities incurred before the passing of this Act.”

Page 1, Line 25. After “Pilots” insert “and every such pilot who shall refuse or neglect to pilot when so selected shall be subject to the same penalties as that imposed by section “thirty-three of the said Act on pilots who refuse or neglect to pilot in their own turn, and “recoverable in the same manner.”

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

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath agreed to their amendments.

On motion of the Honorable Sir *John A. Macdonald*, seconded by the Honorable Sir *George E. Cartier*,

Ordered, That the Bill from the Senate, intituled : “An Act respecting the admeasurement and registration of vessels,” be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time, To-morrow.

The Order of this House of Friday last, for the attendance of the Honorable *Charles Connell*, in his place in this House this day, being read ;

Mr. Cameron (Huron) rose in his place and informed the House, That he was desired by the Honorable *Mr. Connell* to state, That in consequence of his absence from this City, he was unable to attend the meeting of the Select Committee on the *L'Islet* Election Petition, on Friday last ; and the Honorable *Mr. Connell* having verified the same upon Oath.

Resolved, That the said Statement be considered a sufficient excuse.

The Order of the Day being read, for the House in Committee on the Bill from the Senate, intituled : “An Act for the relief of *John Horace Stephenson* ;”

Mr. Cartwright moved, seconded by *Mr. Currier*, and the Question being put, That *Mr. Speaker* do now leave the Chair ; the House divided : and it was Resolved in the Affirmative.

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

And the Question being put, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow, the House divided : and it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill from the Senate, intituled : “An Act to naturalize *Eli Clinton Clark*,” and after some time spent therein, *Mr. Speaker* resumed the Chair ; and *Mr. Crawford (South 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 House accordingly proceeded to take into consideration the said amendment ; and the same was read, as followeth :

Page 1, Line 10. Leave out “henceforth” and leave out from “deemed” to “Office” inclusive in line 25, and insert “adjudged and taken to have obtained all the rights and “capacities of a natural born British subject within the Dominion of *Canada*, and to have, “hold, possess, and enjoy the same within the limits thereof, upon, from and after the passing “of this Act ; provided always that the said *Eli Clinton Clark*, shall within three months “after the passing of this Act, take and subscribe before the Judge of the County of *York*, “who is hereby authorized and directed to administer the same, the Oath of Allegiance to “Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors ; and such oath so taken and subscribed shall be “transmitted by such Judge to the Secretary of State for *Canada* to be kept by him among “the records of his office.”

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

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, To-morrow,

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill extending the Patent of *James Blanchfield Smith* for an Invention for the term of seven years; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Magill* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, To-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Dominion Mutual Life Guarantee Assurance Company; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Magill* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendments be now taken into consideration.

The House accordingly proceeded to take into consideration the said amendments; and the same were read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

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

Mr. *Magill* moved, seconded by Mr *Bowell*, and the Question being proposed, That a Select Committee composed of Mr. *Bowell*, Mr. *Colby*, Mr. *Ross* (*Prince Edward*), Mr. *Pope*, Mr. *Oliver*, Mr. *Ryan* (*Montreal West*), Mr. *Thompson* (*Haldimand*), Mr. *Bown* and the Mover, be appointed to enquire into and report on the extent and condition of the Hop-growing interests in *Canada*; with power to send for persons, papers and records;

Mr. *Cameron* (*Huron*) moved, in amendment, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Read*, That the words "and salt" be added after the words "Hop-growing"; And the Question being put on the amendment:—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the main Question so amended being put:—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That all Petitions now before this House, respecting Hops and Salt, be referred to the said Committee.

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

Ordered, That a Statement be laid before this House, shewing the amount for which the late Province of *Canada* became liable on account of the redemption of the Seigniorial Tenure, and the amounts which *Upper Canada* and the Townships separately received as compensation.

Mr. Speaker, under the provisions of Chapter Two of the Statutes of the Dominion of *Canada*, called upon the Honorable Mr. *Blanchet*, Member for the Electoral District of *Lévis*, to take the Chair during his temporary absence.

The Honorable Mr. *Blanchet* accordingly took the Chair of the House.

On motion of Mr. *Bodwell*, seconded by Mr. *Pickard*,

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 Despatch of His Grace the Duke of *Buckingham* and *Chandos* establishing the order of Precedence in this Dominion, together with any Correspondence had by the Government of *Canada* with the Home Government, or with any individual or denomination of Christians in this Dominion upon the subject, with all Orders in Council or other documents relating to the same.

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

On motion of Mr. *Currier*, seconded by Mr. *Webb*,

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 letters from *Thomas A. Begley*, Esquire, and his Solicitors, since the year 1858, to the Government and the Ordnance Department at *Ottawa*, relating to the claim of Mrs. *Begley* (formerly the

widow of *Hugh Fraser*), for Dower on Ordnance Lands in *Ottawa*, and the replies thereto; a list of all actions of Dower commenced by the said *Thomas A. Begley* and wife, against the several purchasers from the Ordnance Department in the City of *Ottawa*; copies of all letters from the Defendant in those suits and their Solicitors to the Government, the Secretary of State and the Minister of Justice, requesting to be defended by the Crown, or to have their cost paid, with the replies thereto; copies of all petitions from the Defendants or any of them since the year 1858, requesting the Government to defend the said suits, or to pay the cost of defence with replies thereto; a statement of the amount paid by Government to *Thomas A. Begley*, as Administrator of *Mrs. Begley*, for her release of Dower on said Ordnance Lands, when, and out of what fund, the said amount was paid; all instructions to Counsel to defend all or any of said suits and the amount paid therefor, together with a copy of all Orders and Minutes of Council relating to the settlement of said claim for Dower.

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

Mr. *Fortin* moved, seconded by Mr. *Killam*, and the Question being proposed, That this House doth concur in the Second Report of the Select Committee on the Maritime and River Fisheries, Ocean and Inland Navigation, and the Inspection of Fish; and a Debate arising thereupon: The said motion was, with leave of the House, withdrawn:

On motion of Mr. *Bolton*, seconded by Mr. *McDonald* (*Lunenburg*),
Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence between the Government of the Dominion of *Canada*, and the Local Governments of the Provinces of *New Brunswick* and *Nova Scotia* and between the Government of *Canada* and Judges of the Superior Courts of those Provinces respecting the salaries of the said Judges as provided for them by the Parliament of *Canada*.

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

On motion of Mr. *Carmichael*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Le Vesconte*,
Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a detailed statement of all payments that have been made on account of the Public Debt of *Nova Scotia* since 1st July, 1867, not embraced in the returns already published and signed by Messrs. *Tims* and *Annand*.

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

On motion of Mr. *Fortin*, seconded by Mr. *Simard*,
Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copy of the general instructions given this spring to the Officer entrusted with the command of the Expedition for the Protection of the Fisheries in the Gulf of *St. Lawrence*; and also, for copy of the instructions given to the same Officer with regard to the extent and nature of his functions, and a statement of the number of sailors who are to compose the crew of the Government vessel "*La Canadienne*" during the present season.

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

Mr. *Mills* moved, seconded by Mr. *Blake*, and the Question being proposed, That it be
Resolved, That whereas the laws enacted by the Legislatures of the Provinces of *Nova Scotia*, *New Brunswick* and *Canada*, before the Confederation of these Provinces by the *British North America Act*, 1867, have, by the provisions of the said Act, been divided into Provincial Laws and Laws of *Canada*, it is expedient to consolidate so much of the aforesaid Provincial Laws as are Laws of *Canada*;

And a Debate arising thereupon:—The said motion was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Le Vesconte*, seconded by Mr. *Carmichael*,
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, contracts and tenders connected with the letting of Section No. 7 on the Intercolonial Railway.

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

Ordered, That the Petition of *John Gordon* and others, of the Province of Ontario, praying for the construction of the *Huron* and *Ontario* Ship Canal, be referred to a Select Committee composed of Mr. *Harrison*, Mr. *Beaty*, the Honorable Mr. *Tupper*, Mr. *Wright*, (York, Ontario), Mr. *Masson*, (*Soulanges*), the Honorable Mr. *Blanchet*, Mr. *Simard*, Mr. *McConkey*, Mr. *Ferguson*, Mr. *Jackson*, Mr. *Little*, the Honorable Mr. *Gray*, Mr. *Wells*, Mr. *Metcalfe* and the Honorable Mr. *Cornell*, to examine the contents thereof and to report as to the feasibility and expediency of the work; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

On motion of Mr. *Dufresne*, seconded by Mr. *Gaudet*,

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 names of each and every head of a family of the Parish of *Ste. Julienne*, in the County of *Montcalm*, entered in the Census of 1861.

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

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

TUESDAY, 8th JUNE, 1869.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

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

Ordered, That a Statement be laid before the House, shewing the sums of money paid in connection with the trial of *Whelan*; embracing the names of all parties to whom such payments were made, as well as the services rendered; also the sums of money expended in the search for the murderer of the late Mr. *McGee*, and the amount paid or awarded as a reward, and the names of all parties to whom such payments were made.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Act passed in the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth years of Her Majesty's Reign intituled: "An Act to regulate the inspection of Raw Hides and Leather," and the Act passed in the twenty-ninth and thirtieth years of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled: "An Act to amend the Law respecting the inspection of Leather and Raw Hides," and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *McDonald* (*Middlesex*), reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendments be taken into consideration this day.

Ordered, That the Bill, as amended, be printed.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to extend the privilege of the Banks of the Province of *Nova Scotia* in respect to the issuing of notes;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill for the more speedy trial, in certain cases, of persons charged with felonies and misdemeanors in the Province of *Ontario*;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House for this day.

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

Tuesday, 8th June, 1869.

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

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

By Mr. *Pope*,—The Petition of the Eastern Townships Bank.

Mr. *Harrison*, from the 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 considered the Bill to amend the Act of the late Province of *Canada*, passed in the twenty-ninth and thirtieth years of Her Majesty's reign, to enable *Philip Pearson Harris* to obtain a Patent for a certain invention; and have agreed to an amendment, which they submit for the consideration of Your Honorable House.

Ordered, That the Petition of the Reverend *C. Guillaume*, Curé, and others, of the Parish of *St. André Avelin*, County of *Ottawa*, praying for the improvement of the navigation of the *Ottawa River*, be referred to a Select Committee composed of Mr. *Wright* (*Ottawa County*), the Honorable Mr. *Galt*, the Honorable Mr. *Lolton*, the Honorable Mr. *Blanchet*, the Honorable Mr. *Connell*, the Honorable Mr. *McGreevy*, Mr. *Mackenzie*, Mr. *Young*, Mr. *Bodwell*, Mr. *Cliver*, Mr. *Hurdon*, Mr. *Ray*, Mr. *Ryan* (*King's County*), Mr. *Ryan* (*Montreal West*), Mr. *Workman*, Mr. *Currier*, Mr. *Grant*, Mr. *Hagar*, Mr. *Morris*, Mr. *Lapum*, Mr. *McDonald* (*Middlesex*), Mr. *Burton*, Mr. *Masson* (*Terrebonne*), Mr. *Dufresne*, Mr. *Fope*, Mr. *Heath*, Mr. *Shanly*, and Mr. *Grover*, to report thereon from time to time; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

Ordered, That all Petitions praying for the improvement of the navigation of the *Ottawa River*, presented during the present session, be referred to the said Committee.

The Order of the Day being read, for the third reading of the Bill from the Senate, intituled, "An Act respecting Patents of Invention;"

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be now re-committed to a Committee of the whole House.

The House accordingly resolved itself into a Committee on the said Bill, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Harrison* 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 House accordingly proceeded to take into consideration the said amendment; and the same was read, as followeth :—

Page 8, Line 17. After "*Caveat*" insert "Provided always, that if application shall be made by any other person for a patent for any invention or discovery with which such *caveat* may in any respect interfere, it shall be the duty of the Commissioner forthwith to give notice by mail to the person who has filed such *caveat*, and such person shall within three months after the date of mailing the notice, if he would avail himself of the *caveat*, file his petition and take the other steps necessary on an application for patent; and if in the opinion of the Commissioner the applications are interfering, like proceedings may be had in all respects as are by this Act provided in the case of interfering applications. Provided further, that unless the person filing any *caveat* shall within four years from the filing thereof have made application for a patent, the *caveat* shall be void."

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

Ordered, That the Bill be now read a 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 Clerk of the Senate delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message :—

The Senate have passed the Bill, intituled: "An Act respecting offences against the Person," 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 Canadian and European Telegraph Company," with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And also, the Senate have passed a Bill, intituled : " An Act respecting the prompt and summary administration of Criminal Justice in certain cases," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

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

Ordered, That the Bill from the Senate, intituled : " An Act respecting the prompt and summary administration of Criminal Justice in certain cases," 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 respecting offences against the Person," and the same were read, as follow :—

Page 4, Line 21. Leave out " five " and insert " three."

Page 10, Line 31. Leave out from " and " to " with " in line 32.

Page 11, Line 37. Leave out from " labor " to " provided " in line 38.

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 Canadian and European Telegraph Company," and the same were read, as follow :

Page 1, Line 25. After " *St. Lawrence*" insert " over which inclusive Telegraph Line " rights do not now exist by the law of any Province of the Dominion."

Page, Line 29. After " Act" insert " and whosoever and wheresoever the said Telegraph shall pass through any wood, the trees and underwood may be cut down for the space " of fifty feet on each side of the said Telegraph upon which such trees and underwood may " be."

Page 6, Line 34. After " prejudiced" insert " or woods in which trees or underwood " shall be cut down."

Page 6, Line 36. Leave out from " Act" to " The" in line 40, and insert, " Provided " always that the said Company shall not cut down or mutilate any tree planted or left " standing for shade or ornament, or any fruit tree, unless it be necessary so to do for the " erection, use or safety of any of its Lines."

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. *Langevin* a Member of the Honorable the Privy Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General,—Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 22nd April, 1869 ; for a statement shewing the amounts paid or to be paid, by the Dominion Government for the arrest and prosecution of parties suspected of the murder of the Honorable *T. D. McGee*, and to whom said sums were paid. (*Sessional Papers, No. 54.*)

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions on the subject of the Union of the Colony of *Newfoundland* with the Dominion of *Canada*.

(IN THE COMMITTEE.)

1. That it is expedient to provide, that *Canada* shall be liable for the debts and liabilities of *Newfoundland*, existing at the time of the Union.
2. For the purpose of placing the interest on the public debt of *Newfoundland*, on the

same footing as that of the other Provinces, *Canada*, will, on the request of the Lieutenant Governor and Council of *Newfoundland*, make arrangements to substitute in lieu of the existing securities which now represent the public debt of *Newfoundland*, the Bonds or Stock, either of the late Province of *Canada*, or of the Provinces of *New Brunswick* or *Nova Scotia*, issued before the 1st July, 1867; and will further endeavor to provide that the securities of *Newfoundland* shall be placed on the same footing as those of the other Provinces, as investments in which the Sinking Funds of any portion of the Debts for which *Canada* is now responsible, may be made.

3. *Newfoundland*, not having incurred debts equal to those of the other Provinces now constituting the Dominion, shall be entitled to receive by half yearly payments in advance from the general Government interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum on the difference between the actual amount of its indebtedness and the indebtedness per head of the population of *Nova Scotia* and *New Brunswick*; the population of *Newfoundland* being estimated at 130,000.

4. In consideration of the transfer to the general Parliament of the powers of taxation, the following sums shall be paid yearly by *Canada* to *Newfoundland*, for the support of its Government and Legislature, to wit:—\$35,000 and an annual grant equal to 80 cents per head of the aforesaid population, both half yearly in advance. Such grant of 80 cents per head to be augmented in proportion to the increase of population as may be shewn by each subsequent decennial census, until the population amounts to 400,000, at which rate such grant shall thereafter remain; it being understood that the first census shall be taken in the year 1871.

5. In consideration of the transfer to the General Government by *Newfoundland* of the now ungranted and unoccupied lands, mines and minerals of the Colony, it is agreed that the sum of \$150,000 shall each year be paid to *Newfoundland* by semi-annual payments in advance; and that Colony shall retain the right of opening, constructing and controlling roads and bridges through any of the said lands, and that the privilege heretofore enjoyed by the inhabitants of *Newfoundland* of cutting (free of charge) wood on the ungranted lands of the Crown, shall continue to be exercised by them in like manner free of charge, but the aforesaid reservations shall be subject to such regulations as may, from time to time, be passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of *Newfoundland*, in Council, and which regulations shall be subject to the approval of the Governor General in Council.

Such surrender shall also be subject to the reservations and provisos contained in the 7th and 8th Sections of the Act of the Legislature of *Newfoundland*, 7 Vic., cap. 1, but these shall in like manner be at all times subject to approval as aforesaid.

6. It shall be optional, however, for *Newfoundland*, before entering the Union, to reserve to itself all the lands and rights conveyed to the General Government by the last preceding clause, and in that case *Canada* shall be relieved of the payment of the aforesaid sum of \$150,000.

7. The encouragement, benefit, and protection accorded by the Dominion to fisheries in other parts thereof shall be extended to the fisheries of *Newfoundland*, and unless Parliament shall make other provision, the provisions of the Act of the Legislature of *Newfoundland*, 31 Vic., cap. 1, sec. 3, shall remain in force.

8. In addition to the present local water rates and assessments in the Town of *St. John*, the water dues now payable by vessels entering that harbor, as well as the present duty on coal entering the said harbour, shall be available to *Newfoundland*, and be applied in reduction of the interest for which *Newfoundland* is now responsible in respect of its liability toward the General Water Company. Such duties on coal and water dues shall be subject to adjustment from time to time by the Legislature of *Newfoundland*. On an Address of such Legislature to that effect, the Dominion Government will issue Bonds bearing interest at 5 per cent per annum, maturing not less than 15 years from the dates thereof, to be delivered to the Government of *Newfoundland* for the purpose of funding the aforesaid liability to the said General Water Company. On a like Address, the Dominion Government will also issue Bonds to fund the liability contracted in respect of the *Harbour Grace* Water Company, all such sums being charged to *Newfoundland* as part of its debt.

9. The Dominion will provide an efficient mail service between the present Dominion, *Newfoundland*, and the *United Kingdom*, by steamers adapted and giving adequate facilities for the conveyance of passengers and cargo.

The obligations of *Newfoundland* with respect to the present Mail Service between *Newfoundland* and *Halifax* will be undertaken by the Government of the Dominion, and on the expiry of existing arrangements other provision will be made for maintaining the services in a manner equally advantageous to *Newfoundland*.

Efficient Coast steam service, including *Labrador*, in connection with the Post Office, will be established and maintained by the Government of the Dominion.

10. *Canada* will assume and defray the charges for the following services;

- a. Salary of the Lieutenant-Governor.
- b. Salaries and allowances of the Judges of the Superior Court, the Judges of District Courts, and the *Labrador* Judge and Bailiff.
- c. The charges in respect of the Department of Customs.
- d. Postal Department.
- e. Protection of Fisheries.
- f. Provision for Volunteer Militia, and Naval Brigade Force.
- g. Light Houses, Shipwrecked Crews. Quarantine and Marine Hospitals.
- h. The Surveyor-General and his Staff, [in case the lands shall be transferred.]
- i. The Geological Survey.
- j. The Penitentiary.

And such further charges as may be incident to and connected with the services, which by the *British North America Act, 1867*, appertain to the General Government, and as are or may be allowed to the other Provinces.

11. No exceptional tax shall be imposed on any of the exports of *Newfoundland*.

12. *Newfoundland* shall, in case the Union take place, previous to the next census, in the year 1871, be entitled to be represented by eight Members in the House of Commons, and thereafter the representation shall be subject to the provisions of the *British North America Act, 1867*.

13. The Union shall take effect on such day as Her Majesty by Order in Council, on an Address to that effect, in terms of the 146th section of the *British North America Act, 1867*, may direct, and *Newfoundland* may in such Address specify the divisions if any, for which any of the four Senators to which that Colony is entitled shall be named; the Electoral District for which, and the time within which the first election for Members to serve in the House of Commons in *Canada*, shall take place.

14. The Constitution of the Executive authority, and of the Legislature of *Newfoundland*, shall, subject to the provisions of the said Act, continue as they exist at the Union, and altered under the authority thereof.

15. The provisions in the aforesaid *British North America Act, 1867*, shall—except those parts thereof which are in terms made or by reasonable intendment, may be held to be specially applicable to, and only affect, one and not the whole of the Provinces now composing the Dominion, and except so far as the same may be varied by the Resolutions—be applicable to *Newfoundland*, in the same way, and to the like extent, as they apply to the other Provinces of the Dominion, and as if the Colony of *Newfoundland* had been one of the Provinces originally united by the said Act.

And a Debate arising thereupon;

And the House having continued to sit in Committee till after Twelve of the Clock, on Wednesday morning;

WEDNESDAY, 9TH JUNE, 1869.

And the Question being put on the said Resolutions:—It was resolved in the Affirmative. Resolutions to be reported.

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

Ordered, That the Resolutions be taken into consideration at the next sitting of the House this day.

And then the House, having continued to sit till twenty-two minutes after Twelve of the Clock on Wednesday morning, adjourned till this day.

Wednesday, 9th June, 1869.

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

Of Messrs. *D. Ford Jones* and Company and others, of the South Riding of the County of *Leeds*; praying that the Resolutions now before the House, on the subject of Banking and Currency, may not be adopted, and that no material change be made in our present system of Banking.

Of *H. E. Winter* and others, of *Dresden*; praying for the passing of an Act to provide for the removal of obstruction to the navigation of the River *Sydenham*, and to render all persons causing obstructions to navigation, liable to the same penalties as persons obstructing highways and public roads.

Of *Richard White* and others, praying that a duty be imposed upon all foreign Hops when imported into *Canada*.

Mr. *MacFarlane*, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House the Eleventh Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:

Your Committee have examined the Petition of the *Ontario Bank*, and find the Notice sufficient.

Ordered, That the Select Committee on the Petition of *John Gordon* and others, of the Province of *Ontario*, have leave to report from time to time.

Mr. *Harrison*, from the Select Committee on the Petition of *John Gordon* and others, of the Province of *Ontario*, presented to the House the First Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:

Your Committee beg to recommend a reduction of their Quorum to five Members.

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

Mr. *Cameron (Huron)*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Electoral District of *L'Islet*, presented to the House the Final Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:

The Select Committee appointed to try and determine the merits of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Electoral District of *L'Islet*, beg leave to Report to your Honorable House the following Resolutions as their final decision:

Resolved, That the Election and Return for the said Electoral District of *L'Islet* is null and void.

Resolved, That the defence of the sitting Member is not frivolous nor vexatious.

Pursuant to the 90th Section of the Act respecting Controverted Parliamentary Elections, your Committee report with its final decision the following Resolutions upon which divisions were taken.

3RD JUNE, 1869.

Moved by Mr. *Macdonald*, seconded by Mr. *Caron*, That the Committee do now adjourn until to-morrow at 10 o'clock, A. M. And the Question being put, the Committee divided as follows on the above motion.

YEAS :

Messieurs

Cameron;

Macdonald,

Caron,

Connell.—4.

NAY :

Mr.

Cimon.—1.

So it passed in the Affirmative.

9TH JUNE, 1869.

Mr. *Macdonald* moves, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Connell*,

That Whereas at the Election for the House of Commons, for the Electoral District of *L'Islet*, held on the 10th and 11th days of September, 1867, the Returning Officer at said Election refused to grant a Poll for the Parishes of *St. Roch des Aulnets*, *St. Cyrille*, and *L'Islet*, on the alleged ground that the voters list for said Parishes were either defective or that the certificates of the Registrar required by Law, were not in accordance with the provisions of the Statutes in that behalf;

That in the opinion of this Committee the list of voters for the Parish of *St. Roch des Aulnets* was a good and valid list in law. That the Returning Officer should have granted a Poll in and for said Parish, and not having done so, the Electors of said Parish were illegally disfranchised.

Mr. *Caron* moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Cimon*,

That the certificate of the Registrar on the Electoral list for the Parish of *St. Roch des Aulnets* is defective, because this certificate does not mention that the list is a true copy oft he duplicate deposited in his office according to the 4th Clause of Chapter 8 of the 27th *Victoria*, and that therefore a Poll could not be granted for the said Parish of *St. Roch des Aulnets*.

And the question being put on the amendment, the Committee divided, as follows :

YEAS :

Messieurs

Cimon,*Caron*.—2.

NAYS :

Messieurs

Macdonald (Glengarry) Connell,*Cameron (Huron)*.—3.

So it passed in the Negative.

And the question being put on the original motion, the Committee divided as follows :

YEAS :

Messieurs

Macdonald (Glengarry) Connell,*Cameron (Huron)*.—3.

NAYS :

Messieurs

Cimon,*Caron*.—2.

So it passed in the Affirmative.

Moved by Mr. *Macdonald*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Connell*,

And whereas the said Returning Officer granted a Poll in and for the Parish of *St. Aubert*, although no duplicate of the Voters' List duly certified was deposited with the Registrar of said Electoral District as required by Law—and whereas the said Returning Officer refused to grant a Poll in and for other Parishes where the Voters' list were as correct and regular as those of the Parish of *St. Aubert*.—It is the opinion of the Committee that the Returning Officer should not have granted a Poll in and for the Parish of *St. Aubert*, when he refused a Poll in and for said other Parishes.

Mr. *Cimon* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Caron*,

That the Returning Officer was justified in granting a Poll for the Parish of *St. Aubert*, because the copy furnished to him was duly certified by the Deputy Registrar, as being a true copy of the duplicate of said list, for the said Parish of *St. Aubert*, deposited in the office of the Registrar, and that he was justified in refusing to grant a Poll for the Parishes of *L'Islet*, *St. Cyrille*, and *St. Roch des Aulnets*, because the lists for those Parishes had not the certificates of the Registrar as provided by Law.

And the amendment being put, the Committee divided as follows :

YEAS :

Messieurs

Cimon,*Caron*.—2.

NAYS :

Messieurs

Cameron (Huron), Macdonald (Gleng'y), Connell.—3.

So it passed it the Negative.

And the original motion being put, the Committee divided, as follows :

YEAS :

Messieurs

Macdonald (Gleng'y), Connell, Cameron (Huron).—3.

NAYS :

Messieurs

Cimon, Caron.—2.

So it passed in the Affirmative.

Mr. *Macdonald* moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Connell*,

That the said Election for the said Electoral District of *L'Islet* is therefore null and void.

And the Question being put, the Committee divided, as follows :

YEAS :

Messieurs.

Cameron (Huron), Macdonald, Connell.—3.

NAYS :

Messieurs

Cimon, Caron.—2.

So it passed in the Affirmative.

The Honorable Mr. *Langevin*, a Member of the Honorable the Privy Council presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General,—Return to an Address of the House of Commons dated 31st May, 1869; for all correspondence, orders in Council and other papers touching the claims of the Government against *James Beaty*, Esquire, or the *York Road Company*; or touching the claims of Mr. *Beaty* or the Company against the Government, not previously sent down. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 55.)

The Clerk of the Senate delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message :

The Senate have passed the Bill, intituled: "An Act respecting Larceny and other "similar offences," with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

Also, the Senate have passed the Bill, intituled: "An Act for the gradual enfranchisement "of Indians, the better management of Indian affairs, and to extend the provisions of the Act "31st *Victoria*, Chapter 42," with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And also, the Senate have passed a Bill, intituled: "An Act to remove doubts as to "Legislation in *Canada* regarding offences not wholly committed within its limits," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled: "An Act respecting Larceny and other similar offences," and the same were read, as follow :

Page 9, Line 24. After "confinement" insert "provided that no person shall be held "guilty of any offence for having, for the purposes of exploration, or scientific investigation, "taken any specimen or specimens of any ore or mineral from any piece of ground unenclosed "and not occupied or worked as a mine, quarry or digging."

Page 9, Line 44. After "confinement" insert clauses A. B. C. D. E & F.

CLAUSE A.

“Whosoever (not being the owner or agent of mining claims then being worked, and not being thereunto authorized, in writing, by the Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner of Mines, in any District, or by the Officer for the division in any gold mining division, or by any Inspector or other proper Officer in that behalf, named in any Act relating to Mines in force in any Province of *Canada*,) sells or purchases (except to or from such owner or authorized person) any quartz containing gold or any smelted gold or silver, at or within three miles of any gold district or mining district, or gold mining division, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to be imprisoned in any gaol, or place of confinement, other than the Penitentiary, for any term less than two years, with or without hard labor, and with or without solitary confinement.”

CLAUSE B.

“Whosoever purchases any gold in quartz, or any unsmelted or smelted gold or silver or otherwise unmanufactured gold or silver of the value of one dollar or upwards, (except from such owner or authorized person as in the last preceding section mentioned) and does not at the same time execute in triplicate an instrument in writing, stating the place and time of purchase, and the quantity, quality, and value of gold or silver so purchased, and the name or names of the person or persons from whom the same was purchased, and file the same in the office of the nearest Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner of Mines of the District, or Officer for the Division in the gold mining division, or of some Inspector or other proper officer in that behalf named in any Act in force in the Province in which such purchase is made, within twenty days next after the date of such purchase, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to any penalty not exceeding in amount double the value of the gold or silver purchased, and to be imprisoned in any gaol or place of confinement, other than the Penitentiary, for any term less than two years, with or without hard labor, and with or without solitary confinement.”

CLAUSE C.

“On complaint in writing made to any Justice of the Peace of the County, District or place, by any person interested in any mining claim; that mined gold or gold bearing quartz or mined or unmanufactured silver or silver ore, is unlawfully deposited in any place, or held by any person contrary to Law, a general search Warrant may be issued by such Justice, as in the case of stolen goods, including any number of places or persons named in such complaint, and if, upon such search, any such gold or gold bearing quartz, or silver or silver ore, be found to be unlawfully deposited or held, the Justice shall make such order for the restoration thereof to the lawful owner as he considers right.”

CLAUSE D.

“The decision of such Justice shall be subject to appeal as in ordinary cases, on summary conviction, but before such appeal shall be allowed, the appellant shall enter into a recognizance in the manner by Law provided in cases of appeal from summary convictions, to the value of the gold or other property in question, that he will prosecute his appeal at the next Sittings of any Court having jurisdiction in that behalf, and will pay the costs of the appeal in case of a decision against him, and in case of the defendant appealing, that he will pay such fine as the Court may impose, with costs.”

CLAUSE E.

“When any smelted gold or silver, or any gold bearing quartz, or any unsmelted or otherwise unmanufactured gold or silver, is found in the possession of any operative, workman or laborer, actively engaged in or on any mine, contrary to the provisions of any Law in that behalf, such possession shall be *prima facie* evidence that the same has been stolen by him.”

CLAUSE F.

“In any indictment brought under any of the five next preceding sections, it shall be sufficient to lay the property in the Queen, or in any person or persons, or corporation, in different counts in such indictment; and any variance in the latter case, between the state

“ment in the indictment and the evidence adduced, may be amended at the trial, and if no owner be proved the indictment may be amended by laying the property in the Queen.”

Page 22, line 50. After “thereon” insert

CLAUSE G.

“Any miller, warehouseman, factor, agent or other person, who, after having given, or after any Clerk or person in his employ has to his knowledge given as having been received by him, in any mill, warehouse, vessel, cove, or other place, any receipt, certificate or acknowledgment, for grain, timber, or other goods or property, which can be used for any of the purposes mentioned in the Act passed in the thirty-first year of Her Majesty's reign, and intituled: “An Act respecting Banks,” or any person, who after having obtained any such receipt, certificate or acknowledgment, and after having endorsed or assigned it to any Bank, or person, afterwards and without the consent of the holder or endorsee in writing, or the production and delivery of the receipt, certificate or acknowledgment willfully alienates or parts with, or does not deliver to such holder or endorsee of such receipt, certificate or acknowledgment, the grain, timber, goods or property therein mentioned, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to be imprisoned in the Penitentiary for any term not exceeding three years, or in any other gaol or place of confinement for any time less than two years but not less than one year. Provided that nothing in this section shall prevent the Offender from being indicted and punished for larceny, instead of misdemeanor, if, as being a bailee, his offence amounts to larceny.”

Page 23, line 46. After “confinement” insert

CLAUSE H.

“Whosoever for any purpose, or with any intent wrongfully and with wilful falsehood, pretends or alleges that he enclosed and sent or caused to be enclosed and sent in any Post Letter, any money, valuable security, or chattel, which in fact he did not so enclose and send, or caused to be enclosed and sent therein, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to be punished as if he had obtained the money, valuable security or chattel so pretended to be enclosed or sent, by false pretences; and it shall not be necessary to allege in the indictment, or to prove on the trial, that the act was done with intent to defraud.”

Page 27, Line 2. After “offence” insert,

CLAUSE I.

“Whosoever wilfully and unlawfully conceals or appropriates any timber, masts, spars saw-logs, or other description of timber, which having been adrift in any river or lake, is found so adrift, in any such river or lake, or cast ashore on the bank or beach, of any such river or lake; or wilfully and unlawfully defaces or adds any mark or number, on any such article or thing, or makes any false or counterfeit mark thereon; or refuses to deliver up to the proper owner thereof, or to the person in charge thereof on behalf of such owner, any such article or thing, is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable in like manner as simple larceny.”

Ordered, That the said Amendments 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 for the gradual enfranchisement of Indians, the better management of Indian affairs, and to extend the provisions of the Act 31st Victoria, Chapter “42” and the same were read, as follow :

Page 2, Line 15. After “conviction” insert “and in carrying out the various sentences recorded.”

Page 3, Line 50. After “Crown” insert “for the benefit of the tribe, band or body of Indians to which he or his father or mother (as the case may be,) belonged.”

Page 3, Line ult. After “Crown” insert “for the benefit of the tribe, band or body of Indians to which he or his father or mother (as the case may be) belonged.”

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

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath agreed to their Amendments.

On motion of the Honorable Sir *John A. Macdonald*, seconded by the Honorable Sir *George E. Cartier*,

Ordered, That the Bill from the Senate, intituled, "An Act to remove doubts as to legislation in *Canada*, regarding offences not wholly committed within its limits," be now read the first time ;

The Bill was accordingly read the first time ; and ordered to be read the second time, To-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting Insolvency ;

And the House having continued to sit in Committee till after Twelve of the Clock on Thursday morning ;

THURSDAY, 10th JUNE, 1869.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Harrison* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendments be taken into consideration at the next sitting of the House this Day.

And then the House, having continued to sit in Committee till thirty-five minutes after Twelve of the Clock on Thursday morning, adjourned till this day.

Thursday, 10th June, 1869.

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

By the Honorable Mr. *Carling*,—The Petition of the *London* Board of Trade ; the Petition of Messrs. *Duffield* Brothers, and others, oil refiners of *London* ; and the Petition of *James C. Huffman*, and others, of *Napanee*.

By Mr. *McCarthy*,—The Petition of the Reverend *J. Gaboury*, Curé and others, of the Parish of *St. Marcel*, County of *Richelieu*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Gray*,—The Petition of the Reverend *Maurice Swabey*, B. A. Rector, Church wardens and vestry of *St. Jude's* Church, in the Parish of *Victoria*, in the City of *St. John, New Brunswick*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read :—

Of the Municipal Council of the County of *Elgin* ; praying that all persons residents of Towns, Townships and incorporated Villages, who are assessed for an annual income of five hundred dollars and upwards, and who have paid the taxes on the same, may have the right to vote for Members of the Legislative Assembly of *Ontario*, and for Members of the House of Commons and Municipal Councils.

Mr. *Wright*, (*Ottawa*), from the Select Committee on the Petition of the Reverend *C. Guillaume*, Curé, and others, of the Parish of *St. André Avelin*, County of *Ottawa*, presented to the House, the First Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :—

Your Committee recommend that the Quorum of the said Committee be reduced to seven Members.

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

The Honorable Mr. *Langevin*, a Member of the Honorable the Privy Council, presented, pursuant to Addresses to His Excellency the Governor General,—Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1869 ; for a detailed statement of all costs and charges connected with the survey and management of the Intercolonial Railway, since the 1st April, 1868. (*Sessional Papers, No. 5.*)

And also, Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 7th June, 1869 ; for the names of each and every head of a family, of the Parish of *Ste. Julienne*, in the County of *Montcalm*, entered in the Census of 1861. (*Sessional Papers, No. 56.*)

Ordered, That the Fifty-first, so much of the Fifty-eighth (as regards the printing of a Bill previous to the first reading thereof,) and the Sixtieth Rules of this House be suspended in so far as respects a Bill to amend and extend the Charter of the *Ontario Bank*.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Cameron (Peel)*, have leave to bring in a Bill to amend and extend 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.

Ordered, That the Fifty-first, so much of the Fifty-eighth, (as regards the printing of a Bill previous to the first reading thereof,) and the Sixtieth Rules of this House be suspended in so far as respects a Bill to amend and extend the Charter of the Bank of *Toronto*.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Cameron (Peel)*, have leave to bring in a Bill to amend and extend the Charter of the Bank of *Toronto*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time.

On motion of the Honorable Sir *John A. Macdonald*, seconded by the Honorable Sir *George E. Cartier*,

Resolved, That during the remainder of the Session, this House do meet on Saturdays, at three o'clock P. M., and that the order of precedence of business on such days, be the same as on Tuesdays.

The Honorable Mr. *Rose* a Member of the Honorable the 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:—

JOHN YOUNG.

The Governor General recommends to the favorable consideration of the House of Commons, the following Resolutions:—

1. That it is expedient to authorize the Governor in Council to raise a loan of three hundred thousand pounds Sterling, with the guarantee of the Government of the *United Kingdom*, for the purpose of paying a like sum to the *Hudson's Bay Company*, as provided in the proposed agreement with the said Company, laid before Parliament with other documents on the same subject, by His Excellency the Governor General, on the 17th of May instant, and embodied in the Address to Her Most Gracious Majesty adopted by the Senate and Commons of *Canada*, whenever *Rupert's Land* shall be admitted into the Dominion of *Canada*, in pursuance of the said agreement, and of the Imperial Act 31 and 32 *Vic.*, Cap. 105.

2. That it is expedient that such loan be raised on such terms, for such period, at such rate of interest, and with such Sinking Fund, and subject to such conditions as the Governor in Council may think most advisable with the approval of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and that such Loan be a charge upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund of *Canada*.

3. That it is also expedient to authorize the Governor in Council to raise a further loan of a sum not exceeding £300,000 Sterling on the credit of *Canada* for the purpose of opening up communication with, and administering the Governments, and providing the settlement of the said Territories, and that such further loan be raised on such terms, for such period, at such rate of interest, with such Sinking Fund, and subject to such conditions as the Governor in Council may think most advisable, and that the same be a charge on the Consolidated Revenue Fund of *Canada*.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Ottawa, June, 1869.

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

Resolved, That this House will, To-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee to consider the following proposed Resolutions:

1. That it is expedient to authorize the Governor in Council to raise a loan of three hundred thousand pounds Sterling, with the guarantee of the Government of the United Kingdom, for the purpose of paying a like sum to the *Hudson Bay Company*, as provided in the proposed agreement with the said Company, laid before Parliament with other documents on the same subject, by His Excellency the Governor General, on the 17th May instant, and embodied in the Address to Her Most Gracious Majesty adopted by the Senate and Commons of *Canada*, whenever *Rupert's Land* shall be admitted into the Dominion of *Canada*, in pursuance of the said agreement, and of the Imperial Act 31 and 32 *Vic.*, cap. 105.

2. That it is expedient that such loan be raised on such terms, for such period, at such rate of interest, and with such Sinking Fund, and subject to such conditions as the Governor in Council may think most advisable with the approval of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and that such loan be a charge upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund of *Canada*.

3. That it is also expedient to authorize the Governor in Council to raise a further Loan of a sum not exceeding £300,000 sterling on the credit of *Canada* for the purpose of opening up communication with, and administering the Governments, and providing the settlement of the said Territories, and that such further Loan be raised on such terms, for such period, at such rate of interest, with such sinking fund, and subject to such conditions as the Governor in Council may think most advisable, and that the same be a charge on the Consolidated Revenue Fund of *Canada*.

Ordered, That the Message of His Excellency the Governor General, of this day, relative to the *Hudson's Bay Company*, be referred to the said Committee.

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

Your Committee have considered the following Bills and have agreed to report the same severally amended.

Bill, to incorporate the *St. Thomas (Ontario) Board of Trade*.

Bill, from the Senate, intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Dominion Bank," and

Bill, from the Senate, intituled: "An Act to unite the *Beaver* and the *Toronto Mutual Fire Insurance Company*," also,

Bill, to incorporate the *Merchant's Bank*, and also,

Bill, to incorporate the *Canada Marine Insurance Company*.

The Clerk of the Senate delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message:—

The Senate have passed the Bill, intituled: "An Act respecting Immigration and Immigrants" without any amendments.

And then he withdrew.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting the illegal solemnization of Marriage;

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 respecting proceedings to Outlawry in criminal cases;

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 establish a Supreme Court for the Dominion of *Canada*;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The House, according to Order, proceeded to take into consideration the Resolutions which were, yesterday, reported from the Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions on the subject of the Union of the Colony of *Newfoundland* with the Dominion of *Canada*; and the same were read, as follow:

1. That it is expedient to provide, that *Canada* shall be liable for the debts and liabilities of *Newfoundland*, existing at the time of the Union.

2. For the purpose of placing the interest on the public debt of *Newfoundland*, on the same footing as that of the other Provinces, *Canada*, will, on the request of the Lieutenant Governor and Council of *Newfoundland*, make arrangements to substitute in lieu of the existing securities which now represent the public debt of *Newfoundland*, the Bonds or Stock, either of the late Province of *Canada*, or of the Provinces of *New Brunswick* or *Nova Scotia*, issued before the 1st July, 1867; and will further endeavor to provide that the securities of *Newfoundland* shall be placed on the same footing as those of the other Provinces, as investments in which the Sinking Funds of any portion of the Debts for which *Canada* is now responsible, may be made.

3. *Newfoundland*, not having incurred debts equal to those of the other Provinces now constituting the Dominion, shall be entitled to receive by half yearly payments in advance from the general Government interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum on the difference between the actual amount of its indebtedness and the indebtedness per head of the population of *Nova Scotia* and *New Brunswick*; the population of *Newfoundland* being estimated at 130,000.

4. In consideration of the transfer to the general Parliament of the powers of taxation, the following sums shall be paid yearly by *Canada* to *Newfoundland*, for the support of its Government and Legislature, to wit:—\$35,000 and an annual grant equal to 80 cents per head of the aforesaid population, both half yearly in advance. Such grant of 80 cents per head to be augmented in proportion to the increase of population as may be shown by each subsequent decennial census, until the population amounts to 400,000, at which rate such grant shall thereafter remain; it being understood that the first census shall be taken in the year 1871.

5. In consideration of the transfer to the General Government by *Newfoundland* of the now ungranted and unoccupied lands, mines and minerals of the Colony, it is agreed that the sum of \$150,000 shall each year be paid to *Newfoundland* by semi-annual payments in advance; and that Colony shall retain the right of opening, constructing and controlling roads and bridges through any of the said lands, and that the privilege heretofore enjoyed by the inhabitants of *Newfoundland* of cutting (free of charge) wood on the ungranted lands of the Crown, shall continue to be exercised by them in like manner free of charge, but the aforesaid reservations shall be subject to such regulations as may, from time to time, be passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of *Newfoundland*, in Council, and which regulations shall be subject to the approval of the Governor General in Council.

Such surrender shall also be subject to the reservations and provisos contained in the 7th and 8th Sections of the Act of the Legislature of *Newfoundland*, 7 Vic., cap. 1, but these shall in like manner be at all times subject to approval as aforesaid.

6. It shall be optional, however, for *Newfoundland*, before entering the Union, to reserve to itself all the lands and rights conveyed to the General Government by the last preceding clause, and in that case *Canada* shall be relieved of the payment of the aforesaid sum of \$150,000.

7. The encouragement, benefit, and protection accorded by the Dominion to fisheries in other parts thereof shall be extended to the fisheries of *Newfoundland*, and unless Parliament shall make other provision, the provisions of the Act of the Legislature of *Newfoundland*, 31 Vic., cap. 1, sec. 3, shall remain in force.

8. In addition to the present local water rates and assessments in the Town of *St. John*, the water dues now payable by vessels entering that harbor, as well as the present duty on coal entering the said harbour, shall be available to *Newfoundland*, and be applied in reduction of the interest for which *Newfoundland* is now responsible in respect of its liability toward the General Water Company. Such duties on coal and water dues shall be subject to adjustment from time to time by the Legislature of *Newfoundland*. On an Address of such Legislature to that effect, the Dominion Government will issue Bonds bearing interest at 5 per cent per annum, maturing not less than 15 years from the dates thereof, to be delivered to the Government of *Newfoundland* for the purpose of funding the aforesaid liability to the said General Water Company. On a like Address, the Dominion Government will also issue Bonds to fund the liability contracted in respect of the *Harbour Grace* Water Company, all such sums being charged to *Newfoundland* as part of its debt.

9. The Dominion will provide an efficient mail service between the present Dominion, *Newfoundland*, and the *United Kingdom*, by steamers adapted and giving adequate facilities for the conveyance of passengers and cargo.

The obligations of *Newfoundland* with respect to the present Mail Service between *Newfoundland* and *Halifax* will be undertaken by the Government of the Dominion, and on the expiry of existing arrangements other provision will be made for maintaining the services in a manner equally advantageous to *Newfoundland*.

Efficient Coast steam service, including *Labrador*, in connection with the Post Office, will be established and maintained by the Government of the Dominion.

10. *Canada* will assume and defray the charges for the following services;

a. Salary of the Lieutenant-Governor.

b. Salaries and allowances of the Judges of the Superior Court, the Judges of District Courts, and the *Labrador* Judge and Bailiff.

c. The charges in respect of the Department of Customs.

d. Postal Department.

e. Protection of Fisheries.

f. Provision for Volunteer Militia, and Naval Brigade Force.

g. Light Houses, Shipwrecked Crews, Quarantine and Marine Hospitals.

h. The Surveyor-General and his Staff, [in case the lands shall be transferred.]

i. The Geological Survey.

j. The Penitentiary.

And such further charges as may be incident to and connected with the services, which by the *British North America Act*, 1867, appertain to the General Government, and as are or may be allowed to the other Provinces.

11. No exceptional tax shall be imposed on any of the exports of *Newfoundland*.

12. *Newfoundland* shall, in case the Union take place, previous to the next census, in the year 1871, be entitled to be represented by eight Members in the House of Commons, and thereafter the representation shall be subject to the provisions of the *British North America Act*, 1867.

13. The Union shall take effect on such day as Her Majesty by Order in Council, on an Address to that effect, in terms of the 146th section of the *British North America Act*, 1867, may direct, and *Newfoundland* may in such Address specify the divisions if any, for which any of the four Senators to which that Colony is entitled shall be named; the Electoral District for which, and the time within which the first election for Members to serve in the House of Commons in *Canada*, shall take place.

14. The Constitution of the Executive authority, and of the Legislature of *Newfoundland*, shall, subject to the provisions of the said Act, continue as they exist at the Union, and altered under the authority thereof.

15. The provisions in the aforesaid *British North America Act*, 1867, shall—except those parts thereof which are in terms made or by reasonable intendment, may be held to be specially applicable to, and only affect, one and not the whole of the Provinces now composing the Dominion, and except so far as the same may be varied by the Resolutions—be applicable to *Newfoundland*, in the same way, and to the like extent, as they apply to the other Provinces of the Dominion, and as if the Colony of *Newfoundland* had been one of the Provinces originally united by the said Act.

Ordered, That the said Resolutions be now read a second time.

And the First Resolution being read a second time; and the Question being proposed, That this House doth concur in the said Resolution;

Mr. *Blake* moved in amendment, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Holton*,

That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words "by the *British North America Act*, 1867, it is in effect provided, that each of the Provinces by that united Act shall retain its public lands.

"That the public lands of *Newfoundland* proposed to be purchased by *Canada* at the "price of \$150,000 a year, or \$3,000,000 do not pay the expenses of management.

"That public lands can be managed more efficiently, economically and satisfactorily, by "the Province in which they are situate, than by *Canada*.

"That there is no good reason for the departure from the principles of the *British North America Act* involved in the proposed purchase.

"That this House, (while prepared in settling the terms on which *Newfoundland* should be admitted into the Union to give full consideration to any exceptional circumstances in "the condition of that Province) is of opinion that those terms should be so arranged as that *Newfoundland* shall retain its public lands;" 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>Anglin,</i>	<i>Daoust,</i>	<i>MacFarlane,</i>	<i>Redford,</i>
<i>Béchar,</i>	<i>Dufresne,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Ross (Wellington),</i>
<i>Blake.</i>	<i>Fortier,</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Bodwell,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>McMonies,</i>	<i>Smith,</i>
<i>Bolton,</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>Mills,</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Godin,</i>	<i>Merison (Victoria, O.)</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Bowell,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Thompson (Haldim'd)</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Huntington,</i>	<i>Paquet,</i>	<i>Thompson (Ontario)</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Kempt,</i>	<i>Pelletier.</i>	<i>Tremblay,</i>
<i>Carmichael,</i>	<i>Killam,</i>	<i>Pickard,</i>	<i>Wells,</i>
<i>Cheval,</i>	<i>Le Vesconte,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>	<i>Wood,</i>
<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Gleng'y)</i>	<i>Pozer,</i>	and <i>Young.</i> —48.

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Archambeault,</i>	<i>Costigan,</i>	<i>Langerin,</i>	<i>O' Connor,</i>
<i>Ault,</i>	<i>Crawford (Leeds),</i>	<i>Langlois,</i>	<i>Perry,</i>
<i>Bealy,</i>	<i>Currier,</i>	<i>Lapum,</i>	<i>Pope,</i>
<i>Beaulien,</i>	<i>Dobbie,</i>	<i>Lawson,</i>	<i>Rankin,</i>
<i>Bellerose,</i>	<i>Drew,</i>	<i>Little,</i>	<i>Ray,</i>
<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Dunkin,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Corn'U),</i>	<i>Reul,</i>
<i>Bertrand,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>Macdonald, Sir John A. Renaud,</i>	
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Fortin,</i>	<i>McDonald (Lunen'g)</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Bown,</i>	<i>Galt,</i>	<i>McDonald (Midd's ex),</i>	<i>Rose,</i>
<i>Brousseau,</i>	<i>Gauchet,</i>	<i>Magill,</i>	<i>Ross (Champlain)</i>
<i>Burpee,</i>	<i>Gendron,</i>	<i>Masson (Soulanges),</i>	<i>Ross (Dundas),</i>
<i>Burton,</i>	<i>Gibbs,</i>	<i>Masson (Terrebonne),</i>	<i>Ross (Prince Ed'ard),</i>
<i>Caldwell,</i>	<i>Grant,</i>	<i>McCarthy,</i>	<i>Ryan (Kings, N.B.),</i>
<i>Cameron (Huron),</i>	<i>Gray,</i>	<i>McConkey,</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Cameron (Peel),</i>	<i>Grover,</i>	<i>McDoujall (Lanark),</i>	<i>Shanly,</i>
<i>Carling,</i>	<i>Hagar,</i>	<i>McGreery,</i>	<i>Simpson,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Harrison,</i>	<i>McKeagney,</i>	<i>Sprout,</i>
<i>Cartier, Sir George E. Holmes,</i>		<i>McLelan,</i>	<i>Street,</i>
<i>Casault,</i>	<i>Howe,</i>	<i>McMillan,</i>	<i>Tilley,</i>
<i>Cayley,</i>	<i>Huot,</i>	<i>Merritt,</i>	<i>Tupper,</i>
<i>Chamberlin,</i>	<i>Hurdon,</i>	<i>Morris,</i>	<i>Wallace,</i>
<i>Chauveau,</i>	<i>Jackson,</i>	<i>Morrison (Niagara),</i>	<i>Walsh,</i>
<i>Cimon,</i>	<i>Keeler,</i>	<i>Munroe,</i>	<i>Webb, and</i>
<i>Connell,</i>			<i>Wright (O. C.)</i> —94.

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That this House doth concur in the said Resolution;

The Honorable Mr. Wood moved, in amendment, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Anglin, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words, "the Resolutions be re-committed to a Committee of the whole House with instruc-

tions to amend the same by substituting the following for the 4th, 5th and 6th Resolutions :

“Whereas the Crown Domain of *Newfoundland* has not hitherto yielded any net revenue, and will not be likely to do so, if taken under the management of the Government of the Dominion;

“And, whereas the said Crown Domain can be more economically managed by the local Government of the Island which is more immediately interested in the development of its mineral and agricultural resources :

“And, whereas, it is right and just to afford *Newfoundland* the means absolutely necessary for providing for the proper and efficient administration of its local Government and local affairs: Therefore

“Resolved, That all lands, mines, minerals and royalties vested in Her Majesty in the Province of *Newfoundland* shall belong to the Government of *Newfoundland*, subject to any trusts that may exist in respect to any such lands, mines, minerals and royalties or any interests of any other persons in respect of the same.”

“Resolved, That in consideration of the transfer to the General Parliament of the powers of taxation, and in order to enable *Newfoundland* to provide for its local services, and to carry on its Local Government, the following sums [namely, \$35,000 and \$150,000 making \$185,000] shall be paid yearly by *Canada* to *Newfoundland*, that is to say: the said sum of \$185,000, and an annual grant equal to 80 cents per head of the aforesaid population—both half yearly in advance—such grant of 80 cents per head to be augmented in proportion to the increase of population as shewn by such decennial census, until the population amounts to 400,000, at which rate such grant shall thereafter remain—it being understood, that the first census shall be taken in the year 1871,” inserted instead thereof;

And notice being taken, That the said proposed Amendment is out of order, inasmuch as it alters the manner in which the amount recommended by His Excellency's Message is to be applied;

Mr. Speaker decided That the said proposed Motion in amendment is out of order.

And the Question being put, That this House doth concur in the said Resolution:—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Second and Third Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The Fourth Resolution being read a second time, And the Question being put, That this House doth concur in the said Resolution; the House divided: and it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Fifth Resolution being read a second time; and the Question being proposed, That this House doth concur in the said Resolution;

The Honorable Mr. Wood moved, in amendment, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Anglin, That all the words after “That” to the end of the Question be left out, and the words “the said Resolution be re-committed to a Committee of the whole House with instructions to amend the same by giving the lands therein mentioned to *Newfoundland*,” inserted instead thereof;

Mr. Speaker declared the said Motion out of order, inasmuch as the House, by rejecting Mr. Blake's proposed amendment, had already decided upon the Question involved in this Motion.

And the Question being put, That this House doth concur in the said Resolution:—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Sixth and Seventh Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The Eighth Resolution being read a second time, and the Question being put, That this House doth concur in the said Resolution;

The Honorable Mr. Le Vesconte moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. Killam, That all the words after “That” to the end of the Question be left out, and the words “the said Resolution be re-committed to a Committee of the whole House with instructions to leave out the words ‘as well as the present duty on coal entering the said harbor,’ and also the words ‘duties on coal and,’” 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>Anglin,</i>	<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Glen'g),</i>	<i>Redford,</i>
<i>Blaker,</i>	<i>Carrier,</i>	<i>MacFarlane,</i>	<i>Ross (Wellington C.R)</i>
<i>Bodwell,</i>	<i>Fortier,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Bowell,</i>	<i>Godin,</i>	<i>McKeagney,</i>	<i>Smith,</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Hagar,</i>	<i>McMonies,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Burpee,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Mills,</i>	<i>Thompson (Haldim'd)</i>
<i>Cameron (Huron),</i>	<i>Huntington,</i>	<i>Morison (Victoria O.),</i>	<i>Wells,</i>
<i>Cameron (Inverness),</i>	<i>Kempt,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Whitehead,</i>
<i>Carmichael,</i>	<i>Killam,</i>	<i>Pâquet,</i>	<i>Wright (York, O, W.R)</i>
<i>Chipman,</i>	<i>Le Vesconte,</i>	<i>Piccard,</i>	<i>and Young.—47.</i>
<i>Coffin,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Cornwall)</i>	<i>Ray,</i>	

NAYS:

Messieurs

<i>Archambeault,</i>	<i>Dobbie,</i>	<i>Little,</i>	<i>Renaud,</i>
<i>Ault,</i>	<i>Drew,</i>	<i>Macdonald Sir J. A.,</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Beaty,</i>	<i>Dufresne,</i>	<i>McDonald (Lunenb'g)</i>	<i>Rose,</i>
<i>Beaubien,</i>	<i>Dunkin,</i>	<i>McDonald (Middlesex)</i>	<i>Ross (Champlain),</i>
<i>Bécharl,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>Magill,</i>	<i>Ross (Dundas),</i>
<i>Bellerose,</i>	<i>Fortin,</i>	<i>Masson (Soulanges)</i>	<i>Ross (Prince Edw'd),</i>
<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Gaucher,</i>	<i>Masson (Terrebonne),</i>	<i>Ryan (King's, N.B.)</i>
<i>Bertrand,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>McCarthy,</i>	<i>Shanly,</i>
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Gendron,</i>	<i>McConkey,</i>	<i>Simpson,</i>
<i>Bolton,</i>	<i>Gibbs,</i>	<i>McDougall (Lanark)</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Grant,</i>	<i>McGreevy,</i>	<i>Sproat,</i>
<i>Bown,</i>	<i>Gray,</i>	<i>McLelan,</i>	<i>Stephenson,</i>
<i>Brousseau,</i>	<i>Grover,</i>	<i>McMillan,</i>	<i>Street,</i>
<i>Burton,</i>	<i>Harrison,</i>	<i>Merritt,</i>	<i>Tilley,</i>
<i>Caldwell,</i>	<i>Howe,</i>	<i>Metcalfe,</i>	<i>Tremblay,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Huot,</i>	<i>Morris,</i>	<i>Tupper,</i>
<i>Cartier, Sir G. E.</i>	<i>Hurdon,</i>	<i>Morrison (Niagara),</i>	<i>Wallace,</i>
<i>Casault,</i>	<i>Jackson,</i>	<i>Pelletier,</i>	<i>Walsh,</i>
<i>Cayley,</i>	<i>Keeler,</i>	<i>Perry,</i>	<i>Webb,</i>
<i>Chauveau,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>	<i>Willson,</i>
<i>Cimon,</i>	<i>Langlois,</i>	<i>Pope,</i>	<i>Wood, and</i>
<i>Connell,</i>	<i>Lafum,</i>	<i>Pozer,</i>	<i>Workman.—91</i>
<i>Costigan,</i>	<i>Lawson,</i>	<i>Read,</i>	

So it passed in the Negative.

Mr. Speaker, under the provisions of Chapter Two of the Statutes of the Dominion of Canada, called upon the Honorable Mr. *Blanchet*, Member for the Electoral District of *Lévis*, to take the Chair during his temporary absence.

The Honorable Mr. *Blanchet* accordingly took the Chair of the House.

And the Question being put, That this House doth concur in the said Resolution; the House divided: and it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Ninth to the Fifteenth and last of the said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

And the Question being put, That an Address embodying the said Resolutions be presented to Her Majesty; and that a Select Committee composed of the Honorable Mr. *Rose*, the Honorable Sir *John A. Macdonald*, the Honorable Sir *George E. Cartier*, the Honorable Mr. *Howe*, and the Honorable Mr. *Tilley*, be appointed to draw up such Address; the House divided: and it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Honorable Mr. *Rose* from the said Committee, reported, That they had drawn up an Address accordingly, and the same was read, as followeth :

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty :

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN ;

We, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of the Dominion of *Canada* in Parliament assembled, humbly approach Your Majesty for the purpose of representing :

That during the present Session of Parliament we have taken into consideration the subject of the admission of the Colony of *Newfoundland* into the Union, or Dominion of *Canada*, and have resolved that it is expedient that such admission should be effected at as early a date as may be found practicable under the 146th Section of the *British North America Act*, 1867, on the conditions hereinafter set forth, which have been agreed upon with the Delegates from the said Colony, that is to say :

That *Canada* shall be liable for the debts and liabilities of *Newfoundland*, existing at the time of the Union.

That for the purpose of placing the interest on the public debts of *Newfoundland* on the same footing as that of the other Provinces, *Canada*, will, on the request of the Lieutenant-Governor and Council of *Newfoundland*, make arrangements to substitute in lieu of the existing securities which now represent the public debt of *Newfoundland*, the Bonds or Stock, either of the late Province of *Canada*, or of the Provinces of *New Brunswick* or *Nova Scotia*, issued before the 1st July, 1867; and will further endeavour to provide that the securities of *Newfoundland* shall be placed on the same footing as those of the other Provinces, as investments in which the Sinking Funds of any portion of the debts for which *Canada* is now responsible, may be made.

That *Newfoundland* not having incurred debts equal to those of the other Provinces now constituting the Dominion, shall be entitled to receive by half yearly payments in advance from the General Government interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum on the difference between the actual amount of its indebtedness and the indebtedness per head of the population of *Nova Scotia* and *New Brunswick*; the population of *Newfoundland* being estimated at 130,000.

That in consideration of the transfer to the general Parliament of the powers of taxation, the following sums shall be paid yearly by *Canada* to *Newfoundland*, for the support of its Government and Legislature, to wit:—\$35,000, and an annual grant equal to 80 cents per head of the aforesaid population, both half yearly in advance.

Such grant of 80 cents per head to be augmented in proportion to the increase of population as may be shewn by each subsequent decennial census until the population amounts to 400,000, at which rate such grant shall thereafter remain; it being understood that the first census shall be taken in the year 1871.

That in consideration of the transfer to the general Government by *Newfoundland* of the now ungranted and unoccupied lands, mines and minerals of the Colony, the sum of \$150,000 shall each year be paid to *Newfoundland* by semi-annual payments in advance; the Colony shall retain the right of opening, constructing and controlling roads and bridges through any of the said lands, and the privilege heretofore enjoyed by the inhabitants of *Newfoundland* of cutting (free of charge) wood on the ungranted lands of the Crown, shall continue to be exercised by them in like manner free of charge, but the aforesaid reservations shall be subject to such regulations, as may from time to time, be passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of *Newfoundland* in Council, and which regulations shall be subject to the approval of the Governor General in Council.

Such surrender shall also be subject to the reservations and provisos contained in the 7th and 8th Sections of the Act of the Legislature of *Newfoundland*, 7 Vic., cap. 1, but these shall in like manner be at all times subject to approval as aforesaid.

That it shall be optional, however, for *Newfoundland*, before entering the Union, to reserve to itself all the lands and rights conveyed to the General Government by the last preceding clause, and in that case *Canada* shall be relieved of the payment of the aforesaid sum of \$150,000 per annum.

That the encouragement, benefits, and protection accorded by the Dominion to fisheries in other parts thereof shall be extended to the fisheries of *Newfoundland*, and unless Par-

liament shall make other provision, the provisions of the Act of the Legislature of *Newfoundland*, 31 Vic., cap. 1, sec. 3, shall remain in force.

That in addition to the present local water rates and assessments in the Town of *St. John*, the water dues now payable by vessel entering that harbour, as well as the present duty on coal entering the said harbour, shall be available to *Newfoundland*, and be applied in reduction of the interest for which *Newfoundland* is now responsible in respect of its liability toward the General Water Company. Such duties on coal and water dues shall be subject to adjustment from time to time by the Legislature of *Newfoundland*. On an Address of such Legislature to that effect, the Dominion Government will issue Bonds bearing interest at 5 per cent per annum, maturing not less than 15 years from the dates thereof, to be delivered to the Government of *Newfoundland* for the purpose of funding the aforesaid liability to the said General Water Company. On a like Address, the Dominion Government will also issue Bonds to fund the liability contracted in respect of the *Harbor Grace Water Company*, all such sums being charged to *Newfoundland* as part of its debt.

That the Dominion will provide an efficient mail service between the present Dominion, *Newfoundland*, and the United Kingdom, by steamers adapted and giving adequate facilities for the conveyance of passengers and cargo.

The obligations of *Newfoundland* with respect to the present Mail Service between *Newfoundland* and *Halifax* will be undertaken by the Government of the Dominion, and on the expiry of existing arrangements other provision will be made for maintaining the services in a manner equally advantageous to *Newfoundland*.

Efficient Coast steam service, including *Labrador*, in connection with the Post Office, will be established and maintained by the Government of the Dominion.

That *Canada* will assume and defray the charges for the following services:

Salary of the Lieutenant-Governor.

Salaries and allowance of the Judges of the Superior Court, the Judges of District Courts, and the *Labrador* Judge and Bailiff.

The Charges in respect of the Department of Customs.

Postal Department.

Protection of Fisheries.

Provision for Volunteer Militia, and Naval Brigade Force.

Light Houses, Shipwrecked Crews, Quarantine and Marine Hospitals.

The Surveyor-General and his Staff, (in case the lands shall be transferred.)

The Geological Survey.

The Penitentiary.

And such further charges as may be incident to and connected with the services, which by the *British North America Act*, 1867, appertain to the General Government, and as are or may be allowed to the other Provinces.

That no exceptional tax shall be imposed on any of the exports of *Newfoundland*.

That *Newfoundland* shall, in case the Union takes place, previous to the next census, in the year 1871, be entitled to be represented by eight Members in the House of Commons, and thereafter the representation shall be subject to the provisions of the *British North America Act*, 1867.

That the Union shall take effect on such day as Her Majesty by Order in Council, on an Address to that effect, in terms of the 146th section of the *British North America Act*, 1867, may direct, and *Newfoundland* may in such Address specify the divisions if any, for which any of the four Senators to which that colony is entitled shall be named; and the Electoral Districts for which, and the time within which the first election for Members to serve in the House of Commons in *Canada*, shall take place.

That the Constitution of the Executive authority, and of the Legislature of *Newfoundland*, shall, subject to the provisions of the *British North America Act*, 1867, continue as they exist at the Union, until altered under the authority of that Act.

That the provisions in the *British North America Act*, 1867, shall—except those parts thereof which are in terms made or by reasonable intendment, may be held to be specially applicable to, and only to affect one and not all of the Provinces now composing the Dominion, and except so far as the same may be varied by the provisions herein made, be applicable to *Newfoundland*, in the same way, and to the like extent, as they apply to the other Provinces

of the Dominion, and as if the Colony of *Newfoundland* had been one of the Provinces originally united by the said Act.

We therefore humbly pray, that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased, by and with the advice of Your Majesty Most Honorable Privy Council, under the provisions of the 146th Section of the *British North America Act*, 1867, to admit *Newfoundland* into the Union or Dominion of *Canada*, on the terms and conditions herein before set forth.

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

Ordered, That the said Address be engrossed.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to transmit the foregoing Address to Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, to be laid at the foot of Throne.

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 Honorable the Privy Council.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions on the subject of arrangements having in view the admission of *Prince Edward Island* into the Dominion of *Canada*.

(IN THE COMMITTEE.)

The following Resolutions were proposed :

1. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to authorize the Governor by and with the advice of the Privy Council, to enter into such negotiations, and to make such arrangements as he may deem expedient, with the Government and Legislature of *Prince Edward Island*, with a view to the admission of that Colony into the Dominion, including in such arrangements provision for the acquisition of the disputed proprietary rights of the original grantees of the Crown of the lands in the said Island, for the purpose of effecting a commutation of tenure in favor of the tenants of such grantees on fair and liberal terms.

2. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to authorize the Governor, by and with the advice of the Privy Council, to make such fiscal arrangements as to him may seem requisite for the purposes mentioned in the next preceding Resolution, and to raise by Loan or otherwise, on such terms, for such period, at such rate of interest, with such Sinking Fund, and subject to such conditions, as he may think most advisable, such sum as he may find necessary for the said purposes, and that any such Loan be a charge upon the consolidated Revenue Fund of *Canada*.

3. *Resolved*. That all such arrangements shall be subject to the approval of Parliament.

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

FRIDAY, 11TH JUNE, 1869.

And the Question being put on the said Resolutions :—It was resolved in the Affirmative. Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair : and the Honorable Mr. *Smith* reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the said Resolutions be taken into consideration at the next sitting of the House, this day.

And then the House, having continued to sit till thirty-seven minutes after Twelve of the Clock on Friday morning, adjourned till this day.

Friday, 11th June, 1869.

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

By Mr. *Currier*,—The Petition of *Robert H. McGreevy* and others, Shareholders of the Royal Canadian Bank.

By Mr. *Pozzer*,—The Petition of *George Perron*, Mayor, and others, of the Parish of *St. Frédéric*, County of *Beauce*.

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

The Committee beg to recommend that the following documents be printed, viz :—

Return to Address,—Return of Licences granted to American Fishermen to fish in waters of the Dominion, and the names of the vessels, &c.

Return to Address,—Correspondence between the Department of Customs and Officers of Frontier Ports, relative to the seizure of Foreign Vessels, also memorials or letters addressed to the Department, and Orders in Council.

Return to Address,—Correspondence and Despatches between the Government of *Canada* and that of *Great Britain*, the Cabinet at *Washington*, or the British Ambassador at *Washington*, in reference to the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty.

Return to an Order of the House of Commons,—Statement of the names of the Engineers and others employed on the Intercolonial Railroad, the date of their appointment, the sections on which they were employed, and the Province they resided in at the period of their appointment.

Return to Address,—Statement of square timber, &c., shipped to the *United States* from the respective Provinces now forming the Dominion of *Canada*.

Return to an Order of the House of Commons, showing the names of the Officers in the Civil Service who have received any allowance for special or other services, showing amount of salary and the additional amount so paid in each case.

Return to Address (supplementary),—Relative to the surveys of the several proposed routes for the Intercolonial Railway, together with Orders in Council, &c., &c. (In Sessional Papers only.)

Return to Address,—Correspondence, Orders in Council &c., touching the claims of the Government against *James Beatty*, Esq., or the *York Roads Company*, or touching the claims of Mr. *Beatty* or the Company against the Government. (For distribution only.)

The Committee also recommend that the following documents be not printed, viz :

Return to Address,—Papers and documents relating to the accusation, trial and condemnation of the Rev. *John McMahon*, a Roman Catholic Priest, after the invasion of Fenians in the County of *Welland*, in the Province of *Ontario*, on the second day of June, 1866.

Return to an Address,—Correspondence between the Government of the Dominion and the local Government of *New Brunswick* relating to subsidies provided by the Act of 1864, for construction of Railways in *New Brunswick*, &c.

Return to Address,—Correspondence between the Department of Public Works and the Engineer of *St. Peter's Canal*.

Return to Address,—Correspondence relative to the surveys of the several proposed routes for the Intercolonial Railway.

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

The Sixth Report having been referred back to the Committee by the House of Commons, with a recommendation to accept the lowest tender, and the Senate having discharged the Order for the adoption of the said Report, without making any recommendation to the Committee, the Committee conceive that it would best serve the public interests by reporting, as follows :—The Joint Committee was formed for the purpose of managing the Printing Services of Parliament, and, in the performance of that duty, recommended the issue of tenders for the several services, which recommendation was adopted by both Houses. The Committee advertised for tenders, reserving the right of not accepting the lowest. The two lowest tenders were from Mr. *I. B. Taylor*, of *Ottawa*, and Messrs. *Hunter, Rose & Lemieux*, the present Contractors. The former was the lowest by \$1,775.99; but the Committee, after careful examination of Mr. *Taylor's* tender, and finding in some cases the items tendered for at less than journeymen's prices, and others at such a bare margin as not to be sufficient to make up the apparent loss, came to the conclusion to reject the tender. On the examination of the tender of Messrs. *Hunter, Rose & Lemieux*, though some of the items tendered for are evidently below cost,

others are at such rates as may counterbalance the loss, giving the Committee a reasonable expectation that the work could be performed by them with satisfaction to Parliament and themselves. On this ground, as well as the further security of this firm having satisfactorily performed the duty for the past nine years, thus giving, from their experience, a further, and the very best guarantee, that having a thorough knowledge of what was required of them, they would be able to carry out their contract, the Committee recommended their tender for acceptance, considering it the safest, and, in the end, the cheapest. And as in the session of 1859, the then Joint Committee of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of the late Province of *Canada*, in their discretion, rejected the lowest tender (which was \$3,000 less than the one they recommended.) and the Report was referred back for the Committee to submit their calculations; in doing so, the Committee simply reported the calculations and the names of the several tenderers, leaving the responsibility of selection to the Legislature; the result of which was the selection of the lowest tenderer, who failed within the year, involving great annoyance and heavy pecuniary loss, though his sureties were undoubted.

The Committee now respectfully beg to report the names of the several Tenderers, with the total calculations for each, leaving to Parliament the responsibility of selection :

<i>I. B. Taylor</i>	\$14,696 76
<i>Hunter, Rose & Lemieux</i>	16,472 75
<i>Robertson & Cooke</i>	21,018 64½
<i>Anne Lovell</i>	21,531 75½
<i>James Cotton</i>	22,693 23
<i>E. A. Taylor & Co</i>	26,698 21

The Committee, having received a communication from Messrs. *Hunter, Rose & Lemieux*, requesting to be allowed to withdraw their tender for the supplying of the Printing Paper, recommend that they be permitted to do so; and also recommend that the tender of Mr. *James Barber* be accepted instead.

Minutes of the Proceedings of the Committee.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
June 10th, 1869

Committee met,

PRESENT :

Hon. Messrs. *Anderson*,
“ *Bureau*,
“ *Burnham*,
“ *Dumouchel*,
“ *Odell*,
“ *Olivier*,
“ *Reesor*,
“ *Sanborn*,
“ *Simpson*,

Messrs. *Beaty*,
“ *Bellerose*,
“ *Bowell*,
“ *Brousseau*,
“ *Ferguson*,
“ *MacKenzie*,
“ *Stevenson*,
“ *Young*.

Hon. Mr. *Simpson* in the Chair.

The Clerk read the following Reference to the Committee, from the House of Commons :

MONDAY, 7th June, 1869.

Ordered, That the Sixth Report be referred back to the said Committee, with the recommendation to amend the same by reporting for acceptance the Tender of *I. B. Taylor* for Printing, said Tender being the lowest on the aggregate amount by \$1,775.99 per annum, and \$8,879.95 for the five years for which the contract is to be given, or if continued for ten years, \$17,759.90, upon his furnishing acceptable security, in accordance with the terms in the printed form of Tender supplied by the said Printing Committee.

Moved by the Honorable Mr. *Sanborn*, seconded by Mr. *Bellerose*, that it be

Resolved, That the Sixth Report having been referred back to the Committee by the House of Commons, with a recommendation to accept the lowest tender, and the Senate having discharged the Order for the adoption of the said Sixth Report, without making

any recommendation to the Committee, the Committee conceive that it would best serve the public interests by reporting as follows :—

The Joint Committee was formed for the purpose of managing the Printing Services of Parliament; and in the performance of that duty, recommended the issue of Tenders for the several services, which recommendation was adopted by both Houses. The Committee advertized for Tenders, reserving the right of not accepting the lowest. The two lowest Tenders were Mr. *I. B. Taylor*, of *Ottawa*, and Messrs. *Hunter, Rose & Lemieux*, the present contractors; the former was the lowest by \$1,775.99; but the Committee, after a careful examination of Mr. *Taylor's* tender, and finding in some cases the items tendered for at less than journeymen's prices, and others at such a bare margin as not to be sufficient to make up the apparent loss, came to the conclusion to reject the tender. On examination of the Tender of Messrs. *Hunter, Rose & Lemieux*, though some of the items tendered for are evidently below cost, others are at such rates as may counterbalance the loss, giving the Committee a reasonable expectation that the work could be performed by them with satisfaction to Parliament and themselves. On this ground, as well as the further security of this firm having satisfactorily performed the duty for the past nine years, thus giving, from their experience, a further and the very best guarantee, that, having a thorough knowledge of what was required of them, they would be able to carry out their contract, the Committee recommended their tender for acceptance, considering it the safest and, in the end, the cheapest. And as in the Session of 1859, the then Joint Committee of the Legislative Council and of the Legislative Assembly of the late Province of *Canada*, in their discretion, rejected the lowest tender, (which was \$3,000 less than the one they recommended,) and their Report was referred back for the Committee to submit their calculations; while doing so, the Committee simply reported the calculations and the names of the several tenderers, leaving the responsibility of selection to the Legislature; the result of which was the selection of the lowest tenderer, who failed within the year, involving great annoyance and heavy pecuniary loss, though his sureties were undoubted.

The Committee now respectfully beg to report the names of the several Tenderers, with the total calculations for each, leaving to Parliament the responsibility of selection :

<i>I. B. Taylor</i>	\$14,696 76
<i>Hunter, Rose & Lemieux</i>	16,472 75
<i>Robertson & Cooke</i>	21,018 64½
<i>Anne Lovell</i>	21,531 75½
<i>James Cotton</i>	22,693 23
<i>E. A. Taylor & Co</i>	26,698 21

Moved, in amendment, by Mr. *Bowell*, seconded by Mr. *Stephenson*,

That the recommendation to this Committee by the House of Commons to substitute the name of "*I. B. Taylor*" for that of "*Hunter, Rose & Lemieux*," in the tenders for Printing in the Sixth Report of the Joint Committee on Printing, and to report the same to Parliament for acceptance, be adopted; and that said change be made.

And the Question being put on the Amendment, the Committee divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow :

<p>Yeas :</p> <p>Hon. Messrs. <i>Anderson</i>, <i>Burnham</i>,</p> <p>Messrs. <i>Beaty</i>, <i>Bowell</i>, <i>Ferguson</i>, <i>Stephenson</i>—6.</p>	<p>Nays :</p> <p>Hon. Messrs. <i>Bureau</i>, <i>Dumouchel</i>, <i>Odell</i>, <i>Olivier</i>, <i>Reesor</i>, <i>Sanborn</i>,</p> <p>Messrs. <i>Bellerose</i>, <i>Brousseau</i>, <i>Mackenzie</i>, <i>Young</i>—10.</p>
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So it passed in the Negative.

Then the main question being put, the Committee divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow :

Yeas :
 Hon. Messrs. *Bureau,*
Dumouchel,
Olivier,
Reesor,
Sanborn,
 Messrs. *Bellerose,*
Brousseau,
Mackenzie,
Young—9.

Nays :
 Hon. Messrs. *Anderson,*
Burnham,
Odell,
 Messrs. *Beaty,*
Bowell,
Ferguson,
Stephenson—7.

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Clerk submitted the following letter and enclosure from Messrs. *Hunter, Rose & Lemieux*, which were read:—

OTTAWA, 9th June, 1869.

SIR,—We respectfully ask the Joint Committee on Printing to allow us to withdraw our tender for the supply of Paper; and the enclosed letter received lately from our English correspondent, declining to confirm the verbal arrangement we made with their Mr. *Thomson*, we hope will be considered sufficient reason for our non-acceptance of the contract which the Committee almost unanimously awarded us.

We are, Sir,
 Your obt. servants,
 HUNTER, ROSE & LEMIEUX.

Hy. Hartney, Esq.,
 Clerk, Joint Com. Printing.

(Enclosure.)
 Messrs. *Hunter, Rose & Co.*
Ottawa.

42, UPPER THAMES STREET,
 London, 25th May, 1869.

DEAR SIR,—Your favor of 7th instant, addressed to me at *Aberdeen*, was sent on here, and after further correspondence with the Cutter Mill Company on the subject of the contract, I was instructed to wire to you by cable the following Message which I did on Saturday, 22nd instant;

Willing to contract for one year.
 Discount, five per cent.

As I wrote to you on the 19th instant, Mr. *Johnston*, the Manager, is quite opposed to a five years contract in case of any serious rise in the price of material, and although I urged the acceptance of five years should you be successful, I of course was over-ruled.

Well, as I already stated in my former letter, I regret this result; had it been a matter connected with our own Mill it might have been different. I fancy that it is only in the case of printing paper that the *Ontario* Government look so far ahead.

When you write please let me know what has been done in Mr. *Desbarats'* case—I have not heard a syllable on the subject since I left the Country.

With kind regards
 I am, yours faithfully
 JAS. THOMSON.

Moved by Mr. *Mackenzie*, seconded by Mr. *Stephenson*.—That as Messrs. *Hunter, Rose & Lemieux*, by their letter of 9th inst., have asked to be allowed to withdraw their tender for the supplying of the Printing Paper for the reasons therein set forth, it be recommended that the permission be granted, and that the tender of Mr. *James Barber* be accepted instead.—Carried unanimously.

On motion of Mr. *Bellerose*, the letter of Mr. *I. B. Taylor* accompanying his tender for the Printing, &c., was read as follows:

OFFICE OF THE OTTAWA CITIZEN,
Ottawa, May 27th, 1869.

Henry Hartney, Esq.,

Department of Printing of Parliament.

SIR.—I enclose herewith a tender from myself for the Printing, &c., of Parliament.

I beg to name Messrs. *M. S. Stevenson* and *J. A. Gouin* as my Securitities. If any others are required I undertake to furnish them to the satisfaction of the Printing Committee.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

I. B. TAYLOR.

On motion of Mr. *Bowell*, seconded by Mr. *Stephenson*, it was Ordered, That the Proceedings of the Committee be reported to Parliament in detail.

Adjourned.

Attest.

HENRY HARTNEY,
Clerk, Joint Committee of both Houses on Printing.

The Honorable Mr. *Langevin*, a Member of the Honorable the Privy Council, presented, pursuant to Orders of this House,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 31st May, 1869; for a statement shewing the quantity of land sold or leased on *Manitoulin Island*; the quantity of land held under Timber Licenses; with the names of all Purchasers or lessees of land or Timber limits, with the date of sale or lease, and the price paid or terms made for such lands, leases or limits. (*Sessional Papers, No. 57.*)

Return to an Order of this House, dated 7th June, 1869, for a Statement shewing the amount for which the late Province of *Canada* became liable on account of the redemption of the Seigniorial Tenure; and of the amounts which *Upper Canada* and the Townships separately received as compensation. (*Sessional Papers, No. 64.*)

And also, Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 7th June, 1869; for Copy of the despatch of His Grace the Duke of *Buckingham* and *Chandos* establishing the Order of Precedence in this Dominion; together with any correspondence had by the Government of *Canada* with the Home Government, or with any individual or denomination of Christians in this Dominion upon the subject; with all Orders in Council, or other documents relating to the same. (*Sessional Papers, No. 58.*)

The Honorable Mr. *Langevin*, a Member of the Honorable the Privy Council, delivered to Mr. Speaker, three Messages from His Excellency the Governor General, signed by His Excellency.

And the said Messages were read by Mr. Speaker, all the Members of the House being uncovered, and are as follow :

JOHN YOUNG,

The Governor General transmits for the information of the House of Commons, the Report of the Delegates to *England*, of their correspondence with Her Majesty's Government on the subject of Fortifications, Defence, &c.—(*Sessional Papers, No. 60.*)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Ottawa, 11th June, 1869.

JOHN YOUNG,

The Governor General transmits for the information of the House of Commons, a Report from the Canadian Delegates of their correspondence, whilst in *England*, with Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the subject of the Coasting Trade and Navigation; and on the question of Reciprocal Free Trade between the *United States* and the Dominion of *Canada*.—(*Sessional Papers, No. 59.*)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Ottawa, 11th June, 1869.

JOHN YOUNG,

The Governor General transmits, for the information of the House of Commons, Reports made by the Canadian Delegates to London, of a correspondence had by them with Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies on the following subjects :

1st. Respecting the losses sustained by the Canadian Government and People in repelling the attacks of the so called Fenians.

2nd. On the subject of *San Juan Island*.

3rd. The protection of the Fisheries.—(*Sessional Papers, No. 61.*)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Ottawa 11th June, 1869.

The Honorable Sir *George E. Cartier*, a Member of the Honorable the Privy Council, laid before the House, by Command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Report (in part) on the State of Militia of the Province of *Canada*, for the year 1868.—(*Sessional Papers, No. 10.*)

The Clerk of the Senate delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message :

The Senate have passed a Bill, intituled : “An Act respecting the trial and punishment of Juvenile offenders,” to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

On motion of the Honorable Sir *John A. Macdonald*, seconded by the Honorable Sir *George E. Cartier*,

Ordered, That the Bill from the Senate, intituled “An Act respecting the trial and punishment of Juvenile Offenders,” be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, Tomorrow.

The Order of the Day being read, for the House in Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions relative to the affairs of the Province of *Nova Scotia*, respecting the terms of a certain arrangement affecting that Province;

The Honorable Mr. *Rose* moved, seconded by the Honorable Sir *John A. Macdonald*, and the Question being proposed, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair;

Mr. *Blake* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Mackenzie*, That all the words after “That” to the end of the Question be left out, and the words “the *British North America Act, 1867*, has fixed and settled the mutual liabilities of *Canada* and of each Province in respect of the Public debt, and the amount payable by *Canada* to each Province for the support of its Government and Legislature;

That the said Act does not empower the Parliament of *Canada* to change the basis of Union thereby fixed and settled;

“That the unauthorized assumption of such power by the Parliament of *Canada* would imperil the interests of the several Provinces, weaken the bond of Union, and shake the stability of the Constitution;

“That the proposed Resolutions on the subject of *Nova Scotia* involve the assumption of such power.

“And that therefore this House, while ready to give its best consideration to any proposals to procure in a constitutional way any needed changes in the basis of Union, deems it inexpedient to go into Committee on the said proposed Resolutions,” inserted instead thereof;

At half-past Seven o'clock p.m., Pursuant to the 19th Rule of this House, the Orders respecting Private Bills were called.

The Order of the Day being read, for the third reading of the Bill from the Senate, intituled, “An Act for the relief of *John Horace Stevenson*;

Mr. *Cartwright* moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Carling*, and the Question being put, That the Bill be now read the third time; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down as follow:—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Abbott,</i>	<i>Carrier,</i>	<i>Muckenzie,</i>	<i>Ross (Wellington C.R)</i>
<i>Blake,</i>	<i>Dobbie,</i>	<i>Magill,</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Bodwell,</i>	<i>Drac,</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Bolton,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>McConkey,</i>	<i>Shanty,</i>
<i>Bowell,</i>	<i>Gray,</i>	<i>McLelan,</i>	<i>Smith,</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Hagar,</i>	<i>Merritt,</i>	<i>Sproat,</i>
<i>Bown,</i>	<i>Harrison,</i>	<i>Metcalfe,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Heath,</i>	<i>Mills,</i>	<i>Street,</i>
<i>Burpee,</i>	<i>Howe,</i>	<i>Morris,</i>	<i>Thompson (Haldim'd)</i>
<i>Cameron (Huron),</i>	<i>Jackson,</i>	<i>Morison (Victoria, O)</i>	<i>Tilley,</i>
<i>Carling,</i>	<i>Jones (Leeds & Gren.)</i>	<i>Morrison (Niagara),</i>	<i>Tupper,</i>
<i>Carmichael,</i>	<i>Killam,</i>	<i>Munro,</i>	<i>Wallace,</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Lapum,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Wells,</i>
<i>Chamberlin,</i>	<i>Lawson,</i>	<i>Pickard,</i>	<i>Whitehead,</i>
<i>Colby,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Gleng'y)</i>	<i>Read,</i>	<i>Wood</i>
<i>Connell,</i>	<i>Macdonald Sir J. A.</i>	<i>Redford,</i>	<i>Wright (York, O. W.R)</i>
<i>Crawford (Leeds),</i>	<i>McDonald (Middlesex)</i>	<i>Ross (Prince Edw'd),</i>	<i>and Young.—68.</i>

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Anglin,</i>	<i>Casault,</i>	<i>Grover,</i>	<i>Perry,</i>
<i>Archambeault,</i>	<i>Cayley,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>
<i>Beaubien,</i>	<i>Chawveau,</i>	<i>Hurdon,</i>	<i>Pope,</i>
<i>Béchar,</i>	<i>Cimon,</i>	<i>Irvine,</i>	<i>Pozer,</i>
<i>Bellerose,</i>	<i>Costigan,</i>	<i>Keeler,</i>	<i>Rankin,</i>
<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>Kemp,</i>	<i>Renaud.</i>
<i>Bertrand,</i>	<i>Dorion,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Ross (Champlain)</i>
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Dufresne,</i>	<i>Langlois,</i>	<i>Simard,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Forbes,</i>	<i>Le Vesconte,</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Brousseau,</i>	<i>Fortier,</i>	<i>Masson (Soulanges),</i>	<i>Stephenson,</i>
<i>Burton,</i>	<i>Gaucher,</i>	<i>Masson (Terrebonne),</i>	<i>Tremblay,</i>
<i>Cameron (Inverness),</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>McCarthy,</i>	<i>Webb and</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>McMillan,</i>	<i>Wright (O. C.)—55.</i>
<i>Curtier, Sir George E.</i>	<i>Gendron,</i>	<i>O' Connor,</i>	

So 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 the names being called for, they were taken down as follow :

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Abbott,</i>	<i>Drew,</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Ross (Wellington, C.R)</i>
<i>Blake,</i>	<i>Dunkin,</i>	<i>McConkey,</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Bodwell,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>McLelan,</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Bolton,</i>	<i>Gray,</i>	<i>McMonies,</i>	<i>Shanty,</i>
<i>Bowell,</i>	<i>Hagar,</i>	<i>Merrit,</i>	<i>Simpson,</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Harrison,</i>	<i>Metcalfe,</i>	<i>Smith,</i>
<i>Bown,</i>	<i>Heath,</i>	<i>Mills,</i>	<i>Sproat,</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Howe,</i>	<i>Morris,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Burpee,</i>	<i>Jackson,</i>	<i>Morison (Victoria O.),</i>	<i>Street,</i>
<i>Cameron (Huron)</i>	<i>Jones (Leeds & Gren.)</i>	<i>Morrison (Niagara),</i>	<i>Thompson (Haldm'd),</i>
<i>Carling,</i>	<i>Killam,</i>	<i>Munroe,</i>	<i>Thompson (Ontario),</i>
<i>Carmichael,</i>	<i>Lapum,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Tilley,</i>

<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Lawson,</i>	<i>Pichard,</i>	<i>Tupper,</i>
<i>Chamberlin,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Gleng'y),</i>	<i>Ranlin,</i>	<i>Wallace,</i>
<i>Chipman,</i>	<i>Macdonald, Sir J. A. Roy,</i>	<i>Wells,</i>	<i>Wells,</i>
<i>Colby,</i>	<i>McDonald (Lunenb'y)</i>	<i>Read,</i>	<i>Whitehead,</i>
<i>Connell,</i>	<i>McDonald (Middlesex)</i>	<i>Redford,</i>	<i>Wood,</i>
<i>Crawford (Leeds)</i>	<i>MacFarlane,</i>	<i>Rose,</i>	<i>Wright (York O. W.R.)</i>
<i>Currier,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Ross (Prince Edward),</i>	<i>and Young.—78.</i>
<i>Dobbie,</i>	<i>Magill,</i>		

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Anglin,</i>	<i>Cayley,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Pelletier,</i>
<i>Archambeault,</i>	<i>Chauveau,</i>	<i>Hurdon,</i>	<i>Perry,</i>
<i>Beaubien,</i>	<i>Simon,</i>	<i>Irvine,</i>	<i>Pinonneault,</i>
<i>Béchar, Bellerose,</i>	<i>Costijan,</i>	<i>Keeler,</i>	<i>Pope,</i>
<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>Kempt,</i>	<i>Power,</i>
<i>Bertrand,</i>	<i>Dorion,</i>	<i>Langvin,</i>	<i>Pozer,</i>
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Dufresne,</i>	<i>Langlois,</i>	<i>Ranaud,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Forbes,</i>	<i>Le Vesconte,</i>	<i>Ross (Champlain),</i>
<i>Brousseau,</i>	<i>Fortier,</i>	<i>Masson (Soulanges),</i>	<i>Suard,</i>
<i>Burton,</i>	<i>Gaucher,</i>	<i>Masson (Terrebonne),</i>	<i>Snyder,</i>
<i>Cameron (Inverness),</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>McCarthy,</i>	<i>Stephenson,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Gendron,</i>	<i>McGreevy,</i>	<i>Tremblay,</i>
<i>Cartier, Sir George E. Grover,</i>	<i>Holmes,</i>	<i>McMillan,</i>	<i>Webb, and</i>
<i>Casault,</i>		<i>O' Connor,</i>	<i>Wright (O.C.)—59.</i>
		<i>Paquet,</i>	

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath passed the same, without any amendment.

A Bill from the Senate, intituled : " An Act to naturalize *Eli Clinton Clark,*" was, according to Order, 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.

A Bill extending the Patent of *James Blanchfield Smith,* for an Invention, for the term of seven years, was according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be " An Act to enable *James Blanchfield Smith,* to obtain an extension of the Patent of a certain Invention."

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 empower the Company for the improvement and deepening of the Rivers *St. Francis* and *Yamaska* to levy tolls on vessels navigating the said Rivers ;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be withdrawn and the fee paid thereon be remitted.

The House resumed the consideration of the Amendment which was, this day, proposed to be made to the Question, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair, (for the House in Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions relative to the affairs of the Province of *Nova Scotia*) and which Amendment was, That all the words after " That " to the end of the Question be left out, and the words,—

" The *British North America Act, 1867,* has fixed and settled the mutual liabilities of *Canada* and of each Province in respect of the public debt, and the amount payable by *Canada* to each Province for the support of its Government and Legislature ;

“ That the said Act does not empower the Parliament of *Canada* to change the basis of Union thereby fixed and settled ;

“ That the unauthorized assumption of such power by the Parliament of *Canada* would imperil the interests of the several Provinces, weaken the bond of Union, and shake the stability of the Constitution ;

“ That the proposed resolutions on the subject of *Nova Scotia* involve the assumption of such power ;

“ And that therefore this House, while ready to give its best consideration to any proposals to procure in a constitutional way any needed changes in the basis of Union, deems it inexpedient to go into Committee on said proposed Resolutions,” inserted instead thereof ;

And the Question on the amendment being again proposed ;

And a Debate arising thereupon ;

The Honorable Mr. *Holton* moved, seconded by Mr. *Young*, and the Question being proposed, That the Debate be adjourned ;

And the House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Saturday morning ;

SATURDAY, 12TH JUNE, 1869.

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

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>Béchar</i> d,	<i>Ferguson</i> ,	<i>Mc Conkey</i> ,	<i>Ross</i> (<i>Wellington, C.R.</i>)
<i>Blake</i> ,	<i>Fortier</i> ,	<i>McMonics</i> ,	<i>Rymal</i> ,
<i>Bodwell</i> ,	<i>Geoffrion</i> ,	<i>Merritt</i> ,	<i>Scatcherd</i> ,
<i>Bolton</i> ,	<i>Godin</i> ,	<i>Metcalfe</i> ,	<i>Smith</i> ,
<i>Bourassa</i> ,	<i>Hagar</i> ,	<i>Mills</i> ,	<i>Suider</i> ,
<i>Bowell</i> ,	<i>Harrison</i> ,	<i>Morison</i> (<i>Victoria, O.</i>),	<i>Stirton</i> ,
<i>Bowman</i> ,	<i>Holton</i> ,	<i>Munroe</i> ,	<i>Thompson</i> (<i>Haldim'd.</i>)
<i>Brown</i> ,	<i>Huntington</i> ,	<i>Oliver</i> ,	<i>Thompson</i> (<i>Ontario</i>),
<i>Burpee</i> ,	<i>Kempt</i> ,	<i>Pâquet</i> ,	<i>Tremblay</i> ,
<i>Cameron</i> (<i>Huron</i>),	<i>Little</i> ,	<i>Pelletier</i> ,	<i>Wallace</i> ,
<i>Connell</i> ,	<i>MacFarlane</i> ,	<i>Pickard</i> ,	<i>Wells</i> ,
<i>Coupal</i> ,	<i>Mackenzie</i> ,	<i>Pozer</i> ,	<i>Wood</i> ,
<i>Crawford</i> (<i>Leeds</i>),	<i>Magill</i> ,	<i>Redford</i> ,	<i>Wright</i> (<i>York, O. W.R.</i>)
<i>Dorion</i> ,	<i>McCallum</i> ,	<i>Ross</i> (<i>Prince Edward</i>) and <i>Young</i> .—57.	
<i>Drew</i> ,			

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Abbott</i> ,	<i>Cimon</i> ,	<i>Keeler</i> ,	<i>Pinsonneault</i> ,
<i>Archambeault</i> ,	<i>Coffin</i> ,	<i>Killam</i> ,	<i>Pope</i> ,
<i>Ault</i> ,	<i>Colby</i> ,	<i>Lacerte</i> ,	<i>Power</i> ,
<i>Beatty</i> ,	<i>Costigan</i> ,	<i>Langevin</i> ,	<i>Rankin</i> ,
<i>Baubien</i> ,	<i>Currier</i> ,	<i>Langlois</i> ,	<i>Ray</i> ,
<i>Bellerose</i> ,	<i>Daoust</i> ,	<i>Lapum</i> ,	<i>Read</i> ,
<i>Benoit</i> ,	<i>Dobbie</i> ,	<i>Lawson</i> ,	<i>Renaud</i> ,
<i>Bertrand</i> ,	<i>Dufresne</i> ,	<i>Le Vesconte</i> ,	<i>Robitaille</i> ,
<i>Blauchet</i> ,	<i>Dunkin</i> ,	<i>Macdonald</i> (<i>Corn'U</i>),	<i>Rose</i> ,
<i>Bown</i> ,	<i>Forbes</i> ,	<i>Macdonald</i> , Sir <i>John A. Ross</i> (<i>Champlain</i>),	
<i>Brousseau</i> ,	<i>Fortin</i> ,	<i>McDonald</i> (<i>Lunenb'g</i>) <i>Ryan</i> (<i>Kings, N.B.</i>),	
<i>Burton</i> ,	<i>Galt</i> ,	<i>McDonald</i> (<i>Middlesex</i>) <i>Shanly</i> ,	
<i>Cameron</i> (<i>Inverness</i>),	<i>Gaucher</i> ,	<i>Masson</i> (<i>Soulanges</i>),	<i>Simard</i> ,
<i>Cameron</i> (<i>Feel</i>),	<i>Gaudet</i> ,	<i>Masson</i> (<i>Terrebonne</i>),	<i>Simpson</i> ,

<i>Carling,</i>	<i>Gendron,</i>	<i>McCarthy,</i>	<i>Sproat,</i>
<i>Carmichael,</i>	<i>Grant,</i>	<i>McDougall (Janark),</i>	<i>Stephenson,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Gray,</i>	<i>McGreevy,</i>	<i>Street,</i>
<i>Cartier, Sir George E. Heath,</i>	<i>Heath,</i>	<i>McKeagney,</i>	<i>Tilley,</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Holmes,</i>	<i>McLelan,</i>	<i>Tupper,</i>
<i>Casault,</i>	<i>Howe,</i>	<i>McMillan,</i>	<i>Walsh,</i>
<i>Cayley,</i>	<i>Huot,</i>	<i>Morris,</i>	<i>Webb,</i>
<i>Chamberlin,</i>	<i>Hurdon,</i>	<i>Morrison (Niagara),</i>	<i>Willson,</i>
<i>Chauveau,</i>	<i>Irvine,</i>	<i>O' Connor,</i>	<i>Workman, and</i>
<i>Chipman,</i>	<i>Jackson,</i>	<i>Perry,</i>	<i>Wright (O. C.)—96.</i>

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the Main Question, being put;

Ordered, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

(IN THE COMMITTEE.)

1. *Resolved,* That it is expedient to add to the sums payable to the Province of *Nova Scotia* under the *British North America Act, 1867.*

2. *Resolved,* That it is expedient to provide that *Nova Scotia* shall be liable to *Canada* for the amount (if any) by which its public debt at the Union exceeded nine million one hundred and eighty-six thousand seven hundred and fifty-six dollars, and shall be chargeable with interest on such excess only, and shall be entitled to interest on any amount by which its public debt then fell short of that sum, as if the said sum were mentioned in sections one hundred and fourteen and one hundred and sixteen, of the *British North America Act, 1867,* instead of that of eight million dollars.

3. *Resolved,* That it is expedient to provide that *Nova Scotia* shall receive from *Canada,* for the period of ten years from the first day of July, 1867, an allowance of eighty-two thousand six hundred and ninety-eight dollars per annum, in addition to all other sums payable to the said Province under the *British North America Act, 1867:* and that such allowance shall hereafter be paid by half-yearly payments in advance from the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, the arrears thereof up to the day last mentioned, being capitalized either in whole or in part as the Governor in Council may determine, and the interest on the part capitalized being payable until the end of the said ten years, when the principal shall be paid.

4. *Resolved,* That it is expedient to provide that *Nova Scotia* shall, from the date of the completion of the new Province Building, be debited in account with *Canada,* with interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, on the cost of that Building, until it shall have been placed at the disposal of the Dominion.

5. *Resolved,* That it is expedient to provide that all sums mentioned in any Act to be passed in pursuance of the foregoing Resolutions shall be currency of the former Province of *Canada,* and shall be a charge upon and payable out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of *Canada.*

Resolutions to be reported.

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

Ordered, That the said Resolutions be taken into consideration at the next sitting of the House this day.

The Honorable Mr. *Rose,* from the 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 Bill to amend and consolidate the Acts respecting the *St. Lawrence Tow Boat Company,* and have made several amendments to the same which they submit for the adoption of your Honorable House.

The Honorable Sir *George E. Cartier,* from the Standing Committee on Railways,

Canals, and Telegraph Lines, presented to the House, the Fifth Report of the said Committee, which was read. (*Appendix No. 4.*)

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

Saturday, 12th June, 1869,

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

By Mr. *Paquet*,—The Petition of *Pierre Cazaubon* and others, of *L'Isle Dupud*.

By Mr. *Tremblay*,—The Petition of *M. H. Palmer* and others.

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

Of the *London Board of Trade*; praying that the existing system of Banking may be continued.

Of the Reverend *Maurice Swabey*, B.A., Rector and Church Wardens and Vestry of *St. Jude's Church*, in the Parish of *Victoria*, in the City of *St. John, New Brunswick*; praying that no Act may be passed empowering the Bishop, Clergy and Laity of the United Church of *England and Ireland*, in the Province of *New Brunswick*, to be represented in the Provincial Synods of *Canada*.

Of the Reverend *J. Gaboury*, Curé, and others, of the Parish of *St. Marcel*, County of *Richelieu*; praying that the Bill, now before Parliament, to empower the Company for the improvement and deepening of the Rivers *St. Francis* and *Yamaska*, to levy tolls on vessels navigating the said Rivers may not become law, unless it be amended by providing that the said Company shall extend their improvements to the mouth of the River *Salvail*, or that all residents above the *Forcier Shoal* shall be exempted from the payment of tolls on the said river.

Of Messrs. *Duffield Brothers*, and others, Oil Refiners of *London (Ontario)*; praying that the Inspection fee duty on Refined Petroleum be abolished, and that the fee hitherto charged be refunded.

Of *James C. Huffman*, and others, of *Napanee*; praying for the passing of an Act granting Letters Patent to the Inventor or first Introducer, irrespective of nationality or residence, but in all cases requiring the establishment and continuous operation of the invention in the Dominion.

Mr. *Muyill*, from the Select Committee appointed to enquire into the condition and extent of the Hop growing and Salt interests of *Canada*, presented to the House the First Report of the said Committee, which was read, as follows:—

After full investigation into the extent and condition of Hop growing in *Canada*, they find;

1. That it is an important and increasing industry, extending over various sections of the Dominion, and affording large employment for capital and labor.

2. That the Plant of a Hop-field, including buildings, presses, poles, &c., involves an outlay greatly exceeding that required in ordinary agricultural pursuits.

3. That the business is peculiarly hazardous, the crop varying from 500 to 2,000 lbs. per acre, and the price from 5 to 50 cents per lb.

4. That for the past year Hops have been sold at a loss to the producer of 8 to 10 cents per lb., with no prospect of amendment for the ensuing year, occasioned in a great degree, as your Committee believe, by the unrestricted importation of foreign Hops, while the Canadian producer is subjected to a duty of five cents per lb. upon Hops exported to the neighboring markets.

5. That your Committee have reason to believe that many Hop Growers have been induced to continue an unprofitable business under the belief and assurance that a duty would be imposed upon foreign Hops at the present Session of Parliament, unless reciprocal trade relations with the *United States* had been previously established.

6. That unless some speedy measure of relief be afforded, the prosecution of this im-

portant industry must necessarily be abandoned, to the great loss of individuals and the manifest injury of the public.

Wherefore your Committee beg respectfully to recommend the immediate adoption of such measures as will tend to avert the injury which must result from a discontinuance of Hop growing in this Dominion.

The Honorable Mr. *Langevin*, a Member of the Honorable the Privy Council, presented pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General,—Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 7th June, 1869; for copies of all correspondence between the Government of the Dominion of *Canada*, and the Local Governments of the Provinces of *New Brunswick* and *Nova Scotia*; and between the Government of *Canada*, and the Judges of the Superior Courts of those Provinces, respecting the Salaries of the said Judges as provided for them by the Parliament of *Canada*. (*Sessional Papers, No. 62.*)

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Langevin*, seconded by the Honorable Sir *George E. Cartier*,

Ordered, That Mr. Speaker do issue his Warrant to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery for the issuing of a Writ for the Election of a Member of this House for the Electoral District of *L'Isle*, the Election for which Electoral District has been declared null and void.

The House, according to Order, proceeded to take into consideration the Resolutions which were, yesterday, reported from the Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions relative to the affairs of the Province of *Nova Scotia*, and the same were read, as follow :

1. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to add to the sums payable to the Province of *Nova Scotia*, under the *British North America Act, 1867*.
2. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide that *Nova Scotia* shall be liable to *Canada* for the amount (if any) by which its public debt at the Union exceeded nine million one hundred and eighty-six thousand seven hundred and fifty-six dollars, and shall be chargeable with interest on such excess only, and shall be entitled to interest on any amount by which its public debt then fell short of that sum, as if the said sum were mentioned in sections one hundred and fourteen and one hundred and sixteen, of the *British North America Act, 1867*, instead of that of eight million dollars.
3. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide that *Nova Scotia* shall receive from *Canada*, for the period of ten years from the 1st day of July, 1867, an allowance of eighty-two thousand six hundred and ninety-eight dollars per annum, in addition to all other sums payable to the said Province under the *British North America Act, 1867*; and that such allowance shall hereafter be paid by half-yearly payments in advance from the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, the arrears thereof up to the day last mentioned, being capitalized either in whole or in part as the Governor in Council may determine, and the interest on the part capitalized being payable until the end of the said ten years, when the principal shall be paid.
4. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide that *Nova Scotia* shall, from the date of the completion of the new Province Building, be debited in account with *Canada*, with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, on the cost of that Building, until it shall have been placed at the disposal of the Dominion.
5. *Resolved*, That it shall be expedient to provide that all sums mentioned in any Act to be passed in pursuance of the foregoing Resolutions shall be currency of the former Province of *Canada*, and shall be a charge upon and payable out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of *Canada*.

Ordered, That the said Resolutions be now read a second time.

And the First Resolution being read a second time, and the Question being proposed, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution;

The Honorable Mr. *Wood* 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 "it be *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this House it is inexpedient to disturb the financial arrangements settled between the Provinces composing the Dominion of *Canada* as settled by the "*British North America Act*, in favor of *Nova Scotia*, without at the same time making

"provision for increasing in due proportion, and on principles alike just to the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, the amount of debt allowed by the *British North America Act* to the late Province of *Canada*, and the half-yearly payments to the Provinces of *Quebec* and *Ontario* respectively," inserted instead thereof.

And Objection being taken by the Honorable Mr. *Galt*, Member for the Electoral District of *Sherbrooke*, to the said Motion in Amendment, That it is out of order, inasmuch as it proposes an expenditure in excess of that recommended by His Excellency's Message, and therefore under the 54th Section of the *British North America Act*, 1867, it could not be submitted to this House;

Mr. Speaker decided as follows: "I do not lay any stress on the fact that the Committee, having affirmed a certain expenditure, The House is in a measure bound by it. I cannot agree with the Honorable Member for *Sherbrooke* in regard to a decision of mine which has been quoted. Last Session, on the 15th May, on a motion for the adoption of the Report of a Committee of the Whole on the Militia Bill, the Member for *Compton* submitted a Motion, the object of which was unquestionably to increase the pay of the Officers of the Force. It was not a mere expression of opinion, such as that now before the House; but it was a step towards passing an Act of Parliament appropriating the public funds. In that important respect it differs from the Motion now before the House. The Motion of the Hon. Member for *Brant* is a mere assertion of an abstract principle. Beyond that, it proposes nothing; it does not propose to take any step in the direction of Legislation,—but, on the contrary, as I read the Motion, the effect would be, if passed, to prevent concurrence in the Resolutions, and to stop the whole proceedings,—so that the question on this proposed appropriation could not be approached again, this Session, unless a Message came down from the Crown recommending such additional expenditure. Therefore, I think the argument unsound that this amendment involves a question of additional public expenditure, and, in my opinion, the Motion is in order."—

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>Béchar</i> , <i>Blake</i> , <i>Bodwell</i> , <i>Bourassa</i> , <i>Bowell</i> , <i>Bowman</i> , <i>Brown</i> , <i>Cameron (Huron)</i> , <i>Coupal</i> , <i>Dorion</i> , <i>Drew</i> , <i>Ferguson</i> ,	<i>Fortier</i> , <i>Geoffrion</i> , <i>Godin</i> , <i>Hagar</i> , <i>Holton</i> , <i>Kempt</i> , <i>Little</i> , <i>MacFarlane</i> , <i>Mackenzie</i> , <i>Magill</i> , <i>McCallum</i> , <i>McConkey</i> ,	<i>McMonics</i> , <i>Metcalfe</i> , <i>Mills</i> , <i>Morison (Victoria O.)</i> , <i>Oliver</i> , <i>Piquet</i> , <i>Pelletier</i> , <i>Pozer</i> , <i>Redford</i> , <i>Ross (Dundas)</i> , <i>Ross (Prince Edward)</i> ,and <i>Young</i> .—46.	<i>Ross (Wellington)</i> , <i>Rymal</i> , <i>Scatcherd</i> , <i>Snider</i> , <i>Stirton</i> , <i>Thompson (Haldimand)</i> , <i>Tremblay</i> , <i>Wells</i> , <i>Wood</i> , <i>Wright (York, O. W. R.)</i>
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NAYS:

Messieurs

<i>Archambeault</i> , <i>Beaty</i> , <i>Beaubien</i> , <i>Bellerose</i> , <i>Benoit</i> , <i>Bertrand</i> , <i>Blanchet</i> , <i>Bown</i> , <i>Brousseau</i> , <i>Burpee</i> ,	<i>Coffin</i> , <i>Colby</i> , <i>Connell</i> , <i>Costigan</i> , <i>Crawford (Leeds)</i> , <i>Dobbie</i> , <i>Dufresne</i> , <i>Dunkin</i> , <i>Forbes</i> , <i>Fortin</i> ,	<i>Killam</i> , <i>Lacerte</i> , <i>Langevin</i> , <i>Langlois</i> , <i>Lapum</i> , <i>Lawson</i> , <i>Le Vesconte</i> , <i>Macdonald, Sir J. A.</i> , <i>McDonald (Lunenb'g)</i> , <i>McDonald (Middlesex)</i> , <i>Rose</i> ,	<i>Pickard</i> , <i>Pinsonneault</i> , <i>Pope</i> , <i>Pover</i> , <i>Rankin</i> , <i>Ray</i> , <i>Read</i> , <i>Renaud</i> , <i>Robitaille</i> ,
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<i>Burton,</i>	<i>Galt,</i>	<i>Masson (Soulanges)</i>	<i>Ross (Champlain)</i>
<i>Cameron (Inverness),</i>	<i>Gaucher,</i>	<i>Masson (Terrebonne),</i>	<i>Shanly,</i>
<i>Cameron (Peel),</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>McCarthy,</i>	<i>Simard,</i>
<i>Carling,</i>	<i>Gendron,</i>	<i>McDougall (Lanark),</i>	<i>Simpson,</i>
<i>Carmichael,</i>	<i>Grant,</i>	<i>McGreevy,</i>	<i>Smith,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Harrison,</i>	<i>McKeagney,</i>	<i>Stephenson,</i>
<i>Cartier, Sir Geo. E.,</i>	<i>Heath,</i>	<i>McLelan,</i>	<i>Street,</i>
<i>Cayley,</i>	<i>Howe,</i>	<i>McMillan,</i>	<i>Tilley,</i>
<i>Chamberlin,</i>	<i>Huot,</i>	<i>Morris,</i>	<i>Tupper,</i>
<i>Chauveau,</i>	<i>Hurdon,</i>	<i>Morrison (Niagara),</i>	<i>Wallace,</i>
<i>Chipman,</i>	<i>Jackson,</i>	<i>O' Connor,</i>	<i>Walsh, and</i>
<i>Cimon,</i>	<i>Keeler,</i>	<i>Perry,</i>	<i>Wright (O. C.)—88.</i>

So it passed in the Negative.

Then, the Question being put, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution :—It was Resolved in the Affirmative.

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

The Third Resolution, being read a second time, and the Question being proposed, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution ;

Mr. *Forbes* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Carmichael*, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words, "the said Resolution be re-committed to a Committee of the whole House, with instructions to strike out the words "being capitalized either in whole or in part as the Governor in Council may determine, and the interest on the part capitalized being payable until the end of the said ten years, when the principal shall be paid"—and inserting in lieu thereof the following words—"shall be payable on the said day being in accordance with the Minute of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 25th January, 1869," inserted instead thereof,

And Objection being taken by the Honorable Mr. *Dunkin*, Member for the Electoral District of *Brome*, That the said Motion in amendment is not in order, inasmuch as it proposes an appropriation other than and in excess of that recommended by the Message of His Excellency the Governor General.

Mr. Speaker decided, That the said proposed amendment is out of Order inasmuch as it varies from the terms proposed in His Excellency's message, and would, in his opinion, if carried, increase the present burthen of the People.

Then the Question being put, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution, the House divided : and the names, being called for, they were taken down as follow :—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Archambeault,</i>	<i>Coffin,</i>	<i>Killam,</i>	<i>Perry,</i>
<i>Beaty,</i>	<i>Colby,</i>	<i>Lacerte,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>
<i>Beaubien,</i>	<i>Costigan,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Pope,</i>
<i>Bellerose,</i>	<i>Dobbie,</i>	<i>Lapum,</i>	<i>Power,</i>
<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Dufresne,</i>	<i>Lawson,</i>	<i>Rankin,</i>
<i>Bertrand,</i>	<i>Dunkin,</i>	<i>Le Vesconte,</i>	<i>Roy,</i>
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Forbes,</i>	<i>Macdonald, Sir J. A. Read,</i>	
<i>Bown,</i>	<i>Fortin,</i>	<i>McDonald (Lunenb'g),</i>	<i>Renaud,</i>
<i>Brousseau,</i>	<i>Galt,</i>	<i>McDonald (Middlesex)</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Burton,</i>	<i>Gaucher,</i>	<i>Masson* (Soulanges),</i>	<i>Rose,</i>
<i>Cameron (Inverness),</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>Masson (Terrebonne),</i>	<i>Ross (Champlain),</i>
<i>Carling,</i>	<i>Grant,</i>	<i>McCarthy,</i>	<i>Shanly,</i>
<i>Carmichael,</i>	<i>Grover,</i>	<i>McDougall, (Lanark)</i>	<i>Simard,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Harrison,</i>	<i>McGreevy,</i>	<i>Simpson,</i>
<i>Cartier, Sir Geo. E.,</i>	<i>Heath,</i>	<i>McKeagney,</i>	<i>Stephenson,</i>
<i>Cayley,</i>	<i>Howe,</i>	<i>McLelan,</i>	<i>Tilley,</i>

<i>Chamberlin,</i>	<i>Huot,</i>	<i>McMillan,</i>	<i>Tupper,</i>
<i>Chauveau,</i>	<i>Hurdon,</i>	<i>Morris,</i>	<i>Wallace,</i>
<i>Chipman,</i>	<i>Jackson,</i>	<i>Morrison (Niagara),</i>	<i>Walsh, and</i>
<i>Cimon,</i>	<i>Keeler,</i>	<i>O' Connor,</i>	<i>Wright (O. C).—80.</i>

NAYS:

Messieurs

<i>Béchar,</i>	<i>Drew,</i>	<i>McConkey,</i>	<i>Ross (Wellington C.R.)</i>
<i>Blake,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>McMonies,</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Bodwell,</i>	<i>Fortier,</i>	<i>Metcalfe,</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>Mills,</i>	<i>Smith,</i>
<i>Bowell,</i>	<i>Godin,</i>	<i>Morrison (Victoria, O),</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Hagar,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Pâquet,</i>	<i>Thompson (Haldim'd),</i>
<i>Burpee,</i>	<i>Kempt,</i>	<i>Pelletier,</i>	<i>Tremblay,</i>
<i>Cameron (Huron),</i>	<i>Little,</i>	<i>Pickard,</i>	<i>Wells,</i>
<i>Connell,</i>	<i>MacFarlane,</i>	<i>Poyer,</i>	<i>Wood,</i>
<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Redford,</i>	<i>Wright (Y. O. W. R.) and</i>
<i>Crawford (Leeds),</i>	<i>Magill,</i>	<i>Ross (Dundas),</i>	<i>Young.—51.</i>
<i>Dorion,</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Ross (Prince Edward),</i>	

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

And the House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock, on Sunday morning:

SUNDAY, 13TH JUNE, 1869.

The Fourth Resolution being read a second time; And the Question being put, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

YEAS:

Messieurs.

<i>Archambeault,</i>	<i>Dobbie,</i>	<i>McDonald (Lunen'by) Bay,</i>
<i>Beaty,</i>	<i>Dorion,</i>	<i>McDonald (Mid'ce),</i>
<i>Beaubien,</i>	<i>Drew,</i>	<i>MacFarlane,</i>
<i>Béchar,</i>	<i>Dufresne,</i>	<i>Redford,</i>
<i>Bellerose,</i>	<i>Dunkin,</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>Rose,</i>
<i>Bertrand,</i>	<i>Fortier,</i>	<i>Masson (Soulanges),</i>
<i>Blake,</i>	<i>Fortin,</i>	<i>Masson (Terrebonne),</i>
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Galt,</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>
<i>Bodwell,</i>	<i>Gaucher,</i>	<i>McCarthy,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>McConkey,</i>
<i>Bowell,</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>McDougall (Lanark),</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Gendron,</i>	<i>McGreedy,</i>
<i>Bown,</i>	<i>Godin,</i>	<i>McLelan,</i>
<i>Brousseau,</i>	<i>Grant,</i>	<i>McMillan,</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Grover,</i>	<i>McMonies,</i>
<i>Burpee,</i>	<i>Hagar,</i>	<i>Metcalfe,</i>
<i>Burton,</i>	<i>Harrison,</i>	<i>Mills,</i>
<i>Cameron (Huron),</i>	<i>Heath,</i>	<i>Morris,</i>
<i>Carling,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Morrison (Victoria O.),</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Howe,</i>	<i>Morrison (Niagara),</i>
<i>Cartier, Sir George E. Jackson,</i>	<i>Keeler,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>
<i>Cayley,</i>	<i>Kempt,</i>	<i>Pâquet,</i>
<i>Chamberlin,</i>	<i>Lacerte,</i>	<i>Pelletier,</i>
<i>Chauveau,</i>		<i>Perry,</i>
		<i>Pickard,</i>
		<i>Shanly,</i>
		<i>Simard,</i>
		<i>Simpson,</i>
		<i>Smith,</i>
		<i>Snider,</i>
		<i>Stephenson,</i>
		<i>Stirton,</i>
		<i>Street,</i>
		<i>Thompson (Haldim'd),</i>
		<i>Tiley,</i>
		<i>Tremblay,</i>
		<i>Tupper,</i>
		<i>Walsh,</i>
		<i>Wells,</i>
		<i>Wood,</i>

*Cimon,
Coffin,
Colby,
Costigan,
Coupal,*

*Langevin,
Lapum,
Lawson,
Little,
Macdonald, Sir John A.*

*Pinsonneault,
Pope,
Pozer,
Rankin,*

*Workman,
Wright (Co. Ottawa),
Wright (York, O. W.R.)
and Young.—118.*

NAYS :

Messieurs

*Cameron (Inverness) Chipman,
Carmichael, Forbes,*

*Killam,
Le Vesconte, and*

Power.—7.

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

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

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Rose* have leave to bring in a Bill respecting *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, on Tuesday next.

And then the House, having continued to sit till ten minutes after Twelve of the Clock on Sunday morning, adjourned till To-morrow.

Monday, 14th June, 1869.

The following Petition was brought up and laid on the Table:
By Mr. *Street*,—The Petition of the *Niagara District Bank*.

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

Of *Robert H. McGreevy*, and others, Shareholders of the Royal Canadian Bank; praying that no Act may be passed granting further power to the present Directors of the said Bank.

Of *George Perron*, Mayor, and others, of the parish of *St. Frédéric*, County of *Beauce*; and of *Pierre Cazaubon*, and others, of *L'Isle Dupas*; severally praying that the duty on Canadian grown Tobacco, may be abolished,

Of *M. H. Palmer*, and others; praying that the complaints and accusations made against the Honorable *Aimé Lafontaine*, may be declared to be unfounded.

The Honorable Mr. *Langevin*, a Member of the Honorable the Privy Council, presented, pursuant to Addresses to His Excellency the Governor General,—Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 7th June, 1869; for a detailed Statement of all payments that have been made on account of the Public Debt of *Nova Scotia* since 1st July, 1867, not embraced in the Returns already published and signed by Messrs. *Tims* and *Annand*. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 46.)

Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 26th May, 1869; for Copies of the Accounts of the two Provinces of *Ontario* and *Quebec* with the Dominion of *Canada* for the six months, from the 1st July, 1868, to the 31st December, 1868. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 46.)

Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 26th April, 1869; for copies of all correspondence with the Imperial Government relating to the outlay incurred by *Canada* in the defence of the Frontier of the *United States* in 1863-4, and also arising out of the threatened Fenian invasion subsequently, as constituting a claim for indemnity from the *United States*. Also for copies of all correspondence, Orders in Council and documents relating to representations made to the Government of *Canada* by the *United States* during the Rebellion of the Southern States. (*Sessional Papers* No. 75.)

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Langevin*, have leave to bring in a Bill to amend

Chapter 67 of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, intituled: "An Act respecting Electric Telegraph 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.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the *St. Thomas (Ont.)* Board of Trade,

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

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

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

Ordered, That the Bill be 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 from the Senate, intituled: "An Act to further amend the Charter of the *Gore* Bank."

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

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

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Crawford* (*South Leeds*) reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendments be now taken into consideration.

The House accordingly proceeded to take into consideration the said amendments; and the same were read as follow:

Page 1, Line 48. After "any" insert "share or" leave out from "of" where it occurs the first time to "a" and leave out from "share" to "held" in line 49.

Page 1, Line 50. Leave out from "dollars" to "proper" inclusive in Page 2, Line 2, and insert "such shareholder shall have a right at any time within two months after such consolidation to pay to the Bank an amount sufficient to make with such share or part of a share estimated at twenty-four fortieths of its nominal amount the sum of fifty dollars; and the Bank shall thereupon register in his or their name an additional share of fifty dollars; and no other more formal transfer to such shareholder shall be required; And if such amount be not paid to the Bank within the said two months, the value of such share or part of a share shall be placed at the credit of such shareholder at the proportion aforesaid; and shall be payable to his order; and thereupon without any transfer or other formality being required all the rights of such shareholder in such share or fraction of a share, shall belong to and be vested in the Bank."

Page 2, Line 17. After "force" insert the following as Clause A.

"Clause A. The Shareholders of the said Bank present in person or by proxy, shall have power by any By-law or By-laws to be passed at any annual or special meeting to be called for that purpose; to reduce the number of the Directors of the said Bank to five, and to alter the scale of voting for the election of Directors, and on any question on which the shareholders may require to vote; to one vote for every share of capital stock held by any shareholder in the said Bank, provided such By-law be concurred in by an absolute majority of the entire number of the votes then held by the shareholders, according to the present scale of voting and that the purpose of such meeting shall be specially indicated in the notice calling the same."

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 second reading of the Bill from the Senate intituled : "An Act to incorporate the Dominion Bank ;"

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

Resolved, That this House will, immediately, resolve itself 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. *Thompson (Haldimand)* reported, That the Committee had made some progress and directed him 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 incorporate the Merchants Bank of *Halifax* ;

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 incorporate the *Canada* Marine Insurance Company ;

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

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

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee ; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Bodwell* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendment be now taken into consideration.

The House accordingly proceeded to take into consideration the said amendment ; and the same was read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

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

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend and consolidate the Acts respecting the *St. Lawrence* Tow Boat Company ;

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

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

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee ; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Beaty* 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.

On motion of Mr. *Bodwell*, seconded by Mr. *Young*,

Resolved, That it is desirable that in future, unless the Public interests prevent, the Parliament of this Dominion should be called to meet for the despatch of business on some day, not later than the 15th day of February in each year.

The Clerk of the Senate delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message :—

The Senate have agreed to the Amendments made by this House, to the Bill, intituled : "An Act respecting Patents of Invention," without any amendment.

And also, the Senate have passed a Bill, intituled : "An Act respecting the duties of

“Justices of the Peace, out of Sessions, in relation to persons charged with Indictable Offences,” to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

On motion of the Honorable Sir *John A. Macdonald*, seconded by the Honorable Sir *George E. Cartier*,

Ordered, That the Bill from the Senate, intituled: “An Act respecting the duties of Justices of the Peace, out of Session, in relation to persons charged with Indictable Offences,” 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. *Stephenson*, seconded by Mr. *Munro*,

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, Plans, Surveys and other documents sent in to the Board of Public Works Department, during the past ten months, and having reference to the location of a Harbor of Refuge, on the North Shore of *Lake Erie*, between *Port Colborne* and *Point Pelée*.

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

On motion of Mr. *Fortin*, seconded by Mr. *Robitaille*,

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 limits of the Pilotage ground, the tariff of Pilots fees, and the number of Pilots in each Port of the Dominion; also, shewing in what cases, in what Ports and above what tonnage Pilotage is compulsory.

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

Mr. *Jones*, (*North Leeds and Grenville*), moved seconded by Mr. *Ross* (*Prince Edward*), That it is expedient to impose a duty on all American Wheat, Indian Corn, Rye and all other grain imported for consumption into the Dominion of *Canada*; and that such duty shall be equal to twenty-five per cent on the estimated value of such grain at the Canadian Port of Entry;

Mr. Speaker decided, That the Motion is out of Order, inasmuch as the imposition of such duties should emanate from the Government.

Mr. *Pope* moved, seconded by Mr. *Chamberlin*, and the Question being put, That the Return to the Address of this House, dated 10th May, 1869; for copies of all correspondence, Orders in Council, and other papers between the Government and *Wm. Brewster*, or any other parties respecting the claim of *Wm. Brewster* for damages, etc., on account of work done on the *Lachine* Canal, be referred to a Select Committee, composed of Mr. *Shanly*, Mr. *Chamberlin*, Mr. *Colby*, Mr. *Hagar* and the Mover; with power to send for persons, papers and records; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down as follow:—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Archambeault,</i>	<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Glen'y.)</i>	<i>Pope,</i>
<i>Ault,</i>	<i>Crawford (Leeds),</i>	<i>McDonald (Lunenb'y)</i>	<i>Pozer,</i>
<i>Beaubien,</i>	<i>Dobbie,</i>	<i>MacFarlane,</i>	<i>Ross (Dundas),</i>
<i>Bellerose,</i>	<i>Dufresne,</i>	<i>Masson (Soulanges),</i>	<i>Ross (Prince Edward),</i>
<i>Bertrand,</i>	<i>Dunkin,</i>	<i>Masson (Terrebonne),</i>	<i>Ryan (Montreal West)</i>
<i>Bolton,</i>	<i>Gaucher,</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Scratcherd,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Geoffroy,</i>	<i>McCarthy,</i>	<i>Shanly,</i>
<i>Bown,</i>	<i>Godin,</i>	<i>McGreevy,</i>	<i>Simpson,</i>
<i>Cameron (Inverness),</i>	<i>Grant,</i>	<i>McLelan,</i>	<i>Street,</i>

<i>Cayley,</i>	<i>Grover,</i>	<i>McMillan,</i>	<i>Thompson (Haldim'd)</i>
<i>Chamberlin,</i>	<i>Hagar,</i>	<i>Morrison (Niagara),</i>	<i>Tremblay,</i>
<i>Cheval,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Munroe,</i>	<i>Webb,</i>
<i>Cimon,</i>	<i>Hurdon,</i>	<i>Pâquet,</i>	<i>Willson,</i>
<i>Colby,</i>	<i>Keeler,</i>	<i>Pelletier,</i>	<i>Workman, and</i>
<i>Connell</i>	<i>Killam,</i>	<i>Perry,</i>	<i>Wright (O. C.)—62.</i>
<i>Costigan,</i>	<i>Lé Vesconte,</i>		

NAYS:

Messieurs

<i>Anglin,</i>	<i>Fortin,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Rose,</i>
<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Galt,</i>	<i>Magill,</i>	<i>Ross (Champlain),</i>
<i>Blake,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>McConkey,</i>	<i>Ross (Wellington, C. R.)</i>
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Gendron,</i>	<i>McDowgall (Lanark)</i>	<i>Ryan (King's N. B.)</i>
<i>Bodwell,</i>	<i>Harrison,</i>	<i>Metcalf,</i>	<i>Simard,</i>
<i>Bowell,</i>	<i>Howe,</i>	<i>Mills,</i>	<i>Smith,</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Huet,</i>	<i>Morison (Victoria, O.),</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Jones (Leeds & Gren.)</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Tilley,</i>
<i>Cameron (Huron),</i>	<i>Kempt,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>	<i>Wallace,</i>
<i>Cameron (Peel),</i>	<i>Kirkpatrick,</i>	<i>Power,</i>	<i>Walsh,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Lacerte,</i>	<i>Read,</i>	<i>Wells,</i>
<i>Cartier, Sir George E.</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Redford,</i>	<i>Wood,</i>
<i>Coffin,</i>	<i>Lapum,</i>	<i>Renaud,</i>	<i>Wright (Y. O. W. R.) &</i>
<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>Macdonald, Sir J. A.,</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>	<i>Young.—57.</i>
<i>Fortier,</i>	<i>(Kingston).</i>		

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

On motion of Mr. *Oliver*, seconded by Mr. *Dufresne*,

Resolved, That this House doth concur in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th paragraphs of the Report of the Select Committee appointed to take into consideration the correspondence with the Government relative to the purchase and exportation of American silver coin now in circulation in this country.

On motion of Mr. *Cameron (Huron, South Riding)*, seconded by Mr. *Bodwell*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence and documents relating to a registered letter containing money, addressed by a Mrs. *Warnock* to Messrs. *Henderson & Bro., New York*, which said letter never reached its destination.

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

Mr. *Crawford (South Leeds)* moved, seconded by Mr. *Perry*, 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, copy of the instructions given to Counsel to resist, on behalf of the Government, the application made in the interest of certain policy holders of the *Etna Insurance Company of Dublin*, to the Court of Chancery of the Province of *Ontario*, for the distribution of the deposit made by that Company with the Receiver General, pursuant to the Act 23 *Victoria*, Chapter 3.

And a Debate arising thereupon:—The said Motion was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

And it being Six of the Clock, Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

At nineteen minutes before Eight of the Clock, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

And Notice being taken that there was no Quorum, Mr. Speaker counted the House, and there not being twenty Members present, including Mr. Speaker, the names of the Members present were taken down by the Clerk, as follow:

MR. SPEAKER,

Messrs. Benoit, Blake, Bolton, Bown, Dufresne, Gaudet, Geoffrion, Killam, Hon. Messrs. Langevin, Le Vesconte, Sir John A. Macdonald, and Messrs. Macdonald (Glen-garry), McCarthy, Pikard, Sproat and Wright (York W. R. Ontario).—17.

And at a quarter of an hour before Eight of the Clock P. M., the House was adjourned by Mr. Speaker for want of a Quorum, without a Question first put.

Tuesday, 15th June, 1869.

Mr. Speaker informed the House, That he had received a letter from the Registrar General of *New Zealand*, transmitting Statistics of that Colony for the year 1867, including the results of Census taken in December of that year.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House:—

EXTRACTS from the Minutes of the Board of Internal Economy of the House of Commons;

Meeting of the 29th January, 1869.

“ Mr. Speaker having submitted to the Board that the Accounts of the House up to the 31st December last, should be audited;

It was *Resolved*, That Mr. Speaker do address the Honorable the Minister of Finance, informing him that the Board desire to audit the Accounts of the House of Commons for the last eighteen months, and request that a competent Officer from the Auditor General's Department be detailed to assist them in performing that duty at once.”

Meeting of the 3rd February, 1869.

“ Mr. Speaker having informed the Board that Mr. Tims of the Audit Office had been detailed by the Honorable the Minister of Finance to assist in auditing the Accounts of the House, said that he had done so and had submitted his report in writing, which was read in the words following:

Accounts of the House of Commons.

Report, “ The undersigned has the honor to report that, in accordance with the instructions of the Honorable the Speaker, he has examined the Accounts of the House submitted to him for Audit in the Accountant's Office, from the first July 1867 to the 31st December 1868, and found vouchers for all the items of expenditure, except the following:

1st. For the sum of \$1.83 remitted to *New York* in payment of subscription to a newspaper, the receipt of which has not yet been acknowledged.

2nd. For a sum of \$30 charged to Indemnity Account, but not yet actually paid to the Hon. Dr. Tupper to whom the amount is stated to be due in the detailed account. The explanation given with reference to this item is that the charge was made to enable the Accountant to close the Indemnity Account, and that the amount has been taken out of the Cash and laid aside until applied for, as payment cannot be actually made by a remittance of the amount to the gentleman to whom it is due until the usual declaration required by law in such cases has been filed with the Accountant.

This sum, should, in the opinion of the undersigned, be shewn, until paid, as a deduction from the amount of indemnity, and appear as an increase to the Cash balance (\$2851 06) shewn by the Books as on hand on the 31st December, 1868.

According to the Accounts, there appears to have been a balance in the hands of the Accountant on the 1st of July 1867, of \$5486 73. As under the terms of the Union Act, this balance, unless applied to the liquidation of liabilities accrued prior to that date, belongs to the late Province of *Canada*, a statement of all payments so made since Confederation should be prepared in order that any balance may be either charged or placed to credit of the late Province, as the case may be, in the Books of the Finance Department.

The undersigned begs to express his full approval of the careful and methodical manner in which the books and accounts seem to be kept in the Accountant Office.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

THOMAS D. TIMS,
Acting Inspector of Audit.

AUDIT OFFICE,
Ottawa, 3rd February, 1869.

ACCOUNT CURR NT of the Clerk, William Burns Lindsay, Esquire, of the amount received and disbursed by him for Contingencies of the House of Commons of Canada, from 30th June, 1867 to 30th June, 1868.

1867.		\$ cts.	Vouchers.	Amount of payments in full to 30th June, 1868.	\$ cts.
July 1	To balance transferred from Legislative Assembly.....	5,488 73			
Sept.	Received by Warrant for Contingencies	30,000 00	A	Indemnity	175,903 70
Nov.	Do do do	30,000 00	B	Salaries.....	77,068 62
Dec.	Do do do	35,000 00	C	Extra Service.....	10,431 00
	Do do do	25,000 00	D	Messengers	17,350 12
1868.	Do do do	35,000 00	E	Expenses of Committees.....	830 00
Feb.	Do do do	20,000 00	F	Stationery	888 53
March,	Do do do	35,000 00	G	Postage and Telegraphs.....	3,246 37
April 17	Do do do	30,000 00	H	Water, Fuel and Gas.....	9,424 39
May 22	Do do do	36,340 00	I	Pensions.....	840 00
	Do do do	35,000 00	J	Insurance.....	487 50
	Do do do	51,350 00	K	Newspapers and Advertising.....	3,063 87
	Do from A. Todd, account Private Bills, as per		L	Tradesmen	7,747 20
	Memo., vis:—		M	Printing and Binding	32,969 18
	Amount paid Mr. Vanx.....	\$1,824 86	N	Miscellaneous.....	6,866 16
	Less refunded	107 45		Balance on hand.....	22,787 50
		1,727 41			
		\$369,904 14			\$369,904 14
1868.	To Balance on hand.....	\$22,787 50			
July 1					

WM. B. LINDSAY,
Clerk of the House of Commons.

ACCOUNTANT'S OFFICE, HOUSE OF COMMONS,
Ottawa, 30th June, 1868.

ACCOUNT CURRENT of the Accountant of the amount received and disbursed by him for Contingencies of the House of Commons of Canada, from 1st July, 1868, to 31st December, 1868.

1868.	\$ cts.	Vouchers.	Amount of Payments in full to 31st Dec. 1868.	\$ cts.
July 1st...	22,787 50	A	Salaries.....	35,142 50
" 31st...	10,000 00	B	Messengers.....	1,208 50
Sept. ...	10,000-00	C	Printing and Binding.....	5,350 79
Oct. ...	10,000 00	D	Stationery.....	8,749 12
Nov. ...	10,000 00	E	Tradesmen.....	1,626 47
		F	Newspapers, &c.....	476 10
		G	Postage and Telegrams.....	809 97
		H	Insurance.....	476 50
		I	Pensions.....	420 00
		J	A. L. Cardinal, Petty Expenses.....	880 00
		K	Miscellaneous.....	1,751 27
		L	Water, Fuel, and Gas.....	2,476 22
		M	Indemnity*.....	569 00
			Balance on hand.....	2,651 06
	\$62,787 50			\$62,787 50

* This includes \$30 due Dr. Tupper.
THOS. VAUX,
Accountant House of Commons.

1869.—Jan. 1st...To Balance on hand..... \$2,651 06

ACCOUNTANT'S OFFICE, HOUSE OF COMMONS,
Ottawa, 31st December, 1868.

Resolved, "That the Accounts as presented by the Accountant be approved, and the same are hereby confirmed as audited.

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

By Mr. *Wright* (*Ottawa County*),—The Petition of *William McLean* and others.

By Mr. *Bodwell*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the County of *Oxford*.

By Mr. *Tremblay*,—The Petition of the Honorable *L. J. Papineau* and others; and the Petition of *F. S. Mackoy* and others, both of the Township of *Ripon*, County of *Ottawa*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Wood*,—The Petition of *Peter Kemp* and others; and the Petition of *Lewis Silverthorn* and others, both of the County of *Norfolk*.

The Honorable Mr. *Cameron* (*Peel*), from the Select Committee appointed to enquire into the administration of Justice in the District of *Ottawa*, presented to the House the First Report of the said Committee which was read. (*Appendix No. 5.*)

The Clerk of the Senate delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message:—

The Senate have passed a Bill, intituled: "An Act respecting the duties of Justices of the Peace, out of Sessions, in relation to summary convictions and orders," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And also, a Bill, intituled: "An Act respecting Contagious Diseases affecting Animals," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

On motion of the Honorable Sir *John A. Macdonald*, seconded by the Honorable Sir *George E. Cartier*,

Ordered, That the Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act respecting the duties of Justices of the Peace, out of Sessions, in relation to summary convictions and orders," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, To-morrow.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Langevin*, seconded by the Honorable Sir *George E. Cartier*,

Ordered, That the Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act respecting Contagious Diseases affecting Animals," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, To-morrow.

Mr. *Bowell* moved, seconded by Mr. *Stephenson*, and the Question being put, That it be

Resolved, That the Tenders of *I. B. Taylor* for the Printing required for the Parliament of *Canada*; that of *Hunter, Rose and Lemieux* for Binding; and that of Mr. *James Barber* for Paper, be accepted.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Joint Committee of both Houses on Printing do prepare Contracts for the due performance of the said Printing, Binding and furnishing of Paper, in accordance with the conditions attached to the "form of Tenders for the Printing of the Parliament of the Dominion," at the prices mentioned in their respective Tenders. The House divided: and It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Resolved, That a Message be sent to the Senate communicating to their Honors the foregoing Resolutions.

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

The House, according to Order, proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made in Committee to the Bill respecting Insolvency, and the same were read.

And the Question being proposed, That the amendments be now read a second time;

Mr. *Geoffrion* moved, in amendment, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Dorion*, That all the words after "the" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words "Bill be re-com-

mitted to a Committee of the whole House with instructions to amend the same, by "expunging all portions of the said Bill which deprive of a trial by Jury in the Province of Quebec, persons accused of certain criminal offences therein mentioned; and by providing that the said offences shall in the said Province of Quebec, be tried with the ordinary safeguards of a trial by Jury, as it is proposed by the said Bill, they should be tried in the other Provinces of the Dominion," inserted instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, the were taken down, as follow:

YEAS:

Messieurs

<i>Ault,</i>	<i>Currier,</i>	<i>Mc Callum,</i>	<i>Ryan (Montreal West)</i>
<i>Bécharé,</i>	<i>Dorion,</i>	<i>Mc Monies,</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Blake,</i>	<i>Forbes,</i>	<i>Metcalfé,</i>	<i>Scutcherd,</i>
<i>Bodwell,</i>	<i>Fortier,</i>	<i>Mills,</i>	<i>Smith,</i>
<i>Bolton,</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>Morison (Victoria, O.)</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Godin,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Hagar,</i>	<i>Pâquet,</i>	<i>Thompson (Haldim'd),</i>
<i>Burpee,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Pelletier,</i>	<i>Thompson (Ontario),</i>
<i>Cameron (Huron,)</i>	<i>Kempt,</i>	<i>Pickard,</i>	<i>Wells,</i>
<i>Cameron (Inverness)</i>	<i>Kilam,</i>	<i>Pope,</i>	<i>Whitehead,</i>
<i>Cameron (Pect),</i>	<i>Le Vesconte,</i>	<i>Power,</i>	<i>Wilson,</i>
<i>Cheval,</i>	<i>Little,</i>	<i>Pozer,</i>	<i>Wood,</i>
<i>Chipman,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Cornw'll),</i>	<i>Ray,</i>	<i>Wright (Ottawa C.),</i>
<i>Coffin,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Gleng'y),</i>	<i>Reidford,</i>	<i>Wright (Y. O. W. R.) &</i>
<i>Connell,</i>	<i>MacFarlane,</i>	<i>Ross (Prince Edward)</i>	<i>Young.—63.</i>
<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Ross, (Wellington C. R.)</i>	

NAYS:

Messieurs

<i>Archangeault,</i>	<i>Dufresne,</i>	<i>Keeler,</i>	<i>Perry,</i>
<i>Beaubien,</i>	<i>Dunkin,</i>	<i>Kirkpatrick,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>
<i>Bellerose,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>Lacerte,</i>	<i>Rankin,</i>
<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Fortin,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Reall,</i>
<i>Bertrand,</i>	<i>Galt,</i>	<i>Lapum,</i>	<i>Renaud,</i>
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Gaucher,</i>	<i>Lussan,</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Bowell,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>Macdonald, Sir J. A.</i>	<i>Ross (Champlain),</i>
<i>Bown,</i>	<i>Gendron,</i>	<i>McDonald (Middlesex)</i>	<i>Ross (Dundas),</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Gibbs,</i>	<i>Masson (Soulanges),</i>	<i>Ryan (King's N. B.),</i>
<i>Carling,</i>	<i>Gray,</i>	<i>Masson (Terrebonne),</i>	<i>Shanly,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Grover,</i>	<i>Mc Carthy,</i>	<i>Simard,</i>
<i>Cartier, Sir George E.</i>	<i>Harrison,</i>	<i>McConkey,</i>	<i>Sproat,</i>
<i>Cayley,</i>	<i>Heath,</i>	<i>Mc Dougall (Lanark),</i>	<i>Stephenson,</i>
<i>Cimon,</i>	<i>Holmes,</i>	<i>Mc Greevy,</i>	<i>Street,</i>
<i>Colby,</i>	<i>Howe,</i>	<i>Mc Lelan,</i>	<i>Tilley,</i>
<i>Costigan,</i>	<i>Huot,</i>	<i>Mc Millan,</i>	<i>Wallace,</i>
<i>Crawford (Brockville)</i>	<i>Hurdon,</i>	<i>Morris,</i>	<i>Walsh,</i>
<i>Davust,</i>	<i>Jackson,</i>	<i>Morrison (Niagara),</i>	<i>Webb, and</i>
<i>Dobbie,</i>	<i>Jones (Leeds & Gren.)</i>	<i>Munroe,</i>	<i>Workman.—76.</i>

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the amendments be now read a second time;

The Honorable Mr. Wood moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. Bodwell, That all the words after "the" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words "Bill be re-committed to a Committee of the whole House, with instructions to amend the same by substituting the following for the 1st clause: 'This Act shall apply to all persons, whether

"traders, or non-traders, except in the case of non-traders, there shall be no voluntary assignment under this Act," 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>Anglin,</i>	<i>Currier,</i>	<i>MacFarlane,</i>	<i>Ryan, (King's, N. B.)</i>
<i>Bodwell,</i>	<i>Dobbie,</i>	<i>Masson (Soulanges),</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Bolton,</i>	<i>Forbes,</i>	<i>Mc Callum,</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Fortier,</i>	<i>Mc Monies,</i>	<i>Sproat,</i>
<i>Bowell,</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>Metcalfe,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Grover,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Street,</i>
<i>Burpee,</i>	<i>Hagar,</i>	<i>Pelletier,</i>	<i>Thompson (Ontario),</i>
<i>Cameron (Inverness),</i>	<i>Harrison,</i>	<i>Ferry,</i>	<i>Webb,</i>
<i>Cameron, (Peel),</i>	<i>Holmes,</i>	<i>Pickard,</i>	<i>Wells,</i>
<i>Cheval,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Rankin,</i>	<i>Whitehead,</i>
<i>Coffin,</i>	<i>Jones (Leeds & Gren.),</i>	<i>Roy,</i>	<i>Willson,</i>
<i>Connell,</i>	<i>Killam,</i>	<i>Redford,</i>	<i>Wood, and</i>
<i>Costigan,</i>	<i>Lawson,</i>	<i>Ross (Dundas),</i>	<i>Young.—55.</i>
<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>Le Vesconte,</i>	<i>Ross (Wellington C.R.)</i>	

NAYS:

Messieurs

<i>Archambeault,</i>	<i>Fortin,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Cornw'U) Pope,</i>	
<i>Ault,</i>	<i>Galt,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Gleng'ry) Poyer,</i>	
<i>Beaubien,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>Macdonald Sir J. A. Read,</i>	
<i>Bécharde,</i>	<i>Gendron,</i>	<i>McDonald (Lunen'bg), Renaud,</i>	
<i>Bellerose,</i>	<i>Gibbs,</i>	<i>McDonald (Middlesex) Robitaille,</i>	
<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Godin,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Ross (Champlain),</i>
<i>Bertrand,</i>	<i>Grant,</i>	<i>Magill,</i>	<i>Ross (Prince Edward)</i>
<i>Blake,</i>	<i>Gray,</i>	<i>Masson (Terrebonne),</i>	<i>Ryan (Montreal West),</i>
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Heath,</i>	<i>McCarthy,</i>	<i>Simard,</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Howe,</i>	<i>McConkey,</i>	<i>Smith,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Huot,</i>	<i>McDougall (Lanark),</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Cartier, Sir George E. Hurdon,</i>	<i>Jackson,</i>	<i>Mc Greevy,</i>	<i>Stephenson,</i>
<i>Cayley,</i>	<i>Keeler,</i>	<i>McLelan,</i>	<i>Tidley,</i>
<i>Cimon,</i>	<i>Kirkpatrick,</i>	<i>McMillan,</i>	<i>Tremblay,</i>
<i>Colby,</i>	<i>Lacerte,</i>	<i>Mills,</i>	<i>Tupper,</i>
<i>Daoust,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Morris,</i>	<i>Wallace,</i>
<i>Dorion,</i>	<i>Lapum,</i>	<i>Morrison (Niagara),</i>	<i>Workman,</i>
<i>Dufresne,</i>	<i>Little,</i>	<i>Munroe,</i>	<i>Wright (O. C.), and</i>
<i>Dunkin,</i>		<i>Pinsonneault,</i>	<i>Wright (York O. W. R.)</i>
<i>Ferguson,</i>			<i>—77.</i>

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the amendments be now read a second time; Mr. Ferguson moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. Oliver, That all the words after "the" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words "Bill be re-committed to a Committee of the whole House with instructions to amend the same by leaving out all the words after the word "Act" in the 3rd line of the 1st Section, to the words "Lower Canada" in the 153rd 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

<i>Bellerose,</i>	<i>Fortier,</i>	<i>Masson (Soulanges),</i>	<i>Ross (Prince Edward)</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Godin,</i>	<i>Mills,</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Le Vesconte,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Burton,</i>	<i>Little,</i>	<i>Pâquet,</i>	<i>Smith,</i>
<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Cornwall)</i>	<i>Pelletier,</i>	<i>Walsh,</i>
<i>Currier,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Gleng'y),</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>	<i>Webb,</i>
<i>Dorion,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Pope,</i>	<i>Whitehead and</i>
<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>Mogill,</i>	<i>Ross (Dundas),</i>	<i>Wright (Y. O. W. R.) 32</i>

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Abbott,</i>	<i>Costigan,</i>	<i>Kempt,</i>	<i>Read,</i>
<i>Anglin,</i>	<i>Crawford (Brockville),</i>	<i>Killam,</i>	<i>Redford,</i>
<i>Ault,</i>	<i>Daoust,</i>	<i>Lacerte,</i>	<i>Renaud,</i>
<i>Beaty,</i>	<i>Dobbie,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Beaubien,</i>	<i>Dufresne,</i>	<i>Macdonald, Sir J. A. Rose,</i>	
<i>Eschard,</i>	<i>Dunkin,</i>	<i>McDonald (Middlesex)</i>	<i>Ross (Champlain),</i>
<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Fortin,</i>	<i>Masson (Terrebonne),</i>	<i>Ross (Wellington O.R.)</i>
<i>Bertrand,</i>	<i>Gault,</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Ryun (Montreal West)</i>
<i>Blake,</i>	<i>Gaucher,</i>	<i>McCarthy,</i>	<i>Shanly,</i>
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>McConkey,</i>	<i>Simard,</i>
<i>Bodwell,</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>McDougall (Lanark),</i>	<i>Simpson,</i>
<i>Bolton,</i>	<i>Gendron,</i>	<i>McGreevy,</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Bowell,</i>	<i>Gibbs,</i>	<i>McKeagney,</i>	<i>Sproat,</i>
<i>Bown,</i>	<i>Grant,</i>	<i>McLelan,</i>	<i>Stephenson,</i>
<i>Brousseau,</i>	<i>Gray,</i>	<i>McMillan,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Grover,</i>	<i>McMonies,</i>	<i>Street,</i>
<i>Burpee,</i>	<i>Hagar,</i>	<i>Metcalf,</i>	<i>Thompson (Haldim'd),</i>
<i>Cameron (Huron),</i>	<i>Harrison,</i>	<i>Morris,</i>	<i>Tilley,</i>
<i>Cameron (Peel),</i>	<i>Heath,</i>	<i>Morison (Victoria, O.)</i>	<i>Tremblay,</i>
<i>Carling,</i>	<i>Holmes,</i>	<i>Morrison (Niagara),</i>	<i>Tupper,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Munroe,</i>	<i>Wallace,</i>
<i>Cartier Sir George E. Howe,</i>	<i>Huot,</i>	<i>O'Connor,</i>	<i>Wells,</i>
<i>Cayley,</i>	<i>Hurdon,</i>	<i>Perry,</i>	<i>Willson,</i>
<i>Chamberlin,</i>	<i>Jackson,</i>	<i>Fickard,</i>	<i>Wood,</i>
<i>Chauveau,</i>	<i>Jones (Leeds & Gren.)</i>	<i>Pozer,</i>	<i>Workman,</i>
<i>Colby,</i>	<i>Keeler,</i>	<i>Rankin,</i>	<i>Wright (O. C.) and</i>
<i>Connell,</i>		<i>Ray,</i>	<i>Young.—108.</i>

So it passed in the Negative.

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

Ordered, That the Bill be now re-committed to a Committee of the whole House, with instructions to amend the same by providing that the appointment, by the Boards of Trade, of official Assignees, under section 32 shall be obligatory, and shall be made within three months from and after the coming into force of this Act, and in their default such appointments shall be made by the Judge; and in every case of a vacancy occurring by the death, resignation or removal of such Assignees, the vacancy shall be filled within the same delay, reckoning from the occurrence of such vacancy, and in the same manner, as is hereinbefore set forth.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Harrison* reported, That the Committee had made a further amendment to the Bill.

Ordered, That the amendment be now taken into consideration.

The House proceeded accordingly to take the said amendment into consideration; and the same was read and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. *Magill*, seconded by Mr. *Oliver*,
Ordered, That the Bill be now re-committed to a Committee of the whole House with instructions to amend the same by adding the following Proviso: "Provided always that it shall be open to Creditors at any meeting specially for the purpose, to review the decision of the inspectors as to any matter still in *fiere* and not actually completed."

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

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

The House accordingly again resolved itself into a Committee on the said Bill, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Harrison* reported, That the Committee had made a further amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendment be now taken into consideration.

The House accordingly proceeded to take into consideration the said amendment; and the same was read and agreed to.

And the Question being again proposed, That the Original amendments be now read a second time;

Mr. *Harrison* moved, in amendment, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Carling*, That all the words after "the" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words, "Bill be re-committed to a Committee of the whole House with instructions to leave out from the beginning of Section 140 the words "in the Province of *Quebec*," and after the word "enregistered" to insert the words "within three months after the passing of this Act, and if made "or executed after the passing of this Act then within three months after the making or execution thereof," 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 Original amendments be now read a second time;

Mr. *Blake* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Mackenzie*, That all the words after "the" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words "Bill be re-committed to a Committee of the whole House with instructions to amend the 20th and 21st clauses so as to provide for the issue of a writ of attachment, on the like evidence and with the like precautions throughout the whole Dominion, instead of providing, as proposed by the Bill, "that in *Quebec* the writ shall be issued by the Prothonotary on the affidavit of one witness, "and that in the rest of the Dominion the writ may be issued by the Judge on the affidavit "of not less than two witnesses," 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>Anglin,</i>	<i>Forbes,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Redford,</i>
<i>Ault,</i>	<i>Fortier,</i>	<i>Masson, (Soulanges),</i>	<i>Ross (Prince Edward)</i>
<i>Blake,</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>McCullum,</i>	<i>Ross (Wellington, C. R.)</i>
<i>Bodwell,</i>	<i>Godin,</i>	<i>McUnkey,</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Bolton,</i>	<i>Grant,</i>	<i>McMonies.</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Hagar,</i>	<i>Metcalfe,</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Bowell,</i>	<i>Hoimes,</i>	<i>Mills,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Morison, (Victoria, O.),</i>	<i>Thompson, (Haldim' d)</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Kempt,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Tremblay,</i>
<i>Burpee,</i>	<i>Killam,</i>	<i>Piquet,</i>	<i>Wells,</i>
<i>Cameron, (Inverness),</i>	<i>Lawson,</i>	<i>Pelletier,</i>	<i>Whitehead,</i>
<i>Coffin,</i>	<i>Le Vesconte,</i>	<i>Pickard,</i>	<i>Wood,</i>
<i>Connell,</i>	<i>Little,</i>	<i>Pope,</i>	<i>Wright, (Ottawa Co.),</i>
<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Cornwall)</i>	<i>Pozer,</i>	<i>Wright (York, O., W. R.)</i>
<i>Currier,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Glengay)</i>	<i>Rankin,</i>	and <i>Young.</i> —62.
<i>Dorion,</i>	<i>MacFarlane,</i>		

NAYS:

Messieurs

<i>Abbott,</i>	<i>Costigan,</i>	<i>Jones (Leeds & Gren.),</i>	<i>Renaud,</i>
<i>Archambeault,</i>	<i>Crawford (Brockville),</i>	<i>Keeler,</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Beaty,</i>	<i>Daoust,</i>	<i>Lacerte,</i>	<i>Rose,</i>
<i>Beaubien,</i>	<i>Dobbie,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Ross, (Champlain),</i>
<i>Bellerose,</i>	<i>Dufresne,</i>	<i>Macdonald, Sir J. A.,</i>	<i>Ross, (Dundas),</i>
<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Dunkin,</i>	<i>McDonald (Middlesex)</i>	<i>Ryan, (King's, N.B.),</i>
<i>Bertrand,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>Masson (Terrebonne),</i>	<i>Ryan (Montreal West),</i>
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Fortin,</i>	<i>McCarthy,</i>	<i>Shanly,</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Gaucher,</i>	<i>McDougall, (Lanark),</i>	<i>Simpson,</i>
<i>Brousseau,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>McGreevy,</i>	<i>Sproat,</i>
<i>Burton,</i>	<i>Gendron,</i>	<i>McLelan,</i>	<i>Stephenson,</i>
<i>Carling,</i>	<i>Gibbs,</i>	<i>McMillan,</i>	<i>Street,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Gray,</i>	<i>Morris,</i>	<i>Tilley,</i>
<i>Cartier, Sir George E.,</i>	<i>Grover,</i>	<i>Morrison, (Niagara),</i>	<i>Tupper,</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Harrison,</i>	<i>Munroe,</i>	<i>Wallace,</i>
<i>Cayley,</i>	<i>Heath,</i>	<i>O' Connor,</i>	<i>Walsh,</i>
<i>Chamberlin,</i>	<i>Howe,</i>	<i>Perry,</i>	<i>Webb,</i>
<i>Chauveau,</i>	<i>Huot,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>	<i>Willson, and</i>
<i>Cimon,</i>	<i>Hurdon,</i>	<i>Ray,</i>	<i>Workman.—79</i>
<i>Colby,</i>	<i>Jackson,</i>	<i>Read,</i>	

So it passed in the Negative.

On motion of Mr. *Blake*, seconded by Mr. *Mackenzie*,

Ordered, That the Bill be now re-committed to a Committee of the whole House with instructions to amend the 93rd clause by striking out the words "trading company" in the 12th line, and inserting the word "partnership," and by striking out the words "not prove himself to have been ignorant" in the 13th line, and inserting the words "have known" in lieu thereof.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Harrison* reported, That the Committee had made a further amendment to the Bill.

Ordered, That the amendment be now taken into consideration.

The House accordingly proceeded to take into consideration the said amendment; and the same was read and agreed to.

Then the Main Question being put, That the Original amendments be now read a second time: It was resolved in the Affirmative.

The amendments were accordingly read a second time, and agreed to.

And the Question being proposed, That the Bill, as amended, be now read the third time;

The Honorable Mr. *Macdonald* (*Cornwall*) moved, in amendment, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Dorion*, That all the words after "Bill" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words "be now re-committed to a Committee of the whole House with instructions to amend" the same by providing that the said Act shall continue in force and effect, until the 1st day "of January, 1873, and to the end of the then next ensuing Session of Parliament, and no "longer," 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, as amended, be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

And the Question being put, That the Bill do pass and the Title be "An Act respecting Insolvency," the House divided: and it was resolved in the Affirmative.

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

The Order of the Day being read, for resuming the adjourned Debate upon the amendment which was, on Tuesday the 1st June instant, proposed to be made to the proposed

amendment to the Question, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair, for the House in Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions on the subject of Banking and Currency;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting the duties of Justices of the Peace, out of Sessions, in relation to persons charged with indictable offences;

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 respecting the duties of Justices of the Peace, out of Sessions, in relation to summary convictions and orders;

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 respecting the prompt and summary administration of Criminal Justice in certain cases;

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 respecting the trial and punishment of Juvenile offenders;

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 respecting certain offences against Public Justice;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting Procedure in Criminal Cases, and other matters relating to Criminal Law, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and the Honorable Mr. Gray reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendments be now taken into consideration.

The House accordingly proceeded to take into consideration the said amendments; and the same were read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

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

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill for the more speedy trial in certain cases, of persons charged with felonies and misdemeanors, in the Province of Ontario, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Harrison reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That that the amendments be taken into consideration, To-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting Juvenile Offenders within the Province of Quebec;

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

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

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Masson (*Terrebonne*) 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 to detach the Township of *Doncaster*, from the County of *Montcalm*, and to attach it to the County of *Terrebonne*, for Electoral purposes;

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 from the Senate, intituled: "An Act to unite the *Beaver* and the *Toronto* Mutual Fire Insurance Companies;"

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

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

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Rymal* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendments be now taken into consideration.

The House accordingly proceeded to take into consideration the said amendments; and the same were read, as follow:

Page 1, Line 15. Leave out "may" and insert "shall."

Page 2, Line 48. After "notice" insert the following as Clause A.

CLAUSE A "This Act and the Companies hereby united shall be subject to such provisions of the Act 31 *Vic.*, Cap. 48, intituled: 'An Act respecting Insurance Companies,' as "refer to the class of Companies transacting such business as the said *Beaver* and *Toronto* "Mutual Fire Insurance Companies are authorized to carry on, and to such further general "provisions respecting Insurance as may from time to time be enacted."

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, proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made in Committee to the Bill to amend the Act passed in the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled: "An Act to regulate the inspection of Raw Hides and Leather," and the Act passed in the twenty-ninth and thirtieth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled: "An Act to amend the Law respecting the inspection of Leather and "Raw Hides;" and the same were read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, To-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Laws respecting the inspection of Leather and Raw Hides;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions relative to the powers and duties of the Trinity House of *Quebec*.

(IN THE COMMITTEE.)

1. *Resolved*, That in case any vessel, or wreck, or other thing, sinks, or is lost in the *River St. Lawrence*, between the basin off *Portneuf*, inclusively, and an imaginary line drawn from the eastern anchorage ground of *Barnaby Island*, near the south shore, to the eastern anchorage ground under *Cape Columbia* on the north shore of the said river so as to obstruct

the navigation of the said river, the master of such vessel or the owner or other person for the time being in charge of such wreck or other thing, failing or neglecting to comply with all or any of the provisions of law on that subject, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than *five dollars*, nor more than *ten dollars* for every day or night during which such failure or neglect shall continue, over and above any sum which the Trinity House of *Quebec* may have expended, as it is hereby authorized to do, in causing such signal by day or light or lights by night, or both; to be placed as aforesaid and to be kept and maintained continually as aforesaid, or only to be kept continually displayed as aforesaid in consequence of the failure or neglect so to do of such master or owner or other person.

2. *Resolved*, That in case an owner of or other person having power to convey or dispose of any vessel, or wreck or other thing forming such obstruction as aforesaid, does not relieve and discharge himself of all further liability in respect of such obstruction by paying or securing to the Trinity House of *Quebec*, to its satisfaction, the sum (if any) it may have expended in respect thereof, the Trinity House of *Quebec* may, if it sees fit, take possession of a vessel, wreck or other thing forming an obstruction to the navigation of the River *St. Lawrence* as aforesaid, and remove the same by any means in its power, and may dispose of the same in the same manner. and after the observance of the same formalities as are required by law in the case of things found in the river *St. Lawrence* within its jurisdiction, and not claimed, and may indemnify itself out of the proceeds of sale for all expenses incurred with respect to such vessel, wreck or other thing.

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and the Honorable Mr. *Ross (Champlain)* reported, That the Committee has come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

The Honorable Mr. *Ross (Champlain)* reported the Resolutions accordingly, and the same were read, as follow :

1. *Resolved*, That in case any vessel, or wreck, or other thing, sinks, or is lost in the River *St. Lawrence*, between the basin of *Portneuf*, inclusively, and an imaginary line drawn from the eastern anchorage ground off *Barnaby Island*, near the south shore, to the eastern anchorage ground under *Cape Columbia* on the north shore of the said river so as to obstruct the navigation of the said river, the master of such vessel or the owner or other person for the time being in charge of such wreck or other thing, failing or neglecting to comply with all or any of the provisions of law on that subject, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than *five dollars*, nor more than *ten dollars* for every day or night during which such failure or neglect shall continue, over and above any sum which the Trinity House of *Quebec* may have expended, as it is hereby authorized to do, in causing such signal by day or light or lights by night, or both; to be placed as aforesaid and to be kept and maintained continually as aforesaid or only to be kept continually displayed as aforesaid, in consequence of the failure or neglect so to do of such master or owner or other person.

2. *Resolved*, That in case an owner of or other person having power to convey or dispose of any vessel, or wreck, or other thing forming such an obstruction as aforesaid, does not relieve and discharge himself of all further liability in respect of such obstruction by paying or securing to the Trinity House of *Quebec*, to its satisfaction, the sum (if any) it may have expended in respect thereof, the Trinity House of *Quebec*, may, if it sees fit, take possession of a vessel, wreck or other thing forming an obstruction to the navigation of the River *St. Lawrence* as aforesaid, and remove the same by any means in its power, and may dispose of the same in the same manner, and after the observance of the same formalities as are required by law in the case of things found in the river *St. Lawrence* within its jurisdiction, and not claimed, and may indemnify itself out of the proceeds of sale for all expenses incurred with respect to such vessel, wreck or other thing.

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

And the House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock, on Wednesday morning;

WEDNESDAY, 16TH JUNE, 1869.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second of the Bill to amend the Act of the

late Province of *Canada*, 12 *Vict.*, Cap. 114 "to consolidate the Laws relative to the powers "and duties of the Trinity House of *Quebec*, and for other purposes ;"

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and committed to a Committee of the Whole House ; and the Resolutions relative to the powers and duties of the Trinity House of *Quebec*, were referred to the said Committee.

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

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and the Honorable Mr. *Ross* (*Champlain*) reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendments be now taken into consideration.

The House accordingly proceeded to take into consideration the said amendments ; and the same were read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

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

The House resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Acts respecting the improvement and management of the Harbor of *Quebec*, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Simard* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendments be now taken into consideration.

The House accordingly proceeded to take into consideration the said amendments ; and the same were read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, at the next sitting of the House, this day.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to provide means for improving the Harbors and Channels at certain Ports in the Provinces of *Quebec*, *New Brunswick* and *Nova Scotia* ;

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

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

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

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, at the next sitting of the House, this day.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution respecting the Provisional Contract entered into between *Hugh Allan*, Esquire, and the Postmaster General of *Canada*, for a weekly service of Ocean Mail Steamers.

(IN THE COMMITTEE.)

Resolved, That it is expedient that the Provisional Contract entered into between *Hugh Allan*, Esquire, and the Postmaster General of *Canada*, under the authority of an Order in Council dated the 18th of March, 1869, for a weekly service of Ocean Mail Steamers on the terms and conditions set forth in the said contract (a copy whereof and of the said Order in Council has been laid before Parliament) should be sanctioned and authorized by the Parliament as required by the terms thereof in order to its becoming valid and binding.

Resolution to be reported.

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

Ordered, That the Resolution be now taken into consideration.

The House accordingly proceeded to take into consideration the said Resolution, and the same was read, as followeth :

Resolved, That it is expedient that the Provisional Contract entered into between *Hugh*

Allan, Esquire, and the Postmaster General of *Canada* under the authority of an Order in Council dated the 18th March, 1869, for a weekly service of Ocean Mail Steamers on the terms and conditions set forth in the said contract (a copy whereof and of the said Order in Council has been laid before Parliament) should be sanctioned and authorized by the Parliament as required by the terms thereof in order to its becoming valid and binding.

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

Ordered, That the Honorable Sir *John A. Macdonald* have leave to bring in a Bill respecting Ocean Mail 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 House in Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution respecting the appointment of a Queen's Printer for *Canada*.

The Honorable Sir *John A. Macdonald*, a Member of the Honorable the 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.)

Resolved, That it is expedient to appoint a Queen's Printer for *Canada*, and to pay him an annual salary of not more than two thousand dollars.

Resolution to be reported.

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

Ordered, That the Resolution be now taken into consideration.

The House proceeded accordingly to take into consideration the said Resolution, and the same was read, as followeth:—

Resolved, That it is expedient to appoint a Queen's Printer for *Canada*, and to pay him an annual salary of not more than two thousand dollars.

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 for the appointment of a Queen's Printer, and for the management of the Public Printing;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for this day; and the Resolution respecting the appointment of a Queen's Printer, was referred to the said Committee.

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

Wednesday, 16th June, 1869.

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

By Mr. *Gibbs*,—The Petition of the Produce and Merchants' Exchange Association.

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

And the said Petition was received and read; praying that until arrangements have been made for a renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty with the *United States*, agricultural products imported into *Canada* from that Country, may be subject to any increased Customs duty.

The Honorable Mr. *Langevin*, a Member of the Honorable the Privy Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, —Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 7th June, 1869; for copies of all correspondence, Contracts and Tenders, connected with the letting of Section No. 7, on the Intercolonial Railway. (*Sessional Papers, No. 5.*)

Mr. *Harrison*, from the Select Committee on the Petition of *John Gordon* and others, of the Province of *Ontario*, praying for the construction of the *Huron and Ontario* Ship Canal, presented to the House the Second Report of the said Committee, which was read. (*Appendix No. 6.*)

Mr. *Jackson*, from the Standing Committee on Immigration and Colonization, presented to the House the Second Report of the said Committee, which was read. (*Appendix No. 7.*)
Ordered, That the said Report be referred to the Joint Committee of both Houses, on the Printing of Parliament.

Mr. *Fortin*, from the Select Committee on Maritime and River Fisheries, Ocean and Inland Navigation, and the inspection of Fish, presented to the House, the Seventh Report of the said Committee, which was read. (*Appendix No. 3.*)

On motion of the Honorable Sir *John A. Macdonald*, seconded by the Honorable Sir *George E. Cartier*,

Resolved, That commencing from To-morrow, there be two distinct Sittings of the House, on every day, during the remainder of the Session; the first sitting to be from three o'clock P. M., to six o'clock P. M.; and the second from half-past seven o'clock P. M., until the adjournment of the House.

A Bill to amend the Act respecting the improvement and management of the Harbor of *Quebec*, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

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

A Bill respecting Juvenile Offenders within the Province of *Quebec*, 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 passed in the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth years of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled: "An Act to regulate the inspection of Raw-Hides and Leather"; and the Act passed in the twenty-ninth and thirtieth years of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled: "An Act to amend the Law respecting the inspection of Leather and Raw-Hides," was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be "An Act to amend certain Acts of the Legislature of the late Province of *Canada*, respecting the Inspection of Raw-Hides and Leather."

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 incorporate the Dominion Bank," and after some time spent therein, Mr Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Harrison* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendments be now taken into consideration.

The House accordingly proceeded to take into consideration the said amendments, and the same were read, as follow:—

Page 1, Line 24. Leave out from "currency" to "meetings" inclusive, in line 33.

Page 1. Line 39. After "3" insert "For the purpose of organizing the said Bank, the persons hereinbefore mentioned and hereby incorporated, shall be Provisional Directors thereof; and they, or the majority of them, may cause stock books to be opened, after

"giving due public notice thereof, upon which stock books may be recorded, the subscriptions of such persons as desire to become shareholders in the said Bank; and such books shall be opened at *Toronto* and elsewhere at the discretion of the said Provisional Director, and as long as they deem necessary; and as"—and leave out "three" and insert "four."

Page 1, Line 42. Leave out from "the" to "to" where it occurs the first time in line 43 and insert "said Provisional Directors."

Page 1, Line 43. After "meeting" insert "of subscribers to be held."

Page 2, Line 21. Leave out "remainder" and insert "whole."

Page 2, Line 22. Leave out from "up" to "dollars" inclusive.

Page 2, Line 23. Leave out from "within" to "charter" inclusive, in line 29 and insert "four years from the organization of the said Bank under this Act."

Page 3, Line 38. After "advisable" insert "provided always that such dividends shall not in any manner lessen or impair the capital of the said Bank."

Page 4, Line 35. Leave out "five" and insert "four."

Page 10, Line 32. Leave out from "of" where it occurs the first time to "or" and insert "the late Province of *Canada* or of this Dominion."

Page 10, Line 33. After "Fund" insert "or in Dominion Stock."

Page 10, Line 35. After "Debentures" insert or "stock."

Page 10, Line 39. Leave out from "return" to "Debentures" inclusive in line 41.

Page 10, Line 42. After "the" insert "first" and after "of" insert "June."

Page 10, Line 44. After "and" insert "seventy and from that time till the end of the next session of the Parliament of the Dominion and no longer."

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 Merchants' Bank of *Halifax*, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Harrison* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendments be now taken into consideration.

The House accordingly proceeded to take into consideration the said amendments, and the same were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

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

The Clerk of the Senate delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message:—

The Senate have passed the following Bills, without any amendment:—

Bill intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Dominion Mutual Life Guarantee Insurance Company."

Bill intituled "An Act respecting the International Bridge Company."

Also, the Senate have agreed to the amendment made by this House to the Bill intituled: "An Act to naturalize *Eli Clinton Clark*," without any amendment.

And also, the Senate have agreed to the amendments made by this House to the Bill intituled: "An Act further to amend the Charter of the *Gore Bank*," without any amendment.

And then he withdrew.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting *Nova Scotia*;

The Honorable Mr. *Rose* moved, seconded by the Honorable Sir *John A. Macdona* and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read a second time;

The Honorable Mr. *Holton* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Mackenzie*, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words "in the opinion of this House any disturbance of the financial arrangements respecting the several Provinces provided for in the *British North America* Act, unless assented to by all the Provinces, would be subversive of the system of Government under which this Dominion was constituted, and if effected, as proposed by this Bill in favor of one Province, without at the same time providing for a general revision and re-adjustment of those arrangements, would be manifestly unjust to the other Provinces," 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>Béchar</i> ,	<i>Ferguson</i> ,	<i>McConkey</i> ,	<i>Ross</i> (<i>Wellington, C. R.</i>)
<i>Blake</i> ,	<i>Fortier</i> ,	<i>McMonies</i> ,	<i>Rymal</i> ,
<i>Bodwell</i> ,	<i>Geoffrion</i> ,	<i>Metcalf</i> ,	<i>Scatcherd</i> ,
<i>Bolton</i> ,	<i>Godin</i> ,	<i>Mills</i> ,	<i>Smith</i> ,
<i>Bourassa</i> ,	<i>Hagar</i> ,	<i>Morison</i> (<i>Victoria, O.</i>),	<i>Snider</i> ,
<i>Bowman</i> ,	<i>Holton</i> ,	<i>Munroe</i> ,	<i>Stirton</i> ,
<i>Burpee</i> ,	<i>Kempt</i> ,	<i>Oliver</i> ,	<i>Thompson</i> (<i>Ontario</i>),
<i>Cameron</i> , (<i>Huron</i>),	<i>Little</i> ,	<i>Pâquet</i> ,	<i>Tremblay</i> ,
<i>Cheval</i> ,	<i>Macdonald</i> (<i>Gleng'y</i>),	<i>Pelletier</i> ,	<i>Wells</i> ,
<i>Connell</i> ,	<i>McFarlane</i> ,	<i>Pickard</i> ,	<i>Whitehead</i>
<i>Coupal</i> ,	<i>Mackenzie</i> ,	<i>Pozer</i> ,	<i>Wood</i> ,
<i>Crawford</i> (<i>Leeds</i>),	<i>Magill</i> ,	<i>Redford</i> ,	<i>Wright</i> (<i>York O. W.R.</i>)
<i>Dorion</i> ,	<i>McCallum</i> ,	<i>Ross</i> (<i>Prince Ed'd</i>),	and <i>Young</i> .—52.

NAYS:

Messieurs

<i>Abbott</i> ,	<i>Costigan</i> ,	<i>Keeler</i> ,	<i>Popo</i> ,
<i>Anglin</i> ,	<i>Crawford</i> (<i>Brockville</i>)	<i>Killam</i> ,	<i>Power</i> ,
<i>Archambeault</i> ,	<i>Daoust</i> ,	<i>Lacerte</i> ,	<i>Rankin</i> ,
<i>Ault</i> ,	<i>Dobbie</i> ,	<i>Langevin</i> ,	<i>Ray</i> ,
<i>Beaty</i> ,	<i>Dufresne</i> ,	<i>Lapum</i> ,	<i>Read</i> ,
<i>Beaubien</i> ,	<i>Dunkin</i> ,	<i>Lawson</i> ,	<i>Renaud</i> ,
<i>Bellerose</i> ,	<i>Forbes</i> ,	<i>Le Vesconte</i> ,	<i>Robitaille</i> ,
<i>Benoit</i> ,	<i>Fortin</i> ,	<i>Macdonald</i> (<i>Cornw't</i>),	<i>Ross</i> ;
<i>Bertrand</i> ,	<i>Galt</i> ,	<i>Macdonald</i> , <i>Sir John A. Ross</i> (<i>Champlain</i>),	
<i>Blanchet</i> ,	<i>Gaucher</i> ,	<i>McDonald</i> (<i>Lunenb'g</i>)	<i>Ryan</i> , (<i>King's N.B.</i>)
<i>Bown</i> ,	<i>Gaudet</i> ,	<i>McDonald</i> (<i>Middles'x</i>),	<i>Ryan</i> (<i>Montréal W.</i>)
<i>Brousseau</i> ,	<i>Gendron</i> ,	<i>Masson</i> (<i>Soulanges</i>),	<i>Shanly</i> ,
<i>Burton</i> ,	<i>Gibbs</i> ,	<i>Masson</i> (<i>Terrebonne</i>),	<i>Simard</i> ,
<i>Cameron</i> (<i>Inverness</i>),	<i>Grant</i> ,	<i>McCarthy</i> ,	<i>Simpson</i> ,
<i>Carling</i> ,	<i>Gray</i> ,	<i>McDougall</i> (<i>Lanark</i>),	<i>Sproat</i> ,
<i>Caron</i> ,	<i>Grover</i> ,	<i>McGreevy</i> ,	<i>Stephenson</i> ,
<i>Cartier</i> , <i>Sir George E. Harrison</i> ,	<i>Heath</i> ,	<i>McKeagney</i> ,	<i>Street</i> ,
<i>Curtwright</i> ,	<i>Holmes</i> ,	<i>McLelan</i> ,	<i>Tilley</i> ,
<i>Cayley</i> ,	<i>Howe</i> ,	<i>McMillan</i> ,	<i>Tupper</i> ,
<i>Chamberlin</i> ,	<i>Huot</i> ,	<i>Morris</i> ,	<i>Wallace</i> ,
<i>Chauveau</i> ,	<i>Hurdon</i> ,	<i>Morrison</i> (<i>Niagara</i>),	<i>Walsh</i> ,
<i>Chipman</i> ,	<i>Jackson</i> ,	<i>O'Connor</i> ,	<i>Webb</i> ,
<i>Cimon</i> ,	<i>Jones</i> (<i>Leeds and Gr'e</i>),	<i>Perry</i> ,	<i>Wilson</i> and
<i>Coffin</i> ,		<i>Pinsonneault</i> ,	<i>Workman</i> .—97.
<i>Colby</i> ,			

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put, the House divided : and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow :

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Abbott,</i>	<i>Colby,</i>	<i>Keeler,</i>	<i>Pope,</i>
<i>Anglin,</i>	<i>Costigan,</i>	<i>Killam,</i>	<i>Power,</i>
<i>Archambeault,</i>	<i>Crawford (Brookville)</i>	<i>Lacerte,</i>	<i>Rankin,</i>
<i>Ault,</i>	<i>Daoust,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Ray,</i>
<i>Beaty,</i>	<i>Dobbie,</i>	<i>Lapum,</i>	<i>Read,</i>
<i>Beaubien,</i>	<i>Dufresne,</i>	<i>Lawson,</i>	<i>Renaud,</i>
<i>Bellerose,</i>	<i>Dunkin,</i>	<i>Le Vesconte,</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Forbes,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Cornw'U),</i>	<i>Rose,</i>
<i>Bertrand,</i>	<i>Fortin,</i>	<i>Macdonald, Sir John A. Ross (Champlain),</i>	
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Galt,</i>	<i>McDonald (Lunsb'g)</i>	<i>Ryan (King's N.B.)</i>
<i>Bolton,</i>	<i>Gaucher,</i>	<i>McDonald (Middls'x),</i>	<i>Ryan (Montreal West)</i>
<i>Bown,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>Masson (Soulanges),</i>	<i>Shanly,</i>
<i>Brousseau,</i>	<i>Gendron,</i>	<i>Masson (Terrebonne),</i>	<i>Simard,</i>
<i>Burton,</i>	<i>Gibbs,</i>	<i>McCarthy,</i>	<i>Simpson,</i>
<i>Cameron (Inverness),</i>	<i>Grant,</i>	<i>McDougall (Lanark),</i>	<i>Sproat,</i>
<i>Carling,</i>	<i>Gray,</i>	<i>Mc Greevy,</i>	<i>Stephenson,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Grover,</i>	<i>McKeagney,</i>	<i>Street,</i>
<i>Cartier, (Sir G. E.),</i>	<i>Harrison,</i>	<i>McLelan,</i>	<i>Tilley,</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Heath,</i>	<i>McMillan,</i>	<i>Tupper,</i>
<i>Cayley,</i>	<i>Holmes,</i>	<i>Morris,</i>	<i>Wallace,</i>
<i>Chamberlin,</i>	<i>Howe,</i>	<i>Morrison (Niagara),</i>	<i>Walsh,</i>
<i>Chauveau,</i>	<i>Huot,</i>	<i>O' Connor,</i>	<i>Webb,</i>
<i>Chipman,</i>	<i>Jackson,</i>	<i>Perry,</i>	<i>Willson, and</i>
<i>Cimon,</i>	<i>Jones (Leeds & Gr'v.),</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>	<i>Workman.—97.</i>
<i>Coffin,</i>			

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Bécharé,</i>	<i>Fortier,</i>	<i>Metcalfé,</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Blake,</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>Mills,</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Bodwell,</i>	<i>Godin,</i>	<i>Morison (Victoria, O.)</i>	<i>Smith,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Hagar,</i>	<i>Munroe,</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Burpee,</i>	<i>Kempt,</i>	<i>Pâquet,</i>	<i>Thompson (Ontario.)</i>
<i>Cameron (Huron),</i>	<i>Little,</i>	<i>Pelletier,</i>	<i>Tremblay,</i>
<i>Cheval,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Gleng'y),</i>	<i>Pickard,</i>	<i>Wells,</i>
<i>Connell,</i>	<i>MacFarlane,</i>	<i>Pozer,</i>	<i>Whitehead,</i>
<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Redford,</i>	<i>Wood,</i>
<i>Crawford, (Leeds),</i>	<i>Magill,</i>	<i>Ross (Prince Edward)</i>	<i>Wright, (Y., O. W.R.) &</i>
<i>Dorion,</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Ross (Wellington, C.R.)</i>	<i>Young.—50.</i>
<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>McMonies,</i>		

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

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

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

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

(IN THE COMMITTEE.)

Mr. *Blake* moved, to add the following as Section 5 :—

The grants and provisions made by this Act and the *British North America Act, 1867*, shall be in full settlement of all demands on *Canada* by *Nova Scotia*; which was adopted.

Mr. *Mills* moved the following Clause as Section 6 :—

This Act shall not take effect unless and until ratified by the Imperial Government ; which was negatived on a division.—

Bill, as amended, to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Morris* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendment be now taken into consideration.

The House accordingly proceeded to take into consideration the said amendment ; and the same was read and agreed to.

And the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time ;

Mr. *Killam* moved, in amendment, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Le Vesconte*, 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 strike out the 5th Clause,” 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>Anglin,</i>	<i>Chipman,</i>	<i>Killam,</i>	<i>MacFarlane,</i> and
<i>Cameron (Inverness),</i>	<i>Forbes,</i>	<i>Le Vesconte,</i>	<i>Power.—8.</i>

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Ault,</i>	<i>Dunkin,</i>	<i>McDonald (Midd' sex)</i>	<i>Renaud,</i>
<i>Beaty,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Beaubien,</i>	<i>Fortier,</i>	<i>Magill,</i>	<i>Rose,</i>
<i>Bchard,</i>	<i>Fortin,</i>	<i>Masson (Soulanges),</i>	<i>Ross (Champlain,)</i>
<i>Bellerose,</i>	<i>Gaucher,</i>	<i>Masson (Terrebonne),</i>	<i>Ross (Prince Edward)</i>
<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Ross (Wellington C.E.)</i>
<i>Bertrand,</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>McCarthy,</i>	<i>Ryan (King's N.B.)</i>
<i>Blake,</i>	<i>Gendron,</i>	<i>McConkey,</i>	<i>Ryan (Montreal W.)</i>
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Gibbs,</i>	<i>McDougall (Lanark)</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Bodwell,</i>	<i>Godin,</i>	<i>McGreevy,</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Bolton,</i>	<i>Grant,</i>	<i>McKeagney,</i>	<i>Simard,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Gray,</i>	<i>McLelan,</i>	<i>Simpson,</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Grover,</i>	<i>McMillan,</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Bown,</i>	<i>Hagar,</i>	<i>McMonies,</i>	<i>Sproat,</i>
<i>Brousseau,</i>	<i>Harrison,</i>	<i>Metcalfe,</i>	<i>Stephenson,</i>
<i>Burpee,</i>	<i>Heath,</i>	<i>Mills,</i>	<i>Sturton,</i>
<i>Cameron (Huron,)</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Morris,</i>	<i>Street,</i>
<i>Carling,</i>	<i>Howe,</i>	<i>Morison (Victoria, O.)</i>	<i>Thompson (Ontario),</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Huot,</i>	<i>Morrison (Niagara),</i>	<i>Tilley,</i>
<i>Cartier, Sir George E.</i>	<i>Hurdon,</i>	<i>Munroe,</i>	<i>Tremblay,</i>
<i>Cayley,</i>	<i>Jackson,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Tupper,</i>
<i>Chamberlin,</i>	<i>Keeler,</i>	<i>Pâquet,</i>	<i>Wallace,</i>
<i>Chauveau,</i>	<i>Kempt,</i>	<i>Pelletier,</i>	<i>Walsh,</i>
<i>Cimon,</i>	<i>Lacerte,</i>	<i>Perry,</i>	<i>Webb,</i>
<i>Colby,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Pickard,</i>	<i>Wells,</i>
<i>Connell,</i>	<i>Lawson,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>	<i>Whitehead,</i>
<i>Costigan,</i>	<i>Little,</i>	<i>Pope,</i>	<i>Willson,</i>
<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Corn'all),</i>	<i>Pozer,</i>	<i>Wood,</i>
<i>Dobbie,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Gleng'y),</i>	<i>Rankin,</i>	<i>Workman</i>
<i>Dorton,</i>	<i>Macdonald, Sir J. A.,</i>	<i>Read,</i>	<i>Wright (Y. O. W.R.), &</i>
<i>Dufresne,</i>	<i>McDonald (Lunen'g)</i>	<i>Redford,</i>	<i>Young.—124.</i>

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put; the House divided: and it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time,

And the Question being put, That the Bill do pass:—The House divided; and it was resolved in the Affirmative.

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

And the House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock, on Thursday morning;

THURSDAY, 17TH JUNE, 1869.

The House, according to Order, proceeded to take into consideration the Resolutions which were, on Thursday the 10th June, instant, adopted in Committee, on the subject of arrangements having in view the admission of *Prince Edward Island* into the Dominion of *Canada*; and the same were read.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Rose*, seconded by Mr. *Mackenzie*, the said Resolutions were amended so as to read, as follow:

Resolved, That it is expedient to authorize the Governor, by and with the advice of the Privy Council, to enter into such negotiations, and to make such fiscal and other arrangements as he may deem expedient, with the Government and Legislature of *Prince Edward Island*, with a view to the admission of that Colony into the Dominion; but all such arrangements shall be submitted to Parliament for its approval before any action is taken to give them effect or to pledge the public faith to their fulfilment.

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

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill for the appointment of a Queen's Printer, and for the management of Public Printing, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Bodwell* 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, this day.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend Chapter 67 of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, intituled: "An Act respecting Electric Telegraph Companies;"

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

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

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and the Honorable Mr. *Ross* (*Champlain*), reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendments be now taken into consideration.

The House accordingly proceeded to take into consideration the said amendments, and the same were read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

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

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Le Vesconte*, 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 return of all correspondence with the Imperial Government on the subject of the Resolutions of the *Nova Scotia* Local Legislature, and the Minute of Council of *Nova Scotia* Government of date respectively 21st August, and 5th September, 1868.

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

On motion of Mr. *Magill*, seconded by Mr. *Thompson* (*Ontario*),

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Read* and Mr. *Cameron (Huron)* be added to the Select Committee appointed to enquire into the condition and extent of the Hop growing and salt interests in *Canada*.

On motion of Mr. *Blake*, seconded by Mr. *Mackenzie*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence between the Imperial and Canadian Governments touching the Intercolonial Railway Loan, and application of the proceeds thereof.

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

On motion of Mr. *Masson (Soulanges)*, seconded by Mr. *Ostigan*,

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 petitions, documents, orders in Council, or other papers having reference to the sale or lease of certain water powers at the Cascades, Cedas, and the Fort of Coteau du Lac, or other places in the County of Soulanges; also, copies of the instructions given for the sale or lease of the said water powers as well as of the protests or other documents which have prevented or retarded the sale or lease thereof.

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

On motion of Mr. *Colby*, seconded by Mr. *Pope*,

Resolved, That this House doth concur in the recommendations contained in the First Report of the Select Committee appointed to enquire into the condition and extent of the Hop growing and Salt interests in *Canada*.

On motion of Mr. *Wright (Ottawa)*, seconded by Mr. *Hagar*,

Ordered, That Mr. *Rankin*, Mr. *McMicken* and Mr. *Holmes*, be added to the Select Committee on the Petition of the Reverend *C. Guillaume*, Curé, and others of the Parish of *St. André Avelin*, County of *Ottawa*, praying for the improvement of the navigation of the *Ottawa River*.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Tilley*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *McDougall*,

Resolved, That this House will, To-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee to consider the following proposed Resolution:

That it is expedient that provision shall be made as hereinafter mentioned for improving the channels and facilitating the navigation to the Port of *Chatham*, in the Province of *Ontario*, and for the purpose of making good to the Consolidated Revenue Fund any sums which may hereafter be voted by Parliament for that purpose; to authorize the Governor in Council to impose by Proclamation from time to time a tonnage duty not exceeding ten cents per ton on vessels entering the Port aforesaid mentioned in such Proclamation, such duty to be payable not more than once in each year on any vessel not exceeding one hundred tons, and not more than twice in each year on any vessel exceeding one hundred tons measurement by register.

On motion of Mr. *Young*, 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, a detailed Statement of all all accounts paid for Printing, other than advertising, from the 1st January, 1868, up to the present time.

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

And then the House, having continued to sit till twenty-five minutes after One of the clock on Thursday morning, adjourned till this day.

Thursday, 17th June, 1869.

THREE O'CLOCK P. M.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House,—Return of the *Caisse d'Economie Notre Dame de Québec*, for the year ending 31st May, 1869. (*Sessional Papers No. 11.*)

The following Petition was brought up, and laid on the Table:—
By Mr. *Stephenson*,—The Petition of *James A. Rolls* and others.

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

Of *William McLean* and others; praying that the House will take such measures as to cause the obstructions to the navigation of the *Ottawa River* to be removed, and an uninterrupted line to the full capacity of the leading channel, and the supply of water from the summit level to be opened throughout.

Of the Honorable *Louis Joseph Papineau* and others; and of *F. S. Mackay* and others, both of the Township of *Ripon*, County of *Ottawa*; severally praying that the complaints and accusations made against the Honorable *Aimé Lafontaine* may be declared to be unfounded.

Of *Peter Kemp* and others; and of *Lewis Silverthorn* and others, both of the County of *Norfolk*; severally praying that the export duties levied upon pine, oak and spruce, saw-logs and single bolts, under Schedule F of the Tariff of 1868, may not be repealed.

Ordered, That the Bill to amend and extend the Charter of the *Ontario Bank*, be referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

Ordered, That the Bill to amend and extend the Acts of Incorporation of the Bank of *Toronto*, be referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

On motion of the Honorable Sir *John A. Macdonald*, seconded by the Honorable Sir *George E. Cartier*,

Resolved. That this House will, at its next sitting this day, resolve itself into a Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions respecting the several fee funds in the Provinces of *Quebec* and *Ontario*.

On motion of Mr. *O'Connor*, seconded by Mr. *Sproat*,

Ordered, That the Fee paid on the Bill to incorporate the *Detroit River Bridge or Tunnel Company*, be refunded.

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

Mr. Speaker,

The Senate concurs in the Resolutions of the House of Commons, communicated to the Senate in their Message of this day, on the subject of the Printing, Binding and Paper required by the two Houses of Parliament.

The Clerk of the Senate delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message:

The Senate have agreed to the amendments made by this House to the Bill intituled: "An Act to unite the *Beaver* and the *Toronto Mutual Fire Insurance Companies*," without any amendment.

And also, the Senate have passed a Bill intituled: "An Act to amend the Act passed by the Legislature of the late Province of *Upper Canada*, intituled: "An Act to incorporate a Company under the style and title of the *British American Fire and Life Assurance Company*," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

On motion of Mr. *Street*, seconded by Mr. *Harrison*,

Ordered, That the Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act to amend the Act passed

" by the Legislature of the late Province of *Upper Canada*, intituled: 'An Act to incorporate a Company under the style and title of the British American Fire and Life Assurance Company,' be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time, and referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce; and the Sixtieth Rule of this House was suspended in relation to the said Bill.

A Bill for the appointment of a Queen's Printer and for the management of Public Printing, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be "An Act respecting the Office of Queen's Printer and the Public Printing."

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

The Honorable Mr. *Rose*, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, presented to the House the Seventh Report of the said Committee which was read. (*Appendix No. 8.*)

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Rose*, seconded by the Honorable Sir *George E. Cartier*,

Ordered, That the Fee (less the cost of Printing) paid on the Bill to amend the Charter of the Bank of *Nova Scotia*, be remitted.

Ordered, That the Fee (less the cost of Printing) paid on the Bill to continue in force the provisions of divers Acts relating to *La Banque du Peuple*, be remitted.

Ordered, That the Fee (less the cost of Printing) paid on the Bill to continue for a limited time the Charter of *La Banque Jacques Cartier*, be remitted.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Rose* have leave to bring in a Bill to continue for a limited time the charters of several Banks.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read a first time; and ordered to be read a second time, at the next sitting of the House this day.

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

(IN THE COMMITTEE.)

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty-five thousand seven hundred and twenty-five dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries of Military Branch and District Staff in connection with the Militia, for the year ending 30th June 1870.

Resolution to be reported.

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

Ordered, That the Report be received at the next sitting of the House this day,

Mr. *Street* 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 it being Six of the clock P.M., the House was adjourned by Mr. Speaker till half-past Seven o'clock this day, without a Question first put.

Half-past Seven o'clock, P.M.

The Honorable Mr. *Rose*, a Member of the Honorable the Privy Council, laid before the House.—Miscellaneous Statistics of *Canada*, for the year 1867, Part II. (Municipal Returns *Quebec*, and partial Returns from *New Brunswick*). (*Seasonal Papers*, No. 1.)

The House, according to Order, proceeded to take into consideration the Ninth, Tenth and Twenty-ninth Resolutions, which were, on Tuesday the 25th May last, reported from the Committee of Supply; and the same were again read as follow:

9. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eleven thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of Dominion Offices, *Nova Scotia*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.
10. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Dominion Offices, *New Brunswick*, for the year ending 30th June 1870.
29. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for the Commission for making provision for the uniformity of the Laws of the Provinces, for the year ending 30th June 1870.

And the Ninth and Tenth of the said Resolutions were agreed to.

And the Question being proposed, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the Twenty-ninth Resolution ;

Mr. *Mackenzie* moved, in amendment, seconded by the Honorable Mr *Holton*,

That the words " Provided that no portion of such money shall be paid to any Member of this House, such payments being in violation of the spirit, if not the letter, of the Independence of Parliament Act, and calculated, in the opinion of this House, to detract from the independence of its Members " be added at the end thereof ;

And the the Question being put, That those words be there added ; the House divided : and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow :

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Anglin,</i>	<i>Fortier,</i>	<i>McMonies,</i>	<i>Ross (Wellington C.R.)</i>
<i>Béchar,</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>Metcalfe,</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Godin,</i>	<i>Mills,</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Blake,</i>	<i>Hagar,</i>	<i>Morrison (Victoria O.),</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Bodwell,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Kempt,</i>	<i>Pâquet,</i>	<i>Thompson (Ontario.)</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Killam,</i>	<i>Pelletier.</i>	<i>Tremblay,</i>
<i>Burpee,</i>	<i>Le Vesconte,</i>	<i>Pickard,</i>	<i>Wells,</i>
<i>Cheval,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Gleny'y),</i>	<i>Pozer,</i>	<i>Willson,</i>
<i>Connell,</i>	<i>MacFarlane,</i>	<i>Redford,</i>	<i>Wood,</i>
<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Ross (Dundas),</i>	<i>Wright (Y. O., W.R.) &</i>
<i>Currier,</i>	<i>Magill,</i>	<i>Ross (Prince Edw'd),</i>	<i>Young.—49.</i>
<i>Dorion,</i>			

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Abbott,</i>	<i>Colby,</i>	<i>Lacerte,</i>	<i>O' Connor,</i>
<i>Archambeault,</i>	<i>Costigan,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Perry,</i>
<i>Ault,</i>	<i>Daoust,</i>	<i>Lapum,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>
<i>Beaty,</i>	<i>Dobbie,</i>	<i>Lawson,</i>	<i>Pope,</i>
<i>Beaubien,</i>	<i>Dufresne,</i>	<i>Little,</i>	<i>Rankin,</i>
<i>Bellerose.</i>	<i>Dunkin,</i>	<i>Macdonald Sir J. A.,</i>	<i>Read,</i>
<i>Bertrand,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>McDonald (Lunenb'g)</i>	<i>Renaud,</i>
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Fortin,</i>	<i>McDonald (Middlesex)</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Bowell,</i>	<i>Gaucher,</i>	<i>Masson (Soulanges)</i>	<i>Rose,</i>
<i>Brousseau,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>Masson (Terrebonne),</i>	<i>Ross (Champlain),</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Gendron,</i>	<i>McCarthy,</i>	<i>Ryan (Montreal West)</i>
<i>Burton,</i>	<i>Gibbs,</i>	<i>McConkey,</i>	<i>Simard,</i>
<i>Carling,</i>	<i>Grover,</i>	<i>McDougall (Lanark)</i>	<i>Simpson,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Harrison,</i>	<i>McKeagney,</i>	<i>Stephenson,</i>
<i>Cartier, Sir G. E.</i>	<i>Heath,</i>	<i>McLelan,</i>	<i>Street,</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Howe,</i>	<i>McMillan,</i>	<i>Tilley,</i>
<i>Cayley,</i>	<i>Huot,</i>	<i>Merritt,</i>	<i>Tupper,</i>
<i>Chamberlin,</i>	<i>Hurdon,</i>	<i>Morris,</i>	<i>Walsh, and</i>
<i>Chauveau,</i>	<i>Jackson,</i>	<i>Morrison (Niagara),</i>	<i>Webb.—79</i>
<i>Cimon,</i>	<i>Keeler,</i>	<i>Munroe,</i>	

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution;

Mr. Speaker, under the provisions of Chapter Two of the Statutes of the Dominion of Canada, called upon the Honorable Mr. *Blanchet*, Member for the Electoral District of *Lévis*, to take the Chair during his temporary absence,

The Honorable Mr. *Blanchet* accordingly took the Chair of the House.

Mr. *Mills* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Young*, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words "it is inexpedient to make any provision which would, if it became Law, transfer the powers of legislation upon the subjects of property and civil rights from the Provincial Legislatures, where they are at present vested, to the Parliament of Canada, as any such provision would, in the opinion of this House, tend to destroy the present system of Federal Government," inserted instead thereof;

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

And the Question being put on the amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Blake,</i>	<i>Hagar,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Bodwell,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>L'Acquet,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Kempt,</i>	<i>Pelletier,</i>	<i>Tremblay,</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>MacFarlane,</i>	<i>Pozer,</i>	<i>Wells,</i>
<i>Connell,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Redford,</i>	<i>Whitehead,</i>
<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>McMonies.</i>	<i>Ross (Prince Edw'd),</i>	<i>Wood</i>
<i>Dorion,</i>	<i>Mills,</i>	<i>Ross (Wellington C.R.)</i>	<i>Wright (York, O. W.R.)</i>
<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>Morison (Victoria, O)</i>	<i>Kymal,</i>	<i>and Young.—33.</i>
<i>Godin,</i>			

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Anglin,</i>	<i>Costigan,</i>	<i>Keeler,</i>	<i>Perry,</i>
<i>Ault,</i>	<i>Currier,</i>	<i>Lacerte,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>
<i>Beaty,</i>	<i>Daoust,</i>	<i>Longevin,</i>	<i>Pope,</i>
<i>Beaubien,</i>	<i>Dobbie,</i>	<i>Lapum,</i>	<i>Rankin,</i>
<i>Bellerose,</i>	<i>Dufresne,</i>	<i>Lowson,</i>	<i>Ray,</i>
<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Dunkin,</i>	<i>Little,</i>	<i>Read,</i>
<i>Bertrand,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>Macdonald Sir J. A.</i>	<i>Renauld.</i>
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Fortier,</i>	<i>McDonald (Middlesex)</i>	<i>Robaillie,</i>
<i>Bolton,</i>	<i>Fortin,</i>	<i>Masson (Soulanges),</i>	<i>Rose,</i>
<i>Bowell,</i>	<i>Gaucher,</i>	<i>Masson (Terrebonne),</i>	<i>Ross (ChAMPLAIN)</i>
<i>Brousseau,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>McCarthy.</i>	<i>Ross (Dundas),</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Gendron,</i>	<i>McConkey,</i>	<i>Ryan (Montreal West)</i>
<i>Burton,</i>	<i>Gibbs,</i>	<i>McDougall (Lanark),</i>	<i>Shanly,</i>
<i>Carling,</i>	<i>Grover,</i>	<i>McLelan,</i>	<i>Simard,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Harrison,</i>	<i>McMillan,</i>	<i>Simpson,</i>
<i>Cartier, Sir George E.</i>	<i>Heath,</i>	<i>Meritt,</i>	<i>Stephenson,</i>
<i>Cayley,</i>	<i>Howe,</i>	<i>Morris,</i>	<i>Street,</i>
<i>Chamberlin,</i>	<i>Huot,</i>	<i>Morrison (Niagara),</i>	<i>Tilley,</i>
<i>Chauveau,</i>	<i>Hurdon,</i>	<i>Munro.</i>	<i>Webb and</i>
<i>Coffin,</i>	<i>Jackson.</i>	<i>O'Connor,</i>	<i>Willson.—81.</i>
<i>Colby,</i>			

So it passed in the Negative.

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

FRIDAY, 18TH JUNE, 1869.

Then the main Question being put, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution ; the House divided : and it was resolved in the Affirmative.

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

(IN THE COMMITTEE.)

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries of Military Brigade Majors, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.
2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding forty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries of Military Drill Instructors, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.
3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding eighty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Military Schools, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.
4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding thirty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Ammunition, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.
5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding sixty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Military Clothing, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.
6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding forty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Military Stores, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.
7. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding fifty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Public Armouries and care of Arms, including pay of Storekeepers and Care-takers, Storemen, and the rent, fuel and light of Public Armouries, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.
8. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding three hundred and twelve thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Drill pay and Camp purposes, and all other incidental expenses connected with the drill and training of the Militia, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.
9. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding fifty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Contingencies and General Service not otherwise provided for in connection with the Militia, including assistance to Rifle Associations and Bands of efficient Corps, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.
10. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding forty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of additional Clothing for the Militia, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.
11. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding thirty-eight thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Drill Pay and Camp purposes of the Militia, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.
12. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Targets for the Militia, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.
13. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Drill Sheds and Rifle Ranges for the Militia, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.
14. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of additional Barrack Accommodation for the Militia, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.
15. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding two thousand six hundred and seven dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Military Survey, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.
16. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet the expense of any damage to Arms, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.
17. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding fifteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Gunboats, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.
18. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding three hundred and ninety-three thousand four hundred and ten dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of maintenance and repairs in connection with Public Works, Ontario and Quebec, for the year ending 30th June 1870.

19. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding three hundred and seventy-two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of maintenance and repairs, in connection with Public Works, *Nova Scotia*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

20. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one hundred and forty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of maintenance and repairs, in connection with Public Works, *New Brunswick*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

21. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding eleven thousand nine hundred and thirty-five dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of collection of Slide and Boom dues for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

Resolutions to be reported.

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

Ordered, That the Report be received at the next sitting of the House, this day,

Mr. *Street* also acquainted the House, that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House, according to Order, proceeded to take into consideration the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th 5th and 9th Resolutions which were, on Thursday the 3rd June instant, reported from the Committee of Supply; and the same were again read, as follow:

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one hundred and twenty thousand seven hundred and twelve dollars, be granted Her Majesty, to defray expenses of the Penitentiary, *Kingston, Ontario*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding fifty-five thousand six hundred and ninety-nine dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of the Criminal Lunatic Asylum, *Ontario*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding sixteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of the Penitentiary, *Halifax, Nova Scotia*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding forty-one thousand one hundred and eighty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of the Penitentiary, *St. John, New Brunswick*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding nine thousand dollars, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries of Directors of Penitentiaries, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

9. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding three thousand four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty for the construction of New Light Houses, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

And the Question being proposed, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the First Resolution;

Mr. *Masson (Soulanges)* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Pinsonneault*, That the words "the salaries of the following Officers, instead of being increased, as proposed by the detailed Estimates, should not exceed the amount paid to them during last past years.

"The Salary of the Warden, besides lodging, fuel, and light, to which the said Officer is entitled by Law, should be \$2000 only, in lieu of \$2,600.—This Officer to receive no other advantage or compensation whatsoever, unless the same be deducted from his above fixed Salary.

"The Salary of the Deputy Warden should be \$1000, in lieu of \$1400.—The Salary of Surgeon, or Medical Attendant \$1000 in lieu of \$1200, and the Salary of the Accountant \$875, in lieu of \$1000;" be 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>Anglin,</i>	<i>Cheval,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Gleng'y),</i>	<i>Redford,</i>
<i>Bellerose,</i>	<i>Costigan,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Renaud,</i>
<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>Magill,</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Bertrand,</i>	<i>Currier,</i>	<i>Masson (Soulanges),</i>	<i>Ross (Champlain),</i>
<i>Blake,</i>	<i>Fortin,</i>	<i>Masson (Terrebonne),</i>	<i>Ryan (Montreal West),</i>
<i>Bodwell,</i>	<i>Fortin,</i>	<i>McCarthy,</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Bolton,</i>	<i>Gaucher,</i>	<i>McConkey,</i>	<i>Scotchard,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>McMones,</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Bowell,</i>	<i>Gendron,</i>	<i>Mills,</i>	<i>Sturton,</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Godin,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Wells,</i>
<i>Brousseau,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Piquet,</i>	<i>Whitehead,</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Lacerte,</i>	<i>Pelletier,</i>	<i>Willson,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Le Vesconte,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>	<i>Wood,</i>
<i>Cagley,</i>	<i>Little,</i>	<i>Foxer,</i>	<i>and Young.—56.</i>

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Ault,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>McDonald (Middlesex)</i>	<i>Rose,</i>
<i>Beaubien,</i>	<i>Gibbs,</i>	<i>McDougall (Lanark),</i>	<i>Ross (Prince Edward),</i>
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Gray,</i>	<i>Merritt,</i>	<i>Shanly,</i>
<i>Burton,</i>	<i>Grover,</i>	<i>Morris,</i>	<i>Simard,</i>
<i>Carling,</i>	<i>Hagar,</i>	<i>Morrison (Niagara),</i>	<i>Simpson,</i>
<i>Cartier, Sir George E. Harrison,</i>	<i>Huot,</i>	<i>Munroe,</i>	<i>Sproat,</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Keeler,</i>	<i>O'Connor,</i>	<i>Stephenson,</i>
<i>Chamberlain,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Perry,</i>	<i>Street,</i>
<i>Dobbie,</i>	<i>Lapum,</i>	<i>Pope,</i>	<i>Tilley,</i>
<i>Dufresne,</i>	<i>Macdonald, Sir J. A.</i>	<i>Rankin,</i>	<i>Walsh and</i>
<i>Dunkin,</i>		<i>Read,</i>	<i>Workman.—44.</i>

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

And the Question being proposed on the Main Motion, so amended;

And a Debate arising thereupon;

And the Question being put, That this House do now adjourn:—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

And it being then half an hour after One of the clock on Friday morning, the House accordingly adjourned till this day.

Friday, 18th June, 1869.

Three o'clock, P.M.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House,—General Statement and Return of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials in the County of *Montcalm*, for the year 1868. (*Sessional Papers, No. 29*).

Mr. *Wright*, (*Ottawa County*), from the Select Committee on the Petition of the Reverend *G. Guillaume*, Curé, and others, of the Parish of *St. André Avelin*, County of *Ottawa*, praying for the improvement of the navigation of the *Ottawa River*, presented to the House the Final Report of the said Committee, which was read. (*Appendix No. 9*).

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

Your Committee have considered the following Bills and have agreed to report the same severally amended.

Bill to amend and extend the Charter of the *Ontario* Bank.

Bill to amend and extend the Acts of incorporation of the Bank of *Toronto*.

Your Committee have also considered the Bill from the Senate, intitled "An Act to amend the Act passed by the Legislature of the late Province of Upper *Canada*, intitled: "An Act to incorporate a Company under the style and title of the *British American* Fire and Life Assurance Company," and have agreed to report the same, without any amendment.

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

Your Committee recommend that the following Documents be printed, viz:—

The 5th and 7th Reports of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Maritime and River Fisheries, Ocean and Inland Navigation, and the Inspection of Fish.

Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to enquire into the administration of Justice, in the District of *Ottawa*. (For distribution only amongst the Members.)

The 2nd Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, on Immigration and Colonization.

Return to Address,—Correspondence with the Imperial Government, as to the outlay incurred by *Canada* in defence of the Frontier in 1863 and 1864, and also for the threatened Fenian Invasion subsequently. (A sufficient edition to be published to give the Members six copies each.)

Return to an Order of the House of Commons,—Statement of the quantity of land sold or leased on *Manitoulin Island*, and the quantity of land held under Timber Licenses. (For distribution only.)

Return to Address,—Detailed statement of all costs and charges connected with the survey and Management of the Intercolonial Railway, since 1st April, 1868. (In Sessional Papers only.)

Return to Address,—Correspondence, Contracts and Tenders connected with the letting of section 7, on the Intercolonial Railway. (Certain selections only.)

Return to Address,—Detailed statement of the sums required to complete Parliamentary and Departmental Buildings.

Return to Address,—Statement of the expense of keeping up the Parliament and Departmental Buildings from 30th June, 1867, to 30th June, 1868.

Return to two Addresses of the Senate,—Correspondence between the Government and the Imperial or any Foreign Government or any Board of Marine Inspection relating to the establishment of a Dominion Board of Examiners for the classification of Masters and Mates of Sailing Vessels, and Correspondence between the Government and the Government of Great Britain or any Foreign Government or with individuals in Boards of Trade relating to the Shipping of Seamen; Also, Reports of all Departments or Minutes of Council on the same subject.

Report of the Select Committee, House of Commons, on the Petition of *John Gordon* and others, praying for the construction of the *Huron* and *Ontario* Ship Canal.

The Committee also recommend that the following documents be not printed, viz:

Return to Address,—Despatch of His Grace the Duke of *Buckingham* and *Chandos*, establishing the Order of Precedence in the Dominion.

Return to Address,—Correspondence connected with the Navigation of the *St. Clair* Flats.

Return to Address,—Number of Certificates granted under the Act passed in 1868, intitled "An Act respecting the Inspection of Steamboats."

Return to Address,—Statement of the names of each and every head of a family of the Parish of *Ste. Julienne*, in the County of *Montcalm*, entered in the census of 1861.

Alphabetical lists of the Stockholders of the incorporated Banks in the Dominion, made up to the first day of May, 1869.

Mr. *Mackenzie*, from the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parlia-

ment, presented to the House the Tenth Report of the said Committee, which was read. (*Appendix No. 1.*)

Mr. *Mackenzie* from the Joint Committee, of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament, presented to the House the Eleventh Report of the said Committee, which was read. (*Appendix No. 1.*)

The Honorable Mr. *Langevin*, a Member of the Honorable the Privy Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, —Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 5th May, 1869; for Return of the appointment and instructions to the Commissioners of the Intercolonial Railway; also, a copy of the appointment and instructions to the Chief Engineer; copies of all reports and Communications by Commissioners and Chief Engineers, on the subject of tenders, and the letting of contracts for the construction of the said works, or any part thereof; also, copies of any Orders in Council approving said Reports, or otherwise. (*Sessional Papers, No. 5.*)

The Honorable Mr. *Rose*, a Member of the Honorable the Privy Council, delivered to Mr. Speaker, two Messages from His Excellency the Governor General, signed by His Excellency

And the said Messages were read by Mr. Speaker, all the Members of the House being uncovered, and are as follow :

JOHN YOUNG.

The Governor General transmits to the House of Commons, further Estimates of the sums required for the service of the Dominion, for the year ending 30th June, 1869, 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. 24.*)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Ottawa, 11th June, 1869.

JOHN YOUNG.

The Governor General transmits to the House of Commons, further Estimates of the sums required for the service of the Dominion, for the year ending 30th June, 1870, 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. 24.*)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Ottawa, 11th June, 1869.

Ordered, That the said Messages, together with the Estimates accompany the same, be referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. *Street* reported, from the Committee of Supply, a Resolution, which was read as followeth :

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding forty-five thousand seven hundred and twenty-five dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries of Military Branch and District Staff, in connection with the Militia, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

The said Resolution, being read a second, was agreed to:

Mr. *Street* reported, from the Committee of Supply, several Resolutions, which were read, as follow :

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries of Military Brigade Majors, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding forty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries of Military Drill Instructors, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding eighty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Military Schools, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding thirty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Ammunition, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding sixty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Military Clothing, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding forty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Military Stores, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

7. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding fifty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Public Armouries and care of Arms, including pay of Store-keepers and Care-takers, Storemen, and the rent, fuel and light of Public Armouries, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

8. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding three hundred and twelve thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Drill pay and Camp purposes, and all other incidental expenses connected with the drill and training of the Militia, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

9. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding fifty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Contingencies and General Service not otherwise provided for in connection with the Militia, including assistance to Rifle Associations and Bands of efficient Corps, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

10. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding forty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of additional Clothing for the Militia, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

11. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding thirty-eight thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Drill Pay and Camp purposes of the Militia, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

12. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Targets for the Militia, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

13. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Drill Sheds and Rifle Ranges for the Militia, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

14. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of additional Barrack accommodation for the Militia, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

15. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding two thousand six hundred and seven dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Military Survey, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

16. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet the expense of any damage to Arms, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

17. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding fifteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Gunboats, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

18. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding three hundred and ninety-three thousand, four hundred and ten dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of maintenance and repairs in connection with Public Works, *Ontario* and *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

19. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding three hundred and seventy-two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of maintenance and repairs, in connection with Public Works, *Nova Scotia*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

20. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one hundred and forty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of maintenance and repairs, in connection with Public Works, *New Brunswick*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

21. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding eleven thousand nine hundred and thirty-five dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Collection of Slide and Boom dues, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

Ordered, That the said Resolutions be now read a second time.

And the First to the Seventeenth Resolution inclusive, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The Eighteenth 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 P. M., the House was adjourned by Mr. Speaker till half past Seven of the Clock this day, without a Question first put.

HALF-PAST SEVEN O'CLOCK P.M.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act to incorporate the Union Bank of Lower *Canada*;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time: and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

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

The House accordingly resolved itself in the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Harrison* 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 to incorporate the *Quebec* Bank;

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

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

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Harrison* 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 amend the Charter of "the *Quebec* Bank."

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 charter and increase the capital stock of the North Shore Transportation Company;

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

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

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Gibbs* 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 a 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 incorporating the Royal Canadian Bank by extending, if necessary, the time for the resumption of specie payments, and also, to authorize, if necessary, the amalgamation of the said Bank with any other Bank or Banks, and for other purposes;

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

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

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

Ordered, That the Bill be 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 and extend the charter of the *Ontario Bank*;

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

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

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Harrison* 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 amend the Charter of the *Ontario Bank*."

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 and extend the Acts of Incorporation of the Bank of *Toronto*;

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

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

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Harrison* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendment be now taken into consideration.

The House accordingly proceeded to take into consideration the said amendment; and the same was read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read a 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 Charter of the Bank of *Toronto*."

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, from the Senate, intituled: "An Act to amend the Act passed by the Legislature of the late Province of Upper *Canada*, intituled: 'An Act to incorporate a Company under the style and title of the *British American Fire and Life Assurance Company*;' "

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

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

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Harrison* 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 Clerk of the Senate delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message:

The Senate have agreed to the amendments made by this House to the Bill intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Dominion Bank," without any amendment.

Also, the Senate have passed the Bill intituled: "An Act to amend and consolidate the Acts respecting 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 Merchants' Bank of *Halifax*," 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 *Canada* Marine Insurance Company," with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendment made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled: "An Act to amend and consolidate the Acts respecting the *St. Lawrence* Tow Boat Company," and the same was read, as followeth:—

Page 1, Line 8. After "sum" insert "not less than one hundred thousand dollars"
Ordered, That the said amendment 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 Merchants' Bank of *Halifax*," and the same were read, as follow:

Page 4, Line 27. Leave out "all" and insert "so much of."

Page 4, Line 28. After "Corporation" insert "as shall appear to them to be advisable."

Page 5, Line 26. Leave out from "President" to "which" in line 27.

Page 5, Line 36. Leave out "or Vice-President."

Page 5, Line 47. Leave out "or Vice-President."

Page 6, Line 12. Leave out from "Corporation" to "and" in Line 13.

Ordered, That the said amendments 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 *Canada* Marine Insurance Company," and the same were read, as follow:

Page 2, Line 15. Leave out "the Province of *Quebec*" and insert "any Province in *Canada*."

Page 4, Line 20. After "appointed" insert "from time to time by the Board."

Page 5, Line 18. Leave out "and such" and insert "but no stock not fully paid up shall be transferred without the consent of the Board, and."

Page 5, Line 26. Leave out from "Company" to "detailed" in line 29 and insert "at each annual meeting a."

Page 6, Line ult. After "passed" insert "provided always that the Company shall make the deposit required by the fourth section of the said Act, by instalments, as in the said section is provided, the first of which instalments shall be so paid before the issue of the license required by the said Act."

Ordered, That the said amendments be read a second time, To-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read, for taken into consideration the amendments made in Committee to the Bill for the more speedy trial, in certain cases of persons charged with felonies and misdemeanors, in the Province of *Ontario*.

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be now re-committed to a Committee of the whole House, with instructions so to amend the same as to make it applicable as well to the Province of *Quebec* as to the Province of *Ontario*,

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Harrison* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made further amendments thereunto,

Ordered, That the amendments be now taken into consideration,

The House accordingly proceeded to take into consideration the said amendments; and the same were read and agreed to,

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be "An Act for the more speedy trial in certain cases, of persons charged with felonies and misdemeanors, in the Provinces of *Ontario* and *Quebec*."

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

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

(IN THE COMMITTEE.)

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Miscellaneous Justice, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.
2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding twenty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Penitentiary, *Kingston*, maintenance, additional, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.
3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding six thousand seven hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to *Rockwood Asylum*, additional for capital and construction, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.
4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding twenty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Penitentiary, *New Brunswick*, including arrears before July 1st, 1867, and maintenance of local prisoners, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.
5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding three thousand five hundred and ninety dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Statistical Office, *Nova Scotia*, additional, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.
6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding two thousand seven hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of additional Agencies, per Order in Council of Jan'y. 28th. for the year ending 30th June, 1869.
7. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding fifteen thousand seven hundred and thirty-nine dollars and seventy-nine cents, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Fort Garry Road*, per Order in Council of 21st September, 1868, and 9th April, 1869, for the year ending 30 June, 1869.
8. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one thousand four hundred and eighty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents be granted to Her Majesty, for additional expenditure on *Fort Garry Road*, per Order in Council of 21st September, 1868 and 9th April, 1869, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.
9. *Resolved*. That a sum not exceeding fourteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *T. Begley*, per Order in Council, of 12th November, 1868, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.
10. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding ninety eight thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of the Intercolonial Railway, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.
11. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding three thousand three hundred and seventy two dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of repairs of Steamer "*Druid*," for the year ending 30th June, 1867.
12. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Buoys and Beacons, *New Brunswick*, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.
13. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, towards cost of Confederation Medal, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.
14. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding three thousand seven hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for the Salaries of certain Deputy Heads, and the Secretary of the Treasury Board, part of whose salaries have hitherto been charged to separate services, and in lieu of such separate payments, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.
15. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding thirty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for maintenance of *Nova Scotia Railway*, additional, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.
16. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for maintenance of *New Brunswick Railway*, additional, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.
17. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding fifteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for additional expenses connected with the Post Office, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.
18. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding sixty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Pictou and Truro Railway Construction*, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.
19. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding eight thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Barrack fittings, balance, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

20. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding thirty-two thousand one hundred and forty-five dollars and one cent, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Militia Service, *Nova Scotia*, to October, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.
21. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding twenty-five thousand two hundred and seventy dollars and sixty-five cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Militia Service, *New Brunswick*, to October, for the year ending 30 June, 1869.
22. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding five thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as a gratuity to the Warden of the *Kingston Penitentiary*, on his resignation, as per Order of Council, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.
23. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as a contribution in aid of Mariners and sick Seamen, to *St. Catherine's Hospital*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.
24. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding two millions five hundred thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of the Intercolonial Railway, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.
25. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one million four hundred and sixty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for opening communication with the North West Territories, establishing Government, and providing for the settlement thereof, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.
26. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses towards the re-construction of a Light House at *Rondeau*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.
27. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding seven hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses towards the construction of a Light-House, at *Byng Inlet, Georgian Bay*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.
28. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding three thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for the construction of a Fog Whistle, *Seal Island*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870,
29. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for the promotion of artificial Fish Breeding, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.
30. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding eight thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray further expenses of Emigration, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.
31. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding twenty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for the amount omitted for the out-door service at the Port of *Halifax*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.
32. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one million four hundred and sixty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for the purchase of *Red River Territory*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.
33. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as a special grant to *Widow Perry*, whose husband lost his life in the performance of public duty, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.
34. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding two thousand seven hundred and seventy-five dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet the claims of the mother of *Dr. Hogan*, who was killed on the Railway in *Nova Scotia*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.
35. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding eight hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to enable the Government in making good certain claims of the Town of *St. Catherine's*, connected with advances during the Fenian Raid in 1866, (still in litigation), for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

And the House having continued to sit in Committee till after Twelve of the Clock on Saturday morning ;

SATURDAY, 19TH JUNE, 1869.

36. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one thousand four hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of gratuity to Officers whose services were dispensed with at end of Session of 1867-8, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

Resolutions to be reported.

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

Ordered, That the Report be received at the next sitting of the House, this day.

Mr. *Street* also acquainted the House, that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That the House will, at its next sitting, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Charter of the City Bank;

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

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

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

Ordered, That the Bill be 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 providing means for improving the channels and facilitating the navigation of the River *Thames*.

(IN THE COMMITTEE.)

Resolved, That it is expedient that provision shall be made as hereinafter mentioned for improving the channels and facilitating the navigation of the River *Thames*, to the Port of *Chatham*, in the Province of *Ontario*, and the Port of *Liverpool*, in *Nova Scotia*, and for the purpose of making good to the Consolidated Revenue Fund any sums which may hereafter be voted by Parliament for that purpose; to authorize the Governor in Council to impose by Proclamation from time to time a tonnage duty not exceeding ten cents per ton on vessel entering the Ports aforesaid, mentioned in such Proclamation, such duty to be payable not more than once in each year on any vessel not exceeding one hundred tons, and not more than twice in each year on any vessel exceeding one hundred tons measurement by register.

Resolution to be reported.

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

Ordered, That the said Resolution be now taken into consideration.

The House accordingly proceeded to take into consideration the said Resolution; and the same was read, as followeth:

Resolved, That it is expedient that provision shall be made as hereinafter mentioned for improving the channels and facilitating the navigation of the River *Thames*, to the Port of *Chatham*, in the Province of *Ontario*, and the Port of *Liverpool*, in *Nova Scotia*, and for the purpose of making good to the Consolidated Revenue Fund any sums which may hereafter be voted by Parliament for that purpose; to authorize the Governor in Council to impose by Proclamation from time to time a tonnage duty not exceeding ten cents per ton on vessel entering the Ports aforesaid, mentioned in such Proclamation, such duty to be payable not more than once in each year on any vessel not exceeding one hundred tons, and not more than twice in each year on any vessel exceeding one hundred tons measurement by register.

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 provide means for improving the Harbors and Channels at certain Ports in the Provinces of *Quebec*, *New Brunswick*, and *Nova Scotia*;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be now re-committed to a Committee of the whole House.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Rymal reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendments be now taken into consideration.

The House accordingly proceeded to take into consideration the said amendments; and the same were read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be "An Act to provide means for improving the Harbours and Channels at certain Ports in the Provinces of the Dominion."

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 respecting Perjury."

The amendments were accordingly read a second time, as follow:

Page 1, line 21. After "affirmation" insert "affirms, declares, or"

Page 1, line 45. After "custody" insert Clauses A and B.

CLAUSE A.

"Perjuries in Insurance cases."

"Any affirmation, affidavit or declaration required by any Fire, Life, or Marine Insurance Company, authorized by law to do business in *Canada*, in regard to any loss of property or life insured or assured therein, may be taken before any Commissioner authorized by any of Her Majesty's Superior Courts to take affidavits, or before any Justice of the Peace, or before any Notary-Public for any Province of the Dominion; and any such officer is hereby required to take such affirmation, affidavit, or declaration."

CLAUSE B.

"Any person knowingly, wilfully and corruptly making any affirmation, affidavit, or declaration, required by any Fire, Life or Marine Insurance Company authorized by law to do business in *Canada*, claiming to be entitled to any insurance money, in respect of any loss of property or life insured or assured therein, or on behalf of any person making such claim containing any false statement of fact, matter, or thing, in regard to such loss of property or life, shall be guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury, and shall be liable to be imprisoned in the Penitentiary for any term not exceeding fourteen years, and not less than two years, or to be imprisoned in any other goal or place of confinement for any term less than two years and to pay such fine as the Court shall award."

The First amendment was agreed to.

On motion of the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, seconded by the Honorable Sir George E. Cartier, the Second amendment was amended by leaving out all words after "perjury" in Clause B.

The said amendment, as amended, was then 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, with an amendment, to which they 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 respecting Malicious Injuries to Property;"

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 second reading of the amendments made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled "An Act respecting Larceny and other similar offences;"

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 second reading of the Bill, from the Senate, intituled "An Act to amend the Act respecting the Inspection of Steamboats, and for the "greater safety of passengers by them."

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 the second reading of the Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act respecting Inquiries and Investigations into shipwrecks and other matters;"

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 the second reading of the Bill for the temporary Government of *Rupert's Land* and the North Western Territory when united with *Canada*;

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 the second reading of the Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act respecting the admasurement and registration of Vessels;"

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 the second reading of the Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act respecting the prompt and summary administration of Criminal Justice "in certain cases;"

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 the second reading of the Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act respecting the trial and punishment of Juvenile Offenders;"

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 the second reading of the Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act respecting the duties of Justices of the Peace, out of Sessions, in relation to persons charged with Indictable Offences;"

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 the second reading of the Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act respecting the duties of Justices of the Peace, out of Sessions, in relation to summary convictions and orders;"

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 the second reading of the Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act respecting Contagious diseases affecting Animals;"

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for this day.

The House resumed the consideration of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 9th Resolutions which were, on Thursday, the 3rd June instant, reported from the Committee of Supply; and of the Question which was, yesterday, proposed: That this House doth concur in the 1st Resolution, as amended; and the Question being put:

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one hundred and twenty thousand, seven hundred and twelve dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of the Penitentiary, *Kingston, Ontario*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870. The salaries of the following officers instead of being increased, as proposed by the detailed Estimates, should not exceed

the amount paid to them during last past years. The salary of the Warden, besides lodging fuel and light, to which the said officer is entitled by law, should be \$2,000 only, instead of \$2,600. This officer to receive no other advantage or compensation whatsoever, unless the same be deducted from his above fixed salary. The salary of the Deputy Warden should be \$1,000 in lieu of \$1,400. The Salary of Surgeon or Medical Attendant, \$1,000 in lieu of 1,200, and the salary of the Accountant \$875 in lieu of \$1,000.

The 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th Resolutions were again read as follow:—

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding fifty-five thousand six hundred and ninety-nine dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of the Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Ontario, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding sixteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of the Penitentiary, *Halifax, Nova Scotia*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding forty thousand one hundred and eighty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of the Penitentiary, *St. John, New Brunswick*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding nine thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries of Directors of Penitentiaries, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

And the said Resolutions were agreed to.

The 9th Resolution being again read, as followeth :

9. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding three thousand four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for the construction of new light houses, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

Ordered, That the further consideration of the said Resolution be postponed.

The Honorable Mr. *Langevin*, a Member of the Honorable the Privy Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General,—Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 13th May, 1869; for copies of all papers in possession of the Government, connected with the purchase from the late Sir *Allan N. McNab*, of any property at, or adjoining the City of *Hamilton*, as a site for a Deaf and Dumb Asylum, with a statement of cost, and abstract of title, and any other necessary information appertaining thereto. (*Sessional Papers, No. 71.*)

And then the House, having continued to sit till twenty minutes after One of the Clock on Saturday morning, adjourned till this day.

Saturday, 19th June, 1869.

THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

The Honorable Mr. *Langevin*, a Member of the Honorable the Privy Council, presented, pursuant to Addresses to His Excellency the Governor General,—Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 14th June, 1869; for copies of all Reports, Plans, Surveys, and other documents, sent in to the Board of Public Works Department during the past ten months, and having reference to the location of a Harbor of Refuge on the North Shore of *Lake Erie* between *Port Colborne* and *Point Pelicé*. (*Sessional Papers, No. 43.*)

Return to Address of the House of Commons, dated 14th June, 1869; for copies of all correspondence and documents relating to a registered letter containing money, addressed by a Mrs. *Warnock* to Messrs. *Henderson & Bro.*, *New York*, which said letter never reached its destination. (*Sessional Papers, No. 72.*)

Mr. *Pope*, from the Select Committee to which was referred the Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 10th May, 1869; for copies of all correspondence, orders in Council, and other papers between the Government and Mr. *Wm. Brewster*, or any other parties respecting the claim of Mr. *Wm. Brewster* for damages, etc., on account of work done on the *Lachine Canal*, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :

Your Committee have examined the Documents referred to them and others submitted by Officers of the Receiver Generals and Public Works Departments and have taken the evidence of Mr. *Brewster* and of the Deputy Minister of Public Works.

That from them it appears :

1st. That on the 19th January, 1844, Mr. *Brewster* and others became sureties for the execution of a contract by Messrs. *Gaball, Spalding, Wait and Cassels*, upon the *Lachine Canal*.

2nd. That afterwards the Contractors failing in the execution of the work, the sureties were called upon to complete the contract which they proceeded with at great loss to themselves.

3rd. That upon the 23rd day of May, 1865, their progress not proving satisfactory to the then Board of Works, the execution of the work was taken out of their hands by the Government and entrusted to other persons, and a final estimate made of the value of the work done on the 15th August, 1865.

4th. That upon the subsequent adjustment of the account it was ascertained and decided by the Department in 1847, that the sum of £1,812 14 11 (\$7,251.00) was due to the said *Wm. Brewster* and his associates for work done, they consenting to waive in consideration of prompt payment their claim for losses, damages, &c.

5th. That on the 24th October, 1849, an Order in Council for the payment of this sum was passed, and appended thereto is a note ordering payment to be made in two years Debentures with interest from date of final estimates to wit 15th August, 1865; Mr. *Trudeau* points out in his evidence, however, that the payments being in Debentures which could not be ante-dated, nor issued for a larger amount than that contained in the Order in Council itself. Mr. *Brewster* lost interest on the amount to which he was entitled during the four years and ninety-nine days, between 15th August, 1844, and 22nd November, 1849, amounting to \$1,859.00.

6th. The claim for these arrears was repeatedly urged upon the Department and Government from the time of the payment of the principal in December, 1849, until 20th June, 1867, when an Order in Council authorized the payment of the interest which had thus become due nearly 18 years before; and on 30th September of that year Mr. *Brewster* received on account thereof the sum of \$1,852.00.

7th. Mr. *Brewster's* pretension is therefore that the sum of \$1,859.00 interest which had accrued, and upon a settlement of accounts was admitted by the Department to have been due to him on the 22nd November, 1849, should be considered as a principal sum upon which interest ought to be paid him up to the time of the payment thereof in 1867.

8th. Without desiring to enter upon the question whether as a rule interest should accrue upon claims of this nature against the Government, your Committee consider it their duty to call the attention of the House to the peculiar and exceptional nature of this case. The decision in 1849 (not indeed embodied in the Order in Council itself, but arrived at and recorded by a Commissioner of Public Works) was that interest was to be allowed, and had therefore accrued from the date of the Final Estimate. This decision seems to have been overlooked by the Department in the more recent discussions respecting the settlement of this claim.

Under these circumstances they consider Mr. *Brewster's* claim for this interest a fair and equitable one.

Mr. *Street* reported, from the Committee of Supply, several Resolutions, which were read, as follow :

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Miscellaneous Justice, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.
2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding twenty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Penitentiary, *Kingston*, maintenance, additional, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.
3. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding six thousand seven hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to *Rockwood Asylum*, additional for capital and construction, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.
4. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding twenty thousand dollars be granted to Her

Majesty, as an aid to the Penitentiary, *New Brunswick*, including arrears before July 1st, 1867, and maintenance of local prisoners, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding three thousand five hundred and ninety dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Statistical Office, *Nova Scotia*, additional for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding two thousand seven hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of additional Agencies, per Order in Council of Jan. 28th for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

7. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding fifteen thousand seven hundred and thirty-nine dollars and seventy-nine cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Fort Garry* Road, per Order in Council of 21st September, 1868, and 9th April, 1869, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

8. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one thousand four hundred and eighty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents be granted to Her Majesty, for additional expenditure on *Fort Garry* Road, per Order in Council of 21st September, 1868, and 9th April, 1869, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

9. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding fourteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *T. Bayley*, per Order in Council of 12th November, 1868, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

10. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding ninety-eight thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of the Intercolonial Railway, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

11. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding three thousand three hundred and seventy-two dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of repairs of Steamer *Druid*, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

12. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Buoys and Beacons, *New Brunswick*, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

13. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, towards cost of Confederation Medal, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

14. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding three thousand seven hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for the salaries of certain Deputy Heads, and the Secretary of the Treasury Board, part of whose salaries have hitherto been charged to separate Services, and in lieu of such separate payment, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

15. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding thirty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for maintenance of *Nova Scotia* Railway, additional, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

16. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for maintenance of *New Brunswick* Railway, additional, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

17. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding fifteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for additional expenses connected with the Post Office, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

18. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding sixty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Pictou* and *Truro* Railway Construction, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

19. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding eight thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Barrack fittings, balance, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

20. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding thirty-two thousand one hundred and forty-five dollars and one cent be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Militia Service, *Nova Scotia*, to October, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

21. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding twenty-five thousand two hundred and seventy dollars and sixty-five cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Militia Service, *New Brunswick*, to October, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

22. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding five thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as a gratuity to the Warden of the *Kingston* Penitentiary, on his resignation, as per Order in Council, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

23. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars be granted to Her Ma-

jefty, as a contribution in aid of Mariners and sick seamen, to *St. Catharines Hospital*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

24. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding two millions five hundred thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of the Intercolonial Railway, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

25. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one million four hundred and sixty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for opening communication with the North West Territories, establishing Government, and providing for the settlement thereof, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

26. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses towards the re-construction of a Light-House at *Rondeau*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

27. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding seven hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses towards the construction of a Light-House at *Byng Inlet, Georgian Bay*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

28. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding three thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for the construction of a Fog Whistle, *Scal Island*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

29. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for the promotion of artificial Fish Breeding, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

30. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding eight thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray further expenses of Emigration, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

31. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding twenty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for the amount omitted for the out-door service at the Port of *Halifax*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

32. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one million four hundred and sixty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for the purchase of *Red River Territory*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

33. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as a special grant to *Widow Perry*, whose husband lost his life in the performance of public duty, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

34. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding two thousand seven hundred and seventy-five dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet the claims of the mother of *Dr. Logan*, who was killed on the Railway in *Nova Scotia*, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

35. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding eight hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to enable the Government in making good certain claims, of the Town of *St. Catharines*, connected with advances during the Fenian Raid in 1866, (still in litigation), for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

36. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one thousand four hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of gratuity to Officers whose services were dispensed with at the end of Session 1867-8, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

Ordered, That the said Resolutions be now read a second time.

And the First to the Twenty-fourth Resolution inclusive, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Mr. *Speaker*, under the provisions of Chapter Two of the Statutes of the Dominion of *Canada*, called upon the Honorable Mr. *Blanchet*, Member for the Electoral District of *Lévis*, to take the Chair during his temporary absence.

The Twenty-fifth Resolution being read a second time; And the Question being put, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution; the House divided: And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Twenty-sixth to the Thirty-fifth Resolution inclusive, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The Thirty-sixth and last of the said Resolutions being read a second time;

Ordered, That the said Resolution be taken into consideration at the next sitting of the House this day.

The Clerk of the Senate delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message:

The Senate have agreed to the amendment made by this House to the amendments made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled "An Act respecting Perjury."

Also, the Senate have agreed to the following Bills, without any amendment:

Bill, intituled: "An Act to incorporate the *St. Thomas, (Ont.)* Board of Trade,"

Bill, intituled: "An Act to detach the Township of *Doncaster* from the County of *Montcalm* and to attach it to the County of *Terrebonne*, for Electoral purposes."

And also, the Senate have passed the Bill, intituled: "An Act respecting Insolvency," with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled: "An Act respecting Insolvency;" and the same were read, as follow:

Page 2, Line 9. After "Creditors" insert "who have proved their claims in the manner hereinafter provided by the One hundred and twenty-second section."

Page 4, Line 14. Leave out from "transfer" to "compulsory" in line 26.

Page 25, Line 15. After "be" insert "and the Deed of Conveyance need not contain any further or more special description of the effects and property reconveyed than is required to be inserted in the Deed of Assignment, and may be enregistered in like manner, and with like effect."

Page 30, Line 14. After "generally" insert Clause A.

CLAUSE A.

"All Deeds of assignment, of transfer, of composition, and of reconveyance, shall be executed in the manner in which Deeds are usually executed in the Province wherein such Deeds shall respectively bear date: And if such Deeds be executed in any part of *Canada* other than the Province of *Quebec* according to the form of execution of deeds prevailing there, they shall have the same force and effect in the Province of *Quebec* as if they had been executed in that Province before a Notary; and if such deeds be executed in that Province before a Notary they shall have the same force and effect elsewhere in the Dominion as if they had been executed according to the law in force in such other Province; and copies of such Deeds, certified as aforesaid shall constitute, before all Courts and for all purposes, *prima facie* proof of the execution and of the contents of the originals of such deeds respectively, without production of the originals thereof."

Page 30, Line 33. Leave out "proceedings are being carried on," and insert "insolvent has his chief place of business."

Page 39, Line 7. Leave out from "months" to "If" in line 26 and insert Clause B.

CLAUSE B.

"All offences punishable under this Act shall be tried as other offences of the same degree are triable in the Province where such offence is committed, save that the jury empanelled to try the same shall be a special jury, to obtain which the prosecuting Officer is required and authorized to take such proceedings as in a civil case are necessary to obtain such a jury."

Page 40, Line ult.—After "next" insert "and shall cease to have effect at the end of four years thereafter, save as regards proceedings then in progress."

Ordered, That the said amendments be read a second time at the next sitting of the House this day.

And it being Six of the clock, the House was adjourned by Mr. (Acting) Speaker till Half-past Seven of the Clock this day, without a Question first put.

HALF-PAST SEVEN O'CLOCK, P.M.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting Elections of Members of 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 House in Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions on the subject of the rate of interest on Money;

The Honorable Mr. *Rose* moved seconded by the Honorable Sir *John A. Macdonald*,

And the Question being put, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:

YEAS:

Messieurs

<i>Ault,</i>	<i>Cheval,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Pozer,</i>
<i>Beaubien,</i>	<i>Cimon,</i>	<i>Lacerte,</i>	<i>Rankin,</i>
<i>Bécharé,</i>	<i>Costigan,</i>	<i>Langévin,</i>	<i>Read,</i>
<i>Bellerose,</i>	<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Corn'U),</i>	<i>Rennud,</i>
<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Daoust,</i>	<i>Macdonald, S.r. John A. Robitaille,</i>	
<i>Bertrand,</i>	<i>Dufresne,</i>	<i>Masson (Soulanges),</i>	<i>Rose,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Dunfin,</i>	<i>Masson (Terrebonne),</i>	<i>Ross (Champlain)</i>
<i>Bowell,</i>	<i>Fortin,</i>	<i>McCarthy,</i>	<i>Ross (Dundas),</i>
<i>Brousseau,</i>	<i>Gouéher,</i>	<i>McKeagney,</i>	<i>Ross (Prince Edward)</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>McMillan,</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>Pâquet,</i>	<i>Shanly,</i>
<i>Cartier, Sir George E. Gendron,</i>	<i>Godin,</i>	<i>Pelletier,</i>	<i>Tilley,</i>
<i>Cayley,</i>	<i>Grover,</i>	<i>Perry,</i>	<i>Tremblay, and</i>
<i>Chauveau,</i>		<i>Pinsonneault,</i>	<i>Walsh.—56.</i>

NAYS:

Messieurs

<i>Anglin,</i>	<i>Grant,</i>	<i>McConkey,</i>	<i>Simpson,</i>
<i>Beaty,</i>	<i>Hagar,</i>	<i>McLelan,</i>	<i>Suiter,</i>
<i>Blake,</i>	<i>Harrison,</i>	<i>McMonies,</i>	<i>Stephenson,</i>
<i>Boydell,</i>	<i>Heath,</i>	<i>Merritt,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Huot,</i>	<i>Metcalfé,</i>	<i>Street,</i>
<i>Carling,</i>	<i>Hurdon,</i>	<i>Morris,</i>	<i>Thompson (Ontario)</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Keeler,</i>	<i>Morrison (Victoria, O.)</i>	<i>Wells,</i>
<i>Chamberlin,</i>	<i>Lawson,</i>	<i>Morrison (Niagara),</i>	<i>Whitehead,</i>
<i>Chipman,</i>	<i>Le Vesconte,</i>	<i>Munroe,</i>	<i>Wilson,</i>
<i>Coffin,</i>	<i>McDonald (Lunenb'g)</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Wood,</i>
<i>Currier,</i>	<i>McDonald (Midd'sex),</i>	<i>Ray,</i>	<i>Wright (O. C.)</i>
<i>Dobbie,</i>	<i>MacFarlane,</i>	<i>Redford,</i>	<i>Wright (Y. O. W. R.) &</i>
<i>Forbes,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Ross (Wellgton C. R.),</i>	<i>Young.—55.</i>
<i>Gibbs,</i>	<i>Magill,</i>	<i>Simard,</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.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the Ninth Resolution which was, on Tuesday the 3rd June instant, reported from the Committee of Supply; and the same was again read, as followeth:

9. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding three thousand four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for the construction of New Light Houses, for the year ending 30th June 1870.

And the Question being proposed, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution;

Mr. *Stirton* moved, in amendment, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Holton*, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words, "the said Resolu-

"tion be re-committed to a Committee of the whole House with instructions to expunge the "item of \$2000 for the purchase of *Chantry Island*, in *Lake Huron*" 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>Anglin,</i>	<i>Hagar,</i>	<i>Pozer,</i>	<i>Tremblay,</i>
<i>Blake,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Redford,</i>	<i>Wells,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Le Vesconte,</i>	<i>Ross, (Wellington C.R.)</i>	<i>Whitehead,</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>	<i>Wood,</i>
<i>Cheval,</i>	<i>Metcalf,</i>	<i>Snider,</i>	<i>Wright (Y. O. W.R.) &</i>
<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>Pâquet,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>	<i>Young.—27.</i>
<i>Goulin,</i>	<i>Pelletier,</i>	<i>Thompson (Ontario),</i>	

NAYS:

Messieurs

<i>Archambeault,</i>	<i>Costigan,</i>	<i>Lapum,</i>	<i>Ray,</i>
<i>Bellerose,</i>	<i>Davust,</i>	<i>Lawson,</i>	<i>Read,</i>
<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Dufresne,</i>	<i>Macdonald, Sir J. A.</i>	<i>Renaud,</i>
<i>Bertrand,</i>	<i>Dunkin,</i>	<i>McDonald (Middlesex)</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Fortin,</i>	<i>Masson (Soulanges),</i>	<i>Rose,</i>
<i>Bowell,</i>	<i>Gaucher,</i>	<i>Masson (Terbonne),</i>	<i>Ross (Champlain),</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>McCarthy,</i>	<i>Ross (Dundas),</i>
<i>Burton,</i>	<i>Gendron,</i>	<i>McLelan,</i>	<i>Ross (Prince Edward)</i>
<i>Carling,</i>	<i>Gibbs,</i>	<i>McMillan,</i>	<i>Simpson,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Grant,</i>	<i>Merritt,</i>	<i>Sproat,</i>
<i>Cartier, Sir George E. Grover,</i>	<i>Harrison,</i>	<i>Morris,</i>	<i>Stephenson,</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Heath,</i>	<i>Morrison (Niagara),</i>	<i>Street,</i>
<i>Cayley,</i>	<i>Huot,</i>	<i>Munroe,</i>	<i>Tilley,</i>
<i>Chamberlin,</i>	<i>Lucerte,</i>	<i>O' Connor,</i>	<i>Walsh,</i>
<i>Chauveau,</i>	<i>Langvin,</i>	<i>Perry,</i>	<i>Willson, and</i>
<i>Coffin,</i>		<i>Pinsonneault,</i>	<i>Wright (O. C.)—64.</i>

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution;

The Honorable Mr. *Le Vesconte* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Stirton*, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words "the said Resolution be re-committed to a Committee of the whole House with instructions to leave out the sum of six hundred dollars for the purchase of *Pomket Island*," 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>Anglin,</i>	<i>Forbes,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Blake,</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>Pelletier,</i>	<i>Thompson (Ontario),</i>
<i>Bodwell,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Redford,</i>	<i>Wood,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Le Vesconte,</i>	<i>Ross (Wellington, C.R.)</i>	<i>Wright (Y. O. W.R.) &</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Snider,</i>	<i>Young.—21.</i>
<i>Cheval,</i>			

NAYS:

Messieurs

<i>Archambeault,</i>	<i>Daoust,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Middles'x)</i>	<i>Renaud,</i>
<i>Bellerose,</i>	<i>Dufresne,</i>	<i>Masson (Soulanges),</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Dunkin,</i>	<i>Masson (Terrebonne),</i>	<i>Ross,</i>
<i>Bertrand,</i>	<i>Fortin,</i>	<i>McCarthy,</i>	<i>Ross (Champlain),</i>
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Gaucher,</i>	<i>McLelan,</i>	<i>Ross (Dundas),</i>
<i>Bowell,</i>	<i>Gawlet,</i>	<i>McMillan,</i>	<i>Ross (Prince Edward),</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Gendron,</i>	<i>Merritt,</i>	<i>Simard,</i>
<i>Burton,</i>	<i>Gibbs,</i>	<i>Morris,</i>	<i>Simpson,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Grover,</i>	<i>Morrison (Niagara),</i>	<i>Sprout,</i>
<i>Cartier, Sir George E. Harrison,</i>	<i>Heath,</i>	<i>Munroe,</i>	<i>Stephenson,</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Keeler,</i>	<i>O' Connor,</i>	<i>Street,</i>
<i>Cayley,</i>	<i>Lacerte,</i>	<i>Perry,</i>	<i>Tilley,</i>
<i>Chamberlin,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Pinsoncault,</i>	<i>Watsch,</i>
<i>Chauveau,</i>	<i>Lapum,</i>	<i>Ray,</i>	<i>Whitehead, and</i>
<i>Coffin,</i>	<i>Lawson,</i>	<i>Read,</i>	<i>Willson—62.</i>
<i>Costigan,</i>			

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the Main Question being put; the House divided: and it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The House, according to Order, proceeded to take into consideration the last of the Resolutions which were, at the first sitting of the House, this day, reported from the Committee of Supply; and the same was again read, as followeth:

36. *Resolved, That a sum not exceeding one thousand four hundred and fifty dollars, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Gratuity to Officers whose services were dispensed with at the end of the Session 1867-8, for the year ending 30th June 1870.*

And the said Resolution was agreed to.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the remaining Resolutions which were, at the first sitting of the House, yesterday, reported from the Committee of Supply; and the same were again read, as follow:

18. *Resolved, That a sum not exceeding three hundred and ninety-three thousand, four hundred and ten dollars, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of maintenance and repairs in connection with Public Works, Ontario and Quebec, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.*

19. *Resolved, That a sum not exceeding three hundred and seventy-two thousand dollars, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of maintenance and repairs, in connection with Public Works, Nova Scotia, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.*

20. *Resolved, That a sum not exceeding one hundred and forty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of maintenance and repairs, in connection with Public Works, New Brunswick, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.*

21. *Resolved, That a sum not exceeding eleven thousand nine hundred and thirty-five dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of collection of Slide and Boom dues, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.*

And the said Resolutions were agreed to.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into Committee of Ways and Means, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Bodwell reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, on Monday next, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the amendments made by

the Senate to the Bill, intituled : " An Act to amend and consolidate the Acts respecting the " *St. Lawrence Tow Boat Company.*"

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 second reading of the amendments made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled : " An Act to incorporate the Merchants Bank of *Halifax.*"

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 Clerk of the Senate delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message :—

The Senate have passed the Bill, intituled : " An Act respecting the Ocean Mail Service," without any amendments.

And then he withdrew.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill from the Senate, intituled : " An Act to amend the Act respecting the inspection of Steamboats, and " for the greater safety of Passengers by them," and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Harrison* reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendments be now taken into consideration.

The House accordingly proceeded to take into consideration the said amendments; and the same were read, as follow :—

Page 1, Line 9. After " Act " insert " For and notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the sixteenth section of the said Act, the life boat on board of or attached to " any Steamboat on any of the voyages of such Steamboat, may have air-tight metallic compartments at the sides only, or at the ends only, or shall have them at both ends and sides, " according to the directions of the Inspector by whom such steamboat was last inspected; " and the nature of such directions shall be specified in the certificate by describing the life-boat in accordance with their tenor."

Page 1, Line 42. Leave out " or " and after " leather " insert " or other suitable " material."

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 respecting enquiries and investigations into shipwrecks and other " matters;" and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Harrison* 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 provide for the temporary government of *Rupert's Land* and the North Western Territory when united with *Canada*; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Harrison* 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 desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act respecting the prompt and summary administration of Criminal Justice in certain cases;" and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Harrison* reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, on Monday next, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act respecting the trial and punishment of Juvenile Offenders," and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Harrison* 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.

On motion of the Honorable Sir *John A. Macdonald*, seconded by the Honorable Sir *George E. Cartier*,

Resolved, That this House do meet on Monday next, at Eleven o'clock, A. M., and sit till One o'clock, P. M., in addition to its other sittings; and that it be a Government Day.

And then the House having continued to sit till fifty-eight minutes after Eleven of the clock, on Saturday evening, adjourned till Monday next.

Monday, 21st June, 1869.

ELEVEN O'CLOCK, A. M.

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

Resolved, That this House doth concur in the 9th and 10th Reports of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions on the subject of allowances for travelling expenses to Judges of the Superior Courts.

(IN THE COMMITTEE.)

1. *Resolved*, That it is expedient that the allowances for travelling expenses to the Judges of the Superior Courts in the Dominion, should be fixed by Statute, instead of being fixed by Order in Council, as provided in the Act of the now last Session, 31 *Vict.*, Cap., 33.

2. *Resolved*, That it is expedient that the following scale of Circuit allowances be adopted:

In the Province of *Ontario*,—

To each of the Judges of any of the Superior Courts of Law or Equity, one hundred dollars for each time he holds any Court for the trial of causes, in any County except the County of *York* and the City of *Toronto*.

In the Province of *Quebec*,—

To each of the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, for each Term (Appeal Side and Criminal Side), attended by him elsewhere than at his place of residence, one hundred dollars.

To each of the Judges of the said Court of Queen's Bench, for attending any other Court, for each day he is absent from his place of residence, six dollars.

To each of the Judges of the Superior Court, attending any Court, for each day he is absent from his place of residence, six dollars, except that any retired Judge of the Superior Court required to attend the Court of Appeals for the whole of a term, travelling allowances, as a Judge of the Queen's Bench performing the same duty; but this provision shall not apply to the attendance of a Judge of the Superior Court at the Court of Appeals for part only of a term, or for the purpose of disposing of cases already heard.

And that in the two last mentioned cases three days absence at least shall always be allowed for.

In the Province of *Nova Scotia*,—

3. *Resolved*, To each of the Judges of the Supreme Court of that Province, and to the Judge in Equity, one hundred dollars for each time he holds any Court for the trial of causes (not being an adjourned Court) in any County except the County of *Halifax*.

In the Province of *New Brunswick*,—

To each of the Judges of the Supreme Court of that Province, one hundred dollars, for each time he holds any Court for the trial of causes (not being an adjourned Court), in any County except the County of *York*.

That the application for payment of such allowance shall be accompanied by a certificate of the Judge applying for it, of the number of days for which he is entitled to claim it.

4. *Resolved*, That the foregoing scale of allowances shall take effect from the 22nd day of May, 1868, the day of the passing of the said Act, 31st Vict., c. 33.

5. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide that any retired Judge of any of the Superior Courts of the Province of *Ontario*, appointed or to be hereafter appointed Presiding Judge of the Court of Error and Appeal for that Province, and entitled, under the said Act 31 *Victoria*, cap. 33, to a retiring allowance of two-thirds of the salary annexed to the office he held at the time of his resignation, shall, while he continues to hold the office of Presiding Judge, be entitled to receive a further allowance equal to one third of his said salary.

6. *Resolved*, That it is expedient that the salaries and retiring allowances or annuities of the Judges should be declared to be free and clear of all taxes and deductions whatsoever.

7. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to fix definitely the salaries of the County Judges in the Provinces of *Ontario* and *New Brunswick*, to be hereafter appointed, instead of leaving the same to be assigned within certain limits by the Governor in Council, as provided by the said Act, 31 *Vict.*, cap. 33.

8. *Resolved*, That it is expedient, that except in the County of *York* in the Province of *Ontario*, and the County of *St. John* in the Province of *New Brunswick*, the salary of each County Judge to be hereafter appointed, shall be two thousand dollars per annum, with two hundred dollars for travelling expenses; and that the salary of any County Judge, now holding office and in receipt of a less salary, should be raised to the said sum and allowances, and that in each of the said Counties of *York* in *Ontario*, and *St. John* in *New Brunswick*, the salary of the County Judge to be hereafter appointed shall be two thousand four hundred dollars, with two hundred dollars for travelling expenses; and the salary of the present Judge of the County Court of the said County of *St. John*, shall be the same last aforesaid.

9. *Resolved*, That it is expedient, in view of the Act of the Legislature of *Quebec* declaring the expediency of the appointment of an additional Judge of the Superior Court for *Lower Canada*, to reside in the District of *Montreal*, to provide for the payment of the salary of such Judge at the rate of four thousand dollars per annum.

10. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide for the payment of an allowance of six hundred dollars per annum to the Judge of the Court of Vice-Admiralty for the Province of *Nova Scotia*, and of a like allowance to the Judge of that like Court for the Province of *New Brunswick*.

11. *Resolved*, That it is expedient that all the sums mentioned in the foregoing Resolutions be granted to Her Majesty, for the purposes therein mentioned, and payable out of any moneys forming part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of *Canada*.

12. *Resolved*, That it is expedient that so much of the said Act, 31 *Vict.*, cap. 33, as may be inconsistent with these Resolutions be repealed.

Resolutions to be reported.

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

Ordered, That the Resolutions be now taken into consideration.

The House proceeded accordingly to take into consideration the said Resolutions; and the same were read, as follow:

1. *Resolved*, That it is expedient that the allowances for travelling expenses to the Judges of the Superior Courts in the Dominion should be fixed by Statute, instead of being fixed by Order in Council, as provided in the Acts of the now last Session, 31 *Vict.*, c. 33.

2. *Resolved*, That it is expedient that the following scale of Circuit allowances be adopted:

In the Province of *Ontario*,—

To each of the Judges of any of the Superior Courts of Law or Equity, one hundred dollars for each time he holds any Court for the trial of causes, in any County except the County of *York* and the City of *Toronto*.

In the Province of *Quebec*,—

To each of the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, for each Term, [Appeal side and Criminal side], attended by him elsewhere than at his place of residence, one hundred dollars.

To each of the Judges of the said Court of Queen's Bench, for attending any other Court, for each day he is absent from his place of residence, six dollars.

To each of the Judges of the Superior Court, attending any Court, for each day he is absent from his place of residence, six dollars, except that any Judge of the Superior Court, required to attend the Court of Appeals for the whole of a term, travelling allowances, as a Judge of the Queen's Bench performing the same duty; but this provision shall not apply to the attendance of a Judge of the Superior Court at the Court of Appeals for part only of a term, or for the purpose of disposing of cases already heard.

And that in the two last mentioned cases three days absence at least shall always be allowed for.

In the Province of *Nova Scotia*,—

3. *Resolved*, To each of the Judges of the Supreme Court of that Province, and to the Judge in Equity, one hundred dollars for each time he holds any Court for the trial of causes [not being an adjourned Court,] in any County except the County of *Halifax*.

In the Province of *New Brunswick*:

To each of the Judges of the Supreme Court of that Province, one hundred dollars for each time he holds any Court for the trial of causes [not being an adjourned Court,] in any County except the County of *York*.

That the application for payment of such allowance shall be accompanied by a certificate of the Judge applying for it, of the number of days for which he is entitled to claim it.

4. *Resolved*, That the foregoing scale of allowances shall take effect from the 22nd day of May, 1868, the day of the passing of the said Act, 31st *Vict.*, c. 33.

5. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide that any retired Judge of any of the Superior Courts of the Province of *Ontario*, appointed or to be hereafter appointed Presiding Judge of the Court of Error and Appeal for that Province, and entitled, under the said Act, 31 *Vict.*, c. 33, to a retiring allowance of two-thirds of the salary annexed to the office he held at the time of his resignation, shall, while he continues to hold the office of Presiding Judge, be entitled to receive a further allowance equal to one third of his said salary.

6. *Resolved*, That it is expedient that the salaries and retiring allowances or annuities of the Judges should be declared to be free and clear of all taxes and deductions whatsoever.

7. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to fix definitely the salaries of the County Judges in the Provinces of *Ontario* and *New Brunswick*, to be hereafter appointed, instead of leaving the same to be assigned within certain limits by the Governor in Council, as provided by the said Act, 31 *Vict.*, cap. 33.

8. *Resolved*, That it is expedient, that except in the County of *York* in the Province

of Ontario, and the County of *St. John* in the Province of *New Brunswick*, the salary of each County Judge to be hereafter appointed, shall be two thousand dollars per annum, with two hundred dollars for travelling expenses; and that the salary of any County Judge, now holding office and in receipt of a less salary, should be raised to the said sum and allowance, and that in each of the said Counties of *York* in Ontario, and *St. John* in *New Brunswick*, the salary of the County Judge to be hereafter appointed shall be two thousand four hundred dollars, with two hundred dollars for travelling expenses, and the salary of the present Judge of the County Court of the said County of *St. John*, shall be the same last aforesaid.

9. *Resolved*, That it is expedient, in view of the Act of the Legislature of *Quebec* declaring the expediency of the appointment of an additional Judge of the Superior Court for Lower *Canada*, to reside in the District of *Montreal*, to provide for the payment of the salary of such Judge at the rate of four thousand dollars per annum.

10. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide for the payment of an allowance of six hundred dollars per annum to the Judge of the Court of Vice-Admiralty for the Province of *Nova Scotia*, and of a like allowance to the Judge of that like Court for the Province of *New Brunswick*.

11. *Resolved*, That it is expedient that all the sums mentioned in the foregoing Resolutions be granted to Her Majesty, for the purpose therein mentioned, and payable out of any moneys forming part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of *Canada*.

12. *Resolved*, That it is expedient that so much of the said Act, 31 *Vict.*, cap. 33, as may be inconsistent with these Resolutions be repealed.

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

Ordered, That the Honorable Sir *John A. Macdonald* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act 31 *Vict.*, Cap. 33, and to make further provision with respect to the Salaries and travelling allowances of the Judges;

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, at the next sitting of the House, this day.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the amendments made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled: "An Act respecting Insolvency;"

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 House, according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act respecting the prompt and summary administration of "Criminal Justice in certain cases;" and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Harrison* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendments be now taken into consideration.

The House accordingly proceeded to take into consideration the said amendments; and the same were read, as follow:

Page 1, Line 5. After "Recorder" insert "Judge of a County Court, being a Justice of the Peace, Commissioner of Police, Judge of the Sessions of the Peace."

Page 1, Line 15. After "include" insert "or Commissioner of Police, and"

Page 1, Line 16. After "invested" insert "or to be invested"

Page 1, Line 29. After "larceny" insert "larceny from the person."

Page 1, Line 34. Leave out from "having" to "attempted."

Page 3, Line 17. Leave out from "property" to "or"

Page 3, Line 20. Leave out from "committing" to "larceny."

Page 3, Line 21. After "servant" insert "and the value of the property stolen, obtained, embezzled or received exceeds ten dollars."

Page 6, Line 46. After "*Nova Scotia*" insert "to the County Treasurer for County purposes."

Page 6, Line 47. After "*New Brunswick*" insert "to the County Treasurer for County purposes."

Page 7 Line 14. After "the" insert "first"

Page 7, Line 15. After "of" where it occurs the first time insert "January"

Page 7, Line 16. After "and" insert "seventy."

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 respecting contagious diseases affecting Animals;" and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Harrison* 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 from the Senate, intituled: "An Act to remove doubts as to Legislation in *Canada*, regarding offences not "wholly committed within its limits;"

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 House, according to Order, again resolved itself into 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 the 30th day of June, 1869, the sum of \$380,904.12 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 on the 30th day of June, 1870, the sum of \$14,205,016.68 be granted out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of *Canada*.

3. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide that in order to enable the Consolidated Revenue Fund to meet the charges placed thereon, the Governor in Council, be authorized to raise by way of loan with the guarantee of the Government of the United Kingdom, a sum of money not exceeding one million four hundred and sixty thousand dollars, (£300,000 stg.) on the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, (being the sum voted to be paid to the *Hulson's Bay* Company, whenever *Rupert's Land* is admitted into the Dominion) and that such loan may be raised on such terms, for such period, at such rate of interest, with such Sinking Fund, and subject to such conditions as the Governor in Council may think most advantageous, with the approval of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and that such loan be a charge on the said Consolidated Revenue.

4. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide, that in order to enable the Consolidated Revenue Fund to meet the charges placed thereon, the Governor in Council may raise by way of loan on the credit of the said Fund, a further sum not exceeding one million four hundred and sixty thousand dollars, (being the sum voted for the purpose of opening communication with the North West Territory and establishing a Government therein and providing for the settlement thereof) and that such further loan be raised on such terms, for such period, a

such rate of interest, with such Sinking Fund, and subject to such conditions as the Governor in Council may think most advisable, and that the same be a charge on the said Consolidated Revenue Fund.

5. *Resolved*, And whereas authority has been given by the Act 31 *Victoria*, cap. 13, to raise by way of loan the balance of £2,000,000 sterling required for the Intercolonial Railway not yet negotiated; and by the Act 31 *Victoria*, cap. 41 to raise by way of loan £1,100,000 which may be required for certain works of fortification; and by the Act 31 *Victoria*, cap. 48 to issue Dominion Stock to the extent of the deposits made by Insurance Companies under the said Act; and by Act of the late Province of *Canada*, 29 and 30 *Victoria* cap 10, and the Act of the Dominion. 31 *Victoria*, cap. 46, to issue Provincial notes to the extent of the balance of the sum of \$8,000,000 therein mentioned.

And whereas over and above the said loans there remained on the first day of July, 1868, a balance of Debentures or other securities negotiable under the authority of various supply Acts, and under the Act of the late Province of *Canada*, 22 *Vic.*, cap. 14, sec. 6, and under the Act of the Dominion of *Canada*, 31 *Vic.*, cap. 4, sec. 2, to the extent of the sum of \$8,380,925.55; and whereas during the current financial year a further amount of Debentures has been redeemed to the extent of \$1,573,600, to which extent there is authority under the Acts above cited for the issue of new Debentures or other securities.

Resolved,—That it is advisable that the authority to issue new Debentures or other securities to the extent of the two last sums above named, amounting in the whole to \$9,954,525 54, be cancelled and repealed; and that in lieu thereof, in order to meet such redemptions and other charges on Consolidated Fund, the Governor in Council may raise by way of loan on the credit of the said Fund, during the year ending June 30, 1870, a sum not exceeding \$7,000,000, over and above the four special loans first above enumerated, that is to say, the balance of the Intercolonial Loan, the loan for Works of Fortification, the Dominion Stock to cover Insurance Companies' deposits, and the balance issuable of Provincial Notes, together with the two sums of one million, four hundred and sixty thousand dollars each, for the purchase and opening out of the North-west territories, as provided by the 3rd and 4th of these Resolutions.

6. *Resolved*, That, if at any time the Governor in Council shall deem it advisable to change the form of any of the existing Funded debt by substituting one class of securities for another, the restriction as to the above total sum of \$7,000,000, which may not be exceeded in the year ending June 30, 1870, shall not prevent the issue of new securities in place of old ones called in and redeemed, provided neither the capital of the debt nor the annual charge for interest shall be thereby augmented.

7. *Resolved*, That the Governor in Council may authorize the raising of the sums mentioned in the foregoing Resolutions by any of the methods following, or partly by one and partly by another of such methods that is to say: by the issue or issue and sale of Dominion Stock or Debentures, or of Exchequer Bills or Exchequer Bonds or by the granting of terminable annuities: any of which said securities shall be in such form and be made payable for such sums, and bearing such rate of interest not exceeding six per cent per annum, and for or redeemable at such period of time respectively as the Governor in Council may deem expedient; and such provision may be made for the creation of a Sinking Fund for the payment of such loans and the management thereof as the Governor in Council may deem expedient, and all sums of money so raised shall form part of the said Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Resolutions to be reported.

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

Resolved, *Nemine Contradicente*, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Harrison* reported the Resolutions accordingly, and the same were read, as follow:—

1. *Resolved*, That towards making good the Supply granted to Her Majesty for the Financial year ending, the 30th day of June, 1869, the sum of \$380,904.12 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, on the 30th day of June, 1870, the sum of \$14,205,016.68 be granted out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of *Canada*.

3. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide that in order to enable the Consolidated Revenue Fund to meet the charges placed thereon, the Governor in Council be authorized to raise by way of loan with the guarantee of the Government of the United Kingdom, a sum of money not exceeding one million four hundred and sixty thousand dollars, (£300,000 stg.) on the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, (being the sum voted to be paid to the *Hudson's Bay Company*, whenever *Rupert's Land* is admitted into the Dominion,) and that such loan may be raised on such terms, for such period, at such rate of interest with such Sinking Fund, and subject to such conditions as the Governor in Council may think most advantageous, with the approval of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and that such loan be a charge on the said Consolidated Revenue Fund.

4. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide, that in order to enable the Consolidated Revenue Fund, to meet the charges placed thereon, the Governor in Council may raise by way of loan on the credit of the said Fund a further sum not exceeding one million four hundred and sixty thousand dollars (being the sum voted for the purpose of opening communication with the North West Territory and establishing a Government therein and providing for the settlement thereof,) and that such further loan be raised on such terms, for such period, at such rate of interest, with such Sinking Fund, and subject to such conditions as the Governor in Council may think most advisable, and that the same be a charge on the said Consolidated Revenue Fund.

5. *Resolved*, and whereas authority has been given by the Act 31 *Victoria*, cap. 13, to raise by way of loan the balance of £2,000,000 sterling, required for the Intercolonial Railway not yet negotiated; and by the Act 31 *Victoria*, cap. 41, to raise by way of loan £1,100,000, which may be required for certain works of fortification; and by the Act 31 *Victoria*, cap. 48, to issue Dominion Stock to the extent of the deposits made by Insurance Companies under the said Act; and by Act of the late Province of *Canada*, 29 & 30 *Victoria* cap. 10, and the Act of the Dominion, 31 *Victoria*, cap. 46, to issue Provincial notes to the extent of the balance of the sum of \$8,000,000 therein mentioned.

And whereas over and above the said loans there remained on the first day of July, 1869, a balance of Debentures or other securities negotiable under the authority of various Supply Acts, and under the Act of the late Province of *Canada*, 22 *Vic.*, cap. 14. sec. 6, and under the Act of the Dominion of *Canada*, 31 *Vic.*, cap. 4, sec. 2, to the extent of the sum of \$8,380,925,55, (vide Public Accounts 1867-8, statement 26, part II, p. 42); and whereas during the current financial year a further amount of Debentures have been redeemed to the extent of \$1,573,600, to which extent there is authority under the Acts above cited for the issue of new Debentures or other securities.

Resolved,—That it is advisable that the authority to issue new Debentures or other securities to the extent of the two last sums above named, amounting in the whole to \$9,954,525.54, be cancelled and repealed, and that in lieu thereof, in order to meet such redemptions and other charges on Consolidated Fund, the Governor in Council may raise by way of loan on the credit of the said Fund, during the year ending June 30, 1870, a sum not exceeding \$7,000,000, over and above the four special loans first above enumerated, that is to say, the balance of the Intercolonial Loan, the loan for Works of Fortification, the Dominion Stock to cover Insurance Companies' deposits, and the balance issuable of Provincial notes, together with the two sums of one million, four hundred and sixty thousand dollars each, for the purchase and opening out of the North West Territories, as provided by the the 3rd and 4th of these Resolutions.

6. *Resolved*, That, if at any time the Governor in Council shall deem it advisable to change the form of any of the existing Funded debt by substituting one class of securities for another, the restriction as to the above total sum of \$7,000,000, which may not be exceeded in the year ending June 30, 1870, shall not prevent the issue of new securities in place of old ones called in and redeemed, provided neither the capital of the debt nor the annual charge for interest shall be thereby augmented.

7. *Resolved*, That the Governor in Council may authorize the raising of the sums mentioned in the foregoing resolutions by any of the methods following, or partly by one and partly by another of such methods, that is to say: by the issue or issue and sale of Dominion Stock or Debentures, or of Exchequer Bills or Exchequer Bonds or by the granting of ter-

minable annuities : any of which said securities shall be in such form and be made payable for such sums and bearing such rate of interest not exceeding six per cent per annum, and for or redeemable at such period of time respectively, as the Governor in Council may deem expedient; and such provision may be made for the creation of a Sinking Fund for the payment of such loans and the management thereof, as the Governor in Council may deem expedient, and all sums of money so raised shall form part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

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

Mr. *Harrison* also acquainted the House. that he was desired 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.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Rose* have leave to bring in a Bill for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money required to defray certain expenses of the Public Service, for financial years ending respectively the 30th June, 1869, and the 30th June, 1870, and for other purposes relative to the Public Service.

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, at the next sitting of the House, this day.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting the Criminal Law, and to repeal certain enactments therein mentioned;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to Committee of the whole House, for the next sitting of the House, this day.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to continue for a limited time the Charters of certain Banks;

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

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

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Harrison* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendments be now taken into consideration.

The House accordingly proceeded to take into consideration the said amendments; and the same were read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

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

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee to consider proposed Resolutions respecting the several Fee Funds in the Provinces of *Quebec* and *Ontario*.

(IN THE COMMITTEE.)

1. *Resolved*. That it is expedient to provide, that the fees, dues and profits received by or on account of the Clerks of the Crown and their Deputies, and the Process Clerk in the Province of *Ontario*, and which under cap. 10 of the Consolidated Statutes for Upper *Canada*, sections 29 and 40, were made part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the late Province of *Canada*, shall from and after the First day of July, be transferred to the Province of *Ontario*, and that all sums received after the said day for the stamps by which, under the Act 27-28 *Vic.*, cap. 5, the said fees, dues and profits are payable, shall (after deducting expenses) be paid over to the said Province.

2. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide, that the fees payable into the General Fee Fund of the Province of *Ontario*, under the Consolidated Statutes for Upper *Canada*, cap. 15, sections 30 and 59—cap. 16, section 67,—cap. 19, section 53,—and which are collected and accounted for under the provisions of cap. 20 of the said Consolidated Statutes,

and paid by stamps under the said Act 27-28 *Vic.*, cap. 5, shall belong to the Dominion of *Canada*, and continue to form part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund thereof, out of which any deficiency in the amount of such fees to meet the charges thereon shall continue to be made good.

3. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide, that the fees payable to or for the Law Society of Upper *Canada*, under cap. 33 or under section 26 of cap. 35, of the Consolidated Statutes for that Province, and which are payable by stamps under the said Act 27-28 *Vic.*, cap. 5, shall belong to the Province of *Ontario*, and that the proceeds of such stamps, after deducting the expenses chargeable thereon, shall be paid over to that Province.

4. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide, that all fees or duties, payable in the Province of *Quebec*, to or for the Officers' of Justice Fee Fund, or to or for the Building and Jury Fund, whether under the 32nd section of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower *Canada*, cap. 109 or under any other Act or Law, or under the Act of the late Province of *Canada*, 12 *Vic.*, cap. 112 (for the erection or repairs of Court Houses and Gaols at certain places in Lower *Canada*), and payable by stamps under the said Act 27-28 *Vic.*, cap. 5, shall belong to the Province of *Quebec*, and that the proceeds of such stamps, after deducting the expenses chargeable thereon, shall be paid over to that Province.

5. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide, that the fees, the proceeds of which are to be paid over to the Provinces of *Ontario* and *Quebec* respectively, shall continue to be collected by stamps under the provisions of the Act last aforesaid, and the control of the Minister of Finance, the expenses incurred being paid out of the proceeds of such stamps, until it shall be otherwise ordered by Parliament.

6. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide, that nothing in the foregoing Resolutions shall affect the rights of the Provinces of *Quebec* and *Ontario* respectively, in the division and adjustment of their debts, credits, liabilities, properties and effects, under the 142nd clause of the *British North America Act*, 1867, nor the rights of any District in the Province of *Quebec* to the Building and Jury Fund appertaining to such District, and against which no Debentures have been issued by the late Province of *Canada*:

Resolutions to be reported.

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

Ordered, That the Resolutions be taken into consideration at the next sitting of the House, this day,

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill from the "Senate, intituled, "An Act respecting the duties of Justices of the Peace out of Sessions, "in relation to persons charged with Indictable Offences;" and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Harrison* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendments be now taken into consideration.

The House accordingly proceeded to take into consideration the said amendments; and the same were read, as follow:

Page 7, Line 24. Leave out from "person" to "shall."

Page 13, Line 24. After "the" insert "first" and after "of" insert "January."

Page 13, Line 25. After "and" insert "seventy."

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 Clerk of the Senate delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message:
The Senate have passed the Bill, intituled "An Act to enable *James Blanchfield Smith*

to obtain an extension of the Patent of a certain Invention," with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made by the Senate, to the Bill, intituled: "An Act to enable *James Blanchfield Smith* to obtain an extension of the Patent of a certain Invention;" and the same were read as follow:

Page 1, Line 18. Leave out from "follows" to "any" in line 25, and insert Clause A.

CLAUSE A.—"For and notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in sub-section four, of section sixteen, of chapter thirty-four of the Consolidated Statutes of the late Province of *Canada*, an extension of the Patent mentioned in the preamble of this Act may be granted under and subject to all the provisions contained in the said section sixteen, and in its sub-sections, two and three, on the petition of the said *James Blanchfield Smith*, presented at any time within six months from and after the passing of this Act, but nothing in this Act contained shall be construed in any way to confirm the validity of the original Letters Patent granted to the said *James Blanchfield Smith* or to affect any litigation now in progress in reference thereto.

IN THE PREAMBLE.

Page 1, Line 1. After "Patent" insert "and the Great Seal of the late Province of *Canada*."

Page 1, Line 9. After "Statute" insert "of the said late Province."

Ordered, That the said amendments be read a second 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 Act of the late Province of *Canada*, passed in the twenty-ninth and thirtieth years of Her Majesty's Reign, to enable *Philip Pearson Harris* to obtain a Patent for a certain Invention;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be withdrawn, and the Fee (less cost of printing) paid on the said Bill be remitted.

And it being One of the Clock in the afternoon, the House was adjourned by Mr. Speaker till Three of the Clock this day, without a Question first put.

THREE O'CLOCK P. M.

The Order of the Day being read, for the consideration of the Resolutions, which were adopted in Committee during the first sitting of the House this day, respecting the several Fee Funds in the Province of *Quebec* and *Ontario*;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the said Resolutions be now re-committed to a Committee of the whole House for the purpose of re-considering the same.

The House accordingly again resolved itself into the said Committee.

(IN THE COMMITTEE.)

1. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide that the fees, dues and profits received by or on account of the Clerks of the Crown and their Deputies, and the Process Clerk in the Province of *Ontario*, and which, under chapter 10 of the Consolidated Statutes for Upper *Canada*, sections 29, 40 and 41, were made part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the said late Province of *Canada*, shall from and after the said first day of July, 1867, be held to have been transferred to the Province of *Ontario*, and that all sums received after the said day for the stamps by which, under the Act 27-28 *Vic.*, cap. 5, the said fees, dues and profits are payable, shall (after deducting expenses) be paid over to the said Province.

2. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide, that the fees payable into the General Fee Fund of the Province of *Ontario*, under the Consolidated Statutes for Upper *Canada*, chapter 15, sections 30 and 59,—cap. 16, section 67,—cap. 19, section 53,—and which are collected and accounted for under the provisions of cap. 20 of the said Consolidated Statutes, and paid by stamps under the said Act 27-28 *Vic.*, cap. 5, shall, from and after the 1st day

of July, 1867, be held to have been transferred to the Province of *Ontario*, and that all sums received after the said day for the stamps by which, under the Act 27 and 28 *Vic.*, cap. 5, the said fees, dues and profits are payable, shall, (after deducting expenses) be paid over to the said Province.

Resolutions to be reported.

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

Ordered, That the said Resolutions be now taken into consideration.

The House accordingly proceeded to take into consideration the said Resolutions; and the same were read, as follow:—

1. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide that the fees, dues and profits received by or on account of the Clerks of the Crown and their Deputies, and the Process Clerk in the Province of *Ontario*, and which under chapter 10 of the Consolidated Statutes for Upper *Canada*, sections 29, 40 and 41, were made part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the said late Province of *Canada*, shall from and after the first day of July, 1867 be held to have been transferred to the Province of *Ontario*, and that all sums received after the said day for the stamps by which, under the Act 27-28 *Vic.*, cap. 5, the said fees, dues and profits are payable, shall (after deducting expenses) be paid over to the said Province.

2. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide, that the fees payable into the General Fee Fund of the Province of *Ontario*, under the Consolidated Statutes for Upper *Canada*, chapter 15, sections 30 and 59,—cap. 16, section 67,—cap. 19, section 53,—and which are collected and accounted for under the provisions of cap. 20 of the said Consolidated Statutes, and paid by stamps under the said Act 27-28 *Vic.*, cap. 5, shall, from and after the 1st day of July, 1867, be held to have been transferred to the Province of *Ontario*, and that all sums received after the said day for the stamps by which, under the Act 27 and 28 *Vic.*, cap. 5, the said fees, dues and profits are payable, shall (after deducting expenses) be paid over to the said Province.

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

Ordered, That the Honorable Sir *John A. Macdonald* have leave to bring in a Bill respecting certain Fee Funds in the Province of *Ontario*;

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time.

Ordered, That he 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 amend the Act, 31 *Vic.*, Cap. 33, and to make further provision with respect to the Salaries and travelling allowances of the Judges;

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 amendments made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled: "An Act to enable *James Blanchfield Smith* to obtain an extension of the Patent of a certain Invention;"

The amendments were accordingly read a second time, as follow:

Page 1, Line 18. Leave out from "follows" to "any" in line 25, and insert Clause

CLAUSE A.

“ For, and notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in sub-section four of section sixteen of Chapter thirty-four of the Consolidated Statutes of the late Province of Canada, an extension of the Patent mentioned in the preamble of this Act may be granted under and subject to all the provisions contained in the said section sixteen and in its sub-sections two and three, on the petition of the said *James Blanchfield Smith*, presented at any time within six months from and after the passing of this Act, but nothing in this Act contained shall be construed in any way to confirm the validity of the Original Letters Patent, granted to the said *James Blanchfield Smith*, or to affect any litigation now in progress in reference thereto.

(IN THE PREAMBLE)

Page 1, Line 1. After “ Patent ” insert “ and the Great Seal of the late Province of Canada.”

Page 1, Line 9. After “ Statute ” insert “ of the said late Province.”

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Wood*, seconded by Mr. *Mills*, the first amendment was amended by inserting after “ Act ” where it occurs the second time, “ the notice required by said section sixteen, to be published in two newspapers being so published in the Province of Ontario, in the English language only, and the Board mentioned in sub-sections two and three of said section sixteen being constituted of the President of the Privy Council, the Minister of Justice and the Minister of Finance, and sitting at Ottawa.”

The said amendment, so amended, was then agreed to.

The remaining amendments were then 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, with an amendment, to which they desire their concurrence.

The Clerk of the Senate delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message :—

The Senate have passed the Bill, intituled : “ An Act respecting the Office of Queen’s Printer, and the Public Printing,” with an amendment, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

The House proceeded take into consideration the amendment made by the Senate to the Bill intituled : “ An Act respecting the office of Queen’s Printer and the Public Printing;” and the same was read, as followeth :

Page 2, Line 14. After “ Service ” insert “ Clause A.”

CLAUSE A.

“ This Act shall come into force on and from the first day of December, 1869.”

The said amendment being read a second time,

On motion of the Honorable Sir *John A. Macdonauld*, seconded by the Honorable Sir *George E. Cartier*, the word “ December ” was left out and the word “ October ” inserted instead thereof.

The said amendment, so amended, was then 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, with an amendment, to which they desire their concurrence.

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

Resolved, That a Statement be laid before this House shewing the debt of the late Province of Canada, shewing what is settled and undisputed and what is disputed and placed in a suspense account, in order that the Arbitrators may divide the excess of debt so far as the same is settled or undisputed, and also the assets to them referred by the Statute.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution on the subject of the appointment of weighers of grain; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Honorable Mr. *Gray*, from the Standing Committee on Expiring Laws, presented to the House, the Second Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :

Your Committee have carefully examined the List of Expiring Laws prepared by the Law Clerk, and have arrived at the conclusion, that there are no Laws on the List which it is desirable to continue in force.

Mr. *Fortin* moved, seconded by Mr. *Robitaille*, and the Question being proposed, That this House doth concur in the Third Report of the Select Committee on the Maritime and River Fisheries, Ocean and Inland Navigation, and the inspection of Fish;

The Honorable Sir *John A. Macdonald* moved, seconded by the Honorable Sir *George E. Cartier*, and the Question being put, That all the words after "recommend" in the said Report, be left out, and the words "that the operation of the said sub-section be suspended "under the provisions of the Fishery Act as to the Coast and Deep Sea Fisheries," inserted instead thereof:—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the Question being put, That this House doth concur in the Third Report of the Select Committee on the Maritime and River Fisheries, Ocean and Inland Navigation, and the inspection of Fish, as amended:—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act respecting the duties of Justices of the Peace, out of Sessions, in 'relation to summary convictions and orders;" and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Harrison* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendments be now taken into consideration.

The House accordingly proceeded to take into consideration the said amendments; and the same were read, as follow:

Page 2, Line 25. After "Law" insert "Provided that where a warrant is issued in "the first instance, the Justice issuing it shall furnish a copy or copies thereof, and cause a "copy to be served on each party arrested at the time of such arrest."

Page 6, Line, 31. After "arose" insert "except in that part of the County of *Saguenay* which extends from *Portneuf* in the said County to the eastward as far as the limits "of *Canada*, including all the Islands adjoining thereto, where the time within which such "complaint shall be made, or such information shall be laid, shall be extended to twelve "months from the time when the matter of the complaint or information arose."

Page 7, Line 26. After "notice" insert "But no committal under this section shall "be for more than one week."

Page 9, Line 19. After "adjourned" insert "But no such adjournment shall be for "more than one week."

Page 12, Line 35. After "only" insert "unless it be otherwise provided in the "special Act under which the conviction takes place."

Page 14, Line 41. Leave out from "removed" to "by" in line 42.

Page 15, Line 44. After "provided" insert "at which in either case the Appeal can "be heard."

Page 17, Line 2. After "made" insert "or the proper officer other than the Clerk of "the Peace to whom such Returns are made."

Page 17, Line 16. After "Peace" insert "or other officer as last aforesaid."

Page 19, Line 6. After "of" insert "January."

Page 19, Line 8. After "and" insert "seventy."

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

Ordered, That the Bill be now re-committed to a Committee of the whole House.

The House accordingly again resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Bellerose* reported, That the Committee had made a further amendment to the Bill.

Ordered, That the amendment be now taken into consideration.

The House accordingly proceeded to take into consideration the said amendment; and the same was read, as followeth:

Page 6, Line 31. After "arose" insert "except in that part of the County of *Saguenay*

" which extends from *Portneuf* in the said County to the eastward as far as the limits of *Canada*, including all the islands adjoining thereto, where the time within which such complaint shall be made, or such information shall be laid, shall be extended to twelve months from the time when the matter of the complaint arose."

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

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, 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 second reading of the amendments made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled : " An Act to incorporate the *Canada Marine Insurance Company* ;"

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 House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting the Criminal Law, and to repeal certain enactments therein mentioned ; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Harrison* 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 House in Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions declaring it expedient to authorize the raising of a loan of £300,000 Sterling, for the purpose of paying a like sum to the *Hudson's Bay Company*, as provided in the proposed agreement with the said Company, laid before Parliament on the 17th May, 1869, &c.

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

The Order of the Day being read, for the House in Committee on the Bill from the Senate, intituled : " An Act respecting the admeasurement and registration of vessels ;"

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill from the Senate, intituled : " An Act to amend the Act of *Canada*, 12 *Vict.*, cap. 114, to ' consolidate the laws relative to the powers and duties of the Trinity House of *Quebec* and for other purposes ;"

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

The Order of the Day being read, for the House in Committee on the Bill to provide for carrying out of Capital Punishment within Prisons ;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

The Clerk of the Senate delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message :

The Senate have passed the following Bills, without any amendment :

Bill, intituled : " An Act respecting *Nova Scotia*."

Bill, intituled : " An Act to amend the Act of the late Province of *Canada*, 12 *Victoria*, chapter one hundred and fourteen, to ' consolidate the Laws relative to the powers and duties of the Trinity House of *Quebec* and for other purposes.'"

Bill, intituled : " An Act respecting Juvenile Offenders within the Province of *Quebec*."

And then he withdrew.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill, intituled: "The Interest Act of *Canada*;"

Mr. *Howell* moved, seconded by Mr. *Brown*, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read a second time;

And it being Six of the Clock in the afternoon, the House was adjourned by Mr. Speaker till half past Seven o'clock this day, without a Question first put.

HALF-PAST SEVEN O'CLOCK, P. M.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House,—General Statement and Return of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials in the County of *Vaudreuil*, for the year 1868. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 29.)

The Clerk of the Senate delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message:

The Senate have passed the Bill, intituled: "An Act to amend the Act respecting the improvement and management of the Harbor of *Quebec*," 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 to incorporate the Union Bank of Lower *Canada*," with an amendment, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And also, the Senate have passed the following Bills, without any amendment:

Bill intituled: "An Act to amend the Act incorporating the Royal Canadian Bank by extending, if necessary, the time for resumption of specie payment, and also to authorize if necessary, the amalgamation of the said Bank with any other Bank or Banks, and for other purposes."

Bill, intituled: "An Act to amend the Charter of the *Ontario* Bank."

Bill, intituled: "An Act to amend the charter of the Bank of *Toronto*."

Bill, intituled: "An Act to provide means for improving the Harbours and Channels at certain Ports in the Provinces of the Dominion."

Bill, intituled: "An Act to amend chapter 67 of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, intituled: 'An Act respecting Electric Telegraph Companies.'"

Bill, intituled: "An Act to amend the Charter and increase the Capital Stock of the North Shore Transportation Company."

Bill, intituled: "An Act to amend the Charter of the City Bank."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Charter of the *Quebec* Bank."

And also, the Senate have agreed to the amendments made by this House to the following Bills:

Bill, intituled: "An Act to amend the Act respecting the inspection of Steamboats and for the greater safety of Passengers by them."

Bill, intituled: "An Act respecting the duties of Justices of the Peace out of Sessions, in relation to persons charged with indictable offences."

Bill, intituled: "An Act respecting the prompt and summary administration of Criminal Justice in certain cases."

And then he withdrew.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made by the Senate, to the Bill, intituled: "An Act to amend the Acts respecting the improvement and management of the Harbour of *Quebec*," and the same were read, as follow:

Page 1, Line 28. Leave out "July" and insert "September."

Page 1, Line 32. Leave out "the fifteenth day of July next, or until."

The same 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 amend the Act to incorporate the Union Bank of Lower *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.

Mr. *McCarthy* moved, seconded by Mr. *Jones*, (*Leeds and Grenville*), That the Petition of the Town Council of the Town of *Sorel*, praying that the amount received by the Government for Licenses issued in the said Town may be credited to their favor in their Municipal Loan Fund Account, or for a direct deduction of the amount charged for compound interest in the said Account, be referred to a Select Committee.

And Notice being taken, That the Motion is not in Order, inasmuch as its adoption would involve an expenditure of money.

Mr. Speaker declared the Motion out of order:—the said Motion was then, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

On motion of Mr. *Fortin*, 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 all Reports, estimates, letters and other papers in relation to the construction of the road called the *St. Lawrence and Gaspé Road*.

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

Mr. *Harrison* moved, seconded by Mr. *Beaty*, and the Question being proposed, That this House doth concur in the Second Report of the Select Committee, to which was referred the petition of *John Gordon*, and others, of the Province of *Ontario*, praying for the construction of the *Huron and Ontario Ship Canal*; And a debate arising thereupon: The said Motion was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

On motion of Mr. *Masson*, (*Soulanges*), seconded by Mr. *Renaud*,

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 petitions and of the documents and papers relating thereto of *John Taylor*, Esquire, of *St. Polycarpe*, in the County of *Soulanges*, praying that certain claims for damages, caused by the Dams at *Beauharnois*, may be submitted to arbitration, as provided by law in such cases.

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

Mr. *Benoit* moved, seconded by Mr. *Gendron*, 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, a statement showing the amount of money coined specially for *Canada* since 1854, and the cost of such coinage; also an approximative statement based on the information in the hands of the Government of the amount of American money in circulation in the Dominion; And a debate arising thereupon: the said Motion was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

The Order of the Day being read, for resuming the further consideration of the Question, which was, at the second sitting of the House, this day, proposed, That the Bill, (intituled, "The Interest Act of *Canada*,") be now read a second time;

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 limit the rate of Interest;

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 limit the rate of Interest in the Dominion of *Canada*;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day being read, for resuming the adjourned Debate upon the Question which was, on Wednesday, the 19th May last proposed, That the Bill (for the more general adoption of the practice of Vaccination) be now read a second time;

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 respecting Seduction;

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 granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money required to defray certain expenses of the Public Service for financial years ending respectively the 30th June, 1869, and the 30th June, 1870, and for other purposes relating to the Public Service;

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 Clerk of the Senate delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message:—

The Senate have passed the following Bills, without any amendment:

Bill, intituled: "An Act respecting Procedure in Criminal cases and other matters relating to the Criminal Law."

Bill, intituled: "An Act for the temporary government of *Rupert's Land* and the North Western Territory, when united with *Canada*."

Bill, intituled: "An Act for the more speedy trial in certain cases of persons charged with felonies and misdemeanors, in the Provinces of *Ontario* and *Quebec*."

Bill, intituled: "An Act respecting certain Fee Funds in the Province of *Ontario*."

Bill, intituled: "An Act respecting the Criminal Law, and to repeal certain enactments therein mentioned."

Also, the Senate have agreed to the amendments made by this House to the Bill, intituled: "An Act respecting the duties of Justices of the Peace, out of Sessions, in relation to summary convictions and orders."

And also, the Senate have agreed to the amendment made by this House to the amendments made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled: "An Act to enable *James Blunchfield Smith* to obtain an extension of the Patent of a certain Invention."

And also, the Senate have agreed to the amendment made by this House to their amendment to the Bill, intituled: "An Act respecting the Office of Queen's Printer and the Public Printing."

And then he withdrew.

On motion of the Honorable Sir *John A. Macdonald*, seconded by the Honorable Sir *George E. Cartier*,

Resolved, That when this House adjourns, this day, it do stand adjourned until Eleven o'clock A.M., to-morrow.

And then the House adjourned.

Tuesday, 22nd June, 1869.

ELEVEN O'CLOCK, A.M.

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

By Mr *Morris*,—The Petition of the Town Council of the Town of *Perth*.

The Honorable Mr. *Langevin*, a Member of the Honorable the Privy Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General,—Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 7th June, 1869 ; for a copy of the general instructions given this spring to the Officer instructed with the command of the Expedition for the Protection of the Fisheries in the Gulf of *St. Lawrence* ; and also, for copy of instructions given to the same Officer with regard to the extent and nature of his functions, and a statement of the number of sailors who are to compose the crew of the Government vessel "*La Canadienne*" during the present season. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 12.)

The Clerk of the Senate delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message :

The Senate have passed the Bill, intituled : "An Act to continue, for a limited time, the charters of certain Banks," with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled : "An Act to continue for a limited time the Charters of certain Banks ;" and the same were read, as follow :

(IN THE SCHEDULE.)

Line 2. Leave out "of *Montreal*" and insert "*Montreal*."

Line 11. Leave out "The Bank of *Nova Scotia*."

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. Speaker, under the provisions of Chapter two of the Statutes of the Dominion of *Canada*, called upon Mr. *Morris*, Member for the Electoral District of the South Riding of the County of *Lanark*, to take the Chair during his temporary absence.

Mr. *Morris* accordingly took the Chair of the House.

The Honorable Mr. *Rose*, presented, pursuant to an Order of this House, dated 26th May, 1869,—a statement of the following items in the "Statement of Affairs" in the Public Accounts of 1867, laid before this House, showing also how and for what separate works they originated, and what outstanding claims there are against any of such accounts, namely, *Desjardins Canal*,—*Grand River Navigation Company*,—*Grantham Academy*,—*Oakville Harbor Company*,—*Tay Navigation Company*,—Improvement of the River *Trent*,—*Roads and Bridges U. C.*,—*do. L. C.*,—Miscellaneous Buildings, *U. C.*,—*do. L. C.*,—Miscellaneous Works,—Steamers of the late Province of *Canada*,—*Montreal Harbor Company* ; *Cataragui* property ; also showing as precisely as may be practicable, what outstanding claims there are against any of the other accounts of the late Province of *Canada*, whether mentioned in such statement or not ; also for a statement of arrears of Hydraulic rents, and of money due upon any sales of land in connection with public works, or any other security for money not included in the "Statement of Affairs ;" also for a statement of all moneys received since 30th June, 1867, on account of Shop, Tavern, and Auction licenses in the Province of *Quebec* affected by the Seigniorial Act of 1854, showing what has been done with the said moneys. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 74.)

The Clerk of the Senate delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message :—

The Senate, have passed the following Bills, without any amendment :

Bill, intituled "An Act to amend the Act thirty-first *Victoria*, chapter thirty-three and

“to make further provision with respect to the salaries and travelling allowances of the “Judges.”

Bill, intituled: “An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money required to defray certain expenses of the Public Service for the financial years ending respectively the 30th June, 1869, and the 30th June, 1870, and for other purposes relating to the Public Service.

And then he withdrew.

The Honorable Mr. *Langvin*, a Member of the Honorable the Privy Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General,—Return to Address of the House of Commons, dated 16th June, 1869; for a Return of all correspondence with the Imperial Government on the subject of the Resolutions of the *Nova Scotia* Local Legislature and the Minute of Council of the *Nova Scotia* Government, of date, respectively 21st August, 1868, and 5th September, 1868. (*Sessional Papers, No. 9.*)

The Honorable Mr. *McDougall*, a Member of the Honorable the Privy Council, laid before the House,—General Report of the Minister of Public Works, for the year ending 30th June, 1868, in compliance with the Act, 31 *Victoria*, cap. 12. (*Sessional Papers, No. 8.*)

And then the House adjourned till Three o'clock P.M., this day.

THREE O'CLOCK, P.M.

A Message from His Excellency the Governor General, by *René Kimber, Esquire*, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod:

MR. SPEAKER,

I am commanded by His Excellency the Governor General to acquaint this Honorable House, that it is the pleasure of His Excellency that the Members thereof do forthwith attend him in the Senate Chamber.

Accordingly, Mr. Speaker, with the House, went to attend His Excellency, when His Excellency was pleased to give, in Her Majesty's name, the Royal Assent to the following Public and Private Bills, *viz.*:

An Act respecting Patents of Invention.

An Act respecting Immigration and Immigrants.

The Canada Joint Stock Companies Clauses Act.

An Act to avoid the necessity of having Documents engrossed on parchment.

An Act respecting certain offences relative to Her Majesty's Army and Navy.

An Act for the better protection of Her Majesty's Military and Navy Stores.

An Act respecting the Department of Finance.

An Act respecting Offences relating to the Coin.

An Act respecting Forgery.

An Act for the better preservation of the Peace in the vicinity of Public Works.

An Act respecting Cruelty to Animals.

An Act respecting Vagrants.

An Act respecting Offences against the Person.

An Act for the gradual enfranchisement of Indians, the better management of Indian Affairs, and to extend the provisions of the Act 31 *Victoria*, chapter 42.

An Act to confirm and give effect to a certain agreement between the Government of Canada and the Great Western Railway Company.

An Act to alter the limits of the Counties of *Joliette* and *Berthier*, for Electoral purposes.

An Act to place all Canadian Vessels on an equal footing as regards Pilotage in the Port of *Quebec*, and for other purposes, respecting Pilotage.

An Act to amend the Act 23 *Victoria*, chapter 123, being an Act incorporating the Corporation of Pilots for and below the Harbour of *Quebec*.

An Act to amend the Act of Incorporation of the Board of Trade of the City of *Toronto*.

- An Act to further amend the Charter of the *Gore Bank*.
- An Act respecting the International Bridge Company.
- An Act to incorporate the Dominion Bank.
- An Act to naturalize *Eli Clinton Clark*.
- An Act to incorporate the Canadian and European Telegraph Company.
- An Act to authorize an addition to the Capital Stock of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and for other purposes relating to the said Bank.
- An Act to authorize an addition to the Capital Stock of the Bank of *New Brunswick*, and for other purposes connected with the said Bank.
- An Act to increase the Capital Stock of the *Clifton* Suspension Bridge Company.
- An Act to enable the holders of preference shares in the Great Western Railway Company to convert them into ordinary shares at their option.
- An Act to unite the *Beaver* and the *Toronto* Mutual Fire Insurance Companies.
- An Act to incorporate the Dominion Mutual Life Guarantee Assurance Company.
- An Act to incorporate the *St. Thomas, (Ont.)* Board of Trade.
- An Act to amend the Act passed by the Legislature of the late Province of Upper *Canada*, intituled: An Act to incorporate a Company under the style and title of the British American Fire and Life Assurance Company.
- An Act respecting Joint Stock Companies incorporated by Letters Patent.
- An Act to detach the Township of *Duncaster* from the County of *Montcalm*, and to attach it to the County of *Terrebonne* for electoral purposes.
- An Act respecting Perjury.
- An Act respecting the Ocean Mail Service.
- An Act to incorporate the *Canada* Marine Insurance Company.
- An Act respecting Malicious Injuries to Property.
- An Act respecting Larceny and other similar offences.
- An Act to amend and consolidate the Acts respecting the *St. Lawrence* Tow Boat Company.
- An Act to incorporate the Merchants' Bank of *Halifax*.
- An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Union Bank of Lower *Canada*.
- An Act to amend the Act respecting the improvement and management of the Harbour of *Quebec*.
- An Act respecting Insolvency.
- An Act to remove doubts as to Legislation in *Canada* regarding offences not wholly committed within its limits.
- An Act respecting the Criminal Law, and to repeal certain enactments therein mentioned.
- An Act respecting Procedure in Criminal Cases, and other matters relating to Criminal Law.
- An Act respecting certain Fee Funds in the Province of *Ontario*.
- An Act for the more speedy trial in certain cases, of persons charged with felonies and misdemeanors, in the Provinces of *Ontario* and *Quebec*.
- An Act for the temporary Government of *Rupert's Land* and the North-Western Territory when united with *Canada*.
- An Act to amend the Charter of the *Quebec* Bank.
- An Act to amend the Charter of the City Bank.
- An Act to amend the Charter of the Bank of *Toronto*.
- An Act to provide means for improving the Harbours and Channels at certain Ports in the Provinces of the Dominion.
- An Act to amend the Charter of the *Ontario* Bank.
- An Act respecting the trial and punishment of Juvenile Offenders.
- An Act respecting inquiries and investigations into Shipwrecks, and other matters.
- An Act respecting Contagious Diseases affecting Animals.
- An Act respecting the duties of Justices of the Peace, out of Sessions, in relation to Summary Convictions and Orders.
- An Act to enable *James Blanchfield Smith*, to obtain an extension of the Patent of a certain invention.
- An Act respecting the Office of Queen's Printer, and the Public Printing.

An Act to amend the Act respecting the inspection of Steamboats, and for the greater safety of passengers by them.

An Act respecting the prompt and summary administration of Criminal Justice in certain cases.

An Act respecting the duties of Justices of the Peace, out of Sessions, in relation to persons charged with Indictable Offences.

An Act to amend chapter 67 of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, intituled: "An Act respecting Electric Telegraph Companies."

An Act to amend the Act incorporating the Royal Canadian Bank, by extending if necessary the time for resumption of specie payment, and also to authorize, if necessary, the amalgamation of the said Bank with any other Banks or Banks and for other purposes.

An Act to amend the Charter, and increase the Capital Stock of the North Shore Transportation Company.

An Act to continue, for a limited time, the Charters of certain Banks.

An Act respecting *Nova Scotia*.

An Act to amend the Act of the late Province of *Canada*, twelfth *Victoria*, Chapter one hundred and fourteen, to consolidate the laws relative to the powers and duties of the Trinity House of *Quebec* and for other purposes.

An Act respecting Juvenile Offenders within the Province of *Quebec*.

An Act to amend the Act thirty-first *Victoria*, chapter thirty three, and to make further provision with respect to the salaries and travelling allowances of the Judges.

The Titles of the following Bills were then read :

An Act respecting the Salary of the Governor General.

An Act for the relief of *John Horace Stevenson*.

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,

In presenting the Supply Bill, I venture to express the earnest hope that the important measures which have been enacted this session, may prove conducive to the honor of the Crown, and to the happiness and prosperity of Her Majesty's subjects within the extended range of Her Government on this Continent.

In the name of the Commons of *Canada*, I now present to Your Excellency,

An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money required to defray certain expenses of the Public Service for the financial years ending respectively the 30th June, 1869, and the 30th June, 1870, 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 :

The time has come when I am able to release you from your labors, and I have the greater pleasure in doing so inasmuch as the session of which the opening was delayed for the reasons you are cognizant of has necessarily been protracted to a period somewhat later than suits the general convenience. Satisfaction may, I think, be expressed at the result of your deliberations.

In addition to the long list of measures and amendments on subjects of internal policy which have passed under your notice, your records show that memorable steps have been

taken towards the accomplishment of the great scheme of uniting the whole of *British North America* in a single confederation.

You have sanctioned the arrangements entered into in *London* by the Imperial Government in reference to the North-West Territory—that wide expanse will, I hope, ere long be opened to settlement and become the abode of myriads of thriving and industrious immigrants.

The terms to which the Delegates from *Newfoundland* agreed, and which, it may be expected, will prove acceptable to the people of that Island, have met with your concurrence.

The basis has been laid for negotiations with the Government of *Prince Edward Island*. Moreover, what is not of less importance, seeing that the good-will of the people already within the Dominion is a matter perhaps of greater, at the least of equal concern with the acquisition of new territories, you have adopted the precautions of timely and well considered liberality in order to satisfy reasonable demands and conciliate attachment in *Nova Scotia*.

The Acts rendering the Criminal Laws uniform will ensure an exact and equal procedure, and cannot fail to be conducive in the highest degree to the public advantage.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons :

In Her Majesty's Name I thank you for the supplies you have granted for the Public Service. Though the revenue accruing from Import Duties has not reached the expected standard, I rejoice to think that a vigilant supervision of the public expenditure has obviated the necessity of imposing any fresh burdens on the people.

Honorable Gentlemen and Gentlemen :

I will not detain you further than to express the hope that in returning to your homes you will find the Country blessed with every prospect of an abundant season, and that you will continue your services to the State by encouraging industrial pursuits, diffusing contentment and upholding the authority of the law in your respective neighbourhoods.

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 Saturday, the thirty-first day of July next, to be here holden, and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued until Saturday, the thirty-first day of July next.

LIST OF APPENDIX.

- No. 1.—BANKING AND CURRENCY :—FIRST REPORT Select Committee on.
- No. 2.—PRINTING :—THIRD, SIXTH, EIGHTH, TENTH and ELEVENTH Reports of the Joint Committee on.
- No. 3.—FISHERIES, NAVIGATION, ETC :—FIFTH and SEVENTH REPORTS of the Select Committee on.
- No. 4.—RAILWAYS, CANALS AND TELEGRAPH LINES :—FIFTH REPORT of the Select Standing Committee on.
- No. 5.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN THE DISTRICT OF OTTAWA :—FIRST REPORT of the Select Committee on.
- No. 6.—HURON AND ONTARIO SHIP CANAL :—SECOND REPORT of the Select Committee on.
- No. 7.—IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION :—SECOND REPORT of the Standing Committee on.
- No. 8.—BANKING AND COMMERCE :—REPORT and PROCEEDINGS of the Select Standing Committee on, in relation to the Bill to amend the Act Incorporating the Royal Canadian Bank.
- No. 9.—OTTAWA RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY :—SECOND REPORT of the Committee on.

FIRST REPORT OF COMMITTEE
ON
BANKING AND CURRENCY.

10TH MAY, 1869.

The Select Committee appointed to consider the subject of the Banking and Currency of the Dominion, with power to report from time to time, beg leave to present the following as their FIRST REPORT:

Your Committee have the honor to submit, for the consideration of Your Honorable House, the evidence which they have received from various persons to whom copies of the Questions adopted during the last Session of Parliament were referred.

[All which is respectfully submitted,

JOHN ROSE,
Chairman.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

The following Questions were submitted by the Committee to various Bankers, Merchants and others, residing in different parts of the Dominion :

1. Have you given your attention to the subject of Banking and Currency ?
2. State your views on the Banking system obtaining in the late Province of Canada ; as well as in the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick respectively ; and whether, in your opinion, it has been conducive to the development of the material interests of the country ?
3. Do you favor the system of a direct issue of Government Notes as a circulating medium for Canada, or that of having circulation based on Government securities, but issued to the public otherwise than directly by the Government ? State what plan or system would, in your opinion, be the best adapted to the wants and interests of the Dominion, and give the outlines of the plan you would recommend. State particularly what percentage of specie, under any system, ought to be retained for purposes of redemption ; and if any, what in proportion to deposits ?
4. State what, in your opinion, are the advantages and disadvantages of a direct issue of Government Notes, and what those of a system under which Banks, organized on a principle analogous to that of the National Banks of the United States, might use a circulation, based on Government securities. State what, in your opinion, has been the effect of such a system in any countries in which it prevails ?
5. Do you consider that the National Bank system of the United States could be introduced with advantage into the Dominion of Canada—if not, give your reasons ; if yes, state what modifications or different provisions you would recommend, so as to properly secure the convertibility of their issues, and give due security for deposits ?
6. Can you suggest any system, having Government securities as the basis of circulation, which will provide for the necessary expansion or contraction at certain periods of the year, and at the same time make the note circulation of all the Banks equal, in point of security ?
7. Is the expansion and contraction as sudden and great of late years as formerly, in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec ; and does the circulation vary, and what extent in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick ? If so, at what seasons, and from what causes ?
8. Can you suggest any plan by which the existing Banks could give the public the security of Government Debentures for their note issues, and at the same time carry on a profitable business, if time were allowed to adapt their present operation to such a system, either by increase of Capital, gradual redemption of their circulation, or otherwise ?
9. If the existing Banks were deprived of the right to issue notes, except on Government securities, how long, in your opinion, would it take to adopt the necessary steps whereby the present circulation might be redeemed without curtailment of discount accommodation ? Would the effect be to lessen seriously the discount accommodation now afforded to the Trade of the Country, and if so, to what extent ? Would the change tend to increase the rate of interest ?
10. Do you consider that the present system, under which a portion of the circulation of the Dominion is on the direct issue of Notes of the Government, viz.: Under the Act 29-30 Vict., Cap. 10, of the late Province of Canada, and under the Acts, Chapter 39, Revised Act, Title ii, of the Province of Nova Scotia, coupled with the system of independent issues by the Banks themselves, is satisfactory in its operation ? Do the public prefer the Notes of the Government to those of the Banks, and are the Banks which issue their own notes placed at any disadvantage, and how ? State fully your experience of the working and effect of the co-existence of the two systems ? Has the introduction of the Legal Tender system produced a material reduction of the volume of specie in the country, and would it, if made general, cause such further reduction as to depreciate the value of Legal Tenders ? State fully your views on all these points ?
11. Should the present Banking Institutions be required to issue notes based on Government securities, or to issue Legal Tenders, would they, in your opinion, continue their local or country agencies, and if not, why not ?
12. Do you consider that the provisions of the existing Bank Charters offer sufficient guarantee in the public interest as regards circulation and deposits ? If not, state in what respect you would suggest amendments ?

13. Are you of opinion that the provision of making Shareholders liable for double the amount of their stock is a necessary one; and are there any, and what difficulties in the way of its being practicably enforced? What would, in your opinion, be the effect of introducing the principle of unlimited liability?

14. What, in your opinion, is the minimum of capital on which a Bank should be chartered; what its maximum; and can you point out and features in any existing charters, whether of the late Province of Canada, or of the Provinces of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, which are either too restricted or too unguarded?

15. What security exists under the present system, that the capital of a Bank is actually paid up in cash, and not represented to a greater or less extent by bills discounted or other advances made to stockholders?

16. Would it be desirable, if the present system of independent Banks is continued, to limit the number of branches and agencies in proportion to paid-up capital?

17. What amount should a Bank be allowed to issue of circulation, in proportion to its capital? Ought there, in your opinion, to be any restriction as to deposits? What proportion of specie and bullion to circulation, and, what, if any, to deposits, should a Bank be obliged to hold in its vaults, and what limitations would you impose as to the denomination of the circulating notes? Do you consider the system existing in Nova Scotia, under which private Associations or co-partnerships issue notes for circulation, a sound one or the reverse?

18. Do you consider that the present provisions in the Bank charters of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, in regard to the direction and management and the scale of voting by shareholders, adequate? If not, suggest such amendments, as in your opinion, it would be advisable to adopt?

19. Do you consider that the statements which the Banks in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec are now required to render, give all the information which the public interests require? If not, state what alteration you would suggest?

20. Has competition in Banking led to the practice of paying interest upon deposits at call, or on daily balances, or on deposits payable at short notice? If so, what is the maximum, minimum, and average rate allowed? Have the Banks any means of investing such moneys in Canada, so as to be remunerative, and at the same time, available at call or on short notice? And do you consider it safe to have Banking operations carried on, on such deposits?

Replies were received from the following gentlemen, which will be found below:—

Thos. Paton, Esq., General Manager, Bank, of British North America (Montreal.)

Hugh Allan, Esq., Montreal.

H. Stephens, Esq., Montreal.

Jackson Rae, Esq., Cashier, Merchants' Bank, Montreal.

Jas. Stevenson, Esq., Cashier, Quebec Bank.

F. Vezeina, Esq., Cashier, La Banque Nationale, Quebec.

T. Woodside, Esq., Cashier, Royal Canadian Bank Toronto.

R. J. Cartwright, Esq., M. P., Kingston.

Hon. Isaac Buchanan, Hamilton.

Adam Hope, Esq., Hamilton.

H. S. Strathy, Esq., Manager, Canadian Bank of Commerce, London (Ont.)

G. Hague, Cashier, Bank of Toronto.

Ottawa Board of Trade.

Guelph Board of Trade.

Brantford Board of Trade.

W. A. Thomson Esq., Queenston (whose evidence will be found at the end.)

W. S. Stirling, Esq., Cashier, Union Bank, Halifax.

Peter Jack, Esq., Cashier, People's Bank, Halifax.

J. W. H. Rowley, Esq., Cashier, Bank of Yarmouth (N.S.)

Thos. Killam, Esq., Yarmouth (N.S.)

Hon. R. D. Wilmot, Belmont, New Brunswick.

J. D. Lewin, Esq., President, Bank of New Brunswick.

Question 1. Have you given your attention to the subject of Banking and Currency?

Answers of—

Mr. Allan.—I have not given very profound attention to the subject of Banking and Currency, and have no intimate knowledge of the system which prevails in Nova Scotia or New Brunswick.

Mr. Stephens.—To the subject of Banking and Currency I have given all the attention which 19 years as Director of the first Bank in this city, and 30 years of mercantile life would seem to call for, and have now no direct personal interest in any Banking Institution beyond a few shares of stock, and can therefore express an unbiassed opinion.

Mr. Buchanan.—Yes, especially subsequent to the devastation caused in Canada by the monetary panic in the United States in 1837.

[Mr. Buchanan also offered the following preliminary observations.]

As a preliminary, I beg to remark on the happy union, by the Committee, of two nominally different matters, which, however, are only one question or subject, the solution of the one being the solution of the other. The connection between Banking and Currency arises from their mutual dependence on the volume of the circulating medium, which again must depend on its nature or basis. The essential question to both is as to the basis of currency, or as to what shall be the legal tender or legal life's-blood of the trade, and whether it should be an institution which we could depend on having permanently within the country, or, as at present, an exportable article or commodity. And that this should continue to be a question appears to me to arise from combined want of intelligence and want of independence of the Banks on the part of the community, seeing that Bankers seem not to feel justified in encouraging change, although no class would benefit more by it than their constituents. Nothing seems clearer to me than that the Banking (and, as the instrument of this the currency of Canada) should be relieved from the malign influence of her foreign commerce, and made simply to subserv the cause of its being created, viz., that it should be the handmaid of the home or internal trade, and not a mere system of foreign Exchange Brokers.

(The other gentlemen answered this question in the affirmative.)

Question 2.—State your views on the Banking system obtaining in the late Province of Canada; as well as in the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick respectively; and whether in your opinion, it has been conducive to the development of the material interests of the country.

Answers of—

Mr. Paton.—The system of Banking which exists in the late Province of Canada is that of Local Joint Stock Banks, having Provincial Charters which expire in 1870-71, with paid-up capitals, ranging from \$266,445 to \$6,000,000, the shareholders being liable for double the amount of their subscribed shares, and the Bank of British North America, also a Joint Stock Bank, with a capital of £1,000,000 stg., but having a Royal Charter, under which the shareholders are only liable for the amount of their shares. The shareholders of the People's Bank are also exempt from the double liability clause, but the responsibility of the Directors of that institution is unlimited.

The Banks have the privilege of issuing notes of \$1 and upwards, the total amount of their circulation being limited to the paid-up capital of the Bank, together with the gold and silver coin, bullion, Government Debentures, and Legal Tenders on hand,—the aggregate amount of their debts being also limited to three times their paid-up capital, in addition to the amount of specie, legal tenders, and Government securities held.

The Banks are authorized to transact all the business usually transacted by Bankers such as discounting bills, dealing in gold and silver, and exchange, &c. They are required to furnish monthly statements to Government, for publication in the *Gazette*, to hold ten per cent of their subscribed stock in Provincial Bonds, and to pay a tax of one per cent on the excess of their circulation, beyond the amount of specie, legal tenders, and Government securities held. The Banking system of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick differs but little from that of Canada. With the exceptions of two private banks in Nova Scotia, they are all chartered by the Provincial Government on the joint stock system; their Charters expire from 1871 to 1890, and their paid-up capitals range from \$50,000 to \$60,000. They do not require to hold any Government Bonds, nor to publish any statement of their affairs except an annual one, which is sent to the proprietors and to the Lieutenant Governor. The Banks in Nova Scotia are not allowed to issue notes under the denomination of \$20. The Bank of British North America is empowered by its Royal Charter, to carry on business in British North America, and parts adjacent thereto, and it has branches in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and British Columbia, with Agencies in New York and San Francisco. Its privileges are similar to those of the other Banks of the Dominion, except that by its charter it cannot issue notes under \$4. Under the Free Banking Act of the late Province of Canada, however, the Bank issues \$1 and \$2 notes, secured by a deposit of

Provincial Debentures, the notes being endorsed by the Registrar of the Province. By its Imperial Charter it is required to send statements to the Provincial Government, similar to those furnished by the local banks. It is not required to hold Provincial Debentures, except to secure its small note circulation; however, it has for many years, held a much larger amount of these securities than is necessary for any of the local banks to hold.

The above is a short statement of the present system of Banking in the Dominion, and in my opinion it is open to but few objections.

I consider, however, that the circulation should be secured by Provincial Debenture lodged with Government (see reply to Ques. 6), and that the number of Branches or Agencies which a Bank is permitted to establish should be limited, and in proportion to its paid-up capital. The amount of the cash reserves, as compared with the liabilities, is not regulated by the present charters, which has a tendency to induce dangerous and imprudent expansion. This should be remedied and the statements furnished to Government might be more in detail.

The Banking system of the Dominion has certainly been conducive to the development of the material interests of the country. The failure of two of the largest Banking Institutions of the Province, and the evils which have resulted therefrom ought not to be attributed to the system under which the Banks were organized, but to a disregard of the correct and legitimate principles which ought to govern the management of all Banking Institutions, and which, if disregarded, will surely result in misfortune and disaster, however perfect the system may be.

Mr. Allan.—The system of Banking which has hitherto obtained in Canada has doubtless been in the highest degree beneficial. Under it the material interests of the Province have been developed in an extraordinary degree, and all classes have prospered; and I believe no legitimate enterprise, based on sound principles, has suffered from the want of Banking accommodation.

Fewer failures of Banks, in proportion, have taken place in the Province during the last thirty years, than in any other country that I know of, where an equal amount of business has been done; and what failures have taken place, have not been occasioned by any fault of the system of Banking, but in consequence of mismanagement on the part of those to whom the rule was intrusted.

Mr. Stephens.—If the Government does not adopt the security principle for the Bank Note circulation (which I must regard as preferable to any other) the present system of Banking in the Dominion of Canada would be my second choice, as possessing many valuable provisions in their Charters, particularly the double liability clause in the Act, if you add an amendment to enforce its operation when necessary. In other respects little objection can be made, except to disapprove of allowing Banks, at their pleasure, to establish in different parts of the Province, Agencies, under the control of a single Manager. This, in the first place, is an unsafe and hazardous mode of transacting Banking business under the control and discretion of one person, and, at the same time, an unfair competition with and an encroachment upon the just rights of other localities, which are much better qualified to administer, through their own selection of Directors, their Banking business, with special reference to the safety of the Bank and the material interests of the District. I am clearly of opinion that the present system has been greatly to the advantage of the material interests of the country, although I believe greater prosperity and more rapid advancement could be obtained under a free Banking Law, diffusing the Banking facilities more generally throughout the country.

I do not feel competent to offer an opinion in regard to the system of Banking in the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, as I have had little or no experience under its operation.

Mr. Rae.—In my opinion the Banking system hitherto obtaining in Canada has been conducive to the material interests of the country.

I am ignorant of the system existing in the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Mr. Stevenson.—The banking system of the late Province of Canada, is fashioned upon the model of the Scottish banking system—a system which has been secured to the public in Scotland for nearly two centuries. In Canada it has been found to work well in the main,—has furnished a trustworthy currency, and has stimulated the development of the natural resources of the country. I have no knowledge of the business of banking in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Mr. Vezina.—I am of opinion that the Banking system in operation hitherto in the late Province of Canada, has been greatly conducive to the development of the material interests of the Country, and that it may with advantage continue to be followed, with some alterations. My business relations with New Brunswick and Nova Scotia are not such as to permit me to give an opinion on the Banking system obtaining in these provinces. My answers will, therefore, relate to Canada alone.

Mr. Woodside.—The Banking system which has obtained in the late Province of Canada until the introduction of Legal Tenders answered an excellent purpose, and has conduced more to its material interests than any other system known to me could have done. A somewhat similar system obtains in Scotland and in Ireland, and there too it has answered an excellent purpose.

Mr. Cartwright.—I prefer, both as regards this and the succeeding questions, to speak of Banking as practised in and affecting the Province of Ontario only, not possessing any practical knowledge of the systems pursued in the other portions of the Dominion.

As regards Ontario, I believe the system which has hitherto prevailed has been very largely instrumental in developing the resources of that Province, but that its general usefulness, and to some extent its stability, have been much interfered with by the artificial restraints heretofore imposed upon Banking, and I am disposed to think, in spite to the relaxations which have been made of late, that some considerable time will elapse before the mischiefs arising from this cause can be removed.

Mr. Buchanan.—The "Royal Instructions" from Downing Street have prevented what I have long seen to be essential to a sound system of commerce or Banking or currency in Canada, viz: that the character of the legal tender should be changed from being a fluctuating, because exportable commodity, to be an emblem—secured by gold, but not the gold itself—gold notes, in fact. The Banking system in Canada being one of large banks, with paid-up capital and double responsibility, has, I think, suited the country in the past, and been all that a system could be, in the circumstances, under a hard money system. It is clear, however, that the importations of foreign labor in the shape of goods have been stimulated by it, to a much greater extent than it had the opportunity to stimulate Canadian labor in the shape of exports—seeing that, like the Northern States of the adjoining Union, Canada has not, and never, as a northern country, can have considerable exports which will pay to send to Europe.

I know little of the systems in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Mr. Hope.—The Banking system of the late Province of Canada, although defective, has nevertheless greatly assisted in the development of the material interests of the country.

Mr. Strathy.—The Banking system obtaining in the late Province of Canada, prior to the passing of the Act generally known as "the legal tender Act," was well suited to the requirements of the country, and conduced materially to the development of all interests.

Mr. Hague.—The Banking system of the late Province of Canada is based on the only sound principle on which Banking should be carried on, viz: the obligation to pay all liabilities in gold, and the systematic enforcement of this obligation by a regular system of exchanges between the Banks. Without the last, the first amounts to little more than a theory; with it, the immense advantage is gained of a practical test of convertibility.

In spite of violations of sound rules in many of the discounting operations of Banks in Canada during former years, violations which, in the case of one institution, were of the most flagrant character, and continued for a long period, the excellence of the system has been such that the loss sustained by the public has been of a very trifling character.

It has given to Canada a currency uniform in value over a widely extended territory, independent of political fluctuations, and constantly redeemable in specie. It has also rendered the small amount of active capital possessed in a partially developed country, available to the utmost extent possible. No person acquainted with Canada can doubt that its banking system has been conducive to its material interests in a very high degree, and it is the opinion of many, who are conversant with the matter, that no other system would have been equally beneficial.

Ottawa Board of Trade.—The present Banking system of Quebec and Ontario being that of the late Province of Canada, has materially advanced the interests of the country, by the extensive accommodation afforded to all industries. The circulating medium and currency of the country has, till quite recently, been in the hands of the bankers, and they have

had hitherto almost a monopoly of "money-making," the uncontrolled issue of their own notes, with the consequent profits.

Guelph Board of Trade.—We prefer the present system of Banking, as established in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec to any yet proposed. We believe it is best adapted to the development of the interests of the country, calculated to meet the requirements of trade, allowing of the necessary expansion of the Currency at particular seasons, when required for moving the produce of the year.

The double liability of Stockholders amply secures Note-holders and Depositors, while it can only be from the neglect of the Stockholders themselves that any loss can be sustained by them. It appears from all past experience, that losses and failures under this system have only followed where the Directors have unduly used the funds for their own business transactions, or allowed special favorites to do so, without giving necessary security.

Brantford Board of Trade.—We are of opinion that the system of Banking in the late Province of Canada has been conducive to the prosperity of the country.

Mr. Stirling.—In reply to Query No. 2, I would state that past observations as well as experience, urges upon me the conviction that the system carried out in these Provinces has been thoroughly satisfactory in its general principles and working, and has fairly accomplished its true mission, of affording every legitimate facility to the honest trader, and of developing the material interests of the country.

Mr. Jack.—The system of Banking in the several Provinces is based on that of Scotland. The banks are all banks of deposit, circulation and discount. They engage in the purchase and sale of bills of exchange, and in the late Province of Canada were accustomed to make advances on property of different kinds. In Nova Scotia they have hitherto confined themselves to the discount of mercantile paper, and have occasionally granted accommodation by means of cash credits. In whatever way the banks have made their advances, there cannot be a doubt that they have been of great advantage in fostering and stimulating trade and manufactures. Without their assistance the business transacted could not possibly be so large as it is. The Banks are like reservoirs containing water for irrigation. Into them is gathered the capital which otherwise would lie idle in the hands of the dealers and the public, to be thence distributed through the various channels of trade.

It is generally supposed that the Dominion Government contemplate the introduction of a radical change in the system, either by declining to allow the Banks to issue their own notes and substituting for them Government notes; or by compelling the Banks to base their issue on Government securities. The plea for this great change is that thereby the security to the holders of notes will be greater than it is at present. Behind this there lurks the assumption that the present system has proved a failure. To warrant such a sweeping and fundamental change, it ought to be clearly proved that the holders of notes in these Provinces have suffered severely through the failure of the Banks to redeem their notes when required. It might be supposed that several Banks have failed, and that at some time or other there has been a suspension of specie payments. But such has not been the case. Under the present system of Bank charters one bank only has failed in Canada, and another suspended, but has paid in full, while in Nova Scotia no Bank has ever failed. The Banks too, have always paid their notes in gold on demand. During times of panic and great commercial depression, when the Banks in the neighboring republic, many of whose issues were based on Government securities, were compelled more than once to suspend specie payments, the Banks in the Provinces, whose issues were based on specie, promptly met all demands in gold. All through the crisis of 1857, although considerable pressure was brought to bear upon them to induce them to follow the example of the Banks in the United States, they maintained their notes of the same value as gold. Their note circulation has thus been proved to be, both in times of pressure and ease, quite secure; as secure as it is possible to make it by any extraordinary legislative enactments, and as secure as any Government note circulation can be; and while the public have not been losers they have been considerable gainers by means of it. It may be that if the banks were to fail—and one out of the large number in existence has failed, there would be some loss to note-holders, but this could easily be prevented, by making the notes a first charge on the assets of the bank. In the event of failure there must be delay under any system, but by simply making the proposed change, perfect security would be given to holders of notes, without utterly deranging the business of the country, as must inevitably be the case if the proposed change is ever made.

Mr. Rowley.—I know nothing practically of the systems of Banking pursued either in the

late Province of Canada, or in New Brunswick. I am not aware that the system followed in Nova Scotia contains any particular feature favoring or retarding in any peculiar manner the development of the resources of the Province, beyond that which usually exists where banks are in operation. The question had, however, often occurred to me when I was in business, and before I became connected with banks, whether the accommodation usually looked for from banking institutions was afforded *per capita* of the population of the Province to that afforded by similar institutions in other countries; and it has been only since I have been engaged in the business of banking that I have been enabled to make some calculations on the subject.

From the statements published a year or two ago by the Banks of Nova Scotia, I found that capital and deposits, compared to circulation, were in proportion of over four to one, *i. e.*, while the paid-up capital and deposits amounted to over twenty dollars per head of population, the circulation was little over five dollars a head. Comparing this with the Bank circulation of some other countries, and especially with some portions of the United States circumstanced similarly to ourselves, I found that ten and twelve dollars a head was the average circulation, with not more, and in some cases less amount of capital and deposits. I came, therefore to the conclusion that the banking accommodation was not equal to the wants of business, or to the profitable development of the trade of the Province.

The daily redemption of notes and the payment of balances in coin so rigidly carried out as it is, to a certain extent prevents the Banks from extending their accommodation. Each bank finding daily a large amount of its paper in the other Banks, for which it is required to pay in coin or exchanges, naturally hesitates in enlarging its circulation; consequently large amounts of good business paper remain undiscounted; traders are restricted to cash transactions and business becomes limited and trade dull. It is contended that promises to pay ought to be redeemed instanter in coin, in this country as in England; but the difference in the two countries is not taken into consideration by those who take this view of redemption. In that country the Bank of England note is a legal tender everywhere except at the bank itself; the circulation of the note is secured by Government securities, and there is not therefore *that anxiety for turning it into coin* which exists in this and other countries, where banking is conducted by institutions which do not receive their circulation through Government securities, nor are bound to hold any portion of their capital in Government bonds. If there was no such thing as a Bank of England note with its peculiar privileges, I doubt whether the business of the country could be conducted as it is for three months. In this country, we have nothing like the system of the Bank of England, and consequently all our banks of issue dread a demand for specie, and restrict their operations as much as possible, thereby affording less accommodation than they otherwise might.

Mr. Killam.—I have no doubt but that the banking institutions of Nova Scotia have very largely contributed to its general prosperity.

Mr. Wilmot.—The banking system prevailing in the late Provinces of Canada, and in New Brunswick has been similar. In Nova Scotia, (as in England,) the Banks are restricted from issuing notes of a smaller denomination than Five Pounds (\$20); the circulation below that consists of Provincial notes to the extent of about two dollars per head of the population. That this circulation has not been injurious to the Banks is proved by the fact, that no Bank has ever failed, nor any lower dividend been declared than at the rate of six per cent., usually much more; while in the other Provinces disastrous failures have occasionally occurred, causing loss to the stockholders and note holders, and inconvenience to the public at large. Doubtless the existing banking system has been conducive to the development of the material resources of the country, but being too much dependent upon credit, and the state of the foreign trade, has, when the foreign exchanges have been adverse, intensified the periodical revulsions in business, which have been so disastrous to individuals, and of great inconvenience to the trading community. The anxiety of the Banks to command and of great inconvenience to the trading community. The anxiety of the Banks to command foreign Bills of Exchange, has caused them to give an unhealthy stimulus to the creation of articles of foreign export, while they do not grant the necessary facilities for the domestic trade of the country. Statistical returns show, that the invested and floating capital of the Dominion exceeds fourteen hundred millions of dollars (\$1,400,000,000); the annual value of the raw products is two hundred and ten millions of dollars (\$210,000,000), and that of manufactures and other products amounts to, doubtless, over one hundred millions of dollars

more, yet the utmost extent of Bank note circulation has not exceeded fourteen millions of dollars (\$14,000,000), or only one per cent. of the capital, an amount quite inadequate to exchange advantageously the annual surplus products of industry. Money is but a representative of value, an instrument of exchange, or in other words, a more condensed, economical, and convenient form of barter, and unless the quantity in circulation bears a fair proportion to the articles of merchandize to be vended, they must be sold at prices which may not be remunerative in money, or upon credit, creating debt unnecessarily, with all its accompanying uncertainties and dangers, the great cause of all the financial panics and convulsions in trade.

As the foreign trade of the Dominion bears but a small proportion to the value of the Domestic trade, and as the Bank note circulation depends so entirely upon the state of the foreign trade, an importation of a few millions beyond the value of the exports, causes such a demand upon the Banks for Bills of Exchange, and in their absence for specie, that they must necessarily curtail their discounts, restrict their note circulation, and make money scarce, reducing values ten, twenty, or thirty per cent. I am therefore of opinion that the present Banking system does not afford the facilities necessary for the most beneficial development of the industrial resources of the Dominion.

Mr. Lewin.—The existing system of Banking has been in operation in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick for nearly half a century, and under this system population and wealth have largely increased, commerce, manufactures and agriculture has flourished. Money has been loaned by the Banks for the legitimate purpose of trade, at the legal rate of interest, and the public has suffered less loss by the failure of the Banks than they have, *pro rata*, in either Great Britain or the United States.

The profits made by the Banks, during this period, have been extremely moderate, averaging, upon the whole capital invested, from 6 to 7 per cent per annum.

In view of these circumstances, I am of opinion there are no grounds for changing the main features of the present system.

Question 3.—Do you favor the system of a direct issue of Government Notes as a circulating medium for Canada, or that of having circulation based on Government securities, but issued to the public otherwise than directly by the Government? State what plan or system would, in your opinion, be the best adapted to the wants and interests of the Dominion, and give the outlines of the plan you would recommend. State particularly what percentage of specie, under any system, ought to be retained for purposes of redemption; and if any, what in proportion to deposits?

Answers of—

Mr. Paton.—I do not favor a direct issue of Government Notes as a circulating medium for Canada, but I am in favor of a circulation of Bank Notes based upon and secured by Government Debentures, thereby giving the public the security of the bank issuing the notes together with that of the Government. I would recommend that, after the expiring of the present charter, say four years, the circulation of every Bank in the Dominion shall be guaranteed by deposit with the Government of the 6 per cent. stock of the Dominion to be taken at 90, or if bearing 5 per cent., at a proportionally lower rate, interest on the Debentures being paid to the Banks depositing such debentures. The notes would be endorsed by a Government official in the same manner as those issued under the Free Banking Act. In the event of any Bank becoming insolvent, the securities would be sold, and the proceeds applied in payment of the outstanding notes of the insolvent Bank. The notes being thus secured, the proportion of specie held to redeem them may be as low as one-fifth, this reserve being necessary to meet any contraction of the circulation, as it would be inconvenient and hardly practicable, except at a sacrifice, for a Bank to resort to the withdrawal and sale of its Government securities to meet the fluctuations in its circulation.

The proportion of specie to deposits payable on demand, and current accounts, should be one-third, to special deposits lodged for certain periods, for which notice of withdrawal is

required, one-sixth. In addition, a reserve to meet the withdrawal of special deposits, should be kept in London or New York, or an investment in Dominion Stock.

Mr. Allan.—From the answer I have given to the last question it is manifest that in my opinion, the existing system of circulation has hitherto been admirably suited to the wants of the Province, and I doubt very much whether any change would be an improvement.

The specie which a Bank should hold, if none of its capital is invested in Government securities, ought to be about twenty-five per cent. of its aggregate circulation and deposits.

Mr. Stephens.—I can see no sufficient reason to favor the direct issue of Government notes as a circulating medium for Canada, but, on the contrary, I have substantial reasons in my own mind for disapproving of it. In the first place, if the present issue of Government Currency should be continued, it must end in wholly displacing the currency of our Banks, and by depriving them of nearly all that is profitable in Banking, would to a certain extent, cause many of our present Banks to discontinue their business of Banking as being unprofitable, thereby leaving whole districts destitute of Banking facilities, as the Government could never for a moment think of assuming the hazard of transacting a general Banking business. Furthermore, the increased facility with which Government could raise money under this system, must, in time, naturally end in fixing upon the country, all the evils of an irredeemable currency.

My own experience leads me to the conviction that the best system adapted to the wants and condition of Canada, is that which was originated and matured by the State of New York, and was subsequently adopted by the United States, giving a uniform currency, and superseding, by discontinuance, all other Banking institutions in that country. It is some length of time since I examined a copy of the law, but I believe its general provisions to be sound, and that if desired, they could easily be so modified as to be adapted to the wants and condition of Canada, preserving all the valuable principles embodied in the law. The Bonds of Canada and the Provinces composing it, should be the only security accepted by the Government to secure the Bank-note circulation of the Dominion. As this gives perfect security to the Bill-holders, it would be well to provide the semi-annual publication of the names of the Shareholders of each Bank, for the greater security of the depositors, as, under this system, the credit of the institution would be supported, in a great measure, by the wealth and respectability of its shareholders.

There can be no reasonable objection to allowing the Banks to pay interest on Deposits, provided they are restricted, by law, from paying any interest unless such deposits are made returnable only on giving to the Bank thirty days' previous notice. This provision is intended to guard the banking interest against the injurious effect of any sudden panic or run upon them by their depositors, which would be disastrous if such deposits were made payable on call.

Twenty-five per cent. calculated upon the total amount of Bank note circulation, and deposits not bearing interest, would be amply sufficient for sound Banking purposes. Quarterly statements of the several Banks should be verified by the oath of either the President or Cashier, and it would be an improvement if more severe penalties were imposed for any false or fraudulent statements.

Mr. Rae.—I think the issue of Bank notes, under certain restrictions, as a circulating medium, better adapted to the wants of the Dominion than that of either a direct or indirect Government issue. One-quarter of the total liabilities of a Bank, over and above the amount of Government securities in its possession, should be held in reserve.

Mr. Stevenson.—I do not favor the system of a direct issue of Government Notes made legal tenders, as a circulating medium. There is no relation and no sympathy between the source of supply and the business of the country; and it is widely held that the Governments leave their beat when they become issuers of paper money. But, be this as it may, the record of experience is a safe line of reasoning, and that record makes against the expediency and policy of introducing a State paper issue. Paper money is established by law in Brazil, the United States, Austria, Turkey, Italy and Russia. In Brazil it is at 50 per cent. discount,

in the United States at 30, in Turkey at 20, in Italy at 15, and Russia at 12. Entire trust must be placed in the discretion of the issuers; and the obligations of nations, are never more than obligations of honor, because there is no legal process capable of being set in motion against them. As to circulation based upon Government Bonds, the funded debt cannot be regarded as national wealth, and losses have been suffered, even in England, by the depression of Government Bonds, when it has been found necessary to realize them. The value of Bonds may become changed by legislation; party repudiation is now the cry of a political party in the United States. The wants and interests of the Dominion, are, I think, reasonably well served by the existing system of Banking, which, except in one or two instances, where its principles have been widely departed from, has been found to furnish a trustworthy convertible currency, which has admitted of expansion during seasons when an increase was required, and has been withdrawn with ease and safety. I am of opinion, that of the amount of Notes in circulation and deposits, one-fifth should be retained in specie.

Mr. Vezina.—I am not in favor of a direct issue of Government Notes as the sole circulating medium for Canada, for if Government were to take a monopoly of all financial Institutions, it would tend to diminish the spirit of enterprise in private undertakings. I prefer the present circulation of the incorporated Banks of the country, based on gold, or in part on gold and in part on Government Securities. If it be true that a proprietary management is preferable to that of the Government, this is the case more especially in matters of Banking and credit. Experience has demonstrated that the quantity of specie that suffices for the redemption of Bank notes is 25 per cent. of the amount in circulation; the proportion of one-seventh is necessary for the payment of deposits.

Mr. Woodside.—I do not favor the system of a direct issue of Government Notes as a circulating medium for Canada, nor of having circulation based on Government securities. The Banking capital of Canada is not sufficient for its commercial requirements. It is not therefore possible to invest its capital in Government securities and at the same time to loan it to those requiring it for the purposes of their business. The system which has hitherto obtained in Canada is that which, in my opinion, is best adapted to the wants of the Dominion.

From one-fifth to one-quarter of circulation and deposits ought to be retained for purposes of redemption; but the amount ought to depend upon the nature of the business done. A Bank making loans at long dates ought to retain a larger amount of specie for the purposes of redemption than a Bank making loans at short dates.

Mr. Cartwright.—(a) Under certain limitations I would prefer a direct to an indirect issue of Government Notes, but consider that it would be very dangerous to entrust any Government with the power.

(b) If the financial position of the Government would permit, I am of opinion that the plan best adapted to meet the wants of the Province of Ontario (which has much the largest proportionate circulation), would be to remove all restrictions on the rates of interest chargeable or recoverable by Banks,—to call in all Government notes now issued, and to levy a heavy tax, say of 2 to 2½ per cent on the gross circulation, in lieu of the present nominal one.

It seems to me that a large and steadily increasing revenue might be secured from this source, with a minimum amount of cost and trouble to the Government, and without appreciably disturbing existing monetary arrangements.

Should it not prove feasible to withdraw the legal tender notes now issued, I would still advise that the same system should be adopted, Government engaging not to issue more than a certain fixed sum not exceeding the amount now outstanding.

(c) I think a considerable portion, say, on an average, one third of the circulation should be retained in specie, or its equivalent; but it is obvious that the proportion must depend largely upon the character of the business done, and more particularly on the length of time which might be required to realize securities, as also on the ratio between the circulation and the paid-up capital and general assets.

There is the greatest possible difference in this respect between the Banks in Ontario and Quebec, the former almost invariably possessing a large circulation and depending greatly upon it,—the latter in many cases, having next to none.

The above (with the exception of the last paragraph) will apply to the proportion to be held to meet removal of deposits.

Mr. Buchanan.—My view is that Government Notes are not fitted for the circulating medium of a country with insufficient exports like Canada, but only as the basis of such circulating medium, or in other words, as the *legal tender*, and this only if inconvertible, which they cannot be without depreciation, unless the amount is restricted to the amount held in gold. And as it would be no object for the Government to issue notes merely to the extent of the gold held, I would recommend that the Government should in the transaction merely act for the Banks, and for the security of the note holders gratuitously, in making an issue of legal tender paper equal to the amount of gold in the Banks. I would recommend that each Bank should give up its gold to the Government, receiving inconvertible legal tender notes of the Government for the amount; and that with the amount the Government should buy British Consols, accounting to each Bank for the interest accumulating on these after a margin of ten per cent. has been laid aside.

Mr. Hope.—I am in favor of a direct issue of Government Notes as a circulating medium for Canada. The coining of money, or the making of paper to represent money, is a power, that should belong only to the State, and should not be entrusted to private individuals or corporate bodies. Government alone should issue paper money, and only in exchange for gold, and such paper money in the hands of the public should be, in fact, a receipt to the holder thereof for so many grains or ounces of gold in the same way as a Warehouseman's receipt is for so much wheat or other produce, and the *thing* for which the receipt is given should be (to the holder of such receipt) forthcoming on demand at the place of issue. In my opinion, therefore, there should be established a Government Bank of Issue, confined in its operations exclusively to the issue of paper money to corporations or individuals for circulation or otherwise, and only in exchange for gold, and such paper money should be *legal tender* in all transactions throughout the Dominion, but redeemable in gold on demand at the Bank of Issue. It should retain at all times in its vaults a reserve in gold of not less than one fourth the amount of its issues, and occasionally increasing this reserve when any apparently temporary demands arose for its paper in the autumn, or at any other periods of the year.

A Bank of Issue would economize the use of the precious metals, and substitute in their place a cheaper, more convenient, yet perfectly sound, and easily convertible paper currency, and what is of great importance, the possessing at all times an accurate standard of value. A currency founded on a system like this would be as nearly perfect as it is possible for any system of paper currency to be, and would fluctuate only to the same extent as if it were wholly metallic.

All other Banks should be merely what are called Banks of deposit, confining their transactions to the receiving of deposits, the loaning of money, and dealing in exchange and other negotiable securities. Such Banks should be compelled to hold gold or Government Notes for not less than one-fifth of their deposits, and should receive a per centage on the average amount of Government Notes held in their vaults, and should be allowed to collect whatever rate of interest they agree for. All restrictions on the interest of money should be swept away.

The effort, in many instances, to maintain a circulation, has been a source of weakness rather than of profit, to several Banks, and the eagerness to extend such circulation frequently induces Banks to run more than ordinary commercial risks, to become in fact, if not in name, the produce dealers of the country, and to discount a class of paper in which they themselves have so little confidence as to require it to be fortified by "documents" and surrounded by penal enactments, and after all these there is understood to be more anxiety, fraud, and loss by this, than any other part of their business. Deprived of the power to issue notes, the Banks would devote their energies to legitimate banking business; would take means to increase their deposits by giving facilities to depositors which they have not done in the past; would seek to make judicious loans to all classes of the community that could furnish proper security, and would cease confining their transactions in a great measure to persons engaged in the import trade of the country, or to those dealing in produce, and above all things would get quit of the idea that the Bank has some special call "to lift the crops" or encourage native industry in one particular branch more than another. Banks would come to see that they would best

promote the interest of their shareholders and of the public generally, by looking to the character and strength of the paper offered for discount, rather than the particular purpose for which the money might be required. There is an idea that the success of the Scotch Banks is due altogether to their system of Bank issues, but this is a mistake, as the maximum authorized issue of all the Scotch Banks is about three millions, whereas the deposits are estimated to amount to the enormous sum of about 60 millions sterling. It is the deposits (and bearing interest too) in the Scotch Banks, and in the large London Joint Stock Banks, and not circulation, which enables them to pay their large dividends and sell their stocks in the market at an enormous advance.

Mr. Strathy.—I do not favor the issue of Government Notes as a circulating medium for Canada, nor that of circulation based upon Government securities; though of the two systems I consider the latter the least objectionable. The system of Banking prevailing in the late Province of Canada, prior to the passage of the legal tender Act, with some slight modifications as additional safeguards, is much better suited to the requirements of the country, and more especially to the Province of Ontario, where an expanded circulating medium at certain seasons of the year is indispensably necessary for the removal of the crops. I think the circulation of Banks should be a first lien upon their assets, and the double liability of the shareholders should be made available within a reasonable time, say a twelve-month after suspension, without waiting to realize upon assets, which may be a work of years.

The proportion of specie to circulation under any circumstances should not be less than 33 per cent., and to that of deposits 20 per cent.; but so much depends upon the class of securities held by Banks, the term for which they have to run, and their ready convertibility, that a general answer will not apply in all cases.

Mr. Hague.—I view with the greatest disfavor a direct issue of Government notes for circulation; the grounds on which I base my judgment are stated in reply to the next question.

I do not view with favor the proposal to compel the Banks to buy Government securities to an amount equal to or larger than their circulation. Such a measure would involve many of the Banks in an obligation to hold large amounts of securities which are liable to heavy fluctuations, and would not be an economical use of the small amount of realized capital possessed by the country.

The plan I recommend is, to have circulating notes issued by chartered institutions, as at present, with additional securities, as hereafter mentioned, against loss by the public. This plan is the best, as applied to the wants and interests of the Dominion, because it produces the largest amount of available capital out of our limited financial resources, and because it provides, naturally and readily, for those seasons of expansion which are inevitable in an agricultural country.

With regard to the per centage of specie to be retained for purposes of redemption, it is a question with me whether, under a system analogous to that of the National Banks of the United States, Bank notes will not circulate in Canada, as they do in that country without redemption at all.

It is further to be considered that capital is scarce in Canada, and that if the Banks were compelled to lend a large part of their capital to the Government to secure their issues, the obligation to retain as large a proportion of specie as they now do as further security would be unreasonable. The subject of a reserve for deposits, is treated of in reply to another question.

Ottawa Board of Trade.—Owing to recent political changes and the necessity which has thereby arisen for assimilating the Banking systems and currency of the different Provinces of British North America, an issue of Government notes has become requisite as a means of public security—utilizing the surplus labor savings of the people—giving stability to commerce, and uniformity of circulating medium throughout. The plan which appears best adapted to this end, would be the establishment of a Government Bank of issue and deposit, not of discount, which should be left as the legitimate business of existing Banks. The notes issued by the Government Bank should be the only ones allowed to circulate—be always redeemable in gold—and should supersede the notes of other Banks within three

years from the date of establishment of the Bank of Issue. As the local Banks would use Government notes, their legal deposits should be made in the Bank of Issue. The specie retained for redemption should be *one-third* the circulation; no need would arise to make the notes *legal tenders*, this is done in practice by courtesy, with existing solvent Banks, and would follow Government securities as a matter of course, if taken at the Custom House and Post Office.

By allowing fair and moderate interest on deposits, a Government Bank, using all the local Banks as agencies, would draw out and put in circulation a large quantity of gold and specie now held by the Agricultural population, who have not sufficient confidence in existing Banks, a feeling which has been intensified by the recent failure of the Bank of Upper Canada and the Commercial Bank. As the notes would be redeemable with gold on demand no need could arise for holding any portion of bullion or specie as security against withdrawal of deposits.

Guelph Board of Trade.—While we are opposed to the issue of paper money on the security and under the control of Government for the purpose of trade, we think much good would result from the establishment of a Loan Fund, for clearing, improving and draining land, similar to that established with such beneficial effects in Great Britain and Ireland.

We take this opportunity of calling attention to the dangerous powers conferred by Government on the Bank of Montreal, whereby they can exercise undue control over the Banks of Ontario; As the Bank of Deposit throughout the Dominion, all money collected by Customs and Excise must be paid in its agencies, these funds being generally obtained from Banks applied to for discount, which the Bank of Montreal is not, in the generality of Western towns.

Brantford Board of Trade.—We do not favor the direct issue of Government Notes as a circulating medium to a greater extent than at present existing. We consider that one-fifth of specie should be held as security for redemption and for deposits.

Mr. Stirling.—In reply to No. 3, which admits of a summary of the main features of the subsequent queries, I would remark with all deference, that I do not favour either the system of a direct issue of Government Notes as a circulating medium, or that of having a circulation based on Government securities, but issued to the public otherwise than directly by the Government.

In the former case, that of a direct issue of notes by the Government, passing over any minor objections, I would observe that the Government possesses the power of suspending payments in specie, and may at any time put this power in practice by an Order in Council. Banking institutions have no such refuge under pressure, their very existence depends upon the maintenance of specie payments, so that the course which entails inevitable ruin upon them, may with impunity be adopted by the Government, and their financial operations proceed with comparatively little disturbance.

The disapproval of a circulation based upon Government securities, but issued to the public otherwise than directly by the Government, is, I think, justified by the fact that these very securities may, under certain grave political complications, vary so much in value as to become actually unsatisfactory, if not insecure.

I am, therefore, of opinion that the existing banking system is admirably adapted to the requirements of the country, judicious precautions being taken to ensure full and reliable returns within reasonable periods. The prominent suggestions which I would therefore submit, for the accomplishment of satisfactory results, are:

Firstly.—An ample capital, say a minimum of one million of dollars (\$1,000,000), in the case of Metropolitan Banks in the hands of many shareholders, of which capital at least twenty (20) per cent shall be actually paid up in cash.

Secondly.—Periodical Returns, sufficiently detailed to establish the soundness or unreliability of the institutions.

Thirdly.—A guarantee fund, or rest, of respectable magnitude.

A desire to realize the largest possible returns for investments too generally influences the large majority of stockholders in contending for the division of all profits, while little or no regard is paid to the moral and practical advantages of a handsome rest. This tendency to divide all profits is not peculiar to these Province, but has, in times past, evinced itself generally among holders of Bank Stock both in Britain and the United States. The falla-

cious and shortsighted character of this policy had been so frequently shown, by the serious and often fatal difficulties in which banks have been involved for want of a reserve, that large dividends are now rarely or ever made until the Guarantee Fund has reached over twenty-five per cent (25 p. ct.) of the paid-up capital, and ample provision made for bad or doubtful debts.

For confirmation of this assertion, I would simply refer to the returns of nearly every reliable bank on either continent.

Fourthly,—Moderate dividends to be supplemented by bonuses, when the reserve shall have met the stipulations above hinted at.

Fifthly,—Liability of stockholders to the extent of twice the amount of stock standing in their respective names, is, I think, amply sufficient. To increase their personal liability the full extent of their private fortunes would, I consider, be a most unwise policy, and would inevitably deter men of means from investing in any stock which was saddled with this sweeping provision.

Sixthly,—Frequent exchanges of notes and settlement of balances with sister institutions by a gold adjustment. This course is sometimes most unjustly adverted to as vexations, and tending to curtail the accommodation of customers: the charge, however, is without foundation in fact, while the adjustment system ensures both vigilance and prudence on the part of the banker.

Seventhly,—A sufficient specie reserve. Diversity of opinion must always exist on this question; but, as an individual conclusion, based on observation, I should say that one-fourth ($\frac{1}{4}$) of the circulation, and one-fifth ($\frac{1}{5}$) of the deposits would be amply sufficient under ordinary circumstances.

As yet we are hardly justified in regarding the revised banking scheme of the United States as an authority. I should be disposed to regard it rather as an important experiment which future results are to test and prove.

For nearly a quarter of a century the banks of Canada proper have, I believe, operated both successfully and satisfactorily, until the recent fatal difficulties of the Bank of Upper Canada, and the Commercial Bank, and in both of these cases the question will naturally arise, did these difficulties result from a defective banking system, or from an inefficient or incautious administration?

During the many financial crises that have taken place on this continent, the Banking Institutions of Nova Scotia, while suffering temporary inconvenience and occasional loss, have never fallen under the ban of popular distrust, and I cannot but think that it would be unwise, nay, hazardous, to abandon a sound, well tested and well established Banking system, for the purpose of introducing fundamental changes, and inaugurating principles which have never fairly passed through the crucible of experience.

If advisable that the holders of a Bank issue should be more advantageously situated than other creditors, the notes in circulation might be made a first lien upon the assets of the Bank in case of any financial embarrassment.

Mr. Jack.—The answer to this question, it seems to me, must be mainly determined by the present circumstances of the country. It is not as if now for the first time the Government had to decide upon and arrange a Note Circulation for the Dominion. There is one already in existence, which is interwoven with all our commercial interests. The circulation of the provinces has, until recently in Canada, been always based on specie as a reserve, and secured by the capital and assets of the Banks, as well as the double liability of the shareholders. By the present system the Banks have been enabled to borrow a large amount from the general public, which they have employed in loans to the mercantile community. The available loanable capital of the country has thus been largely increased with the best results; while the Banks have so prudently managed, that there have been fewer losses to the holders of notes than in any other country which possesses either a similar Bank Note circulation, or one based on Government securities. In Nova Scotia there has never been any loss whatever sustained by the holders of notes. The trade and commerce of the provinces have been developed and built up under this system. It would seem, therefore, unless cogent reasons to the contrary can be given, that the same system should be continued in the Dominion as has been thus successfully in operation in the several provinces apart. Theory is very good but experience is much better, and when experience has proved a system to be highly beneficial and exactly adapted to the wants of the community, it is hardly advisable

to change it because some theoretical system may be propounded which is expected to prove better. The old proverb, "let well alone," is assuredly applicable to the present Banking system. Improve it if defective, but do not radically change it.

The percentage of specie which a Bank should hold against its circulation and deposits depends very much upon the nature of its business, and the demand in the district in which it is carried on. Twenty-five per cent. may be considered sufficient under ordinary circumstances, when the circulating medium is furnished by several Banks. Most Banks maintain a larger specie reserve, or have a considerable amount so invested that gold can be immediately obtained for it. But if the note circulation were in the hands of the Government, the percentage of specie should be considerably higher; because in case of any suspicion of insecurity the demand on it would be much larger than on all the Banks. And also for this reason, that the notes of the Government being issued in payment of its debts, and not according to the wants of the community, the probability is there would frequently be a larger demand for gold than in the case of Banks whose issues are regulated by the requirements of trade.

Mr. Rowley.—I should not, from my reading on the subject, be in favor of a *direct issue of Government notes as a circulating medium for this Dominion*, but I think that a circulation based on Government securities, and issued to the public through the intervention of the Banks is preferable.

Should a system of this description be introduced among us, we have already precedents which might be adopted as guides for us, in the system of the Bank of England, and also in that of the National Banks of the United States. Modifications and alterations, of either of which, to suit our own circumstances, might very readily, successfully and profitably be carried out.

The proportion of specie for redemption must vary according to *locality*. As a general thing it has been found to vary in Scotland and Ireland, where Banks of issue exist as they do in this country, between one-fifth and one-tenth, and sometimes one twelfth: that is, one part gold to five, or ten, or twelve parts circulation. In the centres of trade, of course, in large cities and towns, a greater amount would be required than in the country. Experience has shown, over and over again, that Banks are subject to a run for specie, infinitely less for circulation than for their deposits. In times of panic we find that it is the depositors, people who have their small savings in the Bank, and not the note-holders (who are generally business men, and who do not readily take panics), who run a bank down for the amounts due to them: consequently the greater the deposit account, the greater is the danger in times of depression, and the greater is the necessity of keeping a stock of coin at all times, to meet any sudden demand.

Mr. Killam.—The circulation of Province Notes has been a convenience in consequence of the restricting the banks to the issuing of notes of not less than twenty dollars, yet at times they have been an inconvenience by not being conveniently convertible into specie or bank bills. I have no plan to state, but am of opinion the Government should leave the issuing of legal tender notes to the banking institutions, under such checks and guards as may be considered advisable.

Mr. Wilmot.—I have long held the opinion, that an issue of legal tender notes by the Government to an extent not exceeding the annual Revenue and taxation, would be a safe and legitimate circulation. It would maintain an equal value throughout the Dominion, which existing bank notes do not possess, while all the taxable property of the country would be responsible for it. It would not be subject to the panics which sometimes seize the holders of bank notes which are not legal tenders. To supply the circulation required beyond the issue named, public securities, or others equally valuable, should be deposited with a controller of the currency, as provided under the National Bank Act of the United States, and Dominion notes issued for a reasonable proportion of the value. This system with proper guards would give to Parliament its legitimate right of creating the money of the State. It would prevent over issues, by requiring absolute value to be deposited; and under a general Banking law, the Banks would carry on their legitimate business as dealers in money and exchange. The circulating medium of the country is the life blood of trade, and should not be subjected to the violent expansions and contractions, caused either by the apparent self-interest, the caprice or mismanagement of individuals. The amount of circu-

lation per head in the United States is \$30; in the Dominion it is not \$4; if the former is in excess, the latter is far below what is required. I am therefore decidedly of opinion, that the existing Banks should be liberally remunerated for their circulation, but if continued to them, no further charters should be granted with the power of issuing notes. As specie is not necessarily required for the home trade, but only to pay the balance of the foreign trade when the exchange is adverse, and for the convenience of parties going abroad, the cost of it would be greatly economized by its being provided through the same agency. The Bank of France, which to a certain extent is a State institution, and the sole issuer of paper money in France, when specie becomes scarce, pays such a premium for it as will supply its vaults, instead of throwing the whole burden on the trading public, as is done by the Bank of England, which is a joint stock private proprietary, acting mainly in the interests of its corporation. When gold is withdrawn from the Bank they raise the rate of interest, which embarrasses the whole trade of the country, causing heavy sacrifices of property, but acts advantageously to the interests of the stockholders by adding to their profits. During the financial crisis of 1866 the rate of interest at the Bank of France remained stationary at four per cent., (4%), while it was increased to ten per cent. (10%) at the Bank of England, without at all increasing the supply of specie in its vaults, and had not the Government authorized the Bank to issue notes beyond the quantity to which it was restricted by law, the Bank of England note would have been inconvertible, for two of the London Banks held in deposit at the Bank of England, a larger sum than all the specie in both departments of the Bank, which they threatened to withdraw after twenty-four hours, unless the stringency in the money market was relieved by an issue of more circulating notes than the law permitted. Specie has been an article of merchandize in the United States since the commencement of the war, and is regulated in its price by the law of supply and demand, like all other commodities; consequently the circulation of the Banks is not affected by the foreign trade, as it is under our system. If the circulation was all in Dominion notes, I am of opinion that twenty per cent of specie would be ample to meet every ordinary emergency.

Mr. Lewin.—I do not approve of Government notes as a circulating medium for Canada. The experience of other countries teaches us that Government notes invariably become an irredeemable paper currency. Neither am I favorable to a circulation based upon Government securities, for although these securities may be a guarantee for the ultimate redemption of such notes, you cannot in this country realize specie from them, in the event of an emergency, and thus secure the one important object in all paper currency, prompt specie redemption.

For the reasons given in my reply to the second question, I am of opinion that the existing system, in its general principles is the one best adapted to the requirements of the country.

The amount of specie which a Bank ought to hold, depends greatly upon the locality of the Bank, and the nature of its business. A Bank situated at a seaport, and dealing in foreign exchange, and having at all times a command of funds abroad, either in England or the United States, practically requires a very limited amount of specie in its vaults, as its clients for local payments require paper, and for foreign payments, Exchange. As a general rule, probably 50 per centum of its circulation, held in specie, is sufficient to meet all its demands for circulation and deposits.

Question 4.—State what, in your opinion, are the advantages and disadvantages of a direct issue of Government Notes, and what those of a system under which Banks, organized on a principle analogous to that of the National Banks of the United States, might use a circulation based on Government securities. State what, in your opinion, has been the effect of such a system in any countries in which it prevails?

Answers of—

Mr Paton.—The only advantage connected with a direct issue of Government Notes (meaning thereby an issue by Government itself, and not through the banks), is its profit to the Government which thus, to the extent of the circulation, borrows without interest from the public; the expense of maintaining the circulation, and the specie reserve held for its redemption, requiring to be deducted from the profit. There may also be this advantage,

that the circulation being in Government notes, and therefore legal tenders, must be received throughout the country at par, and will thus form a currency of uniform value.

On the other hand there are serious disadvantages attending such an issue. Such a means of raising money has seldom been resorted to by the Government of any country, unless driven thereto by necessity. It is a dangerous power to possess, from the facility it affords for unduly increasing expenditure, and never has, and probably never will be, exercised with sound economy and discretion. In the countries in which it has been adopted, Russia, Austria, France under the republic, Brazil, and the United States, it has brought in its train many evils, including a depreciation of the currency, a disturbance of monetary arrangements, an unsettling of the value of every commodity, of incomes, and of the wages of the people, an interruption of the regular current of trade with other countries, and introducing an element of speculation and gambling into the most ordinary business transactions. A currency of this character wants elasticity, it would not increase or decrease with the requirements of trade, as there can be no sympathy between the expenditure of Government and the amount of currency required for transacting the business of the country.

Some years ago a direct issue of Government notes, on a limited scale, was commenced by the Government in India. The original scheme was so much altered and modified, that it may be considered as abandoned.

Mr. Allan.—Theoretically, and if the security of the holders of circulation were to be mainly looked to, the national system of banking, as it exists in the United States, is probably the most perfect.

If any change is to be made in the system as it obtains in this country, I would prefer the national system to any other.

Mr. Stephens.—I do not know of a single advantage to be derived from a direct issue of Government Notes which is not obtainable on the principle of the National Banks of the United States, whose circulating notes are fully secured by a pledge of the public stocks. I have referred to the disadvantages in my answer to Query No. 3, to which I may now add, as of some little importance, that the current of public opinion, so far as my experience extends, is almost uniformly against the direct issue of Government Notes. The National Bank system, now over five years in successful operation in the United States, has met with great favour with the people there, and although various amendments to the law have been passed during that time, I have never, in a single instance, met with an intelligent person in or from the United States, who condemned the principle of this Banking Law; on the contrary it has been very much commended by the highest banking authority in that country. This principle of banking originated in the New York State Legislature some twenty years since, and has been improved by such amendments as experience suggested up to the time that it was assumed by the General Government, and made the exclusive measure of banking for the nation. With this endorsement, I think this principle of banking might be safely tried in the Dominion of Canada.

Mr. Rae.—I do not believe any advantage would be gained by the public through the means of a Government issue, and a great disadvantage would be the absence of any power of expansion.

Mr. Stevenson.—Answered in my reply to question three.

Mr. Vezina.—The disadvantages of a direct issue of Government Notes, more particularly when the circulation of such Notes is entrusted to a single Bank, are as follows:

- 1st. The excessive powers conferred on one institution, to the detriment of other Banks.
- 2nd. The direct disappearance of gold, the best basis of the currency.
- 3rd. A diminished security for the public, on the basis created by the paper money of the Government, which is so liable to depreciation.
4. The excessive, and perhaps dangerous, facility for the Government to raise capital, particularly in a new country where the public wealth is comparatively small. It is easy for a Government to issue Notes, but it is not so easy to employ, usefully, the capital borrowed by means of such issues, in such a way as to possess, at all times, an easily available security for reimbursement. I do not see any greater advantages in the issue of Bank Notes based solely on Government Securities. The effect would be to have "legal tenders" in paper money of the Government, instead of gold. This system is followed in the United States, except that the Government does not bind itself to redeem its notes in gold, and now works

disadvantageously. And even had that Government undertaken to redeem its "legal tenders" in gold, it would be quite impossible to do it now.

Mr. Woodside.—The advantage of a direct issue of Government notes, is their uniformity of value, by being made a "legal tender" within the Dominion. I know of no other advantage which they possess over the issues of Banks. I look upon the Bank issues of notes as perfectly safe, and more easily converted into specie than the issues of the Government. The disadvantages are that many small places which now have Bank agencies, would be deprived of banking facilities altogether; for without the profits of the circulation of their own notes, many Bank Agencies would be withdrawn as unprofitable, and the communities from which they were withdrawn would suffer, in being compelled to pay up the Bank loans and in being deprived of their usual accommodation; property of all kinds would be much depreciated in value, and a general stringency and much suffering would ensue. That a Government having the power to issue notes would be tempted, in case of need, into issuing more notes than they could redeem, when a suspension of specie payments would take place, thereby deranging the commerce of the country, and ruining many who had foreign or other engagements to meet.

Adam Smith, in speaking of the profits of a public Bank, says: "But whether such a Government as that of England, which, whatever may be its virtues, has never been famous for good economy, which in time of peace has generally conducted itself with the negligent profusion which is perhaps natural to monarchies, and in time of war has constantly acted with all the thoughtless extravagance that democracies are apt to fall into, could be safely trusted with such a project, must at least be a good deal more than doubtful." If this could be said of the Government in England, it is quite as applicable to the Dominion of Canada. Place the power of issuing "legal tenders" in the hands of any Government, and it will take but a short time before gold will be at a premium, that is to say, the legal tenders will be at a discount, and the prices of all commodities increased perhaps one hundred per cent. Beyond their being made a "legal tender," I know of no advantage that a Government note has over that of a solvent Bank. It is said that the loss to the United States Government by their excessive issue of greenbacks is practically *six hundred millions of dollars* from the financial scheme of the Treasury for 1861-2-3, but the loss to individuals arising from the same source is vastly greater. Posterity will look back to this period as one of the *grossest follies*. Law's scheme was somewhat of a parallel. If for 1861-2-3 the loss to the treasury of the United States was six hundred millions of dollars, the loss now is certainly very much greater than this. A loss proportional to this would be ruinous to the Dominion.

Mr. Cartwright.—I can see no advantage to be gained by a direct issue of Government notes, which cannot be obtained by means of a tax on the circulation, save only the temporary convenience of a loan on easy terms. On the other hand, the disadvantages attendant on the Government taking the entire control of the circulation into its own hands appear to me to be very serious indeed.

Setting aside the special inconvenience and injustice to the Province of Ontario (which employs the great bulk of the circulation of the entire Dominion) of interfering with the source from which a very large part of its Banking accommodation is derived, and apart also from the grave risk that Government may be tempted, in moments of real or supposed emergency, to make their notes inconvertible, a danger especially great from the temporary though delusive prosperity which usually ensues upon the first issue of an irredeemable currency. I can perceive no method by which Government can regulate the expansion of the currency without danger of grievous abuse.

This particular and and very important function has been hitherto fulfilled in a very efficient manner, all things considered, by the natural play of supply and demand, and by the competition of the various Banks with each other; but I can see no method whereby this could be effected by a Government controlling a bank of issue, or even operating through an ordinary bank, without its laying itself open to grave suspicion of partiality in its dealings with the various banks, or else to the danger of using its power for political purposes.

It appears to me that the Government would find this power, if honestly used, a most onerous and vexatious charge, and in any case that the introduction of such a system would impart a new and wholly uncalled for element of uncertainty into all mercantile operations.

I cannot speak, of my own knowledge, of the system pursued in the United States, and

even if I were thoroughly acquainted with it I have great doubts if we can form a correct judgment of what its workings would be in this country, in view of the many disturbing causes which have affected its operation there, from the outset.

My general opinion is that such a system tends very strongly towards, if it does not absolutely involve, an irredeemable currency.

Mr. Hope.—The advantages of a direct issue of Government Notes are explained in my answer to Question 3.

The National Banks of the United States issue a species of currency that is fluctuating in value from day to day, possessing no definite standard of value, being worth so much gold one day, and more or less the next, and no one can predict what the ultimate result of the system may be, but many look for a crash that will involve the country in wide-spread ruin.

Mr. Strathy.—The danger to be apprehended from an issue of Government notes is inconvertibility, consequent depreciation in value, and derangement of trade: the fact that the very existence of a bank must depend upon the faithful discharge of its liabilities, is a strong guarantee that those liabilities will be promptly met. Were a circulation based upon Government securities to take the place of that of the Chartered Banks of Canada, the loaning powers of the banks would be very greatly curtailed, and the trade of the country paralyzed in consequence. Bank capital could no doubt be increased, and thus to a certain extent the difficulty could be overcome, but this would be a work of time, and serious difficulty would ensue during the interim, which it might take years to overcome. In any country where Government notes are the circulating medium, without one solitary exception, so far as I know, they range at a discount varying from 15 to 50 per cent., as compared with gold. The disastrous effect upon trade, consequent upon the uncertainty and daily varying value of such a currency, must be apparent to all, to say nothing of the almost universal spirit of gambling it engenders.

Mr. Hague.—In answer to this question, I observe that a direct issue of Government Notes can only be justified as an emergency in time of war. Such an issue is open to the very gravest objections: . Thus,

(1.) There is a tendency in Government currencies, which may almost be termed irresistible, to become irredeemable and depreciated. It is a fact that no Government currency yet issued, with some trifling exceptions, has preserved its value, and some of the largest emissions of such currency ever known, have fallen to ruinous rates of discount.

The uniformity of the result shows the strength of the tendency, and it is, in my opinion, impossible to devise any restrictions which will prevent its operation.

(2.) The function of issuing and redeeming notes payable on demand, is so intimately connected with commercial operations, both inland and foreign, that none but persons who have close and constant relations with the active commercial world can properly manage it. The business of circulation, in fact, is the business of the banker, and such it has ever been in the Mother Country, the centre of the finances of the world. Such, also, it has long been in France, whose experience of the disastrous effects of a Government currency has been such as to deter it from ever repeating the experiment.

(3.) If the Government have it in its power to emit paper money, and such paper money become a recognized instrument of currency, the temptation to extravagant expenditure will be irresistible.

Experience shows that the expenditure of a Government is the most difficult of all disbursements to be kept within reasonable bounds, even when there is such a strong restraint as the necessity to raise money by taxation or loans. If this restraint were removed, there can be no question that expenditure would become ruinously large, and the issues of money far beyond legitimate requirements. The currency would of course fall to a discount, and the credit of the country be damaged in the money market of the world.

I am not aware of any advantages which would arise from a Government currency, except the facility which it would afford it for borrowing, and the saving of interest on whatever amount of notes might be kept afloat. It is needless to add that this very facility would be the source of the greatest danger.

As to the superior safety of Government notes, all experience proves that this is a mere delusion. There is no security against such notes becoming so depreciated in value as to be practically worthless.

Under a proper system of redemption, such as Canada has long possessed, a banker is

bound to redeem his notes under penalty of closing his doors. The Government has not such penalty to fear, nor can any pressure be brought to bear upon it by its own constituents, which will deter it from over-issues and their consequences.

The conditions under which Banks may issue their own notes based on Government securities are fundamentally different from the above, and as between the two systems, there can be no question that the latter is to be preferred. The principal advantage it offers is, that the currency issued under its provisions has a preferential claim to the securities deposited to cover it. To the Government it secures a demand for its debentures on the part of the Banks.

The disadvantages of such a system, speaking of it simply as a theory, are that it compels a Bank to lend to the Government to the full amount of the notes it may ever be required to issue. This prevents the capital and credit of the Bank being availed of to meet the requirements of commerce to the extent which these loans may amount to.

It should be remembered also, that Government securities are liable to heavy fluctuations from political causes; and to compel bankers to invest such large sums in this shape is to subject them to a disadvantage which might, under certain contingencies, be fatal; and this without any corresponding return. If the case of the Bank of England is cited in this connection, it should be remembered that this bank has always had the immense advantage of the Government account.

Further, it is questionable whether even this currency would be brought within the operation of a regular redemption, such as has long existed in Canada, and which is the essential feature and safeguard of our system.

The National Bank notes of the United States are never redeemed, and all schemes for making them redeemable have hitherto proved impracticable.

In considering this question, it should never be forgotten that these banks have at no time been worked on the basis of specie payments.

In my opinion, speaking as a practical banker, until a system has been subjected to this test, it is impossible to judge of its merits. In this opinion I am confirmed by eminent financial authorities in New York.

As to the effect of such a system in any countries in which it prevails, I am not aware that it does prevail in any country but the United States. That country in past years has been afflicted with banking systems and currencies of a most heterogeneous character, many of them pernicious and unsound to the last degree. Enormous losses have been suffered in consequence, especially in the Western States, and almost any change would have been welcomed which rid the country of such dangerous pests.

The national system is undoubtedly a change for the better, but it is needless to add that Canada never suffered from those evils which rendered the change desirable.

The currency system of Great Britain is of mixed character. The operation of Sir Robert Peel so far resembled that of the National Bank system, that it deprived the currency of England of elasticity. I need not remind the Committee that it has been found necessary to suspend the operation of this Act, so far as the Bank of England was concerned, no less than three times since 1844.

Ottawa Board of Trade.—The advantages of an issue of Government notes are,—the security felt by the public in all monetary transactions—the conviction that no failure can come—the great advantage which all kinds of transactions will derive from the ready investment of the labor savings of the people—the profitable application of all available capital—the certainty of the aid which a Government Bank can give in the event of any commercial crisis—and the controlling power it would exercise on rash speculation or over-trading. All countries where a system of National Banks has been established, are remarkable for their commercial prosperity, the stability of these institutions, and the freedom of their commercial and monetary relations from embarrassment.

Brantford Board of Trade.—It would have a tendency to restrict expansion when necessary, and place too much power in the hands of the Government.

Mr. Stirling.—Answered in preceding reply.

Mr. Jack.—The first part of this question is so vague, that it is difficult to discuss it. The basis on which the issue of Government notes is to be made should be stated. It has been recognized by the best writers on *Economical Science*, that if a Government takes the

note circulation into its own hands, it should confine itself to the "iron principle" of an exchange of notes for gold, and gold for notes; and that there should always be in its possession an amount of gold equal to the notes in circulation. If this were the basis, and it is the only sound one for a Government to adopt, there could not be any doubt of the immediate redeemability of all the notes afloat. But it does not appear that this is the basis proposed for adoption. Judging by the tenor of the various questions, the idea seems to be a Government note circulation with only a partial reserve of gold, in place of the present Bank note circulation with a like reserve. If I am correct in this supposition, the principal advantage appears to be, that it is perhaps a cheaper mode than any other whereby the Government may borrow money. It has been asserted that under the present arrangement for borrowing by the issue of legal tender notes, the Government has paid a much higher rate of interest than if it had borrowed by the issue of bonds or debentures. If such is the case, and the present arrangement were continued and extended, it does not seem that there would be any advantage to the Government or the country by obtaining a loan in this way.

Under a Government Note system, with only a partial reserve in specie, there would not be so great security for the immediate redemption of the circulation as at present exists. The far larger portion of the money thus obtained would be expended on Government works, the payment of salaries, &c., and would be gone beyond recovery. In the event of a demand for gold, either for exportation, or through the influence of panic, all that the Government would have to redeem the notes would be the specie reserve. There would not be, as is the case with banks, the daily maturing of loans, nor would there be any other reserve such as money invested at call, or in the hands of agents abroad, by means of which gold comes in, or could be immediately obtained to meet any extraordinary demand. The only way in which the Government could obtain the gold would be by means of a loan; but, at such a time, it would be utterly impossible to obtain one, and Government would be compelled to suspend specie payments. The very fact of a Government taking the circulation into its own hands results, not from any partiality in favor of the holders of notes, but from the necessity of borrowing. This necessity seems to increase with most Governments, and as under a suspension of specie payments, it would be much easier to borrow money by the issue of legal tender notes than when they are redeemable in gold, there is a constant temptation to bring about this result, which, in times of distrust and panic, would diminish any existing desire to maintain specie payments. For a Bank to suspend specie payments is ruin; for a Government to suspend specie payments is prosperity, through increased facilities for borrowing. A Government in want of money, or a Government without principle, would thus have a power in its hands, which might, at any moment, by a simple Order in Council, be employed to the great detriment of the best interests of the country.

Again, were Government the sole issuers of the circulating medium, either directly or through the medium of a Bank, it would possess a power which might easily be perverted from legitimate purposes to the carrying out of party and other illegitimate ends. Whether justly or not, a government holding the power of issue would always be liable to attack, for the mode in which it might use it. If the power of issue were confined to a Bank of discount acting for the Government, the evil would only be intensified. On this point it has been well said, by Mr. J. R. McCulloch, "that a National Bank, for transacting ordinary banking business, would be neither more nor less than a national nuisance that would very soon have to be abated," and he adds, "no Government would choose to encounter the obloquy of being connected with such an establishment." The opinion of the late Sir Robert Peel is no less decided. When discussing the renewal of the Charter of the Bank of England, in 1844, he said "the advantages, the only advantages which I have been enabled to discover in a Government Bank, as compared with a private company, are those which result from having responsible persons to manage the concern, the public deriving the benefit of it; but then, on the other hand, I think these benefits are much more than counterbalanced by the political evils which would inevitably result from placing the Bank under the control of the Government. I think that the effect of the State having the complete control of the circulating medium in its own hands, would be most mischievous." These views have received a striking corroboration in the attempt at a National Bank in Canada. Complaints, both loud and deep, have been made, that the present method of managing the Government circulation has always been used in a manner injurious to the interests of the other Banks and general community. What may we not expect if this power for evil is increased by the destruction of the Bank

circulation and substitution of that of the Government, and the whole confided to a single Bank of issue?

The present National Banking system in the United States, is one which has taken its rise under a suspension of specie payments, and it is impossible to argue from what is there taking place as to the value of the system where the notes are convertible into gold at the pleasure of the holder. Prior to the passing of the Act which called it into existence, the banks in the principal cities held large reserves in gold. The immediate effect of their coming under its provisions was the sale of that gold, in order to purchase securities to lodge with the Government for notes. In this way they were enabled to comply with the Act without disturbing their general business. If the trade and commerce of the country had at that time been conducted on a specie basis, this would have been impossible.

The advantages claimed for the system are, that it ensures the redemption of the note circulation, and facilitates exchanges between distant parts of the country, as the notes of the National Banks pass at their par value. But if specie payments were resumed, the latter of these advantages would cease, unless the Banks in distant parts of the country were to make arrangements for the redemption of their notes in the leading centres of monetary operations. If they were to redeem them at their own counters only, they would assuredly be at a discount at distant points, equivalent at least to the cost of transporting the gold.

As regards the immediate convertibility of the notes into gold, this is not secured, and indeed, cannot be secured under any system of partial reserve. If all the notes in circulation, whether Government or Bank, were presented for payment, they could not be at once redeemed. Nor is the ultimate redemption secured much better, if at all, than under the system now in use in Canada.

A similar system, that of the State Banks, had been in existence for a considerable time in the United States, under which it was attempted to secure the note circulation by the deposit of State or United States bonds. To this system it was objected that after a Bank failed, it took a long time to retire its notes, and that it was often difficult to realize sufficient from the bonds to pay off the notes. The following are the opinions of some whose official position enabled them to judge of the value of the system. The sub-secretary of the Treasury of the United States, writing under date 27th November, 1854, says: "the ultimate security is better than no security at all. The mischief is that it is least available when most wanted. The same causes which prevent the Banks from redeeming their notes promptly, cause a fall in the value of the stocks on the ultimate security of which these notes have been issued. The ultimate security may avail something to the broker who buys them at a discount, and can hold them for months and years; but the laboring man who has notes of the State security banks in his possession, finds when they stop payment, that the ultimate security for their redemption does not prevent his losing 25, 50, or even 75 cents in the dollar." The Superintendent of Banking for the State of New York, in his Report for 1856, says that "the securities held in trust for Banks which failed in 1855 had been disposed of, but the sums realized by their sale did not in any case suffice to pay the notes at par, while a period varying from two to four years would have to elapse before the affairs of the insolvent banks will be finally settled." Mr. Buchanan in his message to Congress, December, 1857, says: "However valuable these securities may be in themselves, they cannot be converted into gold and silver at the moment of pressure, as our experience teaches, in sufficient time to prevent Bank suspensions and the depreciation of Bank notes;" and what was true then is true still. Of course, by making the amount of securities larger than the notes allowed to be in circulation, which is done under the National Bank system, there would be less risk of ultimate loss, but it would not prevent present loss to those who could not afford to wait. This plan of making Government notes or Government bonds the reserve for a Bank note circulation, is one which has many advocates; but which fails whenever the reserve is practically required. The tendency of it also is to run down the reserve of gold to the lowest point. The banks in New York city, many of which were organized on a system very similar to the National Bank one, used to hold about one-tenth of their note circulation only in specie. But during a crisis what is wanted is gold, and not Government securities, and it is impossible to sell the latter to obtain the gold, except at a great sacrifice. Even if they could be sold, it might be difficult to do so in time to prevent a suspension of specie payments. The difficulty would be greater in Canada than in the United States

where Government securities declined considerably when the banks in 1857 were compelled to force a large amount upon the market, in order to redeem their circulation.

Judging by the past history of banking in the United States, as compared with that of banking in the British North American Provinces, it is evident that the risk of a suspension of specie payments is far greater under a system in which promises to pay are held to meet other promises to pay,—in which one species of indebtedness is the reserve to retire another species of indebtedness, or in other words, the credit of the Government is substituted for the solid gold,—than under one in which the reserves are held in specie.

Nor does this system, with all its safeguards, prevent banks from failing, for already several National Banks have failed. The circulation will probably be paid in full, but only after considerable delay; while the public will lose by 10 of them about \$1,000,000, or about 30 per cent of their total liabilities.

Mr. Rowley.—(1.) The direct issue of Government notes, *e.g.*, the greenbacks of the United States, the four and five dollar notes of Nova Scotia, and of the former Province of Canada, has been generally considered by statesmen of all shades of political opinions to be by no means desirable. On the other hand its disadvantages are universally admitted. I give only one extract on this point from the celebrated speech of Sir Robert Peel on the Bank of England Act of 1844 :—“ Another point of consideration is whether the profits which must necessarily be derived from the circulating medium of the country, should be preserved by Government, or should be allowed to remain in private hands? Now Sir, the advantages, the only advantages, which I have been enabled to discover in a Government Bank, as compared with a private Company, are those which result from having responsible persons to manage the concern, the public deriving the benefit of it; but then, on the other hand, I think these benefits are much more than counter-balanced by the political evils which would inevitably result from placing this Bank under the control of Government. I think that the effect of the State having the complete control of the circulating medium in its own hands, would be most mischievous.”

(2.) The advantages of a system of bank issues for the Dominion similar to that of the National Banks of the United States, would be the same as have been found desirable in that country; they consist chiefly of—

(a) Uniformity of currency over all parts of the country, and the note a legal tender for the payment of all debts.

(b) Security by Government, as well as by the liability of the stockholders.

(c) The whole available capital of the country thus becomes pledged to support the Government and institutions of the country, and thereby tends to maintain good order and law.

(d) The people, with their property, through the Banks, thus invested in Government securities, find themselves pledged to maintain the integrity of Government, the preservation of order, and the support of law, thereby adding greatly to the prosperity and stability of the country.

(3.) The only countries in which notes circulate based on Government securities, are England and the United States, of which the writer has any means of forming an opinion. In England, the issue, as is well known, is confined to one bank, though the extension of that Bank by the establishment of branches in all the large cities and towns, has the same effect as if there were so many different Banks; each branch issuing its own series of notes, and those notes redeemable only at those branches. They are thus gradually superseding the few Country Banks, (which by their former charters or privileges issued their own paper) in consequence of the greater confidence enjoyed in them by the public, owing to the circumstance of their being branches of the Bank of England, and that its stability rests on the same basis as that of the Government. The system thus adopted by the Bank of England has been found to be in every way advantageous to the business of the country; their notes are not only a legal tender throughout the Empire, but they pass everywhere, in every country of the world, at their value, without any discount; their safety and security being known to be co-equal with that of the Government and the country.

The United States National Bank Act is of a similar character to the Bank of England Act, the chief distinction being that the Bank of England is alone privileged to issue legal tender notes, while by the United States Act, every National Bank, on complying with the

terms of the Act, is entitled to the privilege of issue. In the last named country the adoption of a National note currency has been wonderful. It is in the recollection of us all when the notes of every State in the Union had more or less the character of uncertainty attached to them. Every business man required to have a Bank Note Detector at his elbow. Notes of the New York and Philadelphia Banks, however good, passed at a discount in Boston, and at the same time the Boston Notes were at a discount in both of the other cities. Some Western notes having the character of "Wild cat" issues, would not be taken anywhere at the Eastward, except at enormous discounts, or not at all; while every person except the "initiated" when he received a note in payment, made up his mind, either that he would lose a per-centage on it, in the shape of discount, from $\frac{1}{4}$ to 5 per cent, or that it might prove to be worthless altogether. Now, every thing of that kind is changed. Distrust about the note issue has ceased. The National Bank note, whether issued by the largest and wealthiest Bank in New York, or the smallest Bank in Wisconsin, passes over the whole country at its face; because its circulation is guaranteed by the Government. And I have been informed of this remarkable circumstance by American gentlemen, with whom I have conversed on the working of their National Bank Act, that of the few National Banks which have failed since the Act went into operation, their notes have been at a premium in the market; not only from the fact of ninety per cent of their amount being secured by Government bonds, but that the probable loss from circulation, and the balance of assets after winding up, would leave the remainder at a fair per-centage of premium.

To the last part of this question, therefore, I am brought to the admission, that I consider the Bank of England Act, and the National Bank Act of the United States to have contributed mainly to the regulation and stability of mercantile transactions, quieting the anxieties of the public, and affording security for labor in the respective countries in which those Acts are in force, they give the weight and assistance of wealth in support of Government and property. In the case of the United States I think the adoption of their National Bank Act saved the country in their late civil troubles.

Mr. Wilmot.—The advantage of a direct issue of Government legal tender notes would, if restricted, as mentioned in my last answer, relieve the public from being taxed to pay the interest on that amount of the public debt. The wear and tear of notes should, as in Nova Scotia, more than compensate the cost of issuing them, and when the foreign trade was adverse, they would not be so injuriously affected as the existing Bank note circulation. Being a legal tender, and being received for duties and taxes, the holders would have perfect security. No disadvantages could arise, unless the power of issuing them was abused, which could equally be applied to any other paper circulation. I think the National Bank system of the United States, has been proved by experience, to be safer for the public, and more remunerative to the Stockholders, than the system similar to our own, previously existing in that country. One in many respects analagous to it, would be much more fitted for the development of the resources of a new country, where the accumulation of floating capital was scarce, than the present system. Fifteen millions of the circulation of the Bank of England, are secured by public debentures. Sir Robert Peel's Bank restriction Act, restricted all the Banks in England, to the circulation they had on a certain day, and prohibited any further issue of Bank notes, except by the issue department of the Bank of England, with the view of bringing the whole issue of Bank notes eventually under the control of one department. The immense transactions in the manufacturing districts of Lancashire and Yorkshire, as well as the business of Liverpool, are carried on by local Banks, having, with slight exceptions, no note issues, but they procure notes from the Bank of England, upon the deposit of securities; they do a large business, and pay, as a general rule, large dividends.

Mr. Killam.—My opinion is that Government having power to issue legal tender notes, inclines them to extravagance, and making the banking institutions invest in Government bonds is of the same character, not being of any advantage in point of economy, and notes of Government issue being more liable to depreciation than those of Banks.

Question 5.—Do you consider that the National Bank system of the United States could be introduced with advantage into the Dominion of Canada—if not, give your reasons; if yes, state what modifications or different provisions you would recommend, so as to properly secure the convertibility of their issues, and give due security for deposits?

Answers of—

Mr. Paton.—In reply to the second part of the question, I may state that the most prominent features of the system under which the National Banks in the United States are organized are the following:—

1st. Their stock shall not be less than \$50,000, and in cities with a population exceeding ten thousand, not less than \$100,000.

2nd. Thirty per cent. of their capital must be paid up on commencing business, and the remainder within fourteen months, in equal instalments of ten per cent.

3rd. The shareholders are liable to the amount of the shares held by each in addition to the sum invested in these shares.

4th. Before commencing business United States Bonds (interest on which is paid to the Banks) to an amount of not less than one-third of the paid up capital, must be deposited with the Government, for which the bank receives notes equal in amount to ninety per cent. of the current value of the bonds delivered.

5th. The amount of notes issued must not exceed the actual paid up capital of the Bank.

6th. The notes state that they are secured by United States Bonds, and they must be signed by the President or Cashier of the Bank when they are received at par in all parts of the country in payment of taxes, except duties on imports.

7th. Should the bonds deposited depreciate to a price less than that at which they were estimated when pledged, a further deposit is required, failing which the interest accruing is retained by Government till its amount, added to the bonds, brings them up to the original price.

8th. Should a Bank fail, the bonds lodged are sold, and the proceeds applied in payment of its notes. If the amount realized be not sufficient for this, the difference is made good out of the other assets of the Bank in preference to any other claim.

9th. Statements are sent by the Bank twice a year to the Comptroller of the Currency, who may appoint an official to examine the affairs of any one of them if he deems it necessary.

I am of opinion that the National Bank system of the United States could not with advantage be introduced into the Dominion of Canada. One objection to its introduction is, that it would encourage the establishment of a multitude of small Banks, which would not be able to secure the services of efficient and experienced men to conduct their affairs. It is likely that the deposits would be used by the parties having the control of the Bank.

The establishment of numerous small Banks in Canada would result in continually recurring failures, causing embarrassment to the public, exposing the other Banks to danger from panics, and generally bringing discredit on the whole banking system of the country.

The principal objection, however, to the introduction of the National Bank system is, that the Government would require to be pledged to redeem, within thirty days, the notes of every Bank which became embarrassed or failed. The United States Government is so pledged, but they have the means of easily meeting their liability by exchanging legal tender notes for those of the insolvent bank. The Government of Canada under similar circumstances would require to redeem such notes in gold, or its equivalent.

I am not aware that a system similar to that of the National Banks in the United States prevails in any other country.

Mr. Allan.—Undoubtedly the national system of banking could be introduced into this province, but whether it would offer any advantage over that which now obtains here is, in my opinion, doubtful.

Mr. Stephens.—I am abundantly satisfied that the National Bank principle of the United States could be introduced with great advantage into the Dominion of Canada. In order to secure the convertibility as well as the uniform value as nearly as possible in different parts of the Dominion, it would be necessary to amend the law so as to compel the local Banks of Nova Scotia to redeem their notes in Halifax; those of New Brunswick, at St.

John's; those of Quebec at Montreal, and those of Ontario at Toronto, at the rate of one-eighth per cent. discount, and in addition make them by law receivable for all public dues. In regard to the security for deposits, I do not see that more can be done than what I referred to in my answer to Query No. 3, *viz.*, from each Bank compulsory semi-annual reports of the names of their shareholders.

The double liability clause would be of great value, but it would never answer under this system. The fact is, it would be asking too much from the shareholders, after having deposited security for their circulating notes, and would, therefore, prove to be an obstacle to the free working of the law.

I have thus far omitted to refer to one of the most important advantages to be gained from the establishment of this system of Banking in the Dominion. I allude to its favorable effect upon our own public securities, by increasing their value and convertibility, and what is of still greater interest to the country, is that the demand for Banking purposes would cause the return to us of a large portion of our bonds, thereby securing the disbursement of the annual interest amongst ourselves in place of being remitted abroad, as at present. This item of three or four millions of dollars, which has been yearly remitted for interest on our Public Debt, is no small amount to be deducted annually from the value of our exports, the saving of which will be most sensibly felt, greatly to our relief in the home trade. On this account I have long been anxious to see our securities held and domiciled at home.

Mr. Rae.—The limited capital of the country would prevent the National Bank system, which has been so successful in the United States, since the suspension of specie payments, proving a good substitute for the Bank issue which now exists here.

Mr. Stevenson.—It must necessarily be difficult to deal with the National Bank system of the United States, in connection with its introduction into the Dominion of Canada. That system is not based upon specie payments; and it is admitted that every system of banking and currency must be subjected to the test of specie payments. Bankers in the United States report, in relation to their present system, as follows: "It is impossible to note the fluctuation in the requirements for circulation, without perceiving the evil of the restrictions upon Bank issues, imposed by the National Bank Act, and the necessity of measures giving elasticity to the circulation.

Mr. Vezina.—For the reasons given in my fourth answer, I consider that the National Bank system of the United States, could not be introduced with advantage into the Dominion of Canada.

Mr. Woodsdale.—I do not consider that the National Bank system of the United States could be introduced with advantage into the Dominion of Canada. Its introduction in the United States was necessitated by their civil war, and it has been since an irredeemable currency. The system is only yet on its trial and it would be unwise in us, because it has for a time met their requirements (although at enormous cost) to adopt it, until it has had a farther trial. If our Government desire an irredeemable currency, it might answer; but, if the issues are to be "as good as gold," it ought not to be adopted. Our present Bank issues have answered a good purpose, they have been safe, and at once redeemable in specie. Why then attempt to substitute anything the advantages of which are at least more than doubtful? I would recommend that our present system, which has hitherto worked so well, should not be interfered with, as all Bank issues are readily convertible into gold, and there is no lack of security for deposits.

Mr. Cartwright.—I do not feel qualified to answer this question, except so far as my concluding remarks in reply to No. 4 may apply.

Mr. Fope.—I should view the introduction of such a currency, or anything analogous to it for Canada, as a great calamity. Our object should be to have a currency as near as possible perfect, and in my opinion the National Bank Currency is several removes from that.

Mr. Strathy.—I do not; my answer to Question No. 4 will serve as an answer to this.

Mr. Haque.—In considering this question, it is important to put aside mere financial theories, and look at the matter from a practical point of view.

If the National Bank system is introduced into Canada, it will be necessary for the Banks to purchase Government securities to an amount considerably more than the highest

point to which their circulation reaches when expanded, in the season for the moving of produce. To do this will curtail their resources for carrying on the trade of the country. I do not think it will be of advantage to the trade of the country to withdraw a considerable amount of capital now engaged in its development, for the purpose of lending it to the Government. This I consider to be a sufficient reason why such a measure should not be inaugurated.

Ottawa Board of Trade.—Any National Banking system established in Canada should have the immediate convertibility into gold of its issues as a basis. The National Bank of the United States was the necessary creation of an exceptional political crisis, inapplicable in every way to the exigencies of Canada, whose only necessity appears to be, the concentration of its available capital with assured security for its investment.

Brantford Board of Trade.—We consider that a system of Banking such as exists in the United States might be beneficially introduced into the Dominion, whereby Local Banks could issue notes based on Government securities.

Mr. Jack.—In this question it is implied that under the present system of Bank Charters, the issues and deposits are not properly secured. But this is not correct. By the monthly statements to the 31st July of this year, the total liabilities of the banks from whom returns were received, were \$42,869,437, while their total assets were \$76,781,974; their paid up capital was \$30,520,715, and their subscribed capital \$39,860,666. From this statement it appears that an amount larger than the whole paid up capital must be lost before the public could be losers, even if the shareholders were liable for nothing beside. But as they are responsible for double the amount of the subscribed capital, it would be impossible for the public to lose by their Banks, even if all the assets were to turn out worthless, which is a very unlikely probability. As the Banks are constituted and conducted at present, the public is perfectly secured from loss.

The National Bank system of the United States is a system of gigantic borrowing on the part of the Government through the medium of the Banks, which are required to lodge with the Government, as security, bonds to the extent of one-third of their paid up capital, and ten-ninths of their circulation. If the same system were applied to Canada, it would be necessary for the Banks to deposit with the Government bonds to the extent of the difference between one-tenth (the amount at present deposited) and one-third of their paid up capital, which, according to the statement already referred to, would be \$7,121,500; also ten-ninths of their circulation, or \$8,905,194, making together \$16,026,694 to be deposited by the Banks whose returns have been given in.

As the Bank of Montreal is in a different position from the other Banks, and holds a sufficient amount of Government securities to enable her to adopt the proposed system without any curtailment of her accommodation to the public, it will be necessary to consider the statements of the other Banks by themselves, in order to discover the effect which would be produced on the business of the country by the change.

The paid up capital of the other Banks is \$24,520,715; their circulation \$7,646,493; their discounts \$37,595,332; and the amount of Government securities held by them \$3,040,903. They would thus require to deposit with Government for their capital \$5,721,500, and for their circulation \$8,496,103, in all \$14,217,603. As the securities they at present hold would be available for deposit, this would still leave \$11,176,700, or nearly one-third of their total discounts, which would have to be called in and invested in Dominion bonds to be lodged with the Government as security.

Now if, as is presumably the case, the accommodation at present afforded by these banks, is not in excess of the wants of the mercantile community, it will be seen at a glance that the withdrawal of \$11,000,000 from the available loanable capital to loan to the Government, although it might not largely diminish the profits of the Banks, would cause widespread distress, and prostrate almost every branch of trade. Not only so, but the abstraction of so large an amount would necessarily enhance the value of the remainder; that is, would largely increase the rate of discount.

Again, under this system there is no provision for the natural expansion and contraction of the currency. It is non-elastic. When more accommodation than usual is required at present to move the crops in, it is granted by means of an increased issue of the circulating medium, without interfering with existing loans; but under the National Bank system,

there would be a periodical reduction of discount accommodation to one class of customers that the wants of another class might be supplied. Every extension of circulation would involve a loan to the Government by the purchase of additional bonds to procure the notes required. But as, in general, the funds of a bank are all employed, this would necessitate a reduction in the amount of accommodation given to the public, to the derangement of some branch of industry for the time being.

It seems to me therefore, that whether we look at the banking business of the country in general, or regard the periodical expansion and contraction of the circulation required by a portion of it, the National Bank system of the United States could not be advantageously introduced into Canada; and when we consider that the proposed system offers no better security for the general condition of Banks than the one now in existence, we feel inclined to say, in the words of Lord Melbourne, "Can't you let it alone?"

It should also be remembered, in considering this question, that the position of Canada, with its comparatively small population, is very different from that of the United States or Great Britain. There is not the field in it for the purchase and sale of stocks which there is in these countries. And I very much doubt the wisdom of borrowing from the population of a new country the money required for Government works. All the available resources are required for the development of the trade and manufactures. If the Government interferes with these resources, there cannot possibly be that rapid advance in the future which has been seen in the past.

It is not easy to borrow money abroad for mercantile purposes, whereas it is comparatively easy for a prudent Government to obtain from foreign capitalists all the money it may gradually require, as was shown by the late loan.

Mr. Rowley.—I consider that a Bank Act, similar to that of the Bank of England and the National Bank Act of the United States, might be advantageously introduced into the Dominion of Canada; some of my reasons for so thinking, having been shortly expressed in the answer given to question No. 4.

The modifications necessary in framing such an Act would be only such as the nature of business habits, the condition of our country, or our national peculiarities would require, e.g.

(a) The issue of the note on Government security, and its universality as a legal tender in every part of the Dominion.

(b) Creditors to have a first lien on all assets of the Bank, and the personal liability of the stockholders to an extent of double the amount of their shares.

(c) The absolute guarantee of the Government, so that, should the Banks themselves, in case of failure, fail to redeem their notes, the Government should be bound to do so.

(d) Limiting the issue of notes to a not less denomination than five dollars, or perhaps four, so as not to force the silver necessary for change out of the country.

The difficulty of requiring Banks to give security for deposits, i.e. for deposits of customers, or persons loaning their surplus means on interest to the Banks, has been hitherto found remediless. The transactions of this character between the Banks and individuals must continue to be left to the action of the parties themselves, just as all lending exists between other parties; and that will depend on the character for prudence and good management created by the Bank in the locality in which it exists.

As there have been losses to depositors in the past, in every country, by the occasional failures of Banks, so it must be supposed there will be similar losses in the future. And as people must employ their surplus means, in most cases they are felt to be safer, and more easily obtained when wanted, if loaned to a Bank than to a private individual.

Mr. Wilmot.—I think that a controller of the Currency, with a department similar to the issue department of the Bank of England, but unconnected with any private proprietary, would answer all the purposes of issuing and converting the notes. I do not see how Parliament can provide for the security of depositors; they must take the responsibility of placing their money in safe hands. A general Banking law, similar in most of its provisions to the United States National Bank Act, would enable any number of individuals possessing the requisite securities, to carry on the business of Banking, by depositing the securities with the controller of the currency; being relieved from the expense of keeping large reserves of specie, they could afford to pay as much for the notes as would relieve the public from the cost of conversion, and contribute a reasonable sum to the general revenue, while the note holders would have the securities deposited and the guarantee of the State, for the security of the circulation.

Mr. Lewin.—In my opinion, the introduction into Canada of the National Bank system of the United States, would be, financially, a public disaster. It would, in the first place, require a large amount of Bank capital now loaned to the public to be withdrawn and invested in Government securities, and secondly introduce all the evils of an irredeemable, and therefore depreciated paper currency.

Question 6. Can you suggest any system, having Government securities as the basis of circulation, which will provide for the necessary expansion or contraction at certain periods of the year, and at the same time make the note circulation of all the Banks equal, in point of security?

Answers of—

Mr. Paton.—In the event of the system of depositing Government securities as the basis of circulation being introduced, those Banks whose business is too extended may have difficulty in meeting a demand for an extension of their circulation, but to every properly organized Bank, with capital and resources sufficient, no such difficulty will arise; as the only precaution to be observed, is always to hold an amount of Government securities equal to the highest circulation, and thus provide for necessary expansion. This system will also, to a very great extent, equalize the notes of every Bank in point of security.

During the past ten years the minimum circulation of Bank Notes has been \$8,000,000 (inclusive of legal tenders,) and the maximum \$15,000,000, a difference of no less than \$7,000,000; but the highest circulation (legal tenders included,) during the past ten years was \$12,500,000. The Banks, in order to supply themselves with the amount, would require to deposit with the Government \$13,750,000. They have at present, of Government securities, \$7,000,000. From their capital and resources, they would therefore require to provide the difference in cash, say about \$7,000,000, but this could without difficulty be accomplished within the time suggested in my reply to No. 3, viz: four years after the expiring of the present charters.

Mr. Allan.—If the possession of Government securities was to be the basis of Bank circulation, or if the notes of the Government were alone to be circulated, the necessary expansion might be obtained by an arrangement, by which, on a deposit with a Government Agent by a Bank, of its approved discounted paper, the required circulation would be afforded or authorized.

Mr. Stephens.—The proper remedy to guard against violent contraction or expansion would, in my opinion, be the appointment by law of three Bank Commissioners, with full powers to make quarterly examinations of the condition of each Bank. I believe these duties are clearly pointed out in the United States National Bank laws, and if this system is adopted in the Dominion, the note circulation of all our Banks would then be equal in point of security.

Mr. Rae.—I do not know of any other method than that of Government deposits, in each Bank, in proportion to its capital, consisting of notes for circulation, to be used at certain seasons of the year, when needed to move the produce of the country.

Mr. Stevenson.—As I am not in favor of any system having Government securities as the basis of circulation, for reasons which I hope to make apparent as I proceed with my replies, I am unable to suggest or recommend any such which I would consider sound. I use the word "sound" as a synonym of right, or coincidence with a rule calculated to produce good, or which can be shown to be generally expedient.

Mr. Vezina.—Being satisfied with the system which has obtained in Canada for over fifty years, and which has worked well, I cannot recommend another more advantageous.

Mr. Woodside.—I cannot suggest any system that would be an improvement upon the present, for it has perfect safety with ready convertibility and the requisite expansion combined. What is really needed is more Bank capital, but as the profits are small and the risks great, there is little inducement to investors.

Mr. Cartwright.—I cannot suggest any system, and doubt the possibility of devising one.

Mr. Strathy.—I can suggest no system having Government securities as the basis of circulation which would prove satisfactory in its results in Canada, the sudden expansion necessary for the removal of the crops, together with the objections given in answer to Question No. 4, in my opinion render such a circulation undesirable.

Mr. Hague.—The want of elasticity is the fatal defect of such a system as is here referred to, and I can suggest no method by which it can be overcome consistently with sound principles of banking and credit, which will not lock up a large amount of resources now available for the commercial requirements of the country.

It would of course be possible for expansions to be provided for by a periodical suspension of the Act, or the direct intervention of the Government.

Ottawa Board of Trade.—The system proposed will afford as much elasticity as that now in use, which appears to answer all purposes of expansion or contraction.

Brantford Board of Trade.—Can suggest no system under this class of circulation, whereby an expansion could be provided for.

Mr. Jack.—Answered in reply to Question 5.

Mr. Rowley.—Judging from the published returns of the several Banks, but few of them are able to keep out a circulation equal to their capital paid up; though of course they must always have vastly more than the amount of that paid up capital in notes, lying unused in their safes. If then they were to receive the amount of their paid up capital in Government issue, they would equally as well be enabled, with their deposits, to expand their loans in future as they have hitherto done.

Mr. Wilmot.—The system suggested in my reply to No. 5, would meet the case. If Government securities could not be obtained to meet the necessary expansion, required at certain periods of the year, others equally valid might be substituted. The free Banking Law of the State of New York, prior to the war, which worked beneficially, permitted the deposit of two-fifths of the securities in mortgages on land, without taking into account the buildings, and authorized an issue of notes, I think to the extent of 30 % (thirty per cent) of the assessed value. The Scotch Banking system was started by the landed proprietors uniting in the issue of notes, making their whole property responsible; the necessary contraction would regulate itself, by paying back the notes when not required by the trade. If the Banks circulated Dominion notes only, the security of all would be equal.

Mr. Lewin.—I am unable to suggest any system which would meet the difficulty referred to.

Question 7.—Is the expansion and contraction as sudden and great of late years as formerly, in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec: and does the circulation vary, and to what extent, in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick? If so, at what seasons and from what causes?

Answers of—

Mr. Paton.—In 1866 and 1867, the expansion and contraction of the circulation have not been so great as formerly in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec; in both years twenty per cent. was the difference between the highest and lowest. In 1865, the difference was forty-three per cent. From 1858 the average has been about twenty-six per cent. The use of American silver coin has largely reduced the circulation of Bank Notes, hence the fluctuations of the latter have not been so great of late as in those years when they formed the only circulating medium of the country.

In Nova Scotia the circulation varies but very slightly through the year, because there is no branch of industry requiring any large and sudden outlays at certain seasons. There are also no notes of smaller denomination than the \$4 and \$5 notes issued by the Provincial Government, consequently there is a large amount of British silver in circulation. The Banks, as before stated, are prohibited from issuing notes under \$20.

In New Brunswick the maximum of circulation is in July or August, and the minimum in February or March, and the difference between them is about twenty per cent. The

expansion begins on the opening of navigation, when large sums are required by lumberers, mill owners, boatmen, &c., and in July and August a large amount of circulation is absorbed by farmers.

Mr. Allan.—I am not aware of the facts as regards expansion and contraction in the Maritime Provinces, but doubtless there is much difference between Upper and Lower Canada in that matter. In the former, at and soon after the period of harvest, and in early spring, a large amount of money, beyond its wants at other periods, is required to gather, house, and subsequently to carry to a market or stopping point, the produce of the country. This is not so much required in Lower Canada, but the payment of duties on imported goods in the spring and fall of the year involves increased Bank accommodation, especially at Montreal, where the bulk of the duties is paid. I know of no reason, unless it be the diffusion of wealth in the hands of the people, and the increased rapidity of communication, why this expansion should be less now than in former years.

Mr. Stephens.—Answered in reply to Question 6.

Mr. Rae.—Expansion and contraction are not so great, but they are more sudden of late years than formerly in consequence of the improved means of communication.

Mr. Stevenson.—The seasons of expansion and contraction are satisfactorily ascertained in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. The expansion and contraction may, however, vary in different parts of the Provinces. At the shipping ports, they will not be the same as in agricultural districts, but the periods thereof are well known to practical bankers, who provide accordingly. Before silver coins supplied to so great an extent as they do now, the place of Bank notes, the expansion in this neighborhood, was greatest about the middle of December, and the contraction continued till the middle of the month of May of the ensuing year, when the lowest point was reached; from that time, expansion began again, and continued till December. In agricultural districts, the expansion is greatest about the middle of November. Contraction goes on to about the middle of January, and expansion commences again, and goes on to the opening of navigation, and a rapid contraction follows. A slight expansion commences when the clip of wool is brought to market, and from then until the harvest begins to move, a steady contraction takes place.

Mr. Vezina.—The expansion and contraction are more sudden and greater now than formerly, and the circulation varies much, particularly since the abundance of foreign coin has so greatly affected the money market of the country. The sudden change of expansion and contraction of the circulation takes place in Spring and Fall.

Mr. Woodside.—The expansion and contraction is quite as great and sudden now as formerly, in Ontario. I do not know how it is in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. It expands in the fall and contracts in November and December. It expands again in January, February and March, and contracts in April, May and June.

Mr. Cartwright.—I think the expansion and contraction in Ontario are quite as great as heretofore, but do not believe any positive answer can be given to this question till the large amount of American silver now in circulation has been withdrawn or disposed of. The chief expansion in Ontario occurs in the autumn owing to the necessity of moving the crops, but there are minor increases sometimes to a considerable extent at various other periods. The *Gazette* returns, if corrected so as to allow for the presence of American silver, will furnish a pretty exhaustive summary on this point.

Mr. Strathy.—The expansion and subsequent contraction in Ontario, is quite as sudden and great as in former years, perhaps more so, owing to the constantly increasing bulk of the harvest. The increase in circulation commences in the month of September and suddenly increases say for three months, when a corresponding contraction sets in.

Mr. Hague.—In reply to this question, I beg to submit the following table of expansions and contractions in the circulation of the Banks of the late Province of Canada, for the last ten years :—

TABLE of the highest and lowest circulation of the Bank notes of the late Province of Canada from 1857 to 1865, inclusive.

Year.	Month.	Highest circulation.	Month.	Lowest Circulation.	Expansion and Contraction.
		\$		\$	\$
1857	January	11,873,780	December.....	8,757,315	3,116,415
1858	October.....	10,177,414	May.....	7,682,350	2,495,064
1859	October.....	11,286,955	May.....	8,122,125	3,113,930
1860	October.....	14,756,242	May.....	9,478,440	5,277,802
1861	October.....	15,259,202	April.....	10,036,451	5,227,751
1862	February.....	12,812,268	December.....	9,868,397	2,943,027
1863	October.....	11,283,890	May.....	8,372,567	2,916,323
1864	January.....	10,982,726	August.....	8,525,475	2,457,251
1865	October.....	14,258,655	July.....	8,169,289	6,189,366

The expansion of the last of these years was, I believe, the greatest ever known, as the whole occurred within a period of three months. In the following year the Provincial note system was put into operation, and the Bank of Montreal commenced to redeem its circulation. Both these causes would disturb any calculation as to the variation in the total issues of the last two years.

The following statement shows the highest and lowest circulation of the Banks of the late Province of Canada, (other than the Bank of Montreal,) for 1866 and 1867.

Year.	Month.	Highest Circulation.	Month.	Lowest Circulation.	Expansion and Contraction.
		\$		\$	\$
1866	March.....	9,330,225	August.....	7,252,297	2,077,929
1867	October.....	9,659,534	August.....	7,411,962	2,247,572

Ottawa Board of Trade.—For Quebec and Ontario, yes; the extent of expansion is greater in the fall, owing to the moving and shipment of produce.

Brantford Board of Trade.—The expansion and contraction is more sudden of late years, from the greater facilities at present existing for the removal of the produce of the country.

Mr. Jack.—The circulation in Nova Scotia does not vary much; a good fishing season, or a good harvest occasionally increases it, but to no very large extent.

Mr. Rowley.—Of the contraction and expansion in Ontario, Quebec, and New Brunswick, I know nothing. In Nova Scotia my experience under those heads is almost limited to the operations of the Bank with which I am connected. Our circulation invariably increases in the autumn, owing to the demands of harvest and the fall trade. The months from August to December always make larger demands upon us. The fishermen bring their cargoes to market, and merchants and traders require advances for their winter stocks, causing necessarily an expansion in the business of the Banks, and consequently an increase in the circulation.

Mr. Killam.—In Nova Scotia, money has always been obtainable from Banks, by giving good security, at 6 per cent. interest.

Mr. Wilmot.—I have not given attention to the variations of the circulation in any other Province than New Brunswick; it has sometimes been affected by the failure of Banks, but it has been always influenced by the state of the import and export trade. I have known it, in New Brunswick, reduced in quantity four-fifths in eighteen months, caused by excessive imports, and great depression in the value of the exports to foreign markets. Such constriction was most injurious to the domestic trade, and caused

great numbers of farmers and mechanics to leave the Province for the United States. Our Banking system has become more a system of brokerage, and dealing in foreign exchange, than for the purpose of facilitating the manufacturing and other domestic industry of the country.

Mr. Lewin.—The circulation in the Province of New Brunswick, usually increases from 20 per centum to 25 per centum, from May to November, caused by the lumber cut during the winter being brought to market; and saw mills, ship-yards, and other manufactories going into more active operation during those months, require a larger amount of currency.

Question 8.—Can you suggest any plan by which the existing Banks could give the public the security of Government Debentures for their note issues, and at the same time carry on a profitable business, if time were allowed to adapt their present operations to such a system, either by increase of capital, gradual redemption of their circulation, or otherwise?

Answers of—

Mr. Paton.—The Banks of the Dominion could carry on a profitable business, if permitted to issue their own notes, guaranteed by a deposit of Government Debentures, if allowed to draw the interest on the debentures lodged, and if relieved from the tax of one per cent on their circulation, and from the obligation to hold ten per cent of their capital in Government securities, and provided sufficient time is allowed to effect the change.—See replies to Nos. 3, 6 and 9.

Mr. Allan.—If the Banks were necessitated to hold Government Debentures for their entire note issues, it would greatly reduce the volume of circulation, and also the amount of their profits. I do not see how this could be avoided.

Mr. Stephens.—I cannot suggest any safe plan of introducing into the Charters of our existing Banks, the principle of compelling them to secure their circulating notes upon the pledge of Government Debentures, as I think any attempted arrangement of that kind would be only adding another experiment upon the present National Bank Law of the United States, which has now already had the benefit of twenty years of experimental legislation in that country without ever having its general principles called in question; their only action during that period having been various amendments to remove the defects in the law, leaving it now standing in the estimation of the people of that nation, almost unchallenged in its successful operation. It would, therefore, in my opinion, be unwise to take any thing short of the whole system, adding such improvements as experience might call for.

Mr. Ras.—I cannot.

Mr. Stevenson.—I refer to my reply to Qy. No. 6. I trust, however, it will not be considered a digression if I add, that I think the note issues of Banks under their present charters, with certain restrictions and ordinary good management, would be amply secure. Evils will arise if Banks make advances to parties unconnected with trade, of which the effect has been felt in the case of the Bank of Upper Canada, and also of the Commercial Bank; but if the operations of a Bank are confined in the main to discounting paper arising out of commercial transactions, or based on an increase of commercial commodities, the convertibility of the note issues will be amply secured. Under such a system of Banking, the active capital will be applied to the development of the resources of the country, and the currency will be based upon produce or other articles of commerce constituting national wealth. I am sustained in these views by Mr. Walker, an able American economist, who writes recently upon currency:—"Bank notes are based on, and therefore represent existing products within the reach of the community. Government paper represents the products of industry consumed, and therefore beyond the reach of the community; there is a radical difference between the two." Bank notes represent the wealth of a nation—Government paper represents the debt. And in regard to currency based upon Government bonds, he also writes:—"As to the desirableness of a national debt, as a basis for a national currency, no such foundation is needed for any currency which the good of the nation demands. It is a false and pernicious system which requires any connection with national indebtedness." And an eminent English banker, Mr. Gilbart, writes:—"The objection to Banks buying stock is,

“ that the stock (Government stocks are referred to) is sure to be low when the money is wanted ; and were a law to be made requiring Banks to invest their funds in a security, “ that in case of emergency could not be realized without loss, it would be little better than “ an act of confiscation.” It is well known that in 1847 and 1866, the Bank of England refused to make loans upon Government bonds. During the spring of 1847, in consequence of the failure of the crops, there were large demands by foreign creditors for corn. Ultimate redemption is very different from immediate convertibility ; and investment in securities that cannot be sold, that are not redeemable on demand, and on which it is impossible, in a time of panic, to borrow money, must be regarded as a means not of averting but of precipitating bankruptcy.

The tendency in the Dominion, and manifestly throughout the Province of Ontario, is to work the Banks under charters, not varying essentially from those now in force ; and it appears to me that it would be preferable to guide this tendency rather than to start a fresh system.

It would be impossible for me to say how the existing Banks could adapt their present operation to a new system without affecting trade injuriously.

Mr. Vesina.—I have no plan to suggest which would not be prejudicial to the Banks.

Mr. Woodside.—I cannot : I do not believe that it can be done, unless by the abolition of the Usury Laws, when the increased rate of interest which would be charged might compensate the Banks, although at a heavy loss to the public.

Mr. Cartwright.—I do not think this can be done without more or less loss to the Banks.

Mr. Strathy.—No doubt a circulation, based upon Government securities, could be inaugurated, and probably without diminishing the profits of the Banks to meet the requirements of the country. However, under such a system, the present Banking Capital of Canada would be quite inadequate ; then, again, Government Debentures and specie, are two very different classes of security. No satisfactory guarantee can be given, that the Government Debentures of the Dominion may not, under certain circumstances, become depreciated to an unlimited extent, as is the case with those of the American Government, as well as the debentures of many Continental Powers.

Mr. Hague.—The reason why the circulation of their notes is an object to the Canadian Banks, is that their deposits are so small in proportion to their capital. Deposits in Britain, and other Colonies and dependencies of the Empire, are far larger than in the Provinces. It is a matter of interest to observe that the ratio of deposits to capital is gradually and slowly increasing. When the times come that the deposits bear the same proportion to capital as deposits and circulation combined do at present, it is probable that other things being equal, the banks will be able to do as large a business on the same capital as at present.

Judging from the past, I should say that this may take place in seven years, provided that no monetary derangement occurs in the mean time from bad harvest or political complications. If such disturbing causes should supervene, it may take from ten to fifteen years to bring about such a result. This, however, will enable the banks only to grant the same amount of discount accommodation after the lapse of this period, as they do at present.

As the requirements of commerce may be expected to be considerably increased at that period, it is evident that legislation of the character named will considerably increase the stringency of the money market, and deprive the commercial community of the benefit they would otherwise derive by the accumulation of wealth in the country.

There can be no escaping from this result under any possible arrangement. If the time for a complete covering of note issues by Government securities were fixed at seven years, and the banks were gradually required to purchase securities for that purpose, they would have less to lend every year, as they lent larger and larger sums to the Government.

So far as the profits of the banks are concerned, it is probable that the obligation to lend to the Government would not directly diminish them to any considerable extent. The crippling of the resources of men of business, however, would render the banks liable to greater losses than they would be otherwise, which is a most undesirable contingency.

As to providing for the change by increase of capital, this method, in my opinion, would be quite illusory, unless on the very improbable supposition that the whole of the increased capital came from abroad.

Ottawa Board of Trade.—Call in their own circulation, gradually substituting Government Notes therefor.

Mr. Rowley.—This question is very well answered by considering the working of the Bank Act of the United States. When they made the change from State and private Banks to National, the business of the country sustained neither check nor revolution, nor did the Banks cease at any time to do as good and profitable a business as they had previously done. Some little matters of detail, such as surrendering their old charters, and re-organizing under the new system, seemed to be all that they were called upon to do.

The time allowed for the recal and redemption of the old notes was either three or five years; my memory does not serve me exactly as to which period.

Mr. Wilmot.—The most ready mode would certainly be by increasing their capital, by permitting the holders of public securities to become stockholders; but I do not see that the existing Banks, by investing their reserves of specie in public securities, need necessarily restrict the accommodation now given to the community, for by depositing them with the controller of the currency, they would receive in return circulating notes, for a great portion of the amount, which they could loan to their customers; at the same time they would receive interest from the Government for the sums so invested; the benefit they would thus derive, with the discount they could make on their deposits, and their profits as dealers in Bills of Exchange, should enable them to do a more profitable business, than under existing charters, which require them to hold large reserves of specie, subject to sudden calls, and occasional panics. The change in the Banking system of the United States has been effected without causing injury to the Banks by decreasing their dividends, or lessening their accommodation to the public, but the very reverse, and it was done during a disastrous war, destructive of a vast amount of property, and entailing an enormous taxation.

Question 9.—If the existing Banks were deprived of the right to issue notes, except on Government securities, how long, in your opinion, would it take to adopt the necessary steps whereby the present circulation might be redeemed without curtailment of discount accommodation? Would the effect be to lessen seriously the discount accommodation now afforded to the Trade of the Country, and if so, to what extent? Would the change tend to increase the rate of interest?

Answers of—

Mr. Paton.—Four years after the expiring of their charters would afford the Banks time to make arrangements for carrying on their business, with a circulation based on Government securities, and for redeeming their present circulation, say at the rate of twenty-five per cent. per annum without inconveniently curtailing their discount accommodation. Several of the Banks having already as large an amount of Government Debentures as of circulation, could immediately enter into the arrangement suggested, without decreasing the amount of their loans. I do not believe that the change would tend to increase the rate of interest.

Mr. Allan.—The restriction on the Banks, by which they could only issue notes based on Government securities, would necessitate an immediate curtailment of circulation, and also of discount accommodation; and this would continue just until the restriction was removed. As the business of the Banks would also be greatly lessened, an increased rate of interest would be an immediate necessity.

Mr. Stephens.—If the existing Banks were brought under the operation of a new Banking law, restricting them exclusively to the issue of notes secured by a pledge of the public securities, two years would be fully sufficient time for all of the present Banks in the Dominion to purchase their bonds for deposit with the Government to secure their new note circulation, which, of course, would be made ready without delay by the Government as soon as the law was passed, and would be delivered to the Banks periodically, as fast as their old circulation was withdrawn, which they would, by the law, be prohibited from re-issuing, or from banking on any other principle. This arrangement should cause no disturbance whatever in the regular course of banking, and, in my opinion, would not in the least restrict their power in extending their usual accommodation to their customers, because during the

change of the old Banks, new ones would be established in different parts of the Dominion, under the new law, which would have the tendency to diminish the rate of interest rather than to increase it.

Mr. Rae.—In order to avoid reduction in the present discount accommodation, additional capital would be required to replace the present Bank circulation, less say twenty-five per cent., which would be over six millions of dollars, and I could not say how long a time it would take to gain this additional capital, particularly if the investment be made less attractive by the curtailment of its privileges. I think the change would have a tendency to increase the rate of interest.

Mr. Stevenson—The circulation of the Banks in Canada (excluding the Bank of Montreal) may average..... \$10,000,000
 Reserve to be retained..... 2,000,000

Leaving..... \$ 8,000,000

available for business—in other words, being the power of lending, arising from the circulation. This would be lost. But the Government Bonds, under the provisions of the Act, would be converted into legal tender notes, say to the amount of \$3,000,000, the lost power would therefore be \$5,000,000. If the existing Banks were deprived of the right to issue Notes, except on Government securities, I am of opinion that a change of system would have to be brought about gradually, say, in ten years. All are agreed that the effect of basing Bank issues on Government Bonds, will materially reduce Bank accommodation. It is also generally admitted that the greatest stringency or scarcity of money will be when the crop has to be moved. This stringency will be greater than is generally supposed, for the following reasons:—Banks, under the present system, provide for the moving of the crop; this provision, with the usual expansion of circulation, enables them to meet the requirements of their customers. But deprive the Banks of the advantages resulting from the expansion of their circulation, and they will cease to provide for a business which is active during three months of the year only. They will keep their available means invested in the paper of manufacturers and importers, engaged in a steady business, usually requiring money throughout the whole year. When the crop is brought to market, there will be no money to be had from the Banks wherewith to move it, except from Banks possessed of large capital, having a large portion of their means in England and the United States; and those Banks will not withdraw such capital unless the business connected with the moving of the crop pays them better than lending in New York and England. Take the present harvest. For some time past gold in New York has been worth $\frac{1}{10}$ th @ 1 per cent. per diem, for its use. What inducement would there be, under a system of Note issue based on Bonds, to fetch one dollar from New York to advance on produce? As there would necessarily be a great scarcity of money here for the purpose of moving the crop, the farmers would be entirely at the mercy of American capitalists, who would buy on their own terms and at a manifest loss to this country.

Mr. Vezeina.—It would take the Banks at least ten years, in the most speedy way possible, to redeem the amount of their circulation, but they could not do it without a great restriction in business generally, and without a considerable injury being inflicted on trade. The change would certainly tend to increase the rate of interest.

Mr. Woodside.—If the existing Banks were deprived of their right to issue notes except on Government securities, the effect would, in my opinion, be most disastrous to the commerce of the country, as the curtailment of the present discount accommodation would seriously cripple every enterprise and depreciate the values of all commodities, and ruin many engaged in trade.

The change would, no doubt, materially increase the rate of interest, for banking is now much less profitable in Canada than it is in England and in many other places.

Mr. Cartwright.—The Banks now existing in Ontario cannot give up their circulation without curtailing their discount accommodation, unless they were able, simultaneously, to increase their capital to a very considerable extent. I doubt if this could be done, *pari passu*, with a proceeding which would materially reduce the profits to be expected from capital employed in banking, in the first instance at least. As before observed, the profits of circulation have always formed a large item in the calculations of bankers in Ontario, and I

am much inclined to think that the rapidly increasing business of that Province will require all and more than all the Bank capital it can command, without depriving it of any it now possesses, whether in the form of paid-up capital or of circulation. If Banks in Ontario are to be deprived of the right to issue notes, it ought to be done as gradually as possible. There is strong ground for believing that the withdrawal of the power to issue notes would have a specially injurious effect in Ontario for reasons already given. The curtailment of discounts would probably be not less than five millions of dollars in that Province, and in an ordinary state of things (if American silver coin were withdrawn) would be very considerably more. Such a step must tend to increase the rate of interest, though it must depend on a great variety of considerations whether it actually raised it or not. Hitherto the Canadian Government has hardly ever entered the Canadian money market as a borrower, and it is impossible it should do so to the extent of several millions (which is the direct effect of this measure) without tending more or less to raise the rate of interest.

As a general rule there is a great lack of accumulated capital available for Government loans in the Province of Ontario, and though there are certain limited classes of industries who would be benefited by being able to invest in Government securities, this measure would confer no boon upon them.

As a matter of expediency, it is very questionable if Government should become a competitor for what may be called the "active loan fund" of any country except in case of urgent necessity, and this is always specially objectionable in a new and growing one.

Mr. Hope.—Looking at the bank statement of 31st March last, I observe that the circulation is \$8,742,910.00, and the coin, bullion and Provincial Notes \$8,507,956.00, so that the circulation to the banks collectively (whatever it may be in one or two exceptional cases) cannot at present be very remunerative; and from these figures I cannot see how, if the Banks were deprived forthwith of the right to issue notes, that any curtailments of legitimate discount accommodations should result from it.

In 1859 the capital of the Banks was \$24,290,576, and both the circulation and deposits combined only amounted to \$21,510,005, whereas by the last statement, I observe the paid up capital of the Banks to be \$29,044,520, and the deposits alone amounted to \$30,256,502, and so rapidly and steadily are these deposits increasing from year to year, from the continued prosperity of the country, that any inconvenience which the Banks might allege from the withdrawal of their circulation, could only be temporary, and would soon be removed from the increase of deposits, if nothing else. I also observe, by the same statements, that the amount of Government securities, held by the Banks, is \$6,872,230, which is more than sufficient for the Banks to hold against their deposits.

Mr. Strathy.—Were the present circulation done away with, a curtailment of discounts must undoubtedly follow, even if the Bank capital were increased as rapidly as possible. I should think the curtailment of discounts necessary would not fall short of ten (10,000,000) millions of dollars; the currency would unquestionably increase the rate of interest, by causing a continued stringency in the money market.

Mr. Hague.—I have already indicated that the very shortest time within which such a change could be prudently inaugurated, would be seven years, provided that no financial disturbance took place in the mean time. I name this, however, simply as an alternative between the initiation of such a change without sufficient notice.

On the general question my fixed conviction is, that for a country with a small realised capital, the economy of such capital is of the utmost importance, and that the best mode of securing this is by a guarded bank circulation, of the same character as that we have at present.

There can be no possibility of a redemption of Bank note circulation, or a covering it by Government securities, without a curtailment of discount accommodation present or future. Even if the change were gradual and discounts, while the process was going on, could be as high as they are now, the increased means which would arise from larger deposits would be diverted from business operations to the use of the Government. The course of banking in Britain and every other commercial country, is for the surplus funds, that is, the Bank deposits of one district, or one class of the community, to be made available for the carrying on of business in another district, or to another class, by means of the banker, who receives money from one person and lends it to another.

Deprive the commercial community of London, Liverpool, or Paris of the discount accommodation they receive from the deposits lodged with the bankers, and the greater part of the men of business in those places would stop payment. This is obvious. Deprive the commercial community of any *increase* of discounts they require in the increased development of commerce, and the effect would be that commercial progress would be checked.

If the Banks were required during the present year to lend to the Government a sufficient sum to cover their whole circulation, it would be necessary to call in loans from the commercial community to the extent of several millions of dollars.

This curtailment of discounts would be almost wholly with the Banks of Ontario, whose circulation is large in consequence of their doing business mainly in an agricultural community. It should be remembered that in the contraction of discounts a very small diminution in the total volume produces an effect far more than is commensurate with the amount of contraction.

It would be impossible to exaggerate the disasters which would be entailed upon the country (all of whose parts are mutually dependant), by so large a curtailment of discount accommodation.

Even if this difficulty were overcome, it is almost certain that in every future year a great scarcity of money would occur at the time when banking accommodation was most needed, viz., during the fall and winter months. Such a state of things would inevitably lead to higher rates of interest, which, as is well known, could not be prevented by legislative enactments.

Another incidental effect would be the lowering of the price of produce by the periodical stringency of money. This would of course operate to the injury of the farming community. Remittances to wholesale centres would suffer in consequence, and commercial enterprise be checked accordingly.

The effect of the proposed change would thus be as follows :

If carried out at once,—

To diminish discount accommodation to the mercantile community of the West, to the extent of from five to seven millions of dollars, and bring about a severe revulsion in every part of the Dominion.

If time were given for the change,—

To prevent discounts being increased as the growth of population and business demanded it.

And in either case a higher rate of interest, accompanied by a greater uncertainty of repayment of loans ; a diminished price for produce ; severe fluctuations in the money market annually ; periodical financial distress.

It is well known that with all the resources at the command of the Banks, there occur seasons of financial distress at present.

Prevent by arbitrary enactment the Banks from availing themselves of that credit which may be used to tide over a period of stringency, to that extent financial distress will be aggravated.

If some of these consequences do not take place in the United States under the present national system, it may be accounted for on several grounds.

First.—The inflation of the currency.

Second.—The different geographical formation of the country, which causes the movement of crops to market, and the demand for money in consequence, to take place at different periods of the year in different States.

Third.—The variety of the resources of the country, and the fact that it contains within itself a vast reservoir of unemployed capital, a gold and silver producing region, a large consuming population, many winter outlets to the ocean, and canals which are available at all times of the year.

Setting aside altogether the fact that the National Bank system has never been on a specie basis, it is utterly fallacious and deceptive to argue from the system of such a country as the United States, to another whose conditions are so essentially different as Canada.

Ottawa Board of Trade.—The substitution of Government Notes would occupy three years without involving any necessity for curtailing discounts or disturbing commercial relations in any manner.

Mr. Rowley.—The change might be limited to about five years at the furthest, which

would be long enough to allow every Bank to make the necessary change without any inconvenience either to themselves or their customers; and the change might be brought about very gradually, in proportion of one-fifth of circulation annually, *i.e.*—each Bank would take one-fifth of its capital in the new issues every year.

I cannot imagine why the carrying out of such a change as would be required under a National Bank Act, should have any effect in lessening the discount accommodation; it had no such effect that I ever heard of in the United States, when that country adopted the system; nor can I see why such a change would tend to increase the rate of interest; it did not do so in the United States.

Mr. Wilmot.—The experience of the change in the United States is the best answer to this question. The establishment of a free National Banking system has afforded more general accommodation to the trade of the country; business formerly conducted on credit, has, by the increase of circulation, been transacted with money; the rate of interest has been more regular and equal, not subject to the fluctuations which occur under our system.

Mr. Lewin.—The existing Banks usually discount to the full extent which a prudent management of their business permits, and would be compelled to lessen the amount of discount accommodation afforded to the public, to the extent of the sum invested in Government securities.

As the rate of interest is limited by the Statute to 7 per centum, and transactions are very rarely made at any other rate, I cannot see how it would affect it, but I think that any change which is calculated to make the circulation more difficult or expensive to procure, and therefore less valuable to the Bank, is an inducement for Banks to give larger accommodation to importers and exporters who deal in Foreign Exchange, and less to lumberers, manufacturers and mechanics, who require currency to carry on their business.

Question 10.—Do you consider that the present system, under which a portion of the circulation of the Dominion is on the direct issue of Notes of the Government, *viz*: Under the Act 29-30 Vict., Cap. 10, of the late Province of Canada, and under the Acts, Chapter 39, Revised Acts, Title ii, of the Province of Nova Scotia, coupled with the system of independent issues by the Banks themselves, is satisfactory in its operation? Do the public prefer the Notes of the Government to those of the Banks, and are the Banks which issue their own notes placed at any disadvantage, and how? State fully your experience of the working and effect of the co-existence of the two systems? Has the introduction of the Legal Tender system produced a material reduction of the volume of specie in the country, and would it, if made general, cause such further reduction as to depreciate the value of Legal Tenders? State fully your views on all these points?

Answers of—

Mr. Paton.—By the Provincial Note Act of 1866 the Government were authorized to issue a limited number of legal tenders to any Bank which, under certain conditions, was disposed to withdraw its own circulation, and issue the notes of the Government.

The only Bank that took advantage of the Act was the Bank of Montreal. That institution held so large an amount of Government Debentures, that it could, without inconvenience withdraw its circulation and replace it by legal tenders. When the above Act was passed, the Government considered it necessary to borrow about four million dollars in Canada, and they proposed to issue debentures at a high rate of interest, and in small amounts. As this loan would have been supplied by deposits withdrawn from the Banks, I consider that it was more for the convenience of these institutions that Government should issue a limited amount of legal tenders than that their deposits should be largely and rapidly diminished. The Government notes have never exceeded in amount the circulation of the Bank of Montreal. I am of opinion that the Act authorizing the issue of a limited amount of legal tender notes, coupled with the system of independent issues by the Banks themselves, has been satisfactory in its operation.

The public make no distinction between the notes of the Banks and those of the Government, and they both circulate freely, and at par.

There is no doubt that the Bank of Montreal, in not having a circulation of its own to protect, and being the Fiscal agent of the Government, and the only Bank using legal tender notes, is placed in a position of great advantage, as compared with other Banks.

The introduction of the legal tender system has reduced the amount of specie in the country, inasmuch as formerly all reserves were in gold, whereas now they are partly in gold and partly in legal tenders. The Bank of British North America keeps about one-fourth of its reserve in legal tenders, or \$200,000; but it generally has more, from \$200,000 to \$300,000. Other Banks also hold an amount of these notes. The reserve of the Bank of Montreal may consist partly of legal tenders, but in what proportion I cannot say.

In the event of the whole circulation of the country consisting of legal tender notes, the specie would unquestionably be largely reduced, but it would not necessarily follow that these notes would depreciate in value, because it ought always to be assumed that the reserve to be maintained by Government would be kept up, and the notes redeemed in specie whenever presented. See also reply to Questions 4 and 5.

Mr. Allan.—I am not aware that the public shew any preference for the notes of the Government over those of the Banks. The manner in which the legal tenders have been put in circulation, has been injurious to every Bank, except the favored one through which the issues have been made, inasmuch as that Bank being also the only Government Bank of deposit, dictates the method of making settlements unnecessarily oppressive and inconvenient. To make the system work well, every Bank should, according to its circumstances, be treated alike, and if it was thought advisable that Legal Tenders or Government Notes alone should be circulated (which however I do not favor), it might be brought about by an arrangement with, and indemnity to the Banks, with the necessary provision for expansion.

A great extension of the legal tender system would undoubtedly produce a reduction of specie in the country, as it would be unnecessary except for redemption. I do not think, however, it would proceed so far as to depreciate the value of legal tenders, if gold could always be obtained for them when wanted.

Mr. Stephens.—The present system of direct issue of notes by the Government, and at the same time independent issue of the Banks, can never in my opinion be made to work in a satisfactory manner, either in the interests of the Banks or the Government. One or the other must be made exclusive, if either be adopted. A point however, is now reached in banking, as well as in the speculative character of trade in this country, which imperatively demands our choice of a currency secured by Government debentures, or a direct Government issue. In the latter case, in addition to the objection I have already made, I believe the profits of banking would be so far reduced by the loss of their circulation, as to drive our capitalists from the business to a great extent, leaving out of question the objection that can reasonably be made against a Government issue of notes. I am satisfied the public would prefer them rather than notes issued simply on the credit of the Banks, and to the extent of this preference the Banks issuing their own notes would be the sufferers. I am not prepared to offer a sound opinion upon the working of the legal tender system, touching the reduction of the balance of specie, not having given it sufficient attention.

Mr. Rae.—The co-existence of the two descriptions of circulation is not satisfactory in its operation. The amount of Bank circulation in the country at present, leads me to believe the public do not prefer the Government issue. In the settlements of Bank balances, those issuing their own notes might be placed at a disadvantage in different parts of the country, where Agencies of the Bank of Montreal are established. I think the legal tender system has had a tendency to reduce the volume of specie in the country, but as the monthly returns now required by the Government show the amount on hand of coin and Provincial Notes in one sum, it cannot be determined whether or not such is the case.

Mr. Stevenson.—I consider that there has not yet been time to test the present system under which a portion of the circulation of the Dominion is on the direct issue of Notes of the Government. The introduction of legal tender Notes took place only in October, 1866. Moreover, some millions in value of the silver coin of the United States are in circulation, and co-exist as currency, displacing proportionally both State paper and Bank notes. The public do not appear to have any preference for the Notes of the Government over those of

the Banks—the sense of security seems to be the same. I do not think that the Banks which issue their own Notes, are placed at any disadvantage, further than that arising from the inconvenience of legal tender Notes payable in Toronto being issued in Quebec, and those payable in Montreal, being issued in Ontario. When gold is required for exportation in large amounts to pay foreign creditors, it is inconvenient on account of delay, and costly to remit legal tender Notes to a distance for redemption.

Since the introduction of the legal tender system, Banks have not, I believe, held the same amount in specie as formerly. I cannot say to what extent the volume of specie has been reduced. Information is sent from the Banks to the Auditor, of the proportion of legal tender Notes, and of gold held, and entered in the monthly return, under the head of “Coin, Bullion and Provincial Notes;” but in the statements published in the *Gazette*, no distinction is made. In the absence of any positive knowledge upon the subject, I estimate the reduction at from one-third to one-half.

I have stated above, that I do not consider that a sufficient period of time has elapsed since the introduction of Provincial Notes, to afford an opportunity of fully testing the present system; in other words, we have not sufficient data yet upon which to found an opinion of the working and effect of the two systems co-existing. The Government system would have to be tested by trials, such as have frequently been passed through, arising from the failure of the crops, depression, vicissitudes of trade, and consequent revulsion, when the paper currency rapidly returns to the place of issue, establishing a steady drain upon the gold in the vaults, or a demand for Bills on England, in order to pay foreign creditors. Owing to the active sympathy existing between the direction of Banks (generally composed of the wealthiest merchants of the community) and the trading public, and in a great measure to their identity of interests, such periods as I refer to, have been tided over without affecting very gravely the convenience or security of the bill-holders. If the introduction of the legal tender system of the country were made general, and to the exclusion of Bank notes, it appears to me that the volume of specie in the country would be very much reduced, and in times of depression, arising from causes already referred to, and from increase of issues by the rapid growth of expenditure, there would be demands upon the Treasury of the Dominion, which it would be difficult and perhaps impossible to meet. The sole resource—Dominion Bonds—would not then, I fear, be readily available for the redemption of the currency; they are sure to be low when money is wanted; and the absence of sympathy between the source of supply and the business of the country, would prevent that harmony of action by virtue of which, difficulties in former years have been surmounted, and the Bank note currency of the country has been kept faithful to a specie basis.

Mr. Vezina.—No: and for the reasons given in my fourth answer. The public prefer Government notes to those of the Banks, when it is necessary to send a large sum from one place to another. The larger denominations of Government notes, afford an easy and advantageous means of effecting such transmissions. But the Banks can, if they wish, afford a like advantage. Hitherto the co-existence of the two systems has not been prejudicial, because the notes of the Government have merely replaced the circulation of the Bank of Montreal. The introduction of the legal tender system, must have produced a material reduction of the quantity of specie in the country—I speak of gold—and it would be easy to ascertain it by calculating the amount of specie in the hands of the Banks.

Mr. Woodside.—I consider that the present system, under which a portion of the circulation of the Dominion is in the direct issue of Notes of the Government coupled with the system of independent issues by the Banks themselves, is not satisfactory in its operation. I think that the public does not prefer the Notes of the Government to those of the Banks, as I have known of two per cent. being paid to get Gold for Government Notes, and I have known the Government Notes to be refused altogether although a “Legal Tender.” The Banks which issue their own notes are placed at a disadvantage, for although they redeem daily in gold, their issues are liable at the whim of an unscrupulous Government Agent to be rejected, thereby causing want of confidence in the public with perhaps a run for gold. This was the case in October last, and may be again. The derangement in value at that time reached *Millions of Dollars.* The introduction of the Legal Tender system has, I have no doubt, produced a material reduction of the volume of specie in the country, but it is not possible to tell to what extent, as the returns made by the various Banks do not distinguish Gold from Legal Tenders, as they ought to do. The issue of inconvertible paper money by the Govern-

ment cannot be too much condemned. Its influence upon prices is of the most pernicious character. The Bank issues are the representatives of wealth. The Government issues are the representatives of poverty, and are therefore deceptive. If the Bank circulation were displaced by a Government circulation, I have little doubt but that "Legal Tenders" would soon be as much depreciated as Greenbacks now are in the United States, and perhaps to a greater extent.

Mr. Cartwright.—I think that the Act referred to placed a great amount of power in the hands of the Government of the day, and I am convinced that its effects would have been very disastrous, at any rate to the Banks of Ontario, had Government, in conjunction with the Bank of Montreal, exerted themselves to the utmost of their power, to force the entire eight millions of Legal Tender Notes authorized by that Act, into circulation.

As matters actually turned out, Government having allowed things to take their natural course, and having confined themselves to issuing a sum barely equivalent to the amounts withdrawn from circulation by the failure of the Bank of Upper Canada, and by the Bank of Montreal acting under agreement, I am of opinion that no appreciable disturbance was caused by the effects of that Act, the failures of the Bank of Upper Canada, and of the Commercial Bank, being clearly traceable to causes wholly unconnected with and unaffected by that measure.

At the same time I must observe, that it is still in the power of Government to cause very considerable inconvenience should they decide on forcing the balance of legal tenders still unissued into circulation.

I do not think the Banks which issue their own notes have, so far, been placed under any practical inconvenience by the issue of legal tenders, though they have undoubtedly been compelled by the fiscal agent of Government to hold a certain quantity of legal tenders which they would otherwise not have retained. I apprehend, however, that this has simply caused the displacement of so much gold, and can hardly have inconvenienced the Banks in the extent to which it has gone through. I offer no opinion as to what the result might be were the matter pushed further.

I think the amount of gold held in this country has been somewhat reduced in consequence of this Act and of the arrangement above alluded to. If the system were pushed to its extreme limits, it would very greatly reduce the amount of gold held here. Very little indeed would remain, except that retained by Government to redeem its issue. In fact instead of possessing, as at present, a circulation based on gold, we would have a circulation based on legal tenders, and these again based on gold in the proportion mentioned in the Act.

So long as Government continued to redeem its legal tender notes promptly, in gold, I do not think they would be depreciated in value, but I think it questionable if the result indicated above would not injure the general credit and standing of the country.

I am bound to add, however, that I have found the legal tender notes preferred by a considerable number of persons, and speaking generally in view of the existing position of the country, and of the public finances, I think the existing system may safely be allowed to continue. I have already, in my answer to question 3, stated my views as to the best course to be pursued in future.

Mr. Hope.—I consider the present system, of having a portion of the circulation of the Dominion on the direct issue of Government notes, coupled with the system of independent issues by the Banks themselves, most unsatisfactory, as it places the Banks which issue their own notes at a disadvantage, in as much as the public have apparently a leaning in favor of the Government notes, and in times of panic the circulation of a Bank is first discredited, and then a withdrawal of its deposits follows. But for the circulation, we would rarely hear of any run upon a well managed Bank. It is true that the amount of notes sent in for gold, during a panic, may not be large, and would generally speaking be of comparatively small importance if it stopped there; but we all know that it does not, but on the contrary the alarm spreads, and is rapidly followed up by a withdrawal of deposits, and then the Bank experiences the full force of the pressure, leading frequently to the most disastrous consequences.

Mr. Strathy.—The two systems referred to are anything but satisfactory in their operation. The public, as a general rule, prefer the notes of the Chartered Banks to those of the Government, as gold is more readily obtained for them. The policy of the Govern-

ment Agents, who have a direct pecuniary interest in increasing the amount of Government circulation, has been to create, as much as possible, distrust in the notes of the Chartered Banks; this distrust, though by no means general, has been injurious to the trade of the country, by rendering necessary the locking up of large amounts of capital, which otherwise could have been employed in fostering the trade and manufactures of the country. The introduction of the legal tender system has already depleted the country of a large amount of gold, and should the system become general, the precious metal would altogether disappear. Legal tenders would undoubtedly become depreciated in value, the moment Government failed to redeem them in gold, and this result, in my opinion, would be but a question of time, if the experience of other countries can be taken as any guide to us.

Mr. Hague.—I do not consider that the operation of the Provincial Note Act has been satisfactory. That it has not occasioned severer financial contraction, is owing to the fact that no Bank has embraced its provisions, except the Bank which had the Government account, and that the same Bank which came under its provisions had the management and control of the Government currency.

It would, in my judgment, have been dangerous and imprudent in the extreme for any Bank to come under its provisions without stipulating for the same conditions as were enjoyed by the Bank of Montreal, viz: a share of the Government deposits, and what is far more important in this connection, a share in the management of the scheme. As these conditions would have been practically impossible, the issuing of Government notes has been confined to the Bank which enjoyed them, and retained the control of the Government currency in its own hands. The Bank of Montreal, in fact, by retaining such control, has been precisely in the same position as a Bank which issues its own notes. It has had at all times a large reserve of notes to fall back upon, which could be used at discretion, the only condition of issue being the crediting of a special Government account, and the retention of a small proportion of specie. This rendered the new currency practically elastic, and prevented the injurious consequences which must have arisen from a rigid system of issues, as provided by the letter of the Act.

On the other hand, evils have arisen which would have been prevented had the Government retained in its own hands the control of its currency and banking account. The principal of these is, that the financial agents of the Government have been enabled to assume an attitude of dictation towards other institutions, which is contrary to the public good. That such an attitude is so contrary, and that it might be exercised in such a manner as to do most serious mischief to the country, may be seen from the correspondence read to the House of Commons by the late Finance Minister, in giving his explanations, after the stoppage of the Commercial Bank.

It does not appear that the public prefer the notes of the Government to those of the Banks. The amount of Government notes in the hands of the public, judging from the published returns, is, I should say, somewhat less than the amount which they formerly held of the notes of the Bank of Montreal.

The principal disadvantage which has been suffered by the Banks, has arisen from the peculiar manner in which the Act has been carried out, and particularly the issuing of legal tender notes at points which are at a very considerable distance from those at which they are redeemable.

I consider that the measures taken to bring about the holding of an amount of legal tender notes by the Banks, for which they derive no interest, resulted in loss to the Banks, and disadvantage to the commercial community.

As to the effect of the co-existence of a Government circulation and a Bank circulation, I consider that no proper opinion can be formed from the experience that has hitherto been had. The practical effect of the Act, so far, has been little more than to make the notes issued by the Bank of Montreal a legal tender, except at certain points distant from the place of issue. That it has produced a reduction in the volume of specie held by the Banks, I have no doubt, though there are no returns which prove it.

That a general system of Government issues would result in depreciation, I have already indicated as certain, no matter what regulations were devised to guard against it. Any further extension of the issue of Provincial Notes, I should consider to be highly dangerous and objectionable.

Ottawa Board of Trade.—The present system of a partial issue of Government notes, and the independent issue by the local banks, is not satisfactory, as it places all the rest of those institutions at the mercy of that one patronised by Government. The public naturally prefer the best security, which in this case would be the Government notes. The legal tender system has not reduced the volume of specie. It would not be advisable to extend this system, as such a course would lead to a reduction in value. The volume of specie which is now the plague of commerce, can only be removed by direct legislative action.

Brantford Board of Trade.—We consider that the Government notes are preferred, which tends to injure the circulation of the Banks. The specie has not been diminished, but an over issue of Government paper would tend to do so and thereby depreciate its value.

Mr. Jack.—As far as regards Nova Scotia, the system of a direct issue of Government notes has not always worked in a satisfactory manner. At times there has been a plethora of these notes, causing them to be at a slight discount; at other times there has been such a scarcity as to cause inconvenience, and in a small way Nova Scotia has thus had an illustration of the evils of a Government currency. It does not and cannot expand and contract with the wants of the country. In Nova Scotia these notes are not a legal tender, nor are they redeemable in specie, which, of course, has increased the difficulty of disposing of any surplus there might be.

The public generally prefer the notes of the Banks to those of the Government, except for purposes of change.

Mr. Rowley.—With reference to the conveniences of trade and accommodation to the public, I consider that the system existing in Nova Scotia, of a combined circulation of bank issues and Government issues has been satisfactory to the public, though the banks might generally have preferred to issue the small notes themselves, as in New Brunswick and other Provinces. The public liked the four and five dollar notes for convenience sake; the Banks did not like them, because large amounts would sometimes gather in their safes, and being practically irredeemable they could not be used in the settlement of balances. This disfavour towards the Government small issues was increased by some of the public offices, the post office, for instance, refusing to take Provincial paper in payment for postage or money orders.

I am not sensible that the public have shewn any preference for the Provincial issues of Nova Scotia (except for the convenience of change over the issues of the banks.) In large transactions the Bank issues were always preferred, because they were always known to be redeemable in gold.

We have had no experience under these heads in Nova Scotia. In Great Britain, where the Bank of England note is a legal tender everywhere for the payment of any amount of debt, it has not had the effect of expelling the coin, or even reducing the volume of it necessary for the wants of the country.

Mr. Wilmot.—So far as my observation and experience enables me to judge, Government notes pass freely throughout the Dominion, without being subject to any discount; this is not the case with Bank notes. I have known the notes of solvent New Brunswick Banks subjected to a discount of ten per cent. in Montreal, while the Notes of Banks in Ontario and Quebec, were subject to five per cent. discount in New Brunswick; neither are they current; the Government notes being a legal tender, answer the purposes of money in all transactions, while the Bank notes do not, except in their own localities, or where they have agencies to redeem. The Banks in Nova Scotia being prohibited from issuing notes of a less denomination than twenty dollars, the smaller circulation is in Government notes, and being required for change, there is no conflict in the issues. As the Government keep on hand a reserve of specie to redeem their notes, as well as the Banks, the supply of specie in the Dominion is not likely to be materially reduced by the issue of the legal tenders. It was supposed that the issue of legal tender notes in the United States, which are not redeemable in specie, would have the effect of driving gold out of that country, but the statistical returns show conclusively that the amount of gold in 1867, was over one hundred and eighty millions of dollars more than in 1861, prior to the issue of the greenbacks. The trade policy of the United States, by enacting a highly protective tariff, requiring all Customs duties to be paid in gold, together with the domestic supply of the precious metals, will, in my opinion, account for this, altogether independent of the issue of legal tenders. With the exception of the limited quantity of gold produced in the Dominion, the supply

must be dependent upon the foreign trade, and it is a matter of consideration, whether the policy pursued by the Bank of France, is not more suitable to our condition than the system now pursued.

Mr. Lewin.—In my opinion both issues of Government notes referred to are objectionable. The Nova Scotia notes have not always been promptly redeemed in specie except for limited amounts, and I have consequently known Halifax Banks decline selling exchange, payable in these notes. And that notes of Canada redeemable only at Toronto or Montreal should be a legal tender in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick is certainly very objectionable. A large amount of legal tender notes in circulation would undoubtedly reduce most seriously the amount of specie in the country. I believe it would be principally held as an article of commerce, not of currency. Up to the present time the amount of Government notes in circulation in New Brunswick is so limited as not to produce any visible effect.

Question 11.—Should the present Banking Institutions be required to issue notes based on Government securities, or to issue Legal Tenders, would they, in your opinion, continue their local or country agencies, and if not, why not?

Answers of—

Mr. Paton.—Many of the country agencies of the Banks are established for the purpose of transacting produce and lumber business. The advantages of these establishments consist of the increased circulation induced. In the event of the circulation of the country being Legal Tenders, which the Banks will require to purchase with gold, and from the circulation of which they would derive no profit, all the Agencies of the Bank established for the purpose of promoting the circulation of notes, would be withdrawn. If the note issues of the country were based on Government securities (on which the Banks received interest), the notes being those of the Banks, it still would be for their advantage to increase their circulation, and there would be no reason for closing the country Agencies.

Mr. Allan.—The issue by the Banks of legal tenders or notes based on Government securities only, would curtail their operations and probably result in the withdrawal of some agencies as unprofitable; many of them would however, I think, still be continued.

Mr. Stephens.—Banks required to issue notes based on Government securities, which I take to be essentially the American system, should never be allowed to establish Branch Banks or Agencies, unless they were restricted in this respect. A Bank could be established nominally in a remote part of the Dominion, whilst all its real circulation and Banking business could be done through an Agency in one of the principal cities, giving such a Bank an unfair advantage over those Banks not similarly situated, in regard to the redemption of their circulation in specie.

The reason I assigned in my answer to Query No. 2, against allowing the existing Banks to establish Branches or Agencies, will apply with greater force to this principle of banking. I do not believe that Banks required by law to issue Government Legal Tenders, would have either motive or interest in establishing Branches or Agencies, as they would have no circulation of their own to profit by through such Agencies.

Mr. Rae.—I think many of the country agencies would be closed if Bank circulation was discontinued, because the object to be gained by the establishment of such agencies is the profit derived from that source.

Mr. Stevenson.—I am of opinion that in many cases the present Banking Institutions would find it necessary to discontinue their local or country Agencies. The profit on the circulation would be lost, and some of the establishments are so small that they would scarcely pay the expenses of management, but for the profits arising from the circulation. The withdrawal of those establishments would be attended with considerable inconvenience to the inhabitants. They are now places of safety in agricultural centres for accumulating wealth. They are useful for the purpose of making payments from those places elsewhere; useful to traders; useful to all. If the establishments did not issue their own notes, many local agencies would be closed, and a very great deal of inconvenience would be experienced by the inhabitants of several districts in Canada.

Mr. Vezina.—It is clear that by depriving the Banks of the right to issue their notes, their business would become so restricted, that they would have no advantage in continuing their operations elsewhere than in their local office.

Mr. Woodside.—If the present Banking Institutions were required to issue notes based on Government securities, or to issue Legal Tenders, they would not, in my opinion, continue their country agencies, because they would not be self-sustaining. In a large city, where there is a good deal of accumulated wealth, and where the deposits are large, a Bank might not only sustain itself, but as many of the London Banks do, do a profitable business without circulation; but in a country place where the deposits are small and the expenses in proportion to the business done, heavy, they could not sustain themselves, and their withdrawal would occasion serious embarrassment to the neighborhood from which they are withdrawn; and, after all, it is Banks of this kind that are most useful in developing the wealth of the country. They advance the money to put in the crops, and they advance the money to buy them and carry them to market, where their advances are repaid.

Mr. Cartwright.—They would necessarily have to close some of their agencies, owing to the diminution in their available funds which would result from surrendering their circulation or from investing largely in Government bonds. In all probability they would close all their agencies which did not possess considerable deposits.

Mr. Hope.—I do not think the Banks ceasing to issue their own notes would therefore discontinue their local or country agencies. I see no reason why they should do so, but, on the contrary, I think they would probably look to extend their business to the great producing class of the community, the agriculturists, who have hitherto been practically shut out from direct Banking facilities, and left to the tender mercies of private money lenders, although I can say from an experience of thirty years that there is no safer class in the community than the farmers of Ontario to make moderate loans to.

Mr. Strathy.—Were Banks required to circulate Legal Tenders, or a circulation based on Government securities, their lending powers would be greatly diminished; this alone would render necessary the closing of country agencies, which would be the first to suffer; besides which, circulation is one of the chief sources of profit of such offices, depriving them of which would render the closing of country offices doubly certain.

Mr. Hague.—The question of Bank circulation is essentially a question for the agricultural districts, and the small towns and villages which derive their existence and support from them. The effect of withdrawing bank circulation, or covering it with Government securities, would be felt far more severely in such districts than in commercial centres. There is no considerable volume of circulation in large towns and cities, either in Canada or anywhere else; business being transacted mostly on cheques, and the system of depositing in Banks being almost universal, very little interruption would be caused to business there by the withdrawal of circulation, except by reaction from the smaller towns. But in the country districts Bank circulation is a matter of vital importance, for the banking facilities which are essential to their development are largely derived from it. This is a matter of fact. What would take place on the supposition of an alteration of our currency laws, is a matter of opinion; but there can scarcely be a doubt that the loans of the Banks in country towns would be largely cut down. Many agencies would become so unprofitable under this process, that they would be discontinued altogether, and all of them would be injuriously affected.

Ottawa Board of Trade.—If those agencies were profitable, the substitution of Government notes would furnish no reason for their withdrawal.

Brantford Board of Trade.—We consider that Banks being required to issue Legal Tenders, would have the effect of closing many local agencies.

Mr. Jack.—Those agencies which are mainly profitable in consequence of the notes they circulate, would be withdrawn, while diminution of general banking capital, through the operations of such a system as proposed, would in all probability cause others to be closed, to the injury of many of the poorer districts.

Mr. Rowley.—I know no reason why the introduction of a system of banking based on Government securities should cause the withdrawal by any of the Banks of their country Branches or Agencies.

Mr. Wilnot.—Banks in England having no power to issue notes, have their branches and local agencies, and I suppose, if profitable, they would be continued in this country.

Question 12.—Do you consider that the provisions of the existing Bank Charters offer sufficient guarantee in the public interest as regards circulation and deposits? If not, state in what respect you would suggest amendments?

Answers of—

Mr. Paton.—The existing charters do not, in my opinion, provide sufficient guarantee to the public for deposits and circulation. With regard to the latter I have suggested, in reply to Question 3, that it be guaranteed by Government securities, and by a moderate specie reserve, to provide for its partial redemption without resorting to the sale of debentures.

With regard to deposits I consider that a Bank should be required to hold one-third of its demand deposits in gold, and at least one-sixth of its special deposits. If the special deposits are large in comparison with the discounts, an additional reserve should be maintained in New York or London, to provide for heavy withdrawals, without inconveniently curtailing discounts. Should a Bank, from want of agencies in these cities, be unable profitably to employ a reserve fund, it might be invested in Government debentures.

I must, however, observe that beyond requiring the Banks to keep a certain reserve against their special and ordinary deposits, and by not granting charters to Banks with small capitals, I do not consider that it would be practicable to introduce into the Bank Charters any provision or amendment for the protection of their depositors. A large capital, good management, and adherence to sound principles of Banking, afford greater security than the most stringent legislation, or the most carefully devised systems. Under every existing system, Banks have failed, and it has generally been found that this has been caused by mismanagement, and a departure from the ordinary rules of Banking.

Mr. Allen.—The satisfactory manner, and almost perfect security, with which the great majority of the Banks have been managed, no loss to depositors or bill-holders having ever taken place, except in one possible instance, shows that the existing Bank Charters offer sufficient guarantee to the public on these points.

Mr. Stephens.—I am clearly of the opinion that the existing Bank Charters do not give sufficient security to the public as regards their circulation. The speculative character that all commercial transactions have now currently assumed at the present day, so widely different from the past, on which our Banks mainly depend,—the relaxation of our laws for the collection of debts, all point to the great necessity of securing the Bank circulation by a pledge or deposit of Government Debentures, and I believe the people of Canada will ultimately accept of nothing less.

I am of opinion that the present Bank Charters, with the double liability clause, afford sufficient protection to the depositors, who, as a class, generally live in the immediate vicinity of the Banks, and are engaged in trade, and are supposed to have ready means of informing themselves relative to the safety of any Bank they intend using as a depository of their funds.

Mr. Rae.—I think the present restrictions, as regards the liabilities of every Bank in the Dominion, are sufficient to guarantee the safety of the public.

Mr. Stevenson.—I consider that a certain proportion of specie to deposits and to circulation should be held, and that the amount which each Bank may issue, should not exceed the capital and the amount of specie it may have in possession, after reserving a proper proportion in relation to the amount of deposits, and that the circulation should be a first charge on the assets of the Bank. Had circulation been a first charge in the case of the Bank of Upper Canada, even then no loss would have been entailed on the holders of notes.

Mr. Veziua.—The charters regulating the Banks now in existence, are such, with a few amendments, as to offer all necessary guarantee. I refer to the eight amendments already suggested by me to the Select Committee of the Senate, on 21st March last, in my 18th answer.

Mr. Woodside.—I consider that the provisions of the existing Bank Charters offer sufficient guarantee to the public for both their circulation and deposits, the circulation seldom attains the amount authorized by charter. Banks located in a city and carrying on a large business as dealers in exchange, do not require so large a circulation as Banks engaged in moving the produce of the country or assisting to develop its various industries. I cannot suggest any amendment, unless it be "An Act for winding up Insolvent Companies within 'a year.'"

Mr. Cartwright.—I think it would be expedient in future to give note holders a prior lien on all assets belonging to a Bank.

It is possible that it might also be desirable to compel suspension under penalties whenever the specie held by a Bank fell below a certain percentage of its outstanding circulation. In any case I am disposed to believe that it would be for the mutual benefit of all concerned, depositors no less than shareholders, to give such a prior lien to note-holders. The chief sudden risk to which a Bank need be exposed under proper management is that arising from a sudden panic among the note-holders, and such a provision would go far to obviate this danger.

As to depositors, I think the larger ones can take care of themselves, while the Government Savings' Banks afford all necessary facilities for the smaller.

Mr. Strathy.—If the present charters were amended as suggested in my answer to Question 3, I think the interest of bill-holders and depositors would be safely secured.

Mr. Hague.—The charters of the banks, in my judgment, may be amended in several particulars, so as to give greater security to the creditors, while preserving, at the same time to the country, the advantage arising from the full development of legitimate banking resources, both of credit and of capital.

The first of these amendments would be, to fix a minimum amount on which a bank shall be chartered, and to limit the number of branches in proportion to paid-up capital.

The second, to provide that no institution shall commence operations until a certain proportion of its capital is paid-up, and actually held in specie, the fact to be certified by a Government officer.

The third, would be to introduce such provisions as would make the double liability of stockholders available in case of need, within a reasonable period.

The fourth, to require such statements of accounts as would check illegitimate operations.

The fifth, to prohibit any but moderate dividends being paid until a reserve fund was accumulated; and to provide that such reserve shall be again made up if impaired by losses.

The sixth, to require a certain proportion of demand liabilities to be held in specie.

The seventh, to limit the amount of circulation to paid-up capital and Government securities, and provide that any excess shall be covered by specie in hand over and above the amount required to fulfil the previous recommendation.

These provisions, in my judgment, would give every security which the circumstances of the case demand, and they could all be incorporated into any renewals of charters without detriment, either to public or private interests. I would observe, however, that if an absolute security is demanded, it can only be obtained in one of two ways, either by the introduction and enforcement of the principle of unlimited liability, or by compelling the banks to hold the whole of their deposits in specie.

I submit, however, for consideration, whether it is the duty and province of the Government to protect any depositors but the poor and the ignorant, such, in fact, as are the legitimate customers of Savings Banks. In my opinion, all persons who have considerable sums to deposit, or are engaged in commercial business, may be safely and properly left to make their own selection between one institution and another, and between private and incorporated bankers.

I further observe that I would by no means consent to the incorporation of all the above named restrictions in charters which required circulating notes to be covered by Government securities.

Ottawa Board of Trade.—Existing Bank Charters do not offer sufficient guarantee to the public, because there are no means for acquiring any knowledge of the working of these

institutions, or what position their affairs are really in; the amendments should be in the direction of affording fuller and more reliable information of the transactions of the Banks.

Brantford Board of Trade.—We consider that the present system has worked well.

Mr. Jack.—The charters granted to the Banks in Nova Scotia do not contain any other guarantee to the public than by restricting the amount of notes in circulation, giving the Government the power to dissolve the bank, should it appear from its yearly statement that its capital has been diminished by one-half, by losses or otherwise,—half-yearly statements, and making the shareholders liable for double the amount of their subscribed stock. There is no obligation to hold any given amount of specie against circulation or deposits, nor to hold any Government securities, and yet with all this absence of legislative restrictions no bank has ever failed, nor has the finger of suspicion been pointed at any one of them. The public has always had confidence in the banks, and the banks have justified this confidence by their prudent management. The legislators of this Province, wisely recognizing the impossibility of securing solvency by legislative enactments, have interfered as little as possible with the internal management of the banks, and left it to the discretion of those most interested in their successful operations; and in this they agree with Mr. John Stuart Mill, who, in his principles of political economy, says: "I cannot think it at all necessary, or that it would be anything but vexatious meddling, to impose any kind of special security in favor of the holders of notes. The true protection to creditors of all kinds is in a good law of insolvency, and, in the case of joint stock companies at least, complete publicity of their accounts."

Mr. Rowley.—The several Acts of Incorporation by which the Banks in Nova Scotia have been called into existence provide that every stockholder should be bound, in his individual capacity, in three times the amount of his shares. They also limit the amount of liabilities and assets of such bank to three times the amount of its capital. These enactments are generally considered a sufficient guarantee for circulation and deposits. In addition, most of the banks have a reserve fund of greater or less amount.

The only amendment that suggests itself, would be an enactment by law, restricting any Bank in future paying dividends or bonuses of greater amount than seven per cent. per annum, until its reserve fund amounts to at least half its paid up capital. I think a restriction of this kind is absolutely required. Directors have often found themselves acted upon by outside influences, compelling them against their better judgments, to pay large dividends and bonuses. An enactment of such a nature would give a character of strength and safety to every bank. Without a good reserve, no bank can feel itself as strong as it would wish. However well a bank may have been started, by wealthy and responsible men, it has sometimes been found, in instances where banks have broken down, that the original projectors, whose wealth and character gave weight to the subscription list, had almost all of them sold out, as the shares rose in the market, and their places had been supplied by persons of inferior means and position; so that when the crash came, many of the stockholders were found to be unable to meet the calls required to make good the liabilities. The establishment, by law, of a gradual reserve of fifty per cent would tend very much to lessen the risk, and would greatly increase the respectability of every Bank.

Mr. Killam.—I do.

Mr. Wilmot.—I have already given my opinion, that so far as the circulation is concerned, they do not give sufficient security; depositors must be the sole judges of where they place their money. I have no other suggestions to make.

Mr. Lewin.—I consider the existing Bank Charters, with certain amendments, are a sufficient guarantee to the public.

The amendments I would suggest are—

- 1st. The clause rendering stockholders liable for double the amount of their stock, should be made clear and explicit, and a plain and expeditious mode provided for assessing the same.
- 2nd. Immediately upon any Bank suspending payment, provision should be made by which any creditor can place it in liquidation. That the liquidation should not wait until all the assets of the Bank are realized before assessing the stockholders, but at the expiration of a given period, say six months, should proceed to assess the stockholders such an amount as they may deem necessary to pay off the debt of the Bank, the assets subsequently realized to form a dividend for the stockholders.

3rd. That all transfers of stock made within three months previous to suspension, and all made afterwards, be declared null and void.

4th. It is generally conceded, and upon good grounds, that depositors are a class competent to look after their own interest, and that liquidation is only necessary to protect the holders of notes in circulation. In this view I think it worthy of consideration whether holders of such notes should not be made preference creditors.

5th. Whenever any Bank has lost a portion of its capital, say 10 or 12½ per centum, it should be incumbent upon the Directors, and provision made for that purpose, to assess the stockholders to make up such loss, that the capital of the Bank should always be kept intact. This would not only be an additional guarantee to the public, but would cause stockholders to look more closely after their interest in the management of the Bank.

6th. That a certified list of stockholders, with the number of shares held by each, should be semi-annually filed in some public office in the vicinity of the Bank, accessible to the public, who could thus readily ascertain with whom they are transacting business.

Question 13.—Are you of opinion that the provision of making shareholders liable for double the amount of their stock is a necessary one; and are there any, and what difficulties in the way of its being practically enforced? What would, in your opinion, be the effect of introducing the principle of unlimited liability?

Answers of—

Mr. Paton.—The double liability of shareholders which is so difficult to enforce, and if enforced, would in many instances be oppressive, might, I think, be dispensed with, were the Bank issues secured by Government debentures, and by a moderate specie reserve. Noteholders may be deemed involuntary creditors of a Bank, and should therefore be fully protected; depositors are voluntary creditors, and it is only reasonable to suppose that they are capable of looking after their own interests, by inquiring into the management and resources of a Bank, before intrusting it with their money. If the principle of unlimited liability were introduced, I believe that all the Banks in the Dominion would be wound up, as I do not think that a sufficient number of shareholders could be found in this country, willing to incur unlimited liability.

Mr. Allan.—I think the double liability clause in the Bank charters is unjust and unnecessary, and should not be continued. It could only be enforced against a few, and is therefore oppressive. The introduction of unlimited liability would immediately reduce the value of Bank Stock, cause great numbers to sell out, particularly of the more wealthy class, and greatly increase the rate of discount.

Mr. Stephens.—I am of opinion that the double liability clause should be retained if the present Bank Charters are to be renewed. The provision of a law which seems quite necessary to enforce the double liability clause against shareholders, is a question of some difficulty with me to solve. I can, therefore, only refer to what I should suppose to be the principle upon which such a law should be carried into effect, that is, to enforce the collection of an assessment, *pro rata*, according to the number of shares held by each stockholder, within one year after such Bank has become insolvent, sufficient in amount to meet the liabilities of the defaulting Bank, or otherwise give the assignees two years in which all the assets of the Bank shall be positively realized by public sale, to close its affairs if necessary, and immediately after to enforce an assessment, as above stated, to cover the balance of its indebtedness. Under the National Banking law of the United States, the double liability clause is wholly unnecessary, and would be an impediment.

No capitalists of ordinary experience would take a single share in the stock of a Bank, with unlimited liability resting upon them, making themselves liable for the whole debt of a Bank. I think very few Banks could be established on this principle, I ought to say none.

Mr. Rae.—Unlimited liability of shareholders would have the effect of checking the increase of Banking capital, and would, on this account, prove injurious to the interests of the country. The present double liability system would be useful if it could be enforced equally against all stockholders, but in the cases of foreign residents this is almost impossible, and therefore it should cease to be the rule.

Mr. Stevenson.—I am of opinion that the provision of making Shareholders liable for double the amount of their stock, is a necessary and sound one. I would not recommend the introduction of the principle of unlimited liability; but I would recommend the introduction of a provision, that in case of default or failure, creditors should by law be competent to claim upon Shareholders after six months have expired.

Mr. Vezina.—The double liability of Shareholders is necessary, provided effectual means be taken to enforce it. The principle of unlimited liability would here, in my opinion, have the effect of diminishing Banking capital.

Mr. Woodside.—I think that the provision of making shareholders liable for double the amount of their stock is not a necessary one, as most of the Banks are prohibited from paying dividends out of capital, and so long as capital is intact the public can suffer no loss. The effect of introducing the principle of unlimited liability would, in my opinion, deter many from investing their capital in Bank Stocks, and induce them to invest it in Building Societies, or in other securities, where the risks would be less and the profits greater. Many of our capitalists now invest in United States securities because they are more profitable than those of the Dominion.

Mr. Cartwright.—I doubt if this provision affords any real security to the public. It seems very questionable if recourse can be had to the shareholders till all the assets of the Bank are finally exhausted, a process usually extending over several years, by which time the original creditors have, in most cases, parted with their property to speculators of various kinds.

I think a provision for giving note-holders a preferential lien would do all that can be done for the security of the general public. Depositors, as a rule, can and ought to exercise special caution when they lodge their funds, whereas note-holders are often obliged by circumstances to accept the notes of a particular Bank, and are, many of them (perhaps the great majority, both as to value and number), among the neediest portion of the community.

The principle of unlimited liability appears to me to be utterly inapplicable to joint stock associations of the nature of large Banks. Without in any way protecting the public against disaster, its results would be to ruin a few unwary individuals every now and then. It could not be applied to existing institutions, and would throw great difficulties in the way of forming new ones. Practically, experience shows that it leads to cases of the most extreme hardship.

Mr. Hope.—Shareholders in Banks of Deposit should only be liable for the amount of their subscribed capitals. The introduction of the principle of unlimited liability would, in my opinion, deter people of capital from becoming shareholders in such Banks in this country.

Mr. Strathy.—I consider the double liability of shareholders desirable, the charters being amended as suggested in answer to question No. 3. Bank stock in Canada, as an investment, is not looked upon with general favor; were unlimited liability applied to Banks in Canada, a depreciation in the market value of stock would be the consequence, which in all interests would be undesirable.

Mr. Hague.—I consider the double liability clause of such practical value, as to be deserving of special enactments to give it effect. There are no difficulties in the way of its enforcement, provided that clauses with that end in view are inserted in the bank charters. In case of the insolvency of a chartered bank, its affairs should pass into the hands of a Government Officer whose duty it would be at once to notify all the stockholders of their responsibility; and be empowered, after a specified time, to make calls upon them in the same way as is done in Great Britain under similar circumstances.

The principle of unlimited liability could not, of course, be equitably introduced so as to affect present stockholders, without giving them notice. In my opinion, the effect of this would be, that a large proportion of them would sell their stock. With regard to future charters, I believe that the effect of introducing the principle of unlimited liability, would be to prevent the shares from being taken up. The principle of unlimited liability, however, I believe to be sound in theory, and of great practical advantage where it exists.

Ottawa Board of Trade.—Shareholders' liability should not exceed double the amount of their stock. Unlimited liability would tend to prevent the investment of capital in Bank-

ing as a speculation. There are no difficulties in the way of enforcing the provisions of the present law.

Brantford Board of Trade.—Shareholders should be liable for double the amount of their stock. We consider the unlimited liability system impracticable in this country.

Mr. Jack.—The provision of making shareholders liable for double the amount of their stock is a very good one. The only difficulty I can see in enforcing it, is where the party is not worth so much. Making the liability of shareholders unlimited would certainly increase the security of the public, but might have the effect of diminishing the present banking capital by restraining many parties from taking stock in companies over which, at the best, they can exercise only a limited control. In Scotland the liability is unlimited.

Mr. Rowley.—The liability of shareholders to double the amount of their stock appears to have been made an essential condition of all incorporated public companies, banks as well as others; but it has sometimes occurred to me, that doubts might be fairly entertained as to the soundness or fairness of this provision; certainly not that it should be extended to the condition of unlimited liability, and for this reason, when a number of persons associate for the purpose of carrying on any distinct business, where large capital is demanded, and they pay up the full amount of their shares, and receive from the Government of the country an Act of Incorporation, the stockholders should not, I think, be subjected to greater liability at most than double the amount paid in. Entering as they do in good faith into the partnership, their control over its business ceases almost entirely after their money is paid over. True, they have the power of choosing a Board of Directors; but we have all seen at times how easily boards of direction can ruin the most prosperous concerns. If it is desirable to introduce the principle of unlimited liability among public companies, it should be conferred only to those composing the management: the general body of stockholders would not then be made to suffer through the mismanagement of those in power.

It has long been my opinion that where business engagements of all kinds are entered into for the mutual advantage of *seller and lender*, as well as of *buyer and borrower*, the risk and loss, when these happen, should likewise be borne by both parties. I never could see the reason of distressing and stripping of the last farthing, one set of men, even if they are debtors, completely beggaring them, in order that another set, called creditors, should receive the full amount of the funds they advanced in a speculation, in which both parties thought there would be an advantage to them. I think a double liability is more than ample in every case.

Mr. Killam.—I think it is: unlimited liability might prevent persons from taking stock.

Mr. Wilmot.—If the present Banking system is to be continued, I think some more summary way of enforcing the double liability should be enacted, which I think is very necessary. The establishment of the principle of unlimited liability would, I think, in this country, prevent parties taking stock in Banks altogether.

Mr. Lewin.—I am of opinion the provision is just and necessary; I am not aware of any practical difficulty in enforcing it. It has recently been enforced in the case of the "Westmoreland Bank of New Brunswick." I do not think a sufficient amount of Bank capital could be obtained upon the principle of unlimited liability to carry on the business of the country.

Question 14.—What, in your opinion, is the minimum of capital on which a Bank should be chartered; what its maximum; and can you point out any features in any existing charters, whether of the late Province of Canada, or of the Provinces of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, which are either too restricted or too unguarded?

Answers of—

Mr. Paton.—The minimum capital ought to be \$1,000,000, and the maximum \$6,000,000.

I cannot point out any features in the existing charters, which are either too restricted or too unguarded, beyond those I have alluded to in my replies.

Mr. Allan.—The minimum capital of a chartered Bank should be one million of dollars, and the maximum eight millions, in the present circumstances of the Dominion.

Mr. Stephens.—In granting Bank Charters for the Dominion, I am of opinion that one hundred thousand dollars should be the lowest, and two millions the highest amount of capital allowed to any single Bank. These wholesome limits I believe would be the best for the purpose of diffusing Banking facilities throughout every portion of the Dominion of Canada, wherever capital is most needed for the advancement of the national interests of the country.

I have most carefully examined the charter of the Bank of Montreal, which I suppose to be nearly the same as the charters of the other Banks of the late Province of Canada, and I can see nothing of moment that could be changed for the better, except substituting the American system in its place.

I am in favor of the double liability clause, if the present Bank Charters are to be renewed with the provision by law previously referred to, to enforce a *pro rata* assessment upon all the stockholders, sufficient to provide for the liability of the Bank in default, within one year after such Bank has ceased to redeem its notes in specie. This measure would be unnecessary if the National Bank system of the United States be adopted. With the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Banks I am not sufficiently familiar to express an opinion.

Mr. Rae.—One million of dollars as the minimum, and six millions as the maximum.

Mr. Stevenson.—One million of dollars minimum. I would establish no limit as to the maximum. Under existing charters, a specie reserve in due relation to immediate liabilities, is not rendered compulsory. It should be made compulsory upon Banks to hold 20 per cent. on all liabilities payable on demand.

Mr. Vezina.—Not less than one million dollars, and not more than four millions.

Mr. Woodside.—One million of dollars is, in my opinion, the minimum of capital on which a Bank should be chartered, and five to six millions a maximum. It is better to have a few large Banks than many small ones.

Mr. Cartwright.—This is a difficult question to answer. Practically, as business is at present carried on in Ontario, *i.e.*, with an unlimited number of Agencies scattered over a wide expanse of country, I think a million of dollars the minimum on which a Bank should be chartered, but I am by no means prepared to say that this rule should hold in other Provinces or even in Ontario under different conditions. There are, however, serious objections to allowing small Banks the right of issuing notes, and I think it very doubtful if any Bank should be permitted to exercise this privilege till it possessed a million of actually paid up capital.

I see no good reason for fixing a maximum beyond which a Bank shall not be permitted to increase its capital. I am convinced that this matter may be safely left to regulate itself, and further, that if the commerce of this country goes on increasing in the same ratio as heretofore, it will necessarily require larger and wealthier Banks than heretofore.

I think the limitations as to the total indebtedness which Banks may contract of doubtful policy, but am not aware that any practical inconvenience has arisen therefrom.

Mr. Hope.—No new Bank of Deposit should be chartered with a less capital than one million, nor more probably than five millions of dollars, and should not go into operation before ten per cent. of the chartered capital was paid up.

Mr. Strathy.—I think that no Bank should be chartered with a capital less than a million of dollars. I do not consider it necessary to place any limit to the maximum.

Mr. Hague.—I believe the system of central banks with large capital, having branches in the smaller towns, to be of greater advantage to the community, than one of small banks diffused over the country, each with its separate capital and management. Experience, both on this continent and in Europe, shews that the former has several particular advantages.

1st. In respect to capital—

With the same amount of capital, much greater results can be attained. Economy in the use of capital is the very essence of modern banking practice, and, without it, it would have been impossible for commerce to have attained to its present development.

2nd. In respect to management—

Other things being equal, the system of large banks requires and will develop a better

style of management, and consequently result in greater safety to creditors and stockholders. I believe, therefore, that a capital of \$1,000,000 is the minimum on which a bank should be chartered, and of this, not less than \$200,000 should be actually paid up at the commencement. With respect to a maximum, I believe that so far as the requirements of commerce and general business in Canada are concerned, every need would be satisfied by a limitation to \$4,000,000. Considering the amount of realized capital and annual business of England, France, and America respectively, a bank in Canada, with \$4,000,000 of capital, would have far more in proportion than either the Bank of England, the Bank of France, or any Bank in the United States.

A bank with too large a capital, in Canada, is apt to extend its operations into foreign countries, in a manner which is not contemplated by its charter. It is to be observed further, that an institution with too large a capital is apt to acquire a position and power which is inimical to the public good.

With respect to existing charters, I have already pointed out features which are susceptible of amendment. It would be desirable, in any new legislation on the subject, to increase the qualification of Directors, and to limit the amount of their discount accommodation to the amount of their paid-up stock in the market. I think also that a reduction of capital should be prohibited.

Ottawa Board of Trade.—The minimum of capital should be \$2,000,000, and the maximum \$10,000,000.

Brantford Board of Trade.—The minimum of capital under present system should not be under \$500,000, and the maximum \$5,000,000. If based on Government securities, minimum \$100,000.

Mr. Rowley.—A maximum or minimum capital for banks could not in all cases be fixed alike. City banks, and those in large towns, for their own advantage would start with large paid-up capitals, in order that they might be able to supply the wants of the community in which they expect to do their business. Country banks, on the other hand, doing only a local or not very extended business, would require much smaller capital. As a general rule, perhaps, it would be as well to require that every bank applying in future for a charter should have a subscribed capital of not less than \$200,000.

Mr. Wilnot.—Under a free Banking system, each locality could regulate its banking capital by the securities it could offer; but under the existing system, the experience in New Brunswick is, that the Banks of small capital go to the wall, when the foreign exchanges are adverse to the Province, or a panic seizes the holders of Bank notes.

Mr. Lewin.—I do not think any bank should be chartered with a paid-up capital less than \$500,000, and a larger sum is desirable.

Question 15.—What security exists under the present system, that the capital of a bank is actually paid up in cash, and not represented to a greater or less extent by bills discounted or other advances made to stockholders?

Answers of—

Mr. Paton.—No such security exists. I consider that when a bank is organized, the proportion of paid-up capital required by the charter ought to be deposited with the Government, to be returned when the bank commences business; also, that a declaration should be made periodically by every Bank, stating what amount, in the aggregate, of its stock is in the name of parties or firms having obligations, whether matured or not, to the Bank, and held directly or indirectly as security for their liabilities. As by the existing charters, stock of parties indebted directly or indirectly to the Banks can be held as an offset against their liabilities, it would be of great importance for the public to know how much of the capital is not so pledged.

Mr. Allan.—The capital of a bank may be actually paid up, although it discounts the paper of its shareholders. This might, of course, be abused, but I am not aware of any security that exists against it.

Mr. Stephens.—I know of no security under the present system that the capital stock of a bank is actually paid in, in cash, except the character and standing of the President and Directors of the several Banks, and if this is not regarded as sufficient, it should be imposed as a duty upon Bank Commissioners, if such are appointed by law. If not, the only remedy remaining, appears to me to be a statement to this fact, made under oath by President and Cashier.

Mr. Rae.—None, other than the respectability of its management.

Mr. Stevenson.—There is no security; but it may, I think, be assumed, that with men of respectability and good standing on the direction, no such unsound proceedings would be suffered. I would recommend that the list of Stockholders should be published annually. A review of this list by any one acquainted with the business of the Province, would reveal any indications of such proceedings. A proper precaution would be to introduce a line on the Returns sent to the Auditor:—"Loans based upon Stock."

Mr. Vezina.—It is difficult to ascertain to a certainty, except by exacting a more detailed monthly report, or an official inspection.

Mr. Woodside.—I do not know of any, beyond the good faith of the Directors.

Mr. Cartwright.—I know of no absolute security under our present system, though I think this abuse only exists (if at all) in the case of new Banks, in the earlier stages of their career.

Mr. Strathy.—None whatever. I think that Banks should be compelled to publish annually a list of their shareholders, with address, showing the amount of stock held by each.

Mr. Hague.—There is no security that the capital is actually paid up in cash. A previous recommendation would meet this contingency.

Ottawa Board of Trade.—None whatever, in a practical point of view.

Brantford Board of Trade.—None; we consider there should be.

Mr. Jack.—In Nova Scotia a bank cannot be organized until a certain amount is actually paid up. In the case of the People's Bank of Halifax, forty per cent of the subscribed capital had to be paid up before any stockholder could vote, and before either directors or president could be appointed.

Mr. Rowley.—No security exists except the honor of the President and Directors. The Nova Scotia Banks are all expressly forbidden by their charters, from discounting any note, or doing any kind of banking business whatever, until a fixed per centage of their capital has been paid up in cash.

Mr. Killam.—I know of none.

Mr. Wilmot.—No such security could exist, unless Managers, Directors and Stockholders were prohibited from having any accommodation from the Bank, which in itself would be very unreasonable, if carried to such an extreme.

Question 16.—Would it be desirable, if the present system of independent Banks is continued, to limit the number of branches and agencies in proportion to paid-up capital?

Answers of—

Mr. Paton.—It would be very desirable to limit the number of branches and agencies in proportion to paid-up capital, if the present system of independent Banks is continued.

Mr. Allan.—The necessity of providing capital for the management of its branches and agencies, will always form a sufficient restriction on banks, to limit the number of branches they may establish.

Mr. Stephens.—I would under no circumstances allow any Bank in the Dominion to

establish any Branches or agencies other than for exchange and collection, and even this should be done reciprocally through the agency of other banks. The principle, in my opinion, is bad in every respect. In the first place, it is unsafe and hazardous to the Bank establishing such branches or agencies, frequently under a single person of limited experience in the place, controlling for banking purposes capital which ought to be owned by and be under the management of a local or a district Bank-board of resident directors, if the safety of Bank capital and the general interest of the whole Dominion is to be considered. Besides, these branch banks or agencies are monopolizing a privilege that honestly and rightfully belongs to the several districts of the country, and also prove a competing obstacle to the establishment of local banks, with resident proprietorship and direction.

Mr. Rae.—No; because one system of management may prefer a limited number of large branches, whilst another system may prefer a greater number of small agencies.

Mr. Stevenson.—I am of opinion that the number of branches and agencies should be limited, in the case of Banks having a small paid-up capital. A Bank with one million of capital should not have more than four agencies.

Mr. Vezeina.—Yes.

Mr. Woodside.—If the present system of independent Banks be continued, the number of branches or agencies which each may open can safely be left to the directors. It is not desirable that the Legislature should interfere more than is necessary.

Mr. Cartwright.—No doubt this ought and would be done, under a proper system of management, but it hardly appears to be a proper subject for legislative interference. I think any fixed value in such cases would do harm.

Mr. Strathy.—I think it would be desirable to do so.

Mr. Hague.—Considering the great difficulty of managing the loans and discounts of an institution where such loans are made at many points, I am of opinion that it would be desirable for such a limitation to be imposed. In the loans and discounts of a Bank, and in these alone, with very rare exceptions, are to be found the causes of success or failure. When a Bank has branches (and I have already pointed out their advantage under proper management), nothing but constant attention from the centre to all points, can ensure that operations will be sound and legitimate. The ensuring of such vigilant control is, (other things being equal) a matter of payment to officers, and of the ability of a large or small institution to afford it. That it is a matter which directly depends on the amount of capital, I would, therefore, be in favor of establishing a proportion between the number of branches and paid up capital.

Ottawa Board of Trade.—It would be desirable to restrict undue expansion and vast speculation.

Brantford Board of Trade.—We consider it would.

Mr. Rowley.—The number of branches or agencies to be established by any Bank would depend upon their means and resources. A weak Bank, or one of small capital, could not have branches or agencies; while strong Banks, with large paid up capitals and good resources, would, it is to be presumed, only establish branches where it was considered judicious and profitable to do so. This does not appear to be a branch of banking that requires legislative regulation; it regulates itself.

Mr. Killam.—I think it would.

Mr. Wilmot.—It would be difficult for Parliament to interfere in this matter, without being charged with giving encouragement to monopolies.

Question 17.—What amount should a Bank be allowed to issue of circulation, in proportion to its capital? Ought there, in your opinion, to be any restriction as to deposits? What proportion of specie and bullion to circulation, and what, if any, to deposits, should a Bank be obliged to hold in its vaults, and what limitations would you impose as to the denomination of the circulating notes? Do you consider the system existing in Nova Scotia, under which private Associations or co-partnerships issue notes for circulation, a sound one or the reverse?

Answers of—

Mr. Paton.—A Bank circulation should be restricted to the amount of its paid-up capital, and its deposits to double that amount, unless the surplus is secured by a gold reserve, equalizing the excess. The proportion of specie to circulation, if the notes are secured by Government debentures, should be one-fifth, if not one-third. The special deposits requiring notice of withdrawal should be in the proportion of one-sixth, and current accounts payable on demand, of one-third. The denomination of notes should not be lower than one dollar. I consider the system of private associations issuing notes, as in Nova Scotia, to be very unsound.

Mr. Allan.—The circulation of a Bank should never exceed its paid-up capital. The present denominations of notes are quite suited to the wants of the country. Any restriction in deposits would injure the public as well as the banks. In England they form the chief basis on which they transact their business, as they amount sometimes to 20 or 30 times the paid-up capital of the bank.

The proportion of specie or Government securities held by a bank, ought to be about one-fourth of its circulation and deposits.

I disapprove of any private partnership or association being allowed to issue notes for circulation.

Mr. Stephens.—A bank under the present system of banking in Quebec and Ontario, may be allowed to issue one hundred and fifty thousand dollars of circulation to one hundred thousand of actual paid-up capital with safety, and a similar ratio of circulation upon larger amounts of capital. I know of no restrictions by law that are necessary in regard to the amount of deposits.

The proportion of specie, or bullion, to circulation and deposits, I have already stated as 25 per cent, which I believe should be apportioned, fifteen per cent. on circulation and ten on deposits, not bearing any interest.

The only limitation necessary, in regard to the denomination of bank notes, is that none should be allowed less than one dollar: with reference to large denominations of notes, it may safely be left to the discretion of the Banks. I must be excused from offering an opinion relative to the private Banking Associations, or co-partnerships of Nova Scotia, as I have not sufficient knowledge of the legal provisions under which their business is transacted; but, in a general way, I may add that I look upon any joint-stock or private associations of this nature with great disfavour.

Mr. Rae.—A Bank should be allowed to issue an amount of circulation equal to its capital and Government securities on hand. No other restriction as to deposits than that now existing, which provides that the total liabilities shall not exceed three times the amount of capital actually paid up; one-fourth of the total liabilities, less the amount of Government securities on hand, should be held in coin as its equivalent. Notes under the denomination of \$5 should be restricted to one-fourth of the paid up capital.

Mr. Stevenson.—The amount of money required in any country will depend upon the number and amount of pecuniary transactions; and these must depend upon the amount of commodities sold, and the payments that are to be made. Hence it may be stated generally, that the amount of the circulation will be regulated by the state of agriculture and commerce. I am of opinion, that the Banking capital of Canada is sufficient for present purposes, and that in the capital authorized, but still unpaid, there is room for expansion or adaptation to growing wants, which, in a producing country, will be very gradual, because the savings will either be used directly as active capital, or appear in deposits and become available indirectly as active capital. The circulation should be limited to the capital and specie on hand, after deducting from the specie one-fifth for deposits. I think the time is distant when it will be

considered necessary to impose any restriction as to deposits. The increase of wealth appears to be steady, but very gradual. The denominations of notes should not be less than five dollars.

Mr. Vezina.—Banks should not issue notes beyond the amount of their capital. I do not see the necessity of restricting deposits; for a well organized Bank, following out the instructions embodied in the new charters, would not take deposits unless they could be employed profitably. In answer 3, I give the amount of specie a Bank should hold in reserve. The limitation as to denominations of notes established by existing charters, appears to me to be a wise one.

Mr. Woodside.—The amount of circulation which each Bank may issue can safely be left as at present authorized; for, I think, no Bank has a circulation equal to the limit authorized by charter, and many of the Banks have not one-fifth part of the authorized amount in circulation. Banks doing an exchange business cannot use as much circulation as Banks doing a produce or manufacturing business.

Mr. Cartwright.—If the circulation be fairly obtained, and the natural result of the business of a Bank, I can see no need of any restriction, especially if the circulation be made a first lien. It is possible, however, that some restriction may be required to prevent undue forcing of notes into circulation.

I think no restriction as to amount of deposits is required in practice, and that it is objectionable in theory.

A Bank might, perhaps, be obliged to hold specie to some extent as against its circulation, but I doubt the propriety of laying down a rule as to its deposits. As a matter of prudence a Bank should generally have a reserve of specie, or its equivalent in cash at call in other Banks, equal to almost one-third of its circulation and deposits, payable on demand, or at very short dates. I have not considered the question of amount of individual notes sufficiently to speak with confidence upon it. The existing system works well in Ontario, and I should be averse to change it.

Without possessing any special knowledge of the way in which this system works in Nova Scotia, I should think it *prima facie*, very objectionable on general grounds, and should strongly oppose its introduction into the other Provinces of the Dominion.

Mr. Strathy.—I see no necessity for any change in the present law under which Banks are allowed to circulate to the amount of their paid-up capital stock, specie, and Government Debentures. There should be no limit to the amount of deposits, a due proportion of specie being maintained: the proportion of specie should be not less than 35 per cent. of circulation and 20 per cent of deposits (see answer to Question 3). The denominations of the circulating notes may safely be left to the Banks themselves, as they will find it to their interest to meet the convenience of the public in this respect. I do not consider any system for the circulation of notes sound, based otherwise than on specie.

Mr. Hague.—I do not regard the limitation of circulation as of the essential importance which some theorists attribute to it. The circulation of the Bank of France, an institution which had a preference over the Bank of England for security, in the crisis of 1866, has ranged during the present year, at from six to seven times its capital. This circulation is not covered by Government debentures, and though the authorities of the bank have always maintained an immense specie reserve, I believe they are not bound by law to do so. It might, however, be desirable to limit the amount of circulation in Canada to capital and Government securities. As to restrictions on deposits I may observe, that as the deposits in the Banks of Canada are far smaller than in those of most other British Colonies, and not to be compared in amount with those of the Banks of the agricultural districts of England and Scotland, the question of their limitation is scarcely a practical one. It may become practical if the day ever arrives for Canada to possess an enormous accumulation of unemployed capital. If our deposits were \$150,000,000, instead of the very small sum at which they stand now, it might be worthy of inquiry, whether capital were large enough in proportion.

With regard to the retention of specie in proportion to circulation and deposits, I am not aware that the current notions on the subject are founded on any principle. The practice of bankers of equal stability and strength varies so widely, that no rule can be drawn from example. All experience shows that it is a mere delusion to suppose that the retention of

specie reserve has much to do with the real strength of a Bank. An insolvent institution may make a good show of specie for years before its stoppage; and what is still more to the point, may have a very heavy reserve of specie or its equivalent on the very eve of failure. Both these instances have happened in Canada within the last few years.

It cannot be too often repeated, that the real strength or weakness of a Bank is in its loans and discounts. As to his specie reserve, a prudent banker will take care to retain at least double the amount he is ever likely to be called upon for at any one time, and in any circumstances. If his discounts rest on legitimate business operations, and with such a reserve, nothing that can happen will impair his safety.

With regard to circulating notes, I am not sure but that it would be desirable to prohibit the issue of any denomination under four dollars. The runs upon Banks, which have occasioned so much excitement at various times in Canada, have been almost wholly confined to the holders of notes of less value than four dollars, that is to the poor and ignorant portions of the community.

I am not aware of the conditions and circumstances under which the issue of notes referred to in the latter part of the question takes place. It is upon these alone that the soundness or unsoundness of the issue depends.

Ottawa Board of Trade.—The issue of Government notes might be *three* times the amount of paid up capital,—no restrictions should be placed on deposits,—*one-third* of bullion and specie in equal proportions,—no note less than *one* dollar should be issued,—the practice of issuing notes for circulation, or “*making money*” by irresponsible parties, is unsound, and should not be allowed.

Mr. Jack.—In Nova Scotia the Banks may issue notes to double the amount of their capital. Practically they are unable to issue anything like this amount. If they were restricted to an amount equal to their capital paid-up, it would be sufficient for all that is required. I do not think there should be any restriction as to deposits.

If it is thought advisable to oblige the banks to hold a certain amount of gold against their circulation, I think the minimum amount ought not to be less than that held by Government against its legal tender notes, twenty-five per cent. But whatever may be the case with regard to the circulation it does not appear to be a part of the duty of Government to compel banks to give any special security to depositors, any more than it is to cause merchants to give security to their creditors. No one is obliged to lend his money to a bank. He can do so or not, as he pleases. On this point the opinion of Mr. J. R. McCulloch is worthy of the consideration of the Committee. He says, “It has never been pretended that it is any part whatever of the duty of the Government to enquire into the security given by the borrowers to the lenders of money, any more than into the security given by the borrowers to the lenders of anything else. Government very properly obliges a goldsmith to have his goods stamped, this being a security to the public that they shall not be imposed upon in buying articles of the quality of which they are generally ignorant; but it does not require that the person to whom the goldsmith sells or lends his goods, should give him guarantees for their payment. This is a matter as to which individuals are fully competent to judge for themselves; and there neither is nor can be any reason why a lender or depositor of gold, silver, or notes should be more protected than a lender or depositor of timber, bricks, or coal.”

It does not seem to me advisable to permit the issue of notes of a less denomination than \$5; nor do I think there should be any distinction between Nova Scotia and the other Provinces in respect of the denomination of notes issued by the banks. At present the banks in Nova Scotia are not allowed to issue notes of a lower denomination than \$20. They have been subjected to the same taxation as the banks in the other Provinces, and it seems only fair that they should have the same privileges. This would not be any interference with their charters, which I presume cannot be altered until they come up for renewal, as the limitation is imposed by a provincial law.

Mr. Rowley.—Circulation in proportion to capital is one of the debateable problems in banking. The Bank of England is required to have coin and bullion to the amount of one-third of its circulation. A report of the Scotch and Irish banks of issue, a year or two ago indicated coin and bullion, varying from one-seventh to one-twelfth, one-fifteenth, and more of their circulation.

(2) In cases where banks have large deposits, they must, of necessity keep a good stock of coin to meet the demands that must be suddenly made upon them, as they are

more likely to be embarrassed by their depositors rather than their note-holders. Where deposits do not amount to a large proportion of the working means of a bank, circulation becomes less a matter of uneasiness; as in the majority of cases, the redemption of notes is met by bills of exchange. (See Answer No. 3.)

(3) The question as to amount of deposits, and coin to meet them, should be left to the good sense and right judgment of the different managers and Boards of Directors, as no fixed rule or limit could be made to work fairly in all cases.

(4) I have a fixed objection to the issue of notes of small amount, say less than four or five dollars each; their tendency must be to drive the coin for change out of the country, and a country without a circulating coin must feel itself in an unfavorable position. Coin is the solid representative of value, and in those countries, especially, that are subject to frequent civil and social outbursts, is eagerly sought for. We see the same anxiety to obtain it pervading all classes—especially the working classes in Great Britain, whenever business becomes disturbed and unsettled.

(5) The private banking associations which exist in Nova Scotia are, I believe, composed of wealthy men, who conduct their business according to all the rules of banking, with a regularly paid-up capital. Where such is the case, an organization of the kind is as safe with half-a-dozen partners, as incorporated banks are with one hundred stockholders. I consider, therefore, that as long as bank notes are allowed to be issued without Government security, the responsibility of a banking institution of half-a-dozen well-known rich business men, affords as good a guarantee as an incorporation of one hundred smaller stockholders, whose numbers do not necessarily insure strength or safety in banking any more than in other matters. I do not think it is fair to the incorporated banks or to the public at large, that private institutions should claim all the privileges allowed by law, and at the same time decline the dues and responsibilities.

Mr. Killam.—The public of Nova Scotia has had every confidence in their banking institutions, both chartered and private associations, and I believe the restrictions and guards in the Acts of incorporation quite sufficient.

Mr. Wilmot.—I have already expressed the opinion that no notes should be issued without the deposit of security, and then the circulation would depend upon the amount of capital. It is the duty of Parliament to provide, that what purports to be money, should be unquestionably secured. I see no reason why there should be any restriction with regard to deposits, as every one has the right to judge where he deposits his money. Under our existing monetary laws, which I have long thought have been framed for the especial benefit of the large capitalist and money holder, every depositor and note holder, can require specie on demand, and all monetary transactions are supposed to be payable in specie, which by law is compulsory. The utter impossibility of complying with the law, renders it necessary to find substitutes, otherwise trade would almost be reduced to barter. When two depositors at the Bank of England could, in 1866, have withdrawn all the specie held by the Bank, it is difficult to say what amount should be held in proportion to circulation and deposits. During the panic of 1857, which was created by the sudden contraction of the note circulation in the city of New York, by a few of the large Banks, causing a general suspension of specie payments throughout the United States, which re-acted like an electric shock through the whole commercial world, at a time when all the staple articles of commerce were at moderate prices, and trade was in a sound and healthy condition, no commercial community suffered so severely as that of *Hamburgh*, where the Banks only issued notes upon the deposit of an equal amount of specie. If the present system is to be continued, it would be much safer to adopt the *Nova Scotia* policy of restricting the Bank note issues to twenty dollars and over. I think it would be very dangerous to permit private associations or individuals to issue notes as in *Nova Scotia*, a system which can so easily be abused.

Mr. Lewin.—A Bank having a legitimate circulation equal to its capital ought to have a profitable business, and it is a matter for consideration whether it should not be restricted to that amount. I am not aware of any sufficient reason for restricting the amount of deposits a Bank may receive. Private bankers are unrestricted. The depositors themselves are the best judges of the extent to which confidence can be placed in a Bank.

My opinion as to the amount of specie which it is prudent for a Bank to hold is given in reply to Question 3.

With respect to the denomination of circulating notes, a Bank should provide and issue notes of such denomination, as experience teaches the convenience of the public with whom they transact business requires. I am not aware of any reasons which apply to this country for imposing limitations by charters.

As a general principle I consider it inexpedient to hamper the practical working of a Bank, by unnecessary legislative restrictions, which cannot remedy the evils caused by unskilful and imprudent management.

The private associations in Nova Scotia have hitherto been composed of men of wealth and high respectability, and consequently have worked successfully; but the principle I consider unsafe, as a body of speculators might associate together, call themselves a Bank, and issue notes, for the redemption of which the public have no security.

Question 18.—Do you consider the present provisions in the Bank Charters of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, in regard to the direction and management and the scale of voting by shareholders, adequate? If not, suggest such amendments as, in your opinion, it would be advisable to adopt?

Answers of—

Mr. Paton.—The scale of voting for Directors provided in the Charters of the Banks in Ontario and Quebec is not, I think, objectionable: in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, exactly the same scale does not exist, but it might be assimilated to the others. I would consider it very objectionable to require shareholders to hold a larger amount of shares than the present law provides, in order to qualify them to be Directors. Were the amount considerably increased, it would necessarily decrease the number of eligible persons from whom the selection must be made.

Mr. Allan.—The system of sliding scale voting and restricting large shareholders from their legitimate influence in the election of Directors has tended to injure the Banks, by rendering powerless, and hence apathetic, those who had the greatest interest in their good management. This threw the control of their affairs into the hands of those who suffered little or not at all, whatever the result might be. Even in the failures which have taken place, the public (*i. e.*, the note-holders) sustained no loss in one case, and probably none in the other.

Every share should have a vote, and powers of attorney or proxies should be renewed every year.

Mr. Stephens.—In regard to the scale of voting, and the direction and management of the Banks of Ontario and Quebec, I see no necessity for any change or amendments that would be an improvement. I cannot say as regards Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, not having the necessary information to enable me to offer an opinion.

Mr. Rae.—I think the scale of voting should be in proportion to the shareholder's interest, in other words, one vote for every share.

Mr. Stevenson.—I consider that the qualification of a Director, as regards the proprietorship of paid-up stock, should bear a certain relation to the paid-up capital of the Bank; *e.g.* :—

A Bank not exceeding \$1,000,000 paid-up capital—qualification.....	\$4,000
“ “ “ 1,500,000 “ “ “	5,000
“ “ “ 2,000,000 “ “ “	6,000
“ “ “ 2,500,000 “ “ “	7,000
“ “ “ 3,000,000 “ “ “	8,000

As regards the present scale of voting, it has been found to work well in the main.

It would be advisable to allow Banks to take mortgages on real estate for *bond fide* commercial discounts.

Mr. Vezina.—I am in favor of the scale of voting at present established by the existing charters.

Mr. Woodside.—I consider that the provisions in the Bank Charters of Ontario and Quebec are capable of improvement. I would respectfully suggest that instead of the

present sliding scale for voting for Directors, that every stockholder should have one vote for each share of stock owned by him on which all calls have been paid; that no stockholder should be permitted to cast more than five hundred votes by proxy, in addition to the votes to which he is entitled upon his own stock; that one Director should retire yearly from the Board, and that the qualification should not be less than two thousand dollars of paid-up stock. It is not desirable that the amount should be fixed too high, as the choice might become too restricted.

Mr. Cartwright.—I think the old system of voting by a diminishing scale in inverse ratio to the number of shares, was open to grave objections, and I have reason to know that it hampered the action of shareholders to a much more serious extent than would appear at first sight. I would suggest that each share be allowed a vote.

Mr. Strathy.—I see no necessity for any change in the present charters, in respect to the directors, management, or scale of voting.

Mr. Hague.—With regard to directors, I have already suggested the desirableness of increasing the amount of their qualification, and limiting the maximum of their discounts.

With regard to management, this, it is evident, is a matter which cannot be regulated by an Act of Parliament. The best system will neither secure good management, nor prevent bad. All that legislation can do, is to circumscribe the area within which good or bad management can operate, and to guard the public interests, to some extent, from the consequences of fraud or folly.

As to shareholders, the equitable plan is for the voting power to be commensurate with the stock. This can only be secured by giving a vote to each share.

Ottawa Board of Trade.—Any amendment to Bank Charters should be in the direction of raising the qualification of Directors, who should hold at least *one-fourth of one per cent* of the capital represented.

Mr. Jack.—There is a clause in the Charter of the People's Bank of Halifax, which has many advocates, the effect of which is to give the shareholders a more direct control over the management of the Bank, viz.: "That the votes of shareholders shall in all cases be given in person and not by proxy."

Mr. Rowley.—Nothing of any consequence occurs to me as requiring amendment.

Mr. Killam.—I do not know of any objections having been made in Nova Scotia.

Mr. Lewin.—I have not access to all the Charters referred to. In my opinion each share should be entitled to one vote.

Question 19.—Do you consider that the statements which the Banks in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec are now required to render, give all the information which the public interests require? If not, state what alteration you would suggest?

Answers of—

Mr. Paton.—I am of opinion that in addition to the information at present given in Bank statements, it would be well to include the amount of "Bills discounted overdue," and "Debts due by Corporations other than Banks," also, that supplementary statements should be called for by the Government at uncertain periods, say twice or thrice during the year, the date of such statement to be named, and to be anterior to the date on which they are called for.

I would also suggest that the monthly statements should be uniform. At present some of the Banks furnish statements shewing the average during the month, while others give the state of their affairs as at the last day of each month. The statements ought to give the position of the Banks on the last day of each month.

Mr. Allan.—The monthly statements required of the Banks should embrace more information than they do at present. In addition to those now furnished, the following items should be supplied :

Other debts due the Bank		\$
Of which are discounts current.....	\$	
Part due—security good.....	\$	
Doubtful.....	\$	
Bad.....	\$	
	_____	_____
		\$

Mr. Stephens.—I do not see how the statements of the Banks of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec could be improved, otherwise than to be verified by the oath of the Cashier. Beyond this a further check must be obtained through Bank Commissioners, empowered by law, to make periodical examinations of the condition of all Banks in the Dominion.

Mr. Rae.—I think the following changes would be advisable:—

- (1) Specie on hand should be separate from any other description of Assets.
- (2) Balances due to and by Foreign Agents should be separate from other Banks in the Dominion.
- (3) The loans of each Bank should be shown under the three following heads:—
 - “Notes Discounted Current.”
 - “Second Loans.”
 - “Doubtful Debts.”

Mr. Stevenson.—I consider that fuller information regarding the business of the Banks should be furnished, and in place of the form now in use, I would recommend the following:—

Capital subscribed.
\$

Capital paid-up.
\$

LIABILITIES

- 1.—Circulation.
- 2.—Private Deposits payable on demand.
- 3.—Government Deposits payable on demand.
- 4.—Private Deposits payable after notice.
- 5.—Government Deposits payable after notice:
- 6.—Due to other Banks in Canada;
- 7.—Due to other Banks not in Canada.

ASSETS.

- 1.—Specie.
- 2.—Provincial Notes.
- 3.—Notes of other Banks.
- 4.—Balances due from other Canadian Banks.
- 5.—Balances due from other Banks not in Canada.
- 6.—Government Debentures.
- 7.—Notes and Bills discounted for the public and current.
- 8.—Notes and Bills discounted for the public and overdue.
- 9.—Loans and advances on current account or discounts to the Government.
- 10.—Loans, discounts or advances on current account to Railway Companies.
- 11.—Loans, discounts or advances on current account to other corporate bodies.
- 12.—Loans and discounts based on Stock.
- 13.—Overdue debts secured by mortgage or other deed of real estate.
- 14.—Bank premises.

Mr. Vezina.—The statements now submitted by the Banks might be changed with advantage, but the change would probably be made more wisely by a committee appointed specially for the purpose.

Mr. Woodside.—I think that the monthly statements furnished by the Banks might be made fuller than they now are. The form which is recommended by the Select Committee

of the Honorable the Senate is a very good one, and might be adopted. "Legal Tenders" should be distinguished from "Gold."

Mr. Cartwright.—I cannot say that they do, but I am afraid that it would be very difficult to devise any system which would enable the public to distinguish what proportion of a Bank's assets, and especially of its bills discounted, were thoroughly satisfactory or the reverse. The result, in most cases, would be that doubtful notes would be renewed oftener than they now are, and so kept technically alive. There is some danger also of unduly exposing a Bank's transactions, if too minute information be demanded.

As mere suggestions, I would submit that it might be useful in the future to divide deposits into those payable at ten days' notice or under, and those for which longer notice is required instead of interest, and not interest bearing, as at present. Also, that a column should be added to notes discounted, giving amounts of notes over due and in suit, and possibly that each Bank should be required to return once a month the number and total amount of notes protested during that interval.

Mr. Hope.—I consider the statements which the Banks at present render might be improved by classifying the bills discounted under the heads of those mature and those over due; but under any system of statements, the shareholders and depositors must trust mainly to the character and business ability of the Directors, and the Managers under them, for the successful management of the Banks.

Mr. Strathy.—The statements should be more full and complete as regards assets, distinguishing current from past due bills: the assets should be more fully and generally particularised.

Mr. Hague.—The statement which the Banks of Canada are required to render might be amended with advantage in the following particulars:—

1st. The statement of capital should give the amount subscribed as well as authorized, and paid up.

2nd. The statement of liabilities should distinguish between the amount due to depositors on demand and after notice; between Government deposits and private deposits, and between amounts due to bankers in Canada and abroad. I would abolish the present classification of deposits bearing interest, and not bearing interest, as it is of no public interest.

3rd. The statement of assets requires amendment, principally in respect to loans and discounts. It would be conducive to the public interest, if the statement shewed how much was under loan or discount to the Government, to Railway Corporations, to Directors, and to the general public respectively; and how much was due or over due from each.

A distinction should also be made between loans to the Government and Government Stock or Bonds. If Provincial Notes continue to be issued, which is extremely undesirable, it would be important to distinguish between them and specie.

Ottawa Board of Trade.—By no means; the appointment of a Government Inspector of Auditor is absolutely necessary now, and would be more so if the system of the Bank of Issue was established: a full statement from such officer should be made at least every three months.

Brantford Board of Trade.—We do not consider the statement now made by Banks sufficient, as assets are over estimated, being taken at full value, when, in many instances, such assets are greatly depreciated, and much past due paper eventually becomes a loss.

Mr. Rowley.—The monthly statements as they are published, appear to afford all the information to be desired, the only addition that might be made would be a separate column in the assets for the amount due on cash accounts, instead of their being included among notes discounted as in some Banks, or lumped under the term "other,"—*debts due to the Bank "or other assets."*

Mr. Lewin.—The form specified in "An Act respecting Bank Statements," read in the Senate in May last, I consider a decided improvement upon the one now in use. In any statement the amount of specie held, as distinct from Provincial Notes, should be clearly stated.

Question 20.—Has competition in Banking led to the practice of paying interest upon deposits at call, or on daily balances, or on deposits payable at short notice? If so, what is the maximum, minimum, and average rate allowed? Have the banks any means of investing such moneys in Canada so as to be remunerative, and at the same time available at call or on short notice? And do you consider it safe to have Banking operations carried on, on such deposits?

Answers of—

Mr. Paton.—The competition in Banking has lately led to the objectionable practice of paying interest on the daily balance of deposits on call, by several of the Banks in the Dominion. Interest on deposits at short notice has been allowed since the establishment of Banks in this country. At present the minimum rate on such deposits is four per cent, but several Banks, I believe, allow five on special deposits for a certain period, and on current accounts three to four is the usual rate.

The Banks have no means of investing in Canada so as to be remunerative, and at the same time available at call, or on short notice, the amount deposited with them payable on demand (the balance of current accounts), and which may be considered the cash reserves of their customers. It is unsafe for a Bank in this country to allow interest on such deposits.

In transmitting my replies to the questions of the Select Committee on Banking and Currency, I avail myself of the opportunity of placing before the committee the position of the Bank of British North America, which differs in some respects from that of the other Banks in Canada, and the Royal Charter of which expires in 1870. The Bank was established in 1836, with a nominal capital of £1,000,000 stg., by merchants and others in London, deeply interested in the commerce and prosperity of the North American Colonies, and desirous of introducing British capital for their further development. In the years 1836 to 1840, £690,000 stg., part of the capital, was paid up and employed in legitimate banking business at the branches which were then opened in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland. During these years the business of the Bank was conducted under an Act of the Imperial Parliament, which authorized it to sue and be sued in the name of an officer in England; and similar acts of the legislatures of the several Provinces in which the branches were situated were obtained. But considerable practical inconvenience having been experienced in conducting the Bank's affairs under so many different statutes, which although like in substance contained conflicting conditions, the Directors applied, in 1840, to Her Majesty's Government for a Royal Charter of Incorporation, extending over the United Kingdom and all the North American Colonies, which was granted (it was understood) after communication with the Colonial Governments. During the discussions as to conditions on which a charter should be granted to this Bank, it appeared to be the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, that a large paid-up capital afforded a better security to the public, than the clause of double liability introduced into the charters of the local or Colonial Banks, and the Directors were required to call up the remainder of the capital of £1,000,000 stg., as a consideration for the grant of a charter of incorporation, whereby the shareholders are relieved from personal liability after payment of the full amount of their shares. This charter was renewed in 1859, with the consent of the several Colonial Governments, and it will expire on the 1st of June, 1870. The dividends and bonuses together, received by the shareholders of the Bank, have not exceeded nine per cent. in any one year, and the average for the whole thirty-two years has been only £5 13s. 9d. per cent. A large portion of the present proprietary having acquired their shares since the granting of the original charter, will not be willing to increase their liability for the sake of so small a return on their capital as they have received, which is very much below that of any well conducted Bank in London, and also much lower than could reasonably be expected from the employment of capital in distant colonies or foreign countries, and there is consequently almost a certainty that the shareholders, most of whom reside in England, will prefer the affairs of the Bank to be wound up, and their capital returned to them, or to be employed elsewhere, rather than incur any additional liability.

Since the establishment of the Bank, its business has been conducted in accordance with sound principles of Banking, and it is claimed that it has aided in improving the

system of Banking in this country, and has always maintained the most amicable relations with the other Banks in the Province.

A large staff of experienced officers has been selected and from time to time recruited from Banks in Britain, and many local Banks have marked their approval of the manner in which the business of the Bank is conducted, and their desire to introduce its system of banking and management into their respective institutions, by choosing as their principal officers, officers from the Bank of British North America. At present eleven of the chief offices in those Banks are thus filled. The Bank, since its establishment, has enjoyed entire public confidence, not only in the Dominion, but abroad. It introduced into the North American Provinces, a large amount of capital at a time when the banking capital of these Provinces was comparatively limited, and has assisted in no slight measure in developing the resources and aiding the advancement of the country. The winding up of an institution which for upwards of thirty years has formed so important a part of the Banking System of the country, and consequent withdrawal of the large capital of the Bank within a short period, involving the closing of its branches, each having a large and important connection in the cities and towns where they are situated, would occasion much embarrassment and could hardly fail to be very prejudicial to the interests of the Dominion. The Directors of the Bank have always been desirous to conform strictly to all the requirements of the Colonial Governments and Legislatures, and if enabled to continue to carry on their business, will be prepared to comply cheerfully with such regulations regarding circulation, security of deposits, statements to Government and otherwise, as may be made by the Legislature of the Dominion, and to render any assistance in their power to the Government.

As the business of the Bank extends beyond the confines of Canada, a Royal Charter having the same extent as the existing one, would be much more convenient both to the Bank and the public, than the most favorable Act which could be passed by the Legislature of the Dominion. It is believed that an extension of the Royal Charter would be granted by Her Majesty's Government, on the petition of the Directors, on such terms and conditions as shall have first been approved by the Government of Canada. The committee having been appointed to collect evidence regarding the Banking Institutions of the country, and to report from the evidence brought before them, what in their opinion ought to be the future policy of the Government on the Banking System of the country, a report favorable to the application brought forward for the extension of the Charter of this Bank is respectfully solicited, for without doubt the report of the committee will decide in a great measure the question of the renewal or non-renewal of the Royal Charter of the Bank.

Mr. Allan.—The competition in Banking has led to the practice of paying interest on deposits. The rate allowed is from three to five per cent. per annum.

Hitherto, no remunerative means of investment for such moneys has existed in Canada, and some of the Banks have employed theirs in New York. Banking operations should only be based on such deposits, to a very limited extent.

Mr. Stephens.—Within a few years the Banks have adopted the principle of paying interest upon deposits, both on call and at short notice. The highest rate paid within my knowledge on thirty days' notice has been six per cent., and the lowest on call for current balances, three per cent., the average rate would probably be about four per cent.

The Banks have no means in Canada of investing such moneys at a remunerative rate, and, at the same time, available on call or short notice. Such deposits, I believe, are loaned upon commercial bills of various dates. I do not consider it safe or sound banking to allow Banks to pay interest on such deposits as are made returnable at call, as, under these circumstances, our Banks could never sustain themselves for any length of time against a general run upon them, or even those slight panics that may arise at any time from trifling causes.

The safe remedy against such a state of things would be, in my opinion, to prohibit, by law, all Banks from paying any interest upon deposits unless they are made returnable, at least, on thirty or more days' notice. This would give our Banks, under the pressure of a threatened run upon them, ample time to convert their securities and make the needful provision for meeting their liabilities.

Mr. Rae.—Paying interest upon deposits has been more generally practised of late years than formerly, the rates varying from three to five per cent. Upon deposits for special periods of three or six months, six per cent interest has sometimes been paid. I

think it is quite possible to allow these rates with profit to the Bank, and safety to the public, provided such deposits are kept within reasonable bounds.

Mr. Stevenson.—The rate of interest will be regulated by the wants which determine the demand, and the measure of the supply. "In poor countries," says Mr. John Stuart Mill, "the capital of the country requires the Legislator's sedulous care; he is bound to be most cautious of encroaching upon it, and should favor to the utmost its accumulation at home, and its introduction from abroad." A large amount of capital arising from the circulation of Bank Notes has been transferred to the Government. Large loans have been made to the Government, some compulsory and some voluntary. Government Savings' Banks have absorbed capital. All these have involved the withdrawal of a considerable amount of active capital. Probably neither the silver, the legal tenders, nor the loans upon Exchequer Bills are wholly unmixed evils, which fully account for the scarcity of money; but large importations, heavy stocks, excessive competition in trade, the rapid growth of public and private expenditure, all combined, draw heavily upon the limited accumulated wealth of an agricultural country, whose resources are capable of only gradual development.

I have considered it my duty, without regard to any particular interest, to endeavor to see both sides of the question, and I am forced to the conclusion, that in relation to Banking and Currency in Canada, the true policy is to guide the natural tendency, which is—by allowing Banks the advantage of the credit to which they are entitled—to follow the Scottish system of Banking; and in so doing, such restrictions and conditions as were established in Scotland in 1845 might, with equal advantage to the security of the public, be required here.

Mr. Vezina.—The competition in Banking has led to the practice of paying interest on deposits at call, or on daily balances, or on deposits at short notice. The rate is generally five per cent. per annum. I think the Banks can generally invest such deposits, in Canada, so as to be remunerative, and for short periods; but I also consider that Banks making such investments on a large scale run great risk of losing at one blow the profits they may have previously realized.

Mr. Woodside.—Competition in Banking has led to the practice of paying interest upon deposits at call. The maximum rate is Four per cent, the minimum is Three per cent, and the average Three and a half per cent. The Banks have a means of making it profitable, viz., by discounting short dated paper. This I look upon as safer than discounting long dated paper. The paying of interest has the effect of increasing the deposits.

Mr. Cartwright.—I believe competition has caused those effects to a considerable extent. Five per cent is the maximum, and Four per cent the average allowed, so far as I know. In one or two cases I have heard of six per cent being paid, but, I believe, this has been very rarely done.

I do not think these funds can be safely invested in Canada, so as to be readily available at call except to a very limited extent.

I do not consider it safe to carry on Banking operations on such deposits in a country like Canada, and I think the practice of allowing interest on deposits payable at call, or at very short notice, is highly objectionable, and in fact one of the most serious blots in our system of banking.

At the same time I am aware that it is impossible for any one Bank to struggle against the prevailing custom, and that it is of doubtful expediency for the legislature to interfere; but I am none the less convinced that it would greatly conduce to put banking in this country on a sounder footing, and would, by no means, really inconvenience depositors if Banks were to resolve:

First, To pay no interest whatever on deposits removable at less than say seven days' notice, unless possibly in the case of corporations having accounts with Banks.

Second, To alter the terms of interest-paying deposits so as to secure say thirty days' notice before the bulk of their current deposits could be withdrawn.

I am strongly of opinion that no practical inconvenience would result to depositors from such a rule, as even in those rare cases where the money must be had on the instant, they could almost invariably convert their deposit receipt at a moderate discount, while on the other hand the security of the great body of the depositors themselves would be greatly increased.

At present a perfectly causeless panic among a minority of the depositors may ruin the

most solvent Bank, simply because the notice of withdrawal required is so short as to allow no sufficient time for realizing its resources.

Mr. Hope.—The Banks have the same opportunity of investing their deposits as they have of investing their capitals, and I consider it quite safe to conduct Banking operations on such deposits, subject to such a reserve of Government Notes in their vaults as stated above.

I may here refer to a popular delusion which exists respecting the Bank of Issue, and it is this, "that Government has the power to issue notes at pleasure in payment of their debts," but there is no intention to lodge such power in the hands of any Government, who would merely be trustees for the public to conduct the issue of notes on terms which would be strictly defined by the Legislature, and the profit which would arise from the use of the sums or balances between the amount of notes issued, and the amount of gold in the vaults of the Banks would belong to the public.

Mr. Strathy.—It has only to a limited extent become the practice to allow interest on daily balances, the usual rate being four per cent. Banks have means of investing their funds in a way to prove reasonably remunerative, as the dividends paid by them will testify. I consider it quite safe to carry on banking operations on such deposits when the necessary specie reserves and other precautions are maintained.

Mr. Hague.—The practice of paying interest on daily balances has existed in Canada under various regulations and circumstances, and to a greater or less extent for a number of years. The rate allowed has generally been three per cent. In times of monetary scarcity, or under special arrangements, a higher rate was sometimes agreed upon.

Since the Government entered into competition with the Banks, by means of the loans placed in the Canadian market, and specially by means of the Post Office Savings Banks, the Banks have resorted to very unusual modes of meeting the altered circumstances of the time. They have shortened the period for which money could be deposited at a higher rate than ordinary. They have also opened Savings Bank Departments, from which money may be withdrawn at call, such moneys bearing a higher rate of interest than has hitherto been customary. These measures have been forced upon the Banks by the undue and improper competition to which the Savings Bank Act has subjected them; the ground of complaint being that no limitation is fixed to the sum which any individual may deposit. Such limitation is reasonable in itself, for by this means the benefit of the Act is ensured to that class of depositors, for whose benefit alone the Savings Bank system was inaugurated, while the great evil is avoided of crippling the mercantile community by diverting from the Banks deposits which may legitimately be employed in discounting.

As to the safety of banking operations which are based on deposits at call, I may observe that banking operations in Canada, by every institution and at all times, have been so carried on to a greater or less extent. If such loans are not safe, then all the Banks in Canada, at all times, have been doing an unsafe business to that extent, a conclusion which is certainly not correct.

The truth is, that every banker, in the conduct of his business, attains to a knowledge of the line within which his deposits may fluctuate, and of the amount which he can calculate upon remaining in his hands. On this he bases his operations, and discounts short or long paper from day to day, or grants credits for longer or shorter periods.

The length of discountable paper in Canada varies with the seasons, the state of the money market, and other causes; and a banker, with prudence and judgment, may always have his discounts in such a position that loans can be called in to meet his requirements.

I conclude these replies by a brief summary of my views respecting the most important points raised in the foregoing series of questions.

1st. I disapprove of a Government currency, because all experience, both past and present, shows that such a currency has an irresistible tendency to redundancy and depreciation. It would be absurd to expect that Canada could escape from the operation of a law which has proved uniform in countries so widely dissimilar in products and resources as France, Russia, Austria, Turkey, Italy, Brazil, and the United States, and for so long a period as the last seventy years.

2nd. I believe that the circulation of the Banks of Canada is, in its main features, on a sound basis, being not only immediately convertible into gold on demand, but actually so converted every day through the medium of Bank Exchanges. I am convinced also, that to

compel all issues to be secured by loans to the Government would be a useless waste of our limited financial resources. I believe further, that while a gradual inauguration of such a system, spread over seven or ten years, might prevent a financial crisis, nothing could prevent its operating to diminish the discounting power of the Banks in the future.

3rd. I believe that the charters of the Banks might be amended so as to make the liability of the stockholders complete, their statements a check on irregularity, their directors a more responsible body, and their stability as certain as can be attained under any system known; and this without any financial disturbance, or diminution in their power of discounting, or unreasonable infringement on the rights either of the shareholders or directors. And in this direction I conceive that legislation should be inaugurated, rather than in the disturbance of our circulating medium.

Ottawa Board of Trade.—No interest on deposits at call or daily balances is paid at present, but should be under the Bank of Issue system; this would be one great advantage the public would derive from it. The Banks have no investments except Government Stocks, and it would be perfectly safe to use deposits in that relation,—it is one of the legitimate means of employing capital.

The organization of the Bank of Issue involves the establishment of a *Mint*. Both institutions should be entirely free from the operations of political influence.

As the Bank could not discount, none of its transactions could be rendered subservient to political intrigue, and as the issues would be regulated by the Governor in Council, through the Receiver General, a monthly statement of the number, value and other details of the notes in circulation would be a sufficient check on its business, and also on that of the other Banks, who would only receive in proportion to capital, and should redeem and return all those presented for payment, which should not be re-issued, but when redeemed should be cancelled by the Bank of Issue. The public now lost considerably by the Banks keeping notes in circulation till worn out.

It would appear that no remedy can be devised except by legislative enactment, against the influx of foreign silver; the injury done to the interest of the country is aggravated by the fact that it possesses no positive currency or standard of value, and therefore every piece of coin is taken at the price its face mark is supposed to represent, without the parties amongst whom it circulates being able to ascertain what it is worth.

The Council of the Board of Trade of the City of Ottawa are therefore of opinion that the interest of the country demands an immediate and effective remedy for this evil, which can be effected by buying it up at current rates, and substituting a legal currency therefor.

Brantford Board of Trade.—Competition has not yet resulted in this.

Mr. Jack.—In Nova Scotia interest is allowed on deposits payable after fifteen days' notice. These deposits are used for discounting without any difficulty, and with safety as well. The rate for the last four years has been four per cent.; previously it was three per cent.

Mr. Rowley.—I believe the practice does not exist in Nova Scotia of paying interest on deposits at call, or on daily balances.

I do not know of any mode of profitably investing money that would be likely to be called for at short notice.

I do not consider it safe to carry on banking operations chiefly on deposits at call, as long as Banks issue their own paper, and that paper redeemable as at present in coin on demand. As I before stated, I consider the deposit account the one most likely to bring a Bank into difficulties in times of depression. Nor do I consider it judicious to pay interest on deposits at call, on short notice, or on daily balances. I saw it stated, a year or two back, that very many of the New York Banks had given up the practice after finding it inconvenient and unsatisfactory.

Mr. Jewin.—I am not aware that any Bank in New Brunswick will receive deposits on interest at call. The practice is, and always has been, fourteen days' notice, which gives sufficient time to import specie, if necessary, from Boston or New York.

The rate of interest allowed was three per centum per annum, until July, 1867, when the rate was increased to four per centum per annum.

Banks discount upon circulation, upon deposits not bearing interest, and upon deposits bearing interest. Of these three, deposits bearing interest, although the least profitable, are in my opinion the most reliable, and therefore the safest to base Banking transactions on.

Answers of W. A. THOMSON, Esq., of Queenston (received too late to be incorporated with the foregoing evidence.)

Ans. to Ques.—

1st. Make your issues the only currency of the nation and a legal tender in quantity, without limit, except as follows :—

2nd. Only issue on deposit of Government Bonds, and to the full amount of the market value of such Bonds at the time of deposit; yet if they are then under par, take them at par.

3rd. All Bonds deposited for currency, shall cease to bear interest from the date of issue of currency. The depositor having the privilege of returning currency so issued at any future day under five years, and get the return of his Bonds. The interest recommencing from the date of such currency return.

On this clause the whole merit of the system depends, it makes the currency permanently and intrinsically valuable. Within eight or ten years, all the present Government debt would be in the hands of the Government; the taxing necessity to pay interest decreasing every year, and at the end of time named the principal of debt would be practically paid off by the necessities of an improved and unshackled production—(which term means every industry of the people)—for currency through its Bankers. Thus relieving itself from payment of principal of debt by taxation, and stimulating by an increased circulating medium its own earnings and of course, enriching the nation.

4th. If Bankers pay full value for currency, and that value is paid to the Government which in this matter is simply the Custodian or Agent of (Production) the aggregate people—then why should the people redeem the people—who ever heard of one man redeeming himself? Therefore if this currency is a legal tender, and been paid for to the Custodian of the whole people, what additional value would it obtain by specie redemption? It would be quite sufficient for those who lodged the Bonds which cost them gold (if you like the word) and for the people generally to know, that currency so created could at any time be redeemed in the Bonds deposited against it. In fact this currency would never go back for Bonds, unless it depreciated, and the great stimulation of production by a cheap and full currency would prevent deterioration. Government Bonds would stop going in, the moment more currency was not required and this alone would prevent deterioration of value. The currency absorbing power of National Industry is endless if it gets fair-play. A thing that production has never received in Upper Canada within the thirty odd years I have watched it. In this matter of a large currency increase, it should be borne in mind, if the currency is a living currency, and needs no mere Corporation endorsement to secure its value, that it would stay out always, first to more production; and secondly, remove credit, the present expensive and tyrannical incubus on the whole national life.

5th. Allow the Bank circulation now out to be redeemable as it came in, by Government legal tenders.

6th. Make a general Banking law, with as low a limit as \$50,000, so that every locality, however small, could secure local circulation and increase it as fast as its productive profits required. The capital of every Bank to be real, with power to increase to any extent, but currency to be drawn for such increase so often as made.

REMARKS.

In a growing country like this, where the greater the prosperity, the greater the need of a currency, the Government of the country becomes a cipher with the people, in comparison with the Banks, and yet a narrower and more destructive system of Banks never existed—a system which can only carry a paltry ten or fifteen millions of dollars for a great country like this, and whose individual corporate dividends, profits and safety empower them—and from the falsity of the system, require of them—to say to the whole people, that in their every industry, “thus far shalt thou go and no farther.”

Just think for a moment of the national industry and consequently the national life being at the mercy of a lot of Commercial Corporations even if they were ten or a hundred times more numerous than they are at present! Such a position can only be held politically, beneficially and philosophically by the Government.

I hope, in this matter of money making, you will consider commerce as a mere individual affair, making its own currency by exchanges, running its own risks and keeping its own

profits; and look upon *Production* as the sole base of national life, embracing as it does commerce and every other pursuits within its folds. Then if you act for the principal all the rest will be advanced. As things stand now Commerce is King, ruling, limiting and impoverishing production, its legitimate master, and striking hard but unconscionable blows at the heart of the national life. Why is all real estate in Ontario at half or quarter price? Because the wherewith does not exist to make it produce.

You will have every Bank Corporation,—for they are Commercial in their birth and life,—against you, if you take up any such ideas, as I have advanced; although the process herein suggested would double all their transactions year after year. But the last persons on earth,—with an occasional and most rare exception—to see or even listen to a new idea on finance—are the Bankers. Present arbitrary power shuts their brains up against innovation, as tightly as an oyster shuts its lips.

Under such a process of currency as the foregoing, the nation would be very prosperous. The present Banking system by limiting national progress, limits the revenue collecting power, and makes even the amount collected felt; while under a just and liberal system towards industry, the people would not feel a far heavier tax, nor stop to think about it.

If anything herein advanced starts the Gold question and foreign balances, I have only to say they are as big an absurdity as they are understood generally, as the balance of power notion was in Europe. A currency is simply national, to aid the national growth, particularly in its productive industries, while foreign trade and foreign balances are merely things of commerce. Commerce is an individual transaction and takes care of itself. Increase the general products of the country and you have at once the Gold producing power far greater than at present. Who ever sent Canada Bank notes to Europe or to the United States to buy or pay for anything; and how but by general products of the country has foreign trade been heretofore met. We are not Gold growers. Commerce cannot wisely object to any system that would vastly increase the productive power of the nation, for it is out of that it lives. But the Banks of Commerce, established for commerce, the moment they are chartered Corporations, see nothing but themselves, all they care for is their individual institutions—and much as they are struggling for the upholding of present limited system, there is death in it for these same Banks, for under the present relationship between the Banks and the people, the life of a man is far longer than that of any Bank in Ontario to-day.

THIRD REPORT

OF THE

Joint Committee on Printing.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
29th April, 1869

The Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament beg leave to submit the following, as their

THIRD REPORT.

The Committee recommend that the following documents be printed:—

Return to Address of the House of Commons,—Report made by Messrs. Parent, Griffin, Bouchette, Langton, Smith, Reynolds, and Ross, who were appointed a Commission to inquire into the present state and probable requirements of the Civil Service, &c., &c.

Statement of Warrants charged against appropriation for unforeseen expenses from 1st July 1868, to 23rd April, 1869.

Statement of Warrants drawn against special deposits for the Fort Garry Road.

Orders in Council on the subject of the Fort Garry Road, and Warrants in relation thereto; and

Orders in Council relating to a claim for Dower by Mrs. T. A. Begley, Widow of Hugh Fraser.

The Committee would also recommend that on Returns, &c., which are not to be published in the Sessional Papers, but which are for distribution only, it should be so stated on the endorse, that Members interested could file a copy.

The Committee would also recommend that in future no Messages, or Returns, be printed in the Minutes of the Senate, or the Votes and Proceedings of the House of Commons, but be published in the same form as other Documents laid before Parliament.

The Committee herewith submit the Report of their Sub-Committee for the Auditing of the Printing Accounts; together with the Report of the Clerk of the Committee on the Printing Services of the past year, to which is annexed the Printing Account Annual Balance Sheet, from the 30th June, 1867, to the 30th June, 1868; all of which they respectfully recommend to the consideration of both Houses.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. MACKENZIE,
For Commons.

Report of the Sub-Committee for Auditing the Printing Accounts.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
28th April, 1869.

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, beg leave to report—

That they have examined the Accounts of the several Contractors for the different services, and have found them correct. They have also subjected the Vouchers, on which the Printing Account is based, to a rigid scrutiny, and found them in accordance with the Contract.

They have also verified the "Printing Account Balance Sheet," as presented by the Clerk of the Committee, with the several accounts as filed in the Offices of the Accountants, and have certified it, under their signatures, to be correct.

The Contractors for the Printing have performed their duties most satisfactorily, and the Sub-Committee take this opportunity of acknowledging the readiness with which those Contractors agreed to work extra hours and keep their establishment open at night to meet the requirements of the Public Service. The Contractor for the Binding, and for the supply of the Printing Paper, has also faithfully performed his duty.

The Sub-Committee have also examined the room set apart under the authority of the 9th Report of last Session, as a joint-room for both Houses, for the reception and distribution of all printed matter under the control of Your Committee, and found it carefully fitted up for the proper and systematic classification of all documents to be received, and the necessary preparation to ensure speedy and correct distribution of those which are to be mailed; thus ensuring efficiency as well as economy. The arrangements made for the safe keeping of the Printed Records, and for ready reference to them, are most satisfactory, and promise to realize the expectations formed.

The Sub-Committee would draw the attention of the Committee to the 3rd clause of the Act 31 Vic., cap. 27, which provides "That an Estimate shall annually be prepared by an Officer for that purpose, under the sanction of the Senate and House of Commons, of the sums which will probably be required to be provided by Parliament for the Printing Services during the year commencing on the 1st of July in each year;" and beg to state that, in accordance with the above, the Clerk of the Committee has estimated the probable cost of the Printing Services of Parliament, for the fiscal year, from the 1st July, 1869, to the 30th June, 1870, at \$40,000, and which they submit for the approval of the Committee, (this sum to cover all charges connected with the Printing Services of Parliament, which the Clerk of the Committee is now instructed to pay). And also, in accordance with the 6th clause of the said Act, which provides "That the sums voted by Parliament for the Printing of Parliament, shall be held by the Minister of Finance, and that for these services an account shall be opened in one of the Banks of Canada, in such name as the Senate and House of Commons may direct; and such sums shall be paid to the name of the person so selected as the work progresses." The Sub-Committee recommend that such account be opened in the name of the Clerk of the Committee, and, as provided in the Act, "accounted for in the Printing Account Annual Balance Sheet."

The Sub-Committee would also call the attention of the Committee to the fact that the several Contracts connected with the Printing of Parliament, expire with the work of the present Session, and they recommend that immediate steps be taken for the obtaining of Tenders for the future performance of the services therewith connected, by Contract.

The Sub-Committee, in conclusion, beg permission to express their hearty approval of the efficient manner in which your Clerk, Mr. Hartney, continues to perform the important duties entrusted by you to him.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. SIMPSON,
A. MACKENZIE,
J. D. BROUSSEAU,
M. BOWELL,
J. S. SANBORN.

Report of the Clerk on the Printing Services.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
15th April, 1869.

To the Chairman and Members of the Joint Committee on Printing.

Gentlemen:

The several Accounts for the Printing Services of the Parliament of the Dominion, as well as the Vouchers verifying the same, are now ready to be submitted to the Committee.

I also submit the "Printing Account Balance Sheet" from the 30th June, 1867 to the 30th June 1868, which shows the cost of the above services for that fiscal year, to have

been \$41,771.30, but this Balance Sheet must not be used to compare statistically with those of former years, as they represented the full cost of the whole work pertaining to each session, in its completeness, whereas this one merely shows the cost of the fiscal year which closes all accounts peremptorily on the 30th June.

Parliament was prorogued on the 22nd May, so that the printing of a large portion of the Sessional Papers was unfinished and unpaid for on the 30th June.

The expenditure, though larger than usual, does not shew the whole cost of the printing of the first Session of the Parliament of the Dominion, nor the amount of labour which has devolved on all connected with it.

The number of volumes of printed matter published has been twenty nine, some of them containing one thousand pages; involving the preparing, translating and copying for the printer, as well as the proof-reading and corrections afterwards--this is independent of the miscellaneous printing.

I must here also bring to the notice of the Committee the readiness with which the contractors for the printing acceded to my request, during the Recess, to work extra hours, and keep their establishment open at night.

The Sessional Papers consisted of 17 volumes, nine in the English language and eight in the French, of which six of the English and five of the French have been bound and distributed. The remaining six volumes were in an incomplete state, and were destroyed in the fire which consumed the premises occupied by the contractor for the binding, on the 20th January last. Their value was \$8,748.75, which was partially covered by an insurance of \$4,000.

In accordance with the recommendation contained in the Ninth Report of the Printing Committee of last Session, a room has been set apart as a Joint Receiving and Distributing Room of all printed matter, for both Houses, and so fitted up as to give every facility for accuracy and despatch, and for the proper and safe keeping of the printed records.

All the services connected with the printing have been most efficiently performed during the past year, and the accounts of the printers, intricate as printers' accounts generally are, have been rendered by the present contractors, not only for this but for the past nine years in such strict accordance with their contracts that there has not been one single disputed item.

Errors in calculation may occur, but they must be detected and remedied, before the accounts can be proved and closed.

With the completion of the work of the present Session, the several contracts for Printing, Printing Paper, and Binding, will expire, and provision must now be made for the future performance of those duties.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

HENRY HARTNEY,
Clerk, Joint Committee Printing

PRINTING ACCOUNT—BALANCE SHEET.—From 30th June, 1867, to 30th June, 1868.

THE SENATE.

CR.

Dr.	\$ cts.	Voucher.	\$ cts.
To Amount charged in Accountant's Books	4,751 74	A. B. C. D.	3,289 65 186 17 1,175 92 100 00
	\$4,751 74	Total Expenditure, The Senate	\$4,751 74

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

CR.

Dr.	\$ cts.	Voucher.	\$ cts.
To Value of Paper on hand from last Session	2,005 79	NO. 1.	24,476 13
To Amount charged in Accountant's Book—\$3,319 97		NO. 2.	
Less—Received for printing Private Bills	327 41		
	37,692 56	By Printing, Hunter, Rose & Co.	2,005 79
		do on hand from last year	2,005 79
		Total value of Paper on hand	\$13,422 45
		By Printing Paper unaccounted for and deducted from Printer ...	\$556 02
		By Balance of Paper on hand	2,978 77
			3,534 79
		Total cost of Paper used	9,887 66
		By G. E. Desbarats, Catalogue of Library	1,848 40
		By Cost-reporting Debates	1,086 00
		By Insurance	120 00
		By Lithographing	73 00
		By Binding	45 80
		By Salary of the Clerk	100 00
			\$37,346 99

SIXTH REPORT

OF THE

Joint Committee on Printing.

COMMITTEE ROOM, 31st May, 1869.

The Joint Committee of both Houses, on the Printing of Parliament, beg leave to submit the following as their

SIXTH REPORT.

The Committee directed advertisements to be inserted in several newspaper published in the Cities of London, Hamilton, Toronto, Kingston, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec, St. John and Halifax, calling for Tenders for Printing, Binding and Printing Paper required for the service of the Parliament of the Dominion:—Twelve Tenders for the various services were received, and opened in the presence of the Committee, and were then referred to a sub-Committee to make the necessary calculations, on the basis formerly agreed on, viz: the work of a former session,—at the rates mentioned in the respective Tenders; and to examine the samples of paper accompanying the Tenders.

To the Report of their sub-Committee, hereto annexed, as well as the scale of Tenders and the calculations thereon, and the Minutes of the proceedings of the Committee, also annexed, the Committee respectfully request the attention of both Houses.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. MACKENZIE,

Chairman;

REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
29th May, 1869.

The Sub-Committee of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament, appointed to make the necessary calculations on the basis formerly agreed on viz., the work of a former Session,—at the rates mentioned in the respective Tenders, and to examine the samples of paper accompanying the same, beg leave to report as follows:—

1st. That they examined the several samples of printing paper, and decided that only two were suitable, considering price and quality, viz.: those sent by Messrs. Hunter, Rose & Lemieux, of Ottawa, and by Mr. James Barber, of Georgetown, Ontario.

The Tender of Messrs. Hunter, Rose & Lemieux,	
For the Royal, was.....	\$2 90
For the Foolscap, was	1 22
	\$10,380 04
Amounting, by the annexed calculation, to.....	
The Tender of Mr. James Barber,	
For the Royal, was.....	\$2 95
For the Foolscap, was.....	1 13
	\$10,336 19
Amounting, by the same calculation, to.....	
Making the Tender of Mr. Barber the lowest by.....	\$ 43 88

But the Sub-Committee on a division, recommended the acceptance of the Tenders of Messrs. Hunter, Rose & Lemieux, considering their sample sheets of better quality than those of Mr. Barber.

2nd. On the Tenders for the Printing only two, viz.:

That of Messrs. Hunter, Rose & Lemieux.....	\$16,472 75
And that of Mr. I. B. Taylor.....	14,696 76

were considered, the others being each several thousand dollars above the highest of either of the above.

The aggregate amount of Mr. Taylor's Tender would thus appear to be..... \$ 1,775 99 less than that of Messrs. Hunter, Rose & Lemieux; but the Sub-Committee, by the following division of three to two, viz:—

<i>Yeas:</i>	<i>Nays:</i>
Messrs. McDonald, Brousseau, and Hon. Mr. Locke.	Messrs. Bowell, Stephenson,

recommend to the General Committee to accept the Tender of Messrs. Hunter, Rose & Lemieux, in consideration of the efficient manner in which they have heretofore performed the service.

3rd. For the Binding, the Tender of Messrs. Hunter, Rose & Lemieux, amounting, by the annexed calculation, to..... \$ 1,639 70 being the lowest, the Sub-Committee recommend to be accepted.

The Sub-Committee append hereto the calculations of the several Tenders.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. MACKENZIE,
Chairman.

TENDERS for the Printing of the Par

PRINTING.

<p>NAMES OF TENDERERS, WITH THEIR SURETIES.</p>	<p>Composition per 1,000 ems.</p>	<p>Presswork per token of 250 Impressions of 8 pages Royal, and 4 pages Foolscap.</p>	<p>Alterations per hour.</p>	<p>Alterations of Readings per sheet of 8 pages.</p>	<p>For changing Minutes of the Senate or House of Commons into Jour- nal form, per 1000 ems.</p>	<p>Folding, per sheet.</p>	<p>Folding and Stitching, (in- cluding inserting Tables), per sheet, i. e. each Table reckoned as a sheet.</p>	<p>Covering Pamphlets in blue cover, including com- position, presswork and paper; so much per copy.</p>
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
<p>1. JAMES COTTON, "Times" Co Wm. Osgrave, D. T. Brown.</p>	<p>26</p>	<p>15</p>	<p>20</p>	<p>25</p>	<p>20</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>1</p>
<p>2. ANNE LOVELL..... J. Taylor Bros., Buntin Bros.</p>	<p>E. F. 30 25 Average 27½ P. c. T. 20 30 40 Average 29</p>	<p>20</p>	<p>20</p>	<p>50</p>	<p>15</p>	<p>10</p>	<p>4</p>	<p>1½</p>
<p>3. I. B. TAYLOR..... M. S. Stevenson, J. A. Guin.</p>	<p>20 30 40 Average 29</p>	<p>15</p>	<p>12½</p>	<p>45</p>	<p>10</p>	<p>12</p>	<p>10</p>	<p>½</p>
<p>4. HUNTER, ROSE & LEMIEUX..... Henry Starnes, L. Beaudry.</p>	<p>19</p>	<p>20</p>	<p>15</p>	<p>40</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>14</p>	<p>4</p>	<p>1½</p>
<p>5. ROBERTSON & COOK..... Wm. Barber, John Robertson.</p>	<p>27</p>	<p>18</p>	<p>18</p>	<p>47</p>	<p>18</p>	<p>4</p>	<p>4</p>	<p>1</p>
<p>6. W. A. TAYLOR & Co., London... Guarantee Society.</p>	<p>35</p>	<p>35</p>	<p>25</p>	<p>25</p>	<p>16</p>	<p>25 Per M.</p>	<p>\$1 per M</p>	<p>Per 100 40</p>
<p>7. JAMES HOPE..... A. Buntin, T. M. Bryson.</p>								
<p>8. A. MORTIMER..... G. J. Blyth, Wm. Porter.</p>								
<p>9. A. DUNTIN..... John Lovell, A. Wilson.</p>								
<p>10. A DREDGE & Co. No Sureties.</p>								
<p>11. JAMES CAMPBELL..... Guarantee Society.</p>								
<p>12. JAMES BARBER..... Bennet Franklin, Wm. McLeod.</p>								

liment of the Dominion of Canada, 1869.

PAPER.		BINDING.										
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 sheets to accompany Tender.	Half-sheep, cloth sides, gold lettered. Per vol. of 600 pages.	For each additional 8 pages.	For inserting Tables, each.	For inserting Maps, each.	For cutting out part of a sheet and inserting another.	Half-calf, cloth sides, gold lettered. Per vol. of 600 pages.	For each additional 8 pages.	For inserting Tables, each.	For inserting Maps, each.	For cutting out part of a Sheet and inserting another.	Or one price per volume, including all extras.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
2 75	1 15	20	1	1	1	1	35	1	1	1	1	24
4 00	1 75	20	1	1	1	1	40	1	1	1	1	.....
2 75	1 17	19	1	1	1	1	30	1	1	1	1	.....
2 90	1 22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
3 08	1 26	16	1	0	1	0	40	1	0	1	0	.....
3 64	2 00	12	1	1	1	1	20	1	1	1	1	16
2 75	1 15	27 1/2	3 mills	m. 1/2	m. 1	m. 1	42 1/2	m. 3	m. 1	m. 1	m. 1	b.c. 45 h.s. 30
.....	.....	18	2 1/2	0	ct. 3/4	ct. 1/2	28	ct. 2 1/2	0	ct. 3/4	ct. 1/2	.....
3 12	1 32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 60	1 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	16	1	0	1	0	40	1	0	1	.....	.....
2 80	1 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 80	1 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 80	1 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 00	1 27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 12	1 32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 25	1 37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 95	1 13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Calculations on the Tenders for Printing.

I. B. TAYLOR, OTTAWA.		\$	cts.
Composition, 54,604 M. ems, at 20 cents.....		10,920	80
Presswork, 10,655 tokens, at 15 cents.....		1,598	25
Alterations per hour, 414 hours, at 12½ cents.....		51	75
Alterations, headings, 879 sheets, at 45 cents.....		395	55
Changing Minutes, Senate, 1,272½ M. ems, at 10 cents.....		127	25
Folding, per sheet, 502,832 sheets, at a twelfth of a cent.....		419	02½
Folding and stitching, per sheet, 1,079,970 sheets, at a tenth of a cent...		1,079	97
Covering Pamphlets, 31,250 copies, at ¼ cent.....		104	16½
Total			\$14,696 76
HUNTER, ROSE & LEMIEUX, OTTAWA.		\$	cts.
Composition, 54,604 M. ems, at 19 cents.....		10,374	76
Presswork, 10,655 tokens, at 20 cents.....		2,131	00
Alterations, per hour, 414 hours, at 15 cents.....		62	10
Alterations, headings, 879 sheets, at 40 cents.....		351	60
Changing Minutes, Senate, 1,272½ M. ems, at 2 cents.....		25	45
Folding per sheet, 502,832 sheets, at one fourteenth of a cent.....		359	16¼
Folding and stitching, per sheet, 1,079,970 sheets, at ½ cent.....		2,699	92¼
Covering Pamphlets, 31,250 copies, at 1½ cent.....		468	75
Total			\$16,472 75
ROBERTSON & COOKE, TORONTO.		\$	cts.
Composition, 54,604 M. ems, at 27 cents.....		14,743	08
Presswork, 10,655 tokens, at 18 cents.....		1,917	90
Alterations, per hour, 414 hours, at 18 cents.....		74	52
Alterations, headings, 879 sheets, at 47 cents.....		413	13
Changing Minutes, Senate, 1,272½ M. ems, at 18 cents.....		229	05
Folding, per sheet, 502,832 sheets, at ¼ cent.....		628	54
Folding and stitching, per sheet, 1,079,970 sheets, at ½ cent.....		2,699	92¼
Covering Pamphlets, 31,250 copies, at 1 cent.....		312	50
Total			\$21,018 61½
ANNE LOVELL, TORONTO.		\$	cts.
Composition, 54,604 M. ems, at 27½ cents.....		15,016	10
Presswork, 10,655 tokens, at 20 cents.....		2,131	00
Alterations, per hour, 414 hours, at 20 cents.....		82	80
Alterations, headings, 879 sheets, at 50 cents.....		439	50
Changing Minutes, Senate, 1,272½ M. ems, at 15 cents.....		190	87¼
Folding, per sheet, 502,832 sheets, at ¼ cent.....		503	83½
Folding and stitching, per sheet, 1,079,970 sheets, at ½ cent.....		2,699	92¼
Covering Pamphlets, 31,250 copies, at 1½ cents.....		468	75
Total			\$21,531 78½
JAMES COTTON.		\$	cts.
Composition, 54,604 M. ems, at 26 cents.....		14,197	04
Presswork, 10,655 tokens, at 15 cents.....		1,598	25
Alterations, per hour, 414 hours, at 20 cents.....		82	80
Alterations, headings, 879 sheets, at 25 cents.....		219	75
Changing Minutes, Senate, 1,272½ M. ems, at 20 cents.....		254	50
Folding, per sheet, 502,832 sheets, at ¼ cent.....		628	54
Folding and stitching, per sheet, 1,079,970 sheets, at ½ cent.....		5,399	85
Covering Pamphlets, 31,250 copies, at 1 cent.....		312	50
Total			\$22,693 23

Calculations on the Tenders for Printing.—Continued.

E. A. TAYLOR & Co., LONDON.		\$	cts.
Composition, 54,004 M oms, at 35 cents.....		19,111	40
Presswork, 10,655 tokens, at 35 cents		3,729	25
Alterations, per hour, 414 hours, at 25 cents.....		103	50
Alterations, headings, 819 sheets, at 25 cents.....		219	75
Changing Minutes, Senate, 1,272½ M oms, at 16 cents.....		203	60
Folding, per sheet, 502,832 sheets, at 25 cents per 1,000.....		125	71
Folding and stitching, per sheet, 1,079,970 sheets, at \$1 per 1,000.....		1,680	00
Covering Pamphlets, 31,250 copies, at 40 cents per 100.....		125	00
Total			\$24,698 21

Calculations on the Tenders for Binding.

HUNTER, ROSE & LEMIEUX.		\$	cts.
Half sheep, 3,115 vols., at 21 cents.....		654	15
Extra sections, 29,162, each at			
Half calf, 4,285 vols., at 23 cents.....		985	55
Extra sections, 40,116, each at			
Tables, 15,836, each at.....			
Maps, each at.....			
Cutting out and inserting, 1,232 sheets, at.....			
Total			\$1,639 70

A. MORTIMER.		\$	cts.
Half sheep, 3,115 vols., at 18 cents.....		560	70
Extra sections, 29,162, each at 2 ³ / ₀ mills		63	04
Half calf, 4,285 vols. at 28 cents		1,199	80
Extra sections, 40,116, each at 2 ³ / ₀ mills.....		93	60
Tables, 15,836, each at.....			
Maps, each at ½ cent			
Cutting out and inserting, 1,232 sheets, at ½ cent.....		1	54
Total.....			\$1,923 08

E. A. TAYLOR, LONDON.		\$	cts.	or 16 cents per vol., including extras.
Half sheep, 3,115 vols., at 12 cents.....		373	80	
Extra sections, 29,162, each at 1 cent		291	62	
Half calf, 4,285 vols., at 20 cents.....		857	00	
Extra sections, 40,116, each at 1 cent		401	16	
Tables, 15,836, each at ½ cent		39	59	
Maps, each at ½ cent.....				
Cutting out and inserting, 1,232 sheets, at ½ cent.....		3	08	
Total			\$1,966 25	

I. B. TAYLOR, OTTAWA.		\$	cts.
Half sheep, 3,115 vols., at 19 cents.....		591	85
Extra sections, 29,162, each at ½ cent		72	904
Half calf, 4,285 vols., at 30 cents.....		1,285	50
Extra sections, 40,116, each at ½ cent.....		133	72
Tables, 15,836, each at h. s. ½ cent; h. c. ½ cent		47	24
Maps, each at ½ cent.....			
Cutting out and inserting, 1,232 sheets, at ½ cent		1	54
Total			\$2,132 75½

Calculations on the Tenders for Binding.—Continued.

JAMES COTTON.		\$	cts.	
Half sheep, 3,115 vols., at 20 cents		623	00	
Extra sections, 29,162, each at $\frac{1}{2}$ cent		72	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Half calf, 4,285 vols., at 35 cents		1,490	75	
Extra sections, 40,116, each at $\frac{1}{2}$ cent		200	58	
Tables, 15,836, each at $\frac{1}{2}$ cent		39	59	
Maps, each at 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ cent				
Cutting out and inserting, 1,232 sheets, at $\frac{1}{2}$ cent		3	08	
Total				\$2,438 90$\frac{1}{2}$
MRS. ANNE LOVELL.		\$	cts.	
Half sheep, 3,115 vols., at 20 cents		623	00	
Extra sections, 29,162, each at $\frac{1}{2}$ cent		36	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Half calf, 4,285 vols., at 40 cents		1,714	00	
Extra sections, 40,116, each at $\frac{1}{2}$ cent		50	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Tables, 15,836, each at $\frac{1}{2}$ cent		39	59	
Maps, each at $\frac{1}{2}$ cent				
Cutting out and inserting, 1,232 sheets, at $\frac{1}{2}$ cent		1	54	
Total				\$2,464 72$\frac{1}{2}$
ROBERTSON & COOKE.		\$	cts.	
Half sheep, 3,115 vols., at 16 cents		498	40	
Extra sections, 29,162, each at $\frac{1}{2}$ cent		72	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Half calf, 4,285 vols., at 40 cents		1,714	00	
Extra sections, 40,116, each at $\frac{1}{2}$ cent		200	58	
Tables, 15,836, each at 0				
Maps, each at 1 cent				
Cutting out and inserting 1,232 sheets at 0				
Total				\$2,485 88$\frac{1}{2}$
A. DREDGE.		\$	cts.	
Half sheep, 3,115 vols., at 16 cents		498	40	
Extra sections, 29,162, each at $\frac{1}{2}$ cent		72	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Half calf, 4,285 vols., at 40 cents		1,714	00	
Extra sections, 40,116, each at $\frac{1}{2}$ cent		200	58	
Tables, 15,836, each at 0				
Maps, each at 1 cent				
Cutting out and inserting 1,232 sheets at 0				
Total				\$2,485 88$\frac{1}{2}$
J. HOPK.		\$	cts.	
Half sheep, 3,115 vols., at 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents		856	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Extra sections, 29,162, each at 3 mills		8	74	
Half calf, 4,285 vols., at 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents		1,821	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Extra sections, 40,116, each at 3 mills		12	03	
Tables, 15,836, each at $\frac{1}{2}$ cent		7	91	
Maps, each at 1 mill				
Cutting out and inserting 1,232 sheets at 1 mille		1	23	
Or 30 cts. per vol.—half sheep, } including all extras. 45 cts. “ half calf, }				
Total				\$2,707 66

Calculations on the Tenders for Printing Paper.

J. CORROK.		\$ cts.	
Royal, No. 1, 26 lbs., 2,735 reams at \$2 75c.....		7,521 25	
Foolscap, No. 2, 11 lbs., 2,007 reams at \$1 15c.....		2,308 05	
Total.....			\$9,829 30
J. HOPE.		\$ cts.	
Royal, No. 1, 26 lbs., 2,735 reams at \$2 75c.....		7,521 25	
Foolscap, No. 2, 11 lbs., 2,007 reams at \$1 15c.....		2,308 05	
Total.....			\$9,829 30
I. B. TAYLOR.		\$ cts.	
Royal, No. 1, 26 lbs., 2,735 reams at \$2 75c.....		7,521 25	
Foolscap, No. 2, 11 lbs., 2,007 reams at \$1 17c.....		2,348 19	
Total.....			\$9,869 44
J. BARBER.		\$ cts.	
Royal, No. 1, 26 lbs., 2,735 reams at \$2 95c.....		8,068 25	
Foolscap, No. 2, 11 lbs., 2,007 reams at \$1 18c.....		2,287 91	
Total.....			\$10,356 16
HUNTER, ROSE & LEMIEUX.		\$ cts.	
Royal, No. 1, 26 lbs., 2,735 reams at \$2 90c.....		7,931 50	
Foolscap, No. 2, 11 lbs., 2,007 reams at \$1 22c.....		2,448 54	
Total.....			\$10,380 04
ROBERTSON & COOKE.		\$ cts.	
Royal, No. 1, 26 lbs., 2,735 reams at \$3 08c.....		8,423 80	
Foolscap, No. 2, 11 lbs., 2,007 reams at \$1 26c.....		2,528 82	
Total.....			\$10,952 60
E. A. TAYLOR & Co.		\$ cts.	
Royal, No. 1, 26 lbs., 2,735 reams at \$3 64c.....		9,955 40	
Foolscap, No. 2, 11 lbs., 2,007 reams at \$2 00.....		4,014 00	
Total.....			\$13,969 40
Mrs. ANNE LOVELL.		\$ cts.	
Royal, No. 1, 26 lbs., 2,735 reams at \$4 00.....		10,940 00	
Foolscap, No. 2, 11 lbs., 2,007 reams at \$1 75c.....		3,512 25	
Total.....			\$14,452 25

Calculations on the Tenders for Printing Paper.—*Concluded.*

BUNTIN & Co.		\$	cts.	
Royal, No. 1, 26 lbs., 2,735 reams, at \$3.12.....		8,533	20	
Foolscap, No. 2, 11 lbs., 2,007 reams, at \$1.32.....		2,649	24	
				\$11,182 44
Royal, No. 1, 26 lbs., 2,735 reams, at \$2.60.....		7,111	00	
Foolscap, No. 2, 11 lbs., 2,007 reams, at \$1.10.....		2,207	70	
Total.....				\$9,318 70
CAMPBELL & SON.				
Royal, No. 1, 26 lbs., 2,735 reams, at \$2 80, \$3 00, \$3 12, \$3 25.....	}	Being several prices, and the paper not being considered suitable, the sums are not extended.		
Foolscap, No. 2, 11 lbs., 2,007 reams at \$1 20, \$1 27, \$1 32, \$1 37..				

HENRY HARTNEY.
*Clerk, Joint Committee of both Houses
on Printing of Parliament.*

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

COMMITTEE ROOM,

Monday, 31st May, 1869.

Committee met,

Present :

Hon. Messrs. Anderson,
Burnham,
Dumouchel,
Locke,
Odell,
Olivier,
Messrs. Beaty,
Bellerose,
Bowell,

Messrs. Brousseau,
Chamberlin,
Ferguson,
McDonald, (Lauchb'g),
MacKenzie,
Simard,
Stevenson and
Young.

A. MacKenzie, Esq., in the Chair.

The Report of the Sub-Committee appointed to make the necessary calculation at the rates mentioned in the respective Tenders, presented their Report, which was read; the several calculations were also read.

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

And the First paragraph (relating to the Printing Paper) was again read, and the Question being put; the Committee divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:

Yeas :
 Hon. Messrs. Anderson,
 Burnham,
 Dumouchel,
 Locke,
 Odell,
 Olivier,
 Messrs. Bellerose,
 Bowell,
 Brousseau
 Chamberlain,
 Ferguson,
 Macdonald,
 Simard and
 Young.—14.

Nays :
 Messrs. Beaty and
 Stephenson.—2.

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Second paragraph (relating to the tenders for the Printing) being again read ; and the Question being put,

It was moved by Mr. Stephenson, seconded by Mr. Bowell,

That the paragraph relating to the Printing be not adopted, but that it be Resolved "That as the tender of I. B. Taylor appears to be \$1,775.99 *per annum* less on the amount calculated than Hunter, Rose & Lemieux, and \$8,879.95 less for the five years for which the contract continues, or if continued for ten years \$17,759.90, this Committee therefore recommend the acceptance of Mr. Taylor's tender, upon his furnishing acceptable securities in accordance with the terms of the printed form of tender."

And a Debate arising thereupon, It was moved by Mr. Chamberlin and seconded by Mr. Ferguson,

That the committee do adjourn till to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock ; On which the Committee divided : and it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being put on the amendment, the Committee divided : and the names being called for, they were taken down as follow :

Yeas :
 Hon. Messrs. Burnham,
 Odell,
 Messrs. Beaty,
 Bowell,
 Chamberlin,
 Ferguson, and
 Stephenson.—7.

Nays :
 Hon. Messrs. Dumouchel,
 Locke,
 Olivier,
 Messrs. Bellerose,
 Brousseau,
 Macdonald,
 Simard,
 Young.—8.

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Second paragraph being again read, and the Question being put and a Debate arising thereupon,

It was moved by Mr. Stephenson, seconded by Mr. Bowell,

That the Committee do now adjourn ; on which the Committee divided : and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow :

Yeas :
 Hon. Mr. Burnham,
 Messrs. Beaty,
 Bowell,
 Ferguson,
 Stephenson.—5.

Nays :
 Hon. Messrs. Dumouchel,
 Locke,
 Odell,
 Olivier,
 Messrs. Bellerose,
 Brousseau,
 Chamberlin,
 Macdonald,
 Simard,
 Young.—10.

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question for the adoption of the Second paragraph being again put; The Committee divided; and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:

Yeas:
 Hon. Messrs. Dumouchel,
 Locke,
 Olivier,
 Messrs. Bellcrose,
 Brousseau,
 Macdonald,
 Simard,
 Young.—8.

Nays:
 Hon. Messrs. Burnham,
 Odell,
 Messrs. Beaty,
 Bowoll,
 Chamberlin,
 Ferguson,
 Stephenson.—7.

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

And the Third paragraph (relating to the Tenders for the Binding) being again read, was unanimously agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Bowell, seconded by Mr. Stephenson, it was *Ordered*, That the Tenders for the several services, together with the calculations thereon, and the Minutes of the proceedings of the Committee, be reported to both Houses. Adjourned.

Attest.

HENRY HARTNEY,
 Clerk, Joint Committee of both Houses on Printing.

EIGHTH REPORT

OF THE

Joint Committee on Printing.

COMMITTEE ROOM, 10th June, 1869.

The Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament beg leave to submit the following as their EIGHTH REPORT:

The Sixth Report having been referred back to the Committee by the House of Commons, with a recommendation to accept the lowest tender, and the Senate having discharged the Order for the adoption of the said Report, without making any recommendation to the Committee, the Committee conceive that it would best serve the public interests by reporting, as follows:—The Joint Committee was formed for the purpose of managing the printing services of Parliament, and, in the performance of that duty, recommended the issue of tenders for the several services, which recommendation was adopted by both Houses. The Committee advertised for tenders, reserving the right of not accepting the lowest. The two lowest tenders were from Mr. *I. B. Taylor*, of Ottawa, and Messrs. *Hunter, Rose & Lemieux*, the present Contractors. The former was the lowest by \$1,775.99; but the Committee, after careful examination of Mr. *Taylor's* tender, and finding in some cases the items tendered for at less than journeymen's prices, and others at such a bare margin as not to be sufficient to make up the apparent loss, came to the conclusion to reject the tender. On the examination of the Tender of Messrs. *Hunter, Rose & Lemieux*, though some of the items tendered for are evidently below cost, others are at such rates as may counterbalance the loss, giving the Committee a reasonable expectation that the work could be performed by them with satisfaction to Parliament and themselves. On this ground, as well as the further assurance of this firm having satisfactorily performed the duty for the past nine years, thus giving, from their experience, a further, and the very best guarantee, that having a thorough knowledge of what was required of them, they would be able to carry out their contract, the Committee recommended their tender for acceptance, considering it the safest, and, in the end, the cheapest. And as in the session of 1859, the then Joint Committee of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of the late Province of Canada, in their discretion, rejected the lowest tender (which was \$3,000 less than the one they recommended,) and the Report was referred back for the Committee to submit their calculations; in doing so, the Committee simply reported the calculations and the names of the several tenderers, leaving the responsibility of selection to the Legislature; the result of which was the selection of the lowest tenderer, who failed within the year, involving great annoyance and heavy pecuniary loss, though his sureties were undoubted.

The Committee now respectfully beg to report the names of the several Tenderers, with the total calculations for each, leaving to Parliament the responsibility of selection:

I. B. Taylor.....	\$14,696 76
Hunter, Rose & Lemieux.....	16,472 75
Robertson & Cooke.....	21,018 64½
Anne Lovell.....	21,531 75½
James Cotton.....	22,693 23
E. A. Taylor & Co.....	26,698 21

The Committee, having received a communication from Messrs. *Hunter, Rose & Lemieux*, requesting to be allowed to withdraw their tender for the supplying of the Printing Paper, recommend that they be permitted to do so; and also recommend that the tender of Mr. *James Barber* be accepted instead.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. MACKENZIE.

Minutes of the proceedings of the Committee.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
June 10th, 1869.

Committee met,

PRESENT :

Hon. Messrs. Anderson,
" Bureau,
" Burnham,
" Dumouchel,
" Odell,
" Olivier,
" Reesor,
" Sanborn,
" Simpson,

Messrs. Beaty,
" Bellerose,
" Bowell,
" Brousseau,
" Ferguson,
" Mackenzie,
" Stevenson,
" Young.

Hon. Mr. *Simpson* in the Chair.

The Clerk read the following reference to the Committee from the House of Commons :

MONDAY, 7th June, 1869.

Ordered, That the Sixth Report be referred back to the said Committee, with the recommendation to amend the same by reporting for acceptance the Tender of *I. B. Taylor* for Printing, said Tender being the lowest on the aggregate amount by \$1,775.99 per annum, and \$8,879.95 for the five years for which the contract is to be given, or if continued for ten years, \$17,759.90 upon his furnishing acceptable security, in accordance with the terms in the printed form of Tender supplied by the said Printing Committee.

Moved by the Honorable Mr. *Sanborn*, seconded by Mr. *Bellerose*, that it be *Resolved*, That the Sixth Report having been referred back to the Committee by the House of Commons, with a recommendation to accept the lowest tender, and the Senate having discharged the Order for the adoption of the said Sixth Report, without making any recommendation to the Committee, the Committee conceive that it would best serve the public interests by reporting as follows :—

The Joint Committee was formed for the purpose of managing the printing services of Parliament, and in the performance of that duty, recommended the issue of Tenders for the several services, which recommendation was adopted by both Houses. The Committee advertized for Tenders, reserving the right of not accepting the lowest. The two lowest Tenders were Mr. *I. B. Taylor*, of Ottawa, and Messrs. *Hunter, Rose & Lemieux*, the present contractors; the former was the lowest by \$1,775.99; but the Committee, after a careful examination of Mr. *Taylor's* tender, and finding in some cases the items tendered for at less than journeymen's prices, and others at such a bare margin as not to be sufficient to make up the apparent loss, came to the conclusion to reject the tender. On examination of the Tender of Messrs. *Hunter, Rose & Lemieux*, though some of the items tendered for are evidently below cost, others are at such rates as may counterbalance the loss, giving the Committee a reasonable expectation that the work could be performed by them with satisfaction to Parliament and themselves. On this ground, as well as the further security of this firm having satisfactorily performed the duty for the past nine years, thus giving, from their experience, a further and the very best guarantee, that, having a thorough knowledge of what was required of them, they would be able to carry out their contract, the Committee recommended their tender for acceptance, considering it the safest and, in the end, the cheapest. And as in the Session of 1859, the Joint Committee of the Legislative Council and of the Legislative Assembly of the late Province of Canada, in their discretion, then rejected the lowest tender, (which was \$3,000 less than the one they recommended,) their Report was referred back for the Committee to submit their calculations; while doing so, the Committee simply reported the calculations and the names of

the several tenderers, leaving the responsibility of selection to the Legislature; the result of which was the selection of the lowest tenderer, who failed within the year, involving great annoyance, and heavy pecuniary loss, though his sureties were undoubted.

The Committee now respectfully beg to report the names of the several Tenderers, with the total calculations for each, leaving to Parliament the responsibility of selection :

I. B. Taylor.....	\$14,696 76
Hunter, Rose & Lemieux.....	16,472 75
Robertson & Cooke	21,018 64½
Anne Lovell	21,531 75½
James Cotton.....	22,693 23
E. A. Taylor & Co.....	26,698 21

Moved, in amendment, by Mr. *Bowell*, seconded by Mr. *Stephenson*,

That the recommendation to this Committee by the House of Commons to substitute the name of "*I. B. Taylor*" for that of "*Hunter, Rose & Lemieux*," in the tenders for Printing in the Sixth Report of the Joint Committee on Printing, and to report the same to Parliament for acceptance, be adopted; and that said change be made.

And the Question being put on the amendment, the Committee divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:

Yeas:
 Hon. Messrs. *Anderson*,
Burnham,
 Messrs. *Beaty*,
Bowell,
Ferguson,
Stephenson—6.

Nays:
 Hon. Messrs. *Bureau*,
Dumouchel,
Odell,
Olivier,
Reesor,
Sanborn,
 Messrs. *Bellerose*,
Brousseau,
Mackenzie,
Young—10.

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the main question being put, the Committee divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:

Yeas:
 Hon. Messrs. *Bureau*,
Dumouchel,
Olivier,
Reesor,
Sanborn,
 Messrs. *Bellerose*,
Brousseau,
Mackenzie,
Young—9.

Nays:
 Hon. Messrs. *Anderson*,
Burnham,
Odell,
 Messrs. *Beaty*,
Bowell,
Ferguson,
Stephenson—7.

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Clerk submitted the following letter and enclosure from Messrs. *Hunter, Rose & Lemieux*, which was read:—

OTTAWA, 9th June, 1869.

SIR,—We respectfully ask the Joint Committee on Printing to allow us to withdraw our tender for the supply of paper; and the enclosed letter received lately from our English correspondent, declining to confirm the verbal arrangement we made with their Mr. *Thompson*, we hope will be considered sufficient reason for our non acceptance of the contract which the Committee almost unanimously awarded us.

We are, sir,

Your obt. servants,

HUNTER, ROSE & LEMIEUX.

H. Hartney, Esq.,
 Clerk Joint Com. Pg.

(Enclosure).

Messrs. Hunter, Rose & Lemieux,
Ottawa.

42, UPPER THAMES STREET,
London, 25th May, 1869.

DEAR SIR,—Your favor of 7th instant, addressed to me at Aberdeen, was sent on here, and after further correspondence with the Cutter Mill Company on the subject of the contract, I was instructed to wire to you by cable the following message which I did on Saturday, 22nd instant:

Willing to contract for one year.
Discount, five per cent.

As I wrote to you on the 19th instant, Mr. *Johnston*, the Manager, is quite opposed to a five years contract in case of any serious rise in the price of material, and although I urged the acceptance of five years, should you be successful, I of course was over-ruled.

Well, as I already stated in my former letter, I regret this result; had it been a matter connected with our own Mill it might have been different. I fancy that it is only in the case of printing paper that the Ontario Government look so far ahead.

When you write please let me know what has been done in Mr. *Desbarats'* case—I have not heard a syllable on the subject since I left the Country.

With kind regards
I am, yours faithfully,

JAS. THOMPSON.

Moved by Mr. *Mackenzie*, seconded by Mr. *Stephenson*,—That as Messrs. *Hunter, Rose & Lemieux*, by their letter of 9th inst., have asked to be allowed to withdraw their tender for the supplying of the printing paper for the reasons therein set forth, it be recommended that the permission be granted, and that the tender of Mr. *James Barber* be accepted instead.—Carried unanimously.

On motion of Mr. *Bellerose*, the letter of Mr. *I. B. Taylor* accompanying his tender for the Printing, &c., was read as follows:

OFFICE OF THE OTTAWA CITIZEN,
Ottawa, May 27th, 1868.

Henry Hartney, Esq., Department of Printing of Parliament.

SIR,—I enclose herewith a tender from myself for the Printing, &c., of Parliament. I beg to name Messrs. *M. S. Stevenson* and *J. A. Gouin* as my securities. If any others are required I undertake to furnish them to the satisfaction of the Printing Committee.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

I. B. TAYLOR.

On motion of Mr. *Bowell*, seconded by Mr. *Stephenson*, it was Ordered, That the proceedings of the Committee be reported to Parliament in detail.
Adjourned.

Attest.

HENRY HARTNEY,
Clerk, Joint Committee of both Houses on Printing.

TENTH REPORT

OF THE

Joint Committee on Printing.

COMMITTEE ROOM, 17th June, 1869.

The Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament, beg leave to submit, as their

TENTH REPORT,

The Report of their Sub-Committee, appointed with the view of re-arranging the distribution of Public Printed Documents; which, with the List annexed thereto, numbered from one to nine inclusive, they respectfully recommend to the consideration of both Houses.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN SIMPSON,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ROOM, June, 1869.

The Sub Committee of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament, appointed with the view of re-arranging the distribution of Public Printed Documents, beg leave to report,—

That they have carefully revised the old Lists of Distribution, and from them, with certain alterations and additions, have prepared the annexed Lists, numbered as follows:

- 1st. — England and Foreign.
- 2nd. — His Excellency the Governor General, and the Departments at the Seat of Government.
- 3rd. — The Province of Ontario.
- 4th. — The Province of Quebec.
- 5th. — The Province of Nova Scotia.
- 6th. — The Province of New Brunswick.

The distribution recommended in these Provinces, comprising their Honors the Lieutenant Governors, the Executive Councils, the Public Departments, the Members of the Legislatures, the Clerks of the same, the Legislative Libraries, the Judges, the Colleges, the Education Offices, and such other Public Institutions as have Libraries; and also, in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, the Ex-Legislative Councillors of the late Province of Canada.

- 7th. — The several Colonies, comprising the Lieutenant Governors, and the Legislative Libraries of each.

8th.—Summary of Distribution.

9th.—The total number of Documents printed, and the edition of bound volumes and their distribution to the Members of Parliament, &c, in accordance with the foregoing lists.

The Sub-Committee, in recommending the sending copies of all their proceedings, &c., of Parliament daily, and, when published, the bound volumes of the Journals and Sessional Papers, to each of the Members of the Local Legislatures, the Legislative Libraries, their Officials and Public Departments, trust that, in like manner, the proceedings, &c., and Journals of the Local Legislatures will be sent to each Member of the Parliament of the Dominion, the Officials and Public Departments, and to the Library of Parliament, in exchange.

The Sub-Committee would also recommend that, in the event of the admission of other Provinces into the Dominion, the Distribution, as above, be extended to such Provinces.

The Sub-Committee, in recommending the sending of Parliamentary Documents and bound Volumes to the several Officials, and the Judges, as in the accompanying lists are named, *intend that such should also apply to their successors in office.*

The Sub-Committee would also recommend that all the Volumes of the Journals and Sessional Papers be uniformly bound in half sheep.

A. MACKENZIE,
Chairman.

DISTRIBUTION

OF

Parliamentary Printed Matter.

LIST No. 1.

ENGLAND AND FOREIGN.	VOTES AND DOCTS.		BOUND VOLS.	
	E.	F.	E.	F.
House of Lords.....			1	
House of Commons.....			1	
Colonial Office.....	2		2	
Board of Trade.....	1		1	
The British Museum.....			1	
The Foreign Office.....			1	
The War Office.....	1			
—————				
Son Excellence le Ministre de l'Interieur, Bruxelles, Belgique				1
Son Excellence le Ministre de l'Intérieur, Paris, France				1
His Excellency the Home Secretary, Berlin, Prus- sia			1	
—————				
<i>The United States of America.</i>				
The President of the United States, Washington...			1	
The British Minister.....			1	
The Library of Congress.....			1	
“ State, New York, Albany.....			1	
“ Louisiana State, Baton Rouge.....			1	
“ Massachusetts State, Boston, Mass.....			1	
“ Vermont State, Montpelier, Vt.....			1	
“ Maine State, Augusta, Me.....			1	
“ Connecticut State, Hartford, Ct.....			1	
“ Pennsylvania State, Harrisburg, Pa.....			1	
“ Ohio State, Columbus.....			1	
“ Virginia State, Lansing, Mich.....			1	
“ New Hampshire State, Concord... ..			1	
“ Indiana State, Indianapolis.....			1	
“ Minnesota State, St. Paul, Min.....			1	
“ Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.....			1	
“ Smithsonian Institute, Washing- ton, D. C.....			1	
The Library of Senate, Washington, D. C.....			1	
“ Michigan.....			1	
Total.....	4		27	2

LIST No. 2.

DEPARTMENTAL, SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.	VOTES AND DOCTS.		BOUND VOLS. Sess. Papers.	
	E.	F.	E.	F.
His Excellency the Governor General.....	2	.....	2	1
Office of the Privy Council.....	13	3	3	1
The Minister of Justice.....	2	.....	1	1
Deputy of do	1	.....	.....	.....
The Minister of Militia.....	2	2	1	1
Deputy of do	1	1	.....	.....
The Secretary of State for Canada.....	2	2	1	1
The Under Secretary of do	1	1	.....	.....
Do do do	2	.....	.....	.....
The Minister of Finance.....	2	.....	1	1
The Deputy Inspector General.....	1	.....	.....	.....
The Postmaster General.....	2	.....	1	1
Deputy of do	1	.....	.....	.....
The Minister of Agriculture.....	2	2	1	1
Deputy of do	2	1	.....	.....
The Minister of Inland Revenue.....	2	.....	1	1
The Commissioner of do	1	.....	.....	.....
The Receiver General.....	2	.....	1	1
Deputy of do	1	.....	.....	.....
The Commissioner of Public Works.....	2	.....	1	1
Assistant Commissioner do	1	1	.....	.....
The Chief Engineer.....	1	.....	.....	.....
The Minister of Customs.....	2	.....	1	1
The Commissioner of do.....	2	2	.....	.....
The Secretary of State for the Provinces.....	2	.....	1	1
The Minister of Marine and Fisheries.....	2	.....	1	1
Deputy of do do	1	.....	.....	.....
The Deputy Adjutant General of Militia.....	1	.....	.....	.....
The Governor General's Secretary.....	3	.....	1	1
The Auditor.....	1	.....	.....	.....
The Assistant Auditor.....	1	.....	.....	.....
The Deputy Registrar.....	1	1	.....	.....
The Speaker of the Senate.....	2	2	.....	.....
The Speaker of the House of Commons.....	2	.....	.....	.....
The Secretary of the Provinces.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Library of Reference.....	.....	.....	2	2
Total.....	66	19	20	17

LIST No. 3.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.	VOTES AND DOCTS.		BOUND VOLS.	
	E.	F.	Sess. Papers.	
His Honor the Lieut. Governor.....	1	.....	1	.....
The Executive Council Office, Toronto.....	7	.....	1	.....
The Department of Crown Lands.....	.....	.....	1	.....
“ Attorney General.....	.....	.....	1	.....
“ Provincial Secretary.....	.....	.....	1	.....
“ Provincial Treasurer.....	.....	.....	1	.....
“ Board of Works.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Ex Legislative Councillor, Hon. Thomas Burnett...	1	.....	.....	.....
“ Hon. Eb. Perry.....	1	.....	.....	.....
“ Hon. H. B. Bull.....	1	.....	.....	.....
“ Hon. Geo. J. Goodhue.....	1	.....	.....	.....
“ Hon. Alex. Vidal.....	1	.....	.....	.....
“ Hon. Geo. Alexander.....	1	.....	.....	.....
The Members of Legislative Assembly, 82, each one copy.....	82	.....	82	.....
The Clerk of Legislative Assembly.....	2	.....	1	.....
The Legislative Library.....	.....	.....	12	.....
Hon. Chief Justice Draper, Toronto.....	1	.....	1	.....
“ Richards, “.....	1	.....	1	.....
Hon. Justice Hagarty, Toronto.....	1	.....	1	.....
“ Morrison, “.....	1	.....	1	.....
“ Wilson, John, Toronto.....	1	.....	1	.....
“ Wilson, Adam “.....	1	.....	1	.....
“ J. W. Gwynne, “.....	1	.....	1	.....
Chancellor Vankoughnet, “.....	1	.....	1	.....
Vice do Spragge, “.....	1	.....	1	.....
do Mowat, “.....	1	.....	1	.....
Education Office, “.....	1	.....	1	.....
University College, “.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Knox College, “.....	.....	.....	1	.....
St. Bazile College, “.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Trinity College, “.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Congregational College.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Queen's College, Kingston.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Regiopolis College, “.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Victoria College, Cobourg.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Albert University, Belleville.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Canadian Litterary Institute, Woodstock.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Hellmuth College, or London Coll. Institute, London.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Ontario College, Picton.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Carried forward.....	109	.....	125	.....

LIST No. 3—*Concluded.*

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.— <i>Concluded.</i>	VOTES AND DOCTS.		BOUND VOLS. Sess. Papers.	
	E.	F.	E.	F.
<i>Brought forward</i>	109	.....	125	.....
Le College d'Ottawa, Ottawa.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Law Society, Osgoode Hall, Toronto.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Mechanics' Institute.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	110	.....	126	1

LIST No. 4.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.	VOTES AND DOCTS.		BOUND VOLS. Sess. Papers.	
	E.	F.	E.	F.
His Honor the Lieut. Governor.....	1	1	1	1
The Executive Council Office.....	7	7	1	1
Department of Crown Lands.....			1	1
" Provincial Treasurer.....			1	1
" Provincial Secretary.....			1	1
" Attorney General.....			1	1
" Board of Works.....			1	1
Ex Legislative Councillor, Hon. P. H. Moore.....	1			
" Hon. Mr. Archambault.....		1		
The Members of the Legislative Council, 8 English, 16 French, each one copy.....	8	16	8	16
The Members of the Legislative Assembly, 18 Eng- lish, 47 French, each one copy.....	18	47	18	47
The Clerk of the Legislative Council.....	2	2	1	1
The Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.....	3	3	1	1
The Legislative Library.....			6	6
M. Le Consul Général de France, Quebec.....				1
The Lieut.-General Commanding, Montreal.....			1	
The Consul General of the United States, Montreal.....	1			
The Consul General of Spain.....	1			
Hon. Chief Justice Duval, Quebec.....		1		1
" Meredith, Quebec.....	1		1	
Hon. Justice Badgley, Montreal.....	1		1	
" Monk, ".....	1		1	
" Drummond, ".....	1		1	
" Mondelet, C. J. C., ".....		1		1
" Berthelot, ".....		1		1
" Loranger, ".....		1		1
" Caron, Quebec.....		1		1
" Tascheronau, J. T., ".....		1		1
The Hon. Henry Black, ".....	1		1	
Hon. Justice Stuart, ".....	1		1	
" Mackay, Montreal.....	1		1	
" Torrance, ".....	1		1	
" Johnston, ".....	1		1	
" Short, Sherbrooke.....	1		1	
" Maguire, New Carlisle.....	1		1	
" Sicotte, St. Hyacinthe.....		1		1
" Bossé, Quebec.....		1		1
" Roy, Malbaie.....		1		1
" Lafontaine, Aymer.....		1		1
" Polette, Three Rivers.....		1		1
" Gauthier, Kamouraska.....		1		1
Carried forward.....	53	89	53	91

LIST No. 4—*Concluded.*

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC— <i>Concluded.</i>	VOTES AND DOCTS.		BOUND VOLS. SESS. PAPERS.	
	R.	F.	E.	F.
<i>Brought forward</i>	53	89	53	91
Education Office, Quebec.....	1	1		1
Morrin College, Quebec.....			1	
McGill University, Montreal.....			1	
Lennoxville College, Lennoxville.....			1	
St. Francis College.....			1	
Presbyterian College, Montreal.....			1	
L'Université Laval, ".....				1
Le Collège de St. Hyacinthe, St. Hyacinthe.....				1
“ de Nicolet, Nicolet.....				1
“ de Lévis, Point Lévis.....				1
“ de Trois Rivières, Trois Rivières.....				1
“ de Ste. Marie, Montreal.....				1
“ de Ste. Marie de Rouville, Montreal.....				1
“ de Rimouski, Quebec.....				1
“ de Ste. Anne, “.....				1
“ de Ste. Thérèse, “.....				1
Le Séminaire de St. Sulpice, Montréal.....				1
Le Collège de l'Assomption.....				1
“ de Rigaud.....				1
“ de Masson, Terrebonne.....				1
Law Library, Quebec.....	1		1	
Do Montreal.....	1		1	
L'Hon. L. J. Papineau, Montebello.....		1		1
Advocates' Library Association, Montreal.....	1			
Merchants' Exchange “.....	1			
Canadian Institute, “.....	1			
Mercantile Library Association “.....	1			
Mechanics' Institute, “.....	1			
Quebec Exchange, Quebec.....	1			
Historical Society, “.....			1	
Canadian Institute, “.....		1		
Normal School, Montreal.....			1	
Ecole Normale Jacques Cartier, “.....				1
Ecole Normale Laval, Quebec.....				1
Total.....	62	92	62	109

LIST No. 5.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.	VOTES AND DOCTS.		BOUND VOLS. SESS. PAPERS.	
	E.	F.	E.	F.
His Honor the Lieut. Governor.....	1		1	
The Executive Council Office.....	7		1	
Department of the Attorney General.....			1	
do Provincial Secretary.....			1	
do Provincial Treasurer.....			1	
do Works and Mines.....			1	
The Members of the Legislative Council, 21, each one copy.....	21		21	
The Members of the Legislative Assembly, 38, each one copy.....	38		38	
The Clerk of the Legislative Council.....	2		1	
The Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.....	3		1	
The Legislative Library.....			10	2
The Hon. Chief Justice Young, Halifax.....	1		1	
Hon. Justice J. W. Johnston, ".....	1		1	
" W. B. Bliss, ".....	1		1	
" E. M. Dodd, Sydney, C. Breton.....	1		1	
" W. F. DesBarres, ".....	1		1	
" L. M. Wilkins, ".....	1		1	
The Admiral on the Station.....			1	
Dalhousie College, Halifax.....			1	
St. Francis Xavier College, Antigonish.....			1	
Acadia College, Wolfville.....			1	
St. Mary's College, Halifax.....			1	
King's College, Windsor.....			1	
Education Office, ".....	1		1	
Law Society, ".....			1	
The Halifax Library ".....	1			
Finance Department of Canada, Auditor's Office,...	1			
Merchants' Exchange, Halifax.....	1			
Total.....	82		91	2

LIST No. 6.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.	VOTES AND DOCTS.		BOUND VOLS. SESS PAPERS.	
	E.	F.	E.	F.
His Honor the Lieutenant Governor.....	1		1	
The Executive Council Office.....	7		1	
Department of the Attorney General.....			1	
“ Provincial Secretary.....			1	
“ Provincial Treasurer.....			1	
“ Crown Lands.....			1	
“ Public Works.....			1	
The Members of the Legislative Council, 14, each one copy.....	14		14	
The Members of the Legislative Assembly, 41, each one copy.....	41		3	2
The Clerk of the Legislative Council.....	2		1	
The Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.....	3		1	
The Legislative Library.....			10	2
Hon. Chief Justice Ritchie, St. Johns.....	1		1	
Hon. Justice Parker, Frederickton.....	1		1	
“ Welden, St. John.....	1		1	
“ Allen, Frederickton.....	1		1	
“ Fisher; “.....	1		1	
Education Office.....	1		1	
Exchange Reading Room.....	1			
University of New Brunswick, “.....			1	
Baptist Seminary, “.....			1	
Methodist Academy, Sackville.....			1	
Presbyterian College, Woodstock.....			1	
Memramcook College, Memramcook.....				1
Roman Catholic College, Chatham.....			1	
Law Society, Frederickton.....	1		1	
Mechanics' Institute, St. Johns.....	1			
Total.....	77		84	5

LIST No. 7.

THE COLONIES OF	VOTES AND DOCTS.		BOUND VOLS. SESS. PAPERS.	
	E.	F.	E.	F.
<i>Newfoundland</i> :—His Honor the Lieut. Governor			1	
The Legislative Library.....			1	
<i>Prince Edward Island</i> :—His Honor the Lieut. Governor.....			1	
The Legislative Library.....			1	
<i>Melbourne, Australia</i> :—His Excellency the Governor General.....			1	
The Legislative Library.....			1	
<i>Sydney, New South Wales, Australia</i> :—His Excellency the Governor General.....			1	
The Legislative Library.....			1	
<i>Adelaide, South Australia</i> :—His Excellency the Governor General.....			1	
The Legislative Library.....			1	
<i>Hobart Town, Tasmania, Australia</i> .—His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief.....			1	
The Legislative Library.....			1	
<i>Auckland, New Zealand, Australia</i> .—His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief.....			1	
The Legislative Library.....			1	
<i>Queensland, Australia</i> :—His Excellency the Governor.....			1	
The Legislative Library.....			1	
<i>Cape of Good Hope</i> :—His Excellency the Governor General.....			1	
The Legislative Library.....			1	
<i>British Columbia</i> :—His Excellency the Governor			1	
The Legislative Library.....			1	
<i>Bermuda Island</i> :—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.....			1	
The Legislative Library.....			1	
<i>Island of Barbadoes</i> :—His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief.....			1	
The Legislative Library.....			1	
<i>Jamaica</i> :—His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief			1	
The Legislative Library.....			1	
<i>India</i> :—His Excellency the Governor General.....			1	
The Council of State.....			1	
Total.....			28	

LIST No. 8.
SUMMARY OF DISTRIBUTION.

	VOTES AND DOCTS.		BOUND VOLS. SESS. PAPERS.	
	E.	F.	E.	F.
LIST No. 1—England and Foreign.....	4	.....	27	2
2—His Excellency the Governor General, and Departments at the Seat of Government.....	66	19	20	17
3—The Province of Ontario.....	110	.....	126	1
4—The Province of Quebec.....	62	92	62	109
5—The Province of Nova Scotia.....	82	.....	91	2
6—The Province of New Brunswick.....	77	.....	84	5
7—The several Colonies.....	.....	.....	28	.....
The Newspapers in the Dominion.....	330	75	.....	.....
Total Distribution.....	731	186	438	136
RECAPITULATION.				
Members of the Local Legislatures.....	222	63	222	63
Departments and outside.....	179	48	216	73
Newspapers.....	330	75	.....	.....
Total, as above.....	731	186	438	136

LIST No. 9.

METHOD OF DISTRIBUTION.

MINUTES OF THE SENATE.		ENG.	FR.
<i>The Senate.</i> —	56 Members, English, 8 copies each.....	448	.....
	16 " French, 1 English copy and 1 French copy.....	16	112
<i>The Commons.</i> —	130 Members, English, 2 copies each.....	260	.....
	51 " French, 1 English copy and 7 French copies.....	51	51
	The Members of the Local Legislatures...	222	63
	Departments and outside.....	179	48
	Newspapers.....	330	75
	Binding.....	66	25
	Remainder.....	178	126
	Total, Minutes.....	1,750	500

VOTES, HOUSE OF COMMONS.			
<i>The Senate.</i> —	56 Members, English, 2 copies each.....	112	.....
	16 " French, 1 English and 1 French copy.....	16	16
<i>The Commons.</i> —	130 Members, English, 8 copies each.....	1,049	.....
	51 " French, 1 English and 7 French copies.....	51	357
	The Members of the Local Legislatures...	222	63
	Departments and outside.....	179	48
	For Binding.....	150	60
	Newspapers.....	330	75
	Remainder.....	266	181
	Total, Votes and Proceedings.....	2,375	800

ORDERS OF THE DAY,—H. OF C.			
<i>The Senate.</i> —	56 Members, English, 1 copy.....	55	.....
	16 " French, 1 English and 1 French.....	16	16
<i>The Commons.</i> —	130 Members, English, 1 copy each.....	130	.....
	51 " French, ".....	51	51
	Officers, &c., &c.....	147	81
	Total, Orders of the Day.....	400	150

LIST No. 9—*Continued.*METHOD OF DISTRIBUTION.—*Continued.*

PUBLIC BILLS AND DOCUMENTS.		ENG.	FR.
<i>The Senate.</i> —	56 Members, English, 3 copies each.....	168	.....
	16 " French, 1 English copy and 2 French.....	16	32
<i>The Commons.</i> —	130 Members, English, 3 copies each.....	390	.....
	51 " French, 1 English copy and 2 French.....	51	102
	Departments and outside.....	179	48
	The Members of the Local Legislatures.....	222	63
	Newspapers.....	330	75
	Remainder.....	244	180
Total, Public Bills and Documents		1,600	500

PRIVATE BILLS.			
<i>The Senate.</i> —	56 Members, English, 1 copy each.....	56	.....
	16 " French, 1 English copy and 1 French.....	16	16
<i>The Commons.</i> —	130 Members, English, 1 copy each.....	130	.....
	51 " French, 1 English and 1 French.....	51	51
	Remainder.....	247	133
Total, Private Bills.....		500	200

THIRD READING OF BILLS.—THE SENATE.			
<i>The Senate.</i> —	For Fyles.....	60	30
<i>The Commons.</i> —	130 Members, English, 1 copy each.....	130	.....
	51 " French, 1 English copy and 1 French copy.....	51	51
	Remainder.....	84	44
Total, Third Readings, Senate.....		325	125

LIST No. 9.—*Continued.*METHOD OF DISTRIBUTION.—*Continued.*

THIRD READING OF BILLS.—HOUSE OF COMMONS.		ENG.	FR.
<i>The Senate.</i> —	56 Members, English, 1 copy each.....	56	.....
	16 “ French, 1 English copy and 1 French copy.....	16	16
	For Fyles.....	60	30
<i>The Commons.</i> —	Remainder.....	84	44
Total, Third Reading of Bills, Commons...		216	90
DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS.			
<i>The Senate.</i> —	56 Members, English, 4 copies each.....	224	.....
	16 “ French, 1 English copy and 3 French copies.....	16	48
<i>The Commons.</i> —	130 Members, English, 4 copies each.....	520	.....
	51 “ French, 1 English copy and 3 French copies.....	51	153
	The Members of the Local Legislatures.....	222	63
	Library Exchanges.....	40	.....
	Departments and outside.....	179	48
	Newspapers.....	330	75
	Remainder.....	288	183
Total, Departmental Reports.....		1,870	570
And of the Public Accounts 30 English and 5 French, extra, for use of the Committee.....			.....

LIST No. 9.—*Concluded.*METHOD OF DISTRIBUTION.—*Concluded.*

THE BOUND VOLUMES.		ENG.	FR.
<i>The Senate, Journals.</i> —			
56 Members, Senate, English, 2 copies each.....	2	112	.....
16 Members, Senate, French, 2 copies each.....	2		32
130 Members, Commons, English, 1 copy each.....	1	130	.....
51 Members, Commons, French, 1 copy each.....	1		51
The Members of Local Legislatures		222	63
Outside distribution, as per List.....		216	73
Remainder.....		70	41
Total, Senate Journals.....		750	260
<hr/>			
<i>The Commons, Journals.</i> —			
56 Members, Senate, English, 1 copy each.....	1	56	.....
16 Members, Senate, French, 1 copy each.....	1		16
130 Members, Commons, English, 2 copies each.....	2	260	.....
51 Members, Commons, French, 2 copies each.....	2		102
The Members of the Local Legislatures.....		222	63
Outside distribution as per List.....		216	73
Remainder.....		96	71
Total Journals, Commons		850	325
<hr/>			
<i>The Sessional Papers.</i> —			
56 Members, Senate, English, 2 copies each.....	2	112	.....
16 Members, Senate, French 2 copies each.....	2		23
130 Members, Commons, English, 2 copies each.....	2	260	.....
51 Members, Commons, French, 2 copies each.....	2		102
The Members of the Local Legislatures.....		222	63
Outside distribution as per List		216	73
Remainder.....		166	112
Total, Sessional Papers.....		976	373

ELEVENTH REPORT

OF THE

Joint Committee on Printing.

COMMITTEE ROOM, 17th June, 1869.

The Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament, beg leave to submit the following as their

ELEVENTH REPORT.

The Official Return of the distribution of the Statutes having been referred to the Committee for revision, a sub-Committee was appointed for the purpose;—to their Report, hereto annexed, together with the revised Lists of Distribution, numbered from One to Five inclusive, the Committee respectfully recommends the consideration of both Houses.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN SIMPSON,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ROOM, June 16th, 1869.

The sub-Committee of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament, appointed to examine and revise the Return of the distribution of the Laws, beg leave to Report:—

That they have carefully examined the said Return, and from the information therein contained, as well as that obtained from every source within their reach, they have prepared the annexed lists numbered as follows:—

- 1st. Departmental. Seat of Government, comprising His Excellency the Governor General and the several Departments.
- 2nd. The Province of Ontario.
- 3rd. The Province of Quebec.
- 4th. The Province of Nova Scotia.
- 5th. The Province of New Brunswick.

These Lists add up to 12,034 copies in English, and 1,966 copies in French, but as these numbers are made up very largely from the List of Magistrates, the sub-Committee conceive that, by their recommendations hereinafter contained, the number of Magistrates requiring and using the Statutes will be considerably diminished, and consequently that the edition may be decreased in like ratio.

In recommending the sending of the Statutes to the Judges and the several Officials, as in the accompanying Lists, it is intended that such are sent officially and to be continued for their successors in Office.

The sub-Committee would also recommend that the Members of the Parliament of the Dominion have five copies each of the Statutes as at present, and that a Circular be sent to each Member for information as to the language in which he would desire his copies.

The sub-Committee, in recommending the sending copies of the Statutes to the Members of the Local Legislature of each of the Provinces of the Dominion, their Legislative Libraries, the Public Departments and their Officials, trust that, in like manner, the Statutes of the several Local Legislatures will be sent to each Member of the Parliament of the Dominion, the Library of Parliament, the Public Departments, and the Officials, in exchange.

The sub-Committee would also recommend that in future the Statutes be not furnished to the Magistrates except on payment of a sum not to exceed fifty cents *per* volume, and also that arrangements be made to allow all the Publishers of Newspapers and Periodicals, as well as all Officials not named in the List, to purchase on the same terms:—and that Booksellers be allowed to purchase at cost price, for sale to the Public, at an advance of not more than 20 *per cent.* beyond the cost.

The sub-Committee would also recommend that copies of the Statutes be sent to the Clerks of the Peace for each County for distribution under the above arrangement, communication being first had with them to ascertain the probable number of acting Magistrates and Officials requiring copies in each County.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. MACKENZIE,
Chairman.

LIST No. 1.

DEPARTMENTAL, SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.	E.	F.
His Excellency the Governor General	4	.....
The Privy Councillors.....	13	4
Department of the Minister of Justice.....	10	2
“ Militia.....	8	6
“ Customs.....	6	2
“ Finance	5	2
“ Public Works.....	4	2
“ Inland Revenue.....	4	2
“ Marine and Fisheries.....	5	5
“ Postmaster General.....	3	3
“ Agriculture.....	3	3
“ Receiver General.....	3	1
“ Secretary of State, Provinces.....	3	1
“ Secretary of State, Canada.....	6	6
“ Privy Council.....	20	5
“ Governor's Secretary.....	14	1
“ Clerk of Crown in Chancery.....	1	1
“ Senate.....	18	9
“ House of Commons.....	37	30
“ Library Department.....	2	2
“ Law Clerk, Senate.....	1	1
“ Law Clerk, Commons.....	1	1
Parliamentary Library.....	50	25
The Speaker of the Senate.....	2	2
The Speaker of the Commons.....	2	2
Total.....	225	118

LIST No. 2.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.	E.	F.
His Honor the Lieutenant Governor.....	1	.....
The Executive Council Office, Toronto.....	7	.....
The Department of Crown Lands, ".....	1	.....
" Provincial Treasurer, ".....	1	.....
" Provincial Secretary, ".....	1	.....
" Attorney General, ".....	1	.....
" Board of Works, ".....	1	.....
The Members of the Legislative Assembly, (1 copy each).....	82	.....
The Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.....	3	.....
The Legislative Library.....	10	2
Hon. Chief Justice Draper, Toronto.....	1	.....
" Richards, ".....	1	.....
Hon. Justice Hagarty, ".....	1	.....
" Morrison, ".....	1	.....
" Thos. Galt, ".....	1	.....
" Adam Wilson, ".....	1	.....
" J. W. Gwynne, ".....	1	.....
Chancellor Vankoughnet, ".....	1	.....
Vice do Spragge, ".....	1	.....
do Mowat, ".....	1	.....
Education Office, ".....	1	.....
University College, ".....	1	.....
Knox College, ".....	1	.....
St. Bazile College, ".....	1	.....
Trinity College, ".....	1	.....
Congregational College ".....	1	.....
Queen's College, Kingston.....	1	.....
Regiopolis College, ".....	1	.....
Victoria College, Cobourg.....	1	.....
Albert University, Belleville.....	1	.....
Hellmuth College, or London Collegiate Institution, London..	1	.....
Ontario College, Picton.....	1	.....
Le College d'Ottawa, Ottawa.....	1	.....
Canadian Litterary Institute, Woodstock.....	1	.....
Law Society, Osgoode Hall, Toronto.....	1	.....
Board of Arts and Manufactures, ".....	1	.....
Mechanics' Institute, ".....	1	.....
Clerks of the Peace.....	37	.....
County Attorneys, (not being Clerks of the Peace).....	13	.....
Police and Stipendiary Magistrates.....	5	.....
Sheriffs.....	37	.....
Judges, County Courts.....	36	.....
Magistrates.....	6,522	.....
Law Library, Osgoode Hall.....	6	2
County Councils, each one copy.....	37	.....
Township Councils, ".....	466	.....
City, Town or Village Councils, one copy each.....	107	.....
Total.....	7,398	4

LIST No. 3.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.	E.	F.
His Honor the Lieutenant Governor.....	1	.....
The Executive Council Office, Quebec.....	7	7
The Department of the Attorney General.....	1	1
“ Provincial Secretary.....	1	1
“ Provincial Treasurer.....	1	1
“ Board of Works.....	1	1
“ Crown Lands.....	1	1
The Members of the Legislative Council, 8 English and 16 French.	8	16
The Members of the Legislative Assembly, 18 English and 47 French	18	47
The Clerk of the Legislative Council.....	2	2
The Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.....	3	3
The Legislative Library.....	6	6
The Lieutenant General commanding, Montreal.....	1	.....
M. Le Consul Général de France, Quebec.....	1	1
The Consul General Spain.....	1	.....
The Consul General of the United-States, Montreal.....	1	.....
Hon. Chief Justice Duval, Quebec.....	1	.....
“ Meredith, “	1	.....
Hon. Joseph Badgley, Montreal.....	1	.....
“ Monk, “	1	.....
“ Drummond, “	1	.....
“ Mondelet, C. J. C., “	1	.....
“ Berthelot, “ .....	.....	1
“ Loranger, “ .....	.....	1
“ Caron, “ .....	.....	1
Hon. Justice Taschereau, J. T., Quebec.....	.....	1
“ Stuart, “	1	.....
“ Mackay, Montreal.....	1	.....
“ Torrance, “	1	.....
“ Johnston, “	1	.....
“ Short, Sherbrooke.....	1	.....
“ Maguire, New Carlisle	1	.....
“ Sicotte, St. Hyacinthe .....	.....	1
“ Bossé, Quebec.....	.....	1
“ Roy, Malbaie	1	.....
“ Lafontaine, Aylmer.....	.....	1
“ Polette, Three Rivers.....	.....	1
“ Gauthier, Kamouraska. ....	.....	1
The Hon. Henry Black, Quebec.....	1	.....
Education Office, “	1	.....
McGill University, Montréal.....	1	.....
Morrin College, Québec.....	1	.....
Lennoxville College, Lennoxville.....	1	.....
L'Université Laval, Quebec.....	.....	1
<i>Carried forward</i>	71	97

LIST No. 3.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—Continued.	E.	F.
<i>Brought forward</i>	71	97
Le Collège de St. Hyacinthe, St. Hyacinthe.....		1
“ de Nicolet, Nicolet.....		1
“ de Lévis, Pointe Lévis.....		1
“ de Trois-Rivières, Trois-Rivières.....		1
“ de Ste. Marie, Montréal.....		1
“ de Ste. Marie de Rouville, Montreal.....		1
“ de Rimouski, Quebec.....		1
St. Francis College, “.....	1	
Presbyterian College, Montreal.....	1	
Le Collège de Ste. Anne, Quebec.....		1
“ de Ste. Thérèse, “.....		1
“ de l'Assomption, Montreal.....		1
“ de Rigaud, “.....		1
“ de Masson, Terrebonne.....		1
Le Séminaire de St. Sulpice, Montreal.....		2
Law Library, Quebec.....	2	2
“ Montreal.....	2	2
“ Three Rivers.....	2	2
“ St. Francis.....	2	2
Advocates' Library Association, Montreal.....	1	
Merchants' Exchange, “.....	1	
Canadian Institute, “.....	1	
Mercantile Library Association, “.....	1	
Mechanics' Institute, “.....	1	
Quebec Exchange, Québec.....	1	
Historical Society, “.....	1	
Canadian Institute, “.....	1	
Normal School, Montréal.....	1	1
Ecole Normale Jacques-Cartier, “.....		1
Ecole Normale Laval, Quebec.....		2
Recorders.....	2	4
Clerks of the Peace.....	4	2
Clerks of the Crown (when not Clerks of the Peace).....	2	
Clerk, Vice Admiralty Court.....	1	21
Prothonotaries, Superior Court.....	21	61
Clerks of Circuit Court.....	61	3
Stipendiary and Police Magistrates.....	3	21
Sheriffs.....	21	42
County Municipalities, (1 copy English or French, as desired)...	20	500
Local Municipalities, (“ “ “ “ (555)	55	1,059
Magistrates.....	847	1
Fabrique Corporation, Quebec.....	1	
Total	1,125	1,836

LIST No. 4.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.	E.	F.
His Honor the Lieut. Governor.....	1	.....
The Admiral of the Station.....	1	.....
The Executive Council Office.....	7	.....
Department of the Attorney General.....	1	.....
" Provincial Secretary.....	1	.....
" Provincial Treasurer.....	1	.....
" Crown Lands.....	1	.....
The Members of the Legislative Council, 21.....	21	.....
The Members of the Legislative Assembly, 38.....	38	.....
The Clerk of the Legislative Council.....	2	.....
The Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.....	3	.....
The Legislative Library.....	10	2
The Hon. Chief Justice Young, Halifax.....	1	.....
Hon. Justice J. W. Johnston, ".....	1	.....
" W. B. Bliss, ".....	1	.....
" E. M. Dood, Sidney, C. Breton.....	1	.....
" W. F. DesBarres, ".....	1	.....
" L. M. Wilkins, ".....	1	.....
The Protonotaries, one copy each.....	19	.....
High Sheriffs.....	19	.....
Clerks of the Peace.....	19	.....
Custos.....	19	.....
Recorder.....	1	.....
Stipendiary and Police Magistrates, one copy each.....	4	.....
Dalhousie College, Windsor.....	1	.....
St. Francis Xavier College, Antigonish.....	1	.....
Acadie College, Wolfville.....	1	.....
St. Mary's College, Halifax.....	1	.....
Education Office.....	1	.....
Law Society, Library.....	3	1
The Library.....	1	.....
Finance Department of Canada, Auditor's Office.....	1	.....
Merchants' Exchange, Halifax.....	1	.....
Registry Office of Deeds, one copy each.....	27	.....
Municipalities (organized) Mayor's Office, Halifax.....	1	.....
Law Libraries, Halifax.....	3	1
Magistrates (as per old list).....	1,915	.....
J. B. Aiken, Commissioner of Records.....	1	.....
Total.....	2,123	4

LIST No. 5.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.	E.	F.
His Honor the Lieutenant Governor.....	1	
The Executive Council Office.....	7	1
Department of the Attorney General.....	1	
" Provincial Secretary.....	1	
" Provincial Treasurer.....	1	
" Crown Lands.....	1	
" Public Works and Mines.....	1	
The Members of the Legislative Council, 21.....	14	
The Members of the Legislative Assembly, 41.....	41	
The Clerk of the Legislative Council.....	2	
The Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.....	3	
The Legislative Library.....	10	2
Hon. Chief Justice Ritchie, St. John.....	1	
Hon. Justice Parker, Frederickton.....	1	
" Welden, St. John.....	1	
" Allen, Frederickton.....	1	
" Fisher, ".....	1	
Law Library.....	3	1
Judges County Courts, one copy each.....	5	
Judge Admiralty Court.....	1	
Judges Surrogate Courts, one copy each.....	14	
Clerks of the Peace.....	14	
Clerk of the Crown.....	1	
Clerks of the County Courts.....	14	
Clerk Vice Admiralty Court.....	1	
Police Magistrate, St. John.....	1	
Advocate General.....	1	
Recorder, St. John.....	1	
Sheriffs.....	14	
Clerk, Superior Court.....	1	
Municipalities, (City), St. John	1	
Frederickton } The Mayor's Office.....	1	
Woodstock } City Clerk.....	1	
Municipalities, (County), York	1	
Carleton } The Warden.....	1	
Sunbury } Secretary-Treasurer.....	1	
Clerk of the Superior Court.....	1	
Magistrates (as per old list).....	981	
University of New Brunswick.....	1	
Baptist Semenary.....	1	
Methodist Academy.....	1	
Presbyterian College.....	1	
<i>Carried forward</i>	1,182	4

LIST No. 5—*Concluded.*

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.— <i>Concluded.</i>	E.	F.
<i>Brought forward</i>	1154	4
Roman Catholic College.....	1	.....
Education Office.....	1	.....
SUMMARY.	1154	4
Department.....	225	118
Ontario.....	7398	4
Quebec.....	1125	1836
Nova Scotia.....	2132	4
New Brunswick.....	1154	4
Total.....	12034	1966

FIFTH REPORT

OF THE

SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

FISHERIES, NAVIGATION, &c.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
31st May, 1869.

The Select Committee on Maritime and River Fisheries, Ocean and Inland Navigation, and the Inspection of Fish, beg leave to present the following as their Fifth Report.

Your Committee have the honor to submit for the consideration of Your Honorable House, the evidence which they have received from various persons to whom copies of the questions adopted during the last Session of Parliament were referred. Your Committee have appended thereto the Report of Her Majesty's Acting Consul General at Christiania on the Cod and Herring Fisheries of Norway for the year 1866, which Report, in the opinion of Your Committee, contains information of value to the Fishery interests of the Dominion.

All which is respectfully submitted.

P. FORTIN.
Chairman.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

The following questions were submitted by the Committee to practical Fishermen, Shipmasters, Collectors of Customs and others in different parts of the Dominion :

Questions relative to Sea Fisheries.

1. State your place of residence and your profession or occupation, and whether you have any practical knowledge in regard to the fisheries and upon what fishing grounds?
2. Are there any sea fisheries adjoining the County of _____?
3. What is their extent and value, and what kinds, quality and quantities of fish are there taken?
4. State the different manners of curing and preparing fish, and in what way in your opinion improvements in curing and preparing might be made.

5. Is an Inspection of fish necessary, and should it be compulsory or otherwise ?
6. How much fish is consumed in the neighbourhood of the fishing grounds by the inhabitants, and what quantities are sold in a fresh state? How much is consumed in Canada?
7. How much dried or pickled fish, the products of our fisheries, is consumed in Canada, and what quantities and kinds, are exported to foreign countries, and to what countries?
8. State the prices of the different kinds and qualities of fish at or near the fishing grounds; the prices when prepared for exportation and when delivered in the markets to which they are sent, respectively.
9. Are some of those fisheries in a backward state, and if so, what obstacles impede their development, and what means are required to foster them?
10. What kind of boats and vessels, with their number and tonnage, clear from Ports in your County, to engage in the fisheries; and what kinds and number of vessels are required to carry the fish by them caught, to market?
11. How many men belonging to your County are engaged in the fisheries, and are they expert, industrious and hardy? State also, what branches of the fisheries they are engaged in, and what kind of fishing they understand best.
12. Are the seines, nets, and fishing gear in use of the best description, and are the boats and fishing schooners employed built upon good models? Would not the circulation of models of superior boats and vessels from port to port be a proper means to improve them?
13. Do the fishermen make good sailors, and are they, and should they not be instructed in navigation?
14. How far are the present arrangements with the United States to be considered fair and just towards our fishermen, and what are the best means to prevent encroachments upon our fishing grounds by Americans?
15. How far could successful Seal fishing be conducted in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence and from the coast of Nova Scotia?
16. Are bounties to fishermen desirable, and if so, what is the best mode of making them extend to boats and vessels and the different kinds of fish?
17. Would not an expenditure for the improvement of Harbors of Refuge be of greater benefit to the fishing interest than the same amount given in bounties?
18. State the different manners in which fish are taken, and give your views as to whether fishing with "bultow" or troll lines is injurious and if so, in what way? State also, your opinion as to whether injury is caused by throwing offal or "gurry" overboard, with any suggestions to remedy the evil, if it be an evil.
19. Are there any oyster or other shell fisheries adjoining your County, and if so, what is their extent and productiveness and the quality of the fish taken?
20. Are the beds of oysters as productive, and other kinds of shell fish as plentiful as formerly? If not, what means should be adopted to prevent these fisheries from becoming exhausted?
21. State as near as you can, the quantities of shell fish exported from the fisheries adjoining your County, the markets to which they are sent, and the prices at the fishing grounds, and the markets respectively.

Questions Relative to Inland Fisheries.

22. State your place of residence and your profession or occupation, and whether you have any practical knowledge in regard to the fisheries, and upon what fishing grounds.
23. State the names of all rivers and streams in your County frequented by Salmon and other fish for the purpose of depositing their spawn, giving the different species of fish and the times of year at which they respectively ascend those waters.
24. Are the laws with regard to the close seasons, and against illegal netting and spearing, observed?
25. Are the dams across streams frequented by fish, provided with fishways or passes according to law? If not, state the localities and the names of delinquent mill owners; and suggest, if you can, any improvements in the fishways or passes in use.

26. Do you know of any particular river which the fish ascend and where they have been destroyed in consequence of contraventions of the Fishery Laws, and can you suggest any amendment to the laws, or recommend any administrative measure in relation to the subject?

27. Are you aware of any important district where a more regular inspection is required in order to prevent contraventions of the Fishery Laws which now occur? State the results of such contraventions as regards the fisheries in general.

28. How much fish is consumed in the neighborhood of the fishing grounds by the inhabitants, and what quantities are sold in a fresh state?

29. What quantities of Salmon and other fish taken in the river fisheries of your County are exported, with the quantities exported in a fresh state packed in ice or snow, or in hermetically sealed cans, and to what markets sent respectively?

30. How much of dried or pickled fish, the product of your river fisheries, is consumed in Canada, and what quantities and kinds are exported to foreign countries, and to what countries?

31. State the prices of the different kinds and qualities of fish at or near the fishing grounds, when prepared for exportation, and when delivered in the market respectively?

32. Are the local officers in charge of the fisheries well instructed in their duties, and are they acquainted with the Fishery Laws and with the habits of fish?

33. Should these officers be appointed by the Municipal authorities or by the Government, and should they or should they not be paid more liberal salaries than at present, with a view to induce a more active interest in their duties?

34. Would not the appointment of persons not resident in the fishing districts, and not personally interested in the fisheries of which they are to take supervision, be productive of good results?

Questions Relative to Navigation.

35. State your place of residence, your profession, or occupation, and whether you are practically acquainted with the interests and requirements of navigation?

36. What is the nature and extent of the navigation carried on to and from the Ports in your County, and what kinds of vessels are employed?

37. Are your coasts or river channels dangerous, and if so what kinds of danger exist and what means are in use to indicate their presence? State where Light Houses, Guns, Fog Bells or Whistles are placed, and where, in your opinion others are required.

38. State the number, names, and character of the Harbours in your County, distinguishing between Ports and Harbours of Refuge, and state any suggestions with regard to the best manner of improving them.

39. What is the number and tonnage of ships owned in the County, in what trade engaged, and how manned?

40. How are the Masters and other officers instructed, and are there any regulations for the instruction of young mariners on shipboard?

41. State the number of certified Shipmasters, and also the number of Pilots, with the pilotage grounds of each, and the rates of pilotage.

42. Are the Pilots instructed in the art of navigation, and is a knowledge of the art necessary to them.

43. How should instruction to Shipmasters, Pilots and Mariners be given: by Schools? If so, of what kind, and where should they be established? Would not a more extended and general knowledge of Navigation be an effective means to promote and encourage shipowning?

44. What class of vessels or ships are built in your County, with the tonnage yearly; and of these, what portion is sold abroad, and what part owned in the County?

45. At what cost can 5, 6 or 7 year ships be built and fitted for sea, exclusive of disbursements for the voyage? By whom are your vessels classed, and what are the charges of classification, including the cost of survey when in course of construction?

46. Would it be desirable to have the Canals of the Dominion widened and deepened, where it would save the breaking of bulk?

Answers to these questions were received from the following persons, viz. :

ONTARIO.

J. Cartwood, Fishery Overseer, San Hampton.
 J. G. Hicks, " " Port Milford, South Bay, Prince Edward.
 Peter Kiel, " " Wolf Island, Frontenac.
 H. Crowley, Fisherman, " "
 Philander Myers, " Farrowsmith, "
 Benj. Reaume, " Sandwich West, Essex.
 Geo. McDonald, " Belleville.
 John W. Kerr, Fishery Overseer, Hamilton.
 James Chalmers, Farmer, Adolphustown, Lennox and Addington.
 C. W. Lamirandière, Trader, Algona.
 R. Patterson, Marine Inspector, Kingston.
 D. Thompson, M. P., Haldimand.
 R. Bell, Inspector of Canals, Carleton Place, Lanark.
 A. A. Davis, Reeve of Seneca Tp., York, Haldimand.
 F. H. Haycock, Collector of Customs, Paris,
 James King, " " Kingsville.
 Fred. Farncomb, " " Newcastle.
 Chas. Fraser, " " Wallaceburg.
 E. A. Dunham, " " Port Burwell.
 W. H. Van Ingen, " " Woodstock.
 W. Simpson, " " Penetanguishene.
 J. W. Taylor, " " Niagara.
 F. C. Scott, " " Toronto.
 M. F. Whitehead, " " Port Hope.
 F. Anderson, " " Amherstburg.
 G. Coventry, C. H. Broker, Hamilton.
 O. Gaskin, Shipmaster and owner, Kingston.
 L. Middleton, " "
 John F. Elliott, Col. of Customs, Windsor.
 John Ferrier, jr., Farmer and Fisherman, Dummer, Peterboro'.
 L. Fairbanks, Whitby.
 C. E. Anderson.

QUEBEC.

G. Dumaresy, Merchant, Gaspé Basin.
 P. Enright, Fisherman, Gaspé Bay. (Endorsed by Jas. Dumas, John Dumas, Aubin Enright, Aubin Tapp, Thomas Tapp, George Prevel, John Buckley, and Edmund P. Enright of that place).
 E. De la Perelle, Merchant, Cape Cove, Gaspé.
 S. Baudin, Fisherman, Grand River, Gaspé.
 J. Stors, Merchant, Gaspé.
 R. Price, Fisherman and Farmer, Little Gaspé.
 J. Vigneau, " and Sailor, Amherst, Mag. Isds.
 Dominique Chrasson, Fisherman and Sailor, Magdalen Islands.
 Richard Maloin, Ause-a-Grisfonda, Gaspé.
 X. Bailey, Baie St. Paul, Chaleurs.
 Alex. Cormier, Trader and Farmer, Amherst, M. I.
 Bart. Bertrand, Farmer, St. Julien, Montcalm.
 David Nutt, Postmaster and Farmer, Bedford, Missisquoi.
 Gregoire Grenier, Mun. Councillor, Newport, Gaspé.
 Charles C. Fox, Collector of Customs, Gaspé Basin.
 J. Henderson, " " Philipsburg, Missisquoi.
 F. J. Parker, " " Ereligsburg, "
 Walter Gibb, Master Barque " John Bunyan," Quebec.
 G. Poirier, Master Schr. " Marcelline," New Carlisle.
 P. McGonagle, Master Ship " Mohongo," Quebec.
 M. Doyle, Master Ship " Golden Age," Liverpool.

- Alex. Clark, Master Ship "Sunbeam," Quebec.
 Peter Morgan, Master Ship "Henry Cook," Liverpool.
 David L. Leslie, Master Ship "Agamemnon," Liverpool.
 J. Jamison, Master Barque "Medina," Newcastle.
 C. Cole, Master Ship "Gloriana," Newcastle.
 John Cook, Master Ship "Charles Ward," Newcastle.
 Jas. Harris, Master Barque "John Bull," London.
 F. Le Gressley, Master Brig "Richard," Jersey.
 John Richards, Nav. Lieutenant, H. M. S. "Constance."
 P. Sutherland, Master Barque "Margaret," Liverpool.
 John Pallot, Master Sehr. "Why Not," Jersey.
 W. Wright, Master Ship "Margaret," Liverpool.
 John Francis La Forger, Master Brig "Chance," Jersey.
 N. Wheaton, Master Brig "Psyche," Brixham, England.
 J. R. Lobb, Master Barque "George Arkle," Fowey, England.
 Richard Delaney, Master "Two Brothers,"
 F. Arseneau, Master "Mary,"
 N. Arseneau, Master "Amelia,"
 F. Verriault, Master "Greenock,"
 D. Verriault, Master "Temporance,"
 L. Jonphre, Master "Archangel,"
 J. Bourgue, Master "Flirt,"
 W. Verriault, Master "Annie,"
 P. Turby, Master "Jenny Lind,"
 Abel Arseneau, Master "Mary Ann,"
 D. Richard, Master "Dolphin,"
 M. Richard, Master "Onesimé." } These make a joint reply.
- J. W. I. Fox, Collector of Customs and Registrar of Shipping, Magdalen Islands.
 E. M. Bourque, J. P., Merchant, Grindstone Island, Etang du Nord, }
 John Fontana, J. P. Inspector of Fish and Oil, Amherst, M. I., } Joint replies.
 J. D. Tuzo, Deputy Sheriff, Amherst, M. I., }
 Edward Borne, Clerk of the Court, Amherst, M. I., }
 Damaso V. Bourque, Secy. Treas. Mun. Council of M. Isds. }
 A. Rivorin, Fisherman, Malbaie, Charlevoix.
 Philias Sirois, Merchant, N. Dame de Bonsecours, L'Islet.
 Joseph Eden, Harbour Master, Gaspé Basin.
 J. B. F. Painchaud, Trader and Notary, and Mayor of M. Islands, Amherst.
 Achille Soncy, Architect, Percy.
 George V. Piper, Master of "Royal Adelaide," Fowey, England.
 Philip Le Boutilier, Master of "Togri," Jersey.
 John Le Gressley, Master of "Cornucopia," Jersey.
 Philip Joste, Master of "Alice Jane, Jersey.
 Abraham Vautier, Master Schooner "Clara," Gaspé Basin.
 Edward Fluelin, Master Brig., "Lady Maxwell," Gaspé.
 Peter Whalen, Fisherman, Cape Rosier, Gaspé.
 Ralph W. H. Dimock, Farmer, Maria, Bonaventure.
 J. Mowat, Fishery Overseer, Metapedia, Bonaventure.
 Alfred Vallec, Julian Bondreau, }
 Placide Doyle, Nathael Bondreau, } Esquimaux Point, Saguenay.
 P. Le Marquand, Hyppolyte Bondreau, } These make a joint reply.
 Amedee Vigneau, Etienne Landry, }
 Vital Vigneau, Gabriel Cormier, }
 Frank Cummings, Samuel Doyle. }
- Michael Lesperance, Fisherman, Grand Etang, Gaspé.
 Robert Macfie, Farmer and Fisherman, Aird, Missisquoi.
 P. G. Labbé, Shipbuilder, Quebec.
 T. H. Grant, Merchant, Underwriter and Secy., Board of Trade, Quebec.
 Cyprian Langlois, Pilot, Quebec.

Board of Trade, Montreal.

T. W. Tyrrell, Shipmaster, Quebec.

Zipher Ouéllé, " "

Zipher Charron, " "

Jos. Julien, Shipbuilder " "

Council of Board of Trade. " "

A. M. Rudolf, Harbor Master, Montreal.

(Mr. Rudolf's answers relate to Nova Scotia and are placed with those received from that Province.)

P. E. Cotté, Superintendent of Pilots, Quebec.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Hon. J. Ferguson, Senator, Bathurst.

Enoch Matthews, Fisherman, L'Etete, Charlotte Co.

Hugh Harrison, Fishery Warden, Woodstock.

George Stickney " " Brighton.

J. A. Heney, J. P. Fisherman, Deer Island, Charlotte.

J. & S. Leonard, " " "

H. Edgett, Alma, A. C.

D. W. Stewart, Collector of Customs, Dalhousie.

Jas. Robertson, " Moncton.

John Hickman, " Dorchester,

Ch. Cormier, Farmer and Fisherman, Cocagne,

Amand Bourgeois " " "

Rufus Cole, Collector of Customs, North Joggins.

W. B. McLaughlin, Fishery Officer and Light House Keeper, Grand Manan, Charlotte Co.

Adam Ferguson, Merchant, Addington, Restigouche.

E. S. Wetmore, Farmer, Bloomfield, King's Co.

Narcisso Porlier, Pierre Godin,

Sylvain Cormier, Jean B. Dugas,

J. L. Legere, Narcisse Thoriau,

Luc Thoriau, Eucariste Thoriau,

Odilon Thoriau, Luc Pinet,

Elie Dugas, Aimée Dugas,

Isaie Dugas, Hippolite Dugas,

Jean B. Theriault, Jean L. Landry,

Frédéric Dugas, Anthime Pinet,

Jermain Dugas, Isaie Boudreau,

Hubert Poirier, Dosite Thoriau,

Maonaire Godin, Joseph Thoriau,

Regis Landry, Placide Godin,

Fabien Godin, Augustin Thoriau,

Maro Godin, Ansias Gauvin,

Lazare Landry, Michel Dugas,

Eugene Cormier, Charles Cormier,

Fidele Godin, Charles Landry,

Louis Haché, Fabien Dugas,

Louis Pinet, Honoré Dugas,

Augustin Thoriau, Charles Thoriau,

Placide Thoriau, Luc Boudreau,

Arséne Godin, Amos Thoriau,

F. D. Assize Cormier, Romaine Légère,

Joseph Boudreau, Jean Ls. Godin,

Jean L. Boudreau, Honoré Thoriau,

Lazare M. Landry, Sérère Godin,

Pascal Landry, Sylvain Cormier,

Augustine Dugas, William Boudreau,

John R. Snell, Light-house keeper, Campo Belle.

Farmers & Oyster-dredgers, Carzquette.
Joint Reply.

NOVA SCOTIA.

James A. Tory,	Fisherman,	Guysborough.
J. Challoner,	"	Aspy Bay, Sydney.
Jas. Hemlon,	"	Liscomb, Guysborough.
Wm. Pride,	"	St. Mary's River.
Donald McQuarin,	Farmer,	Middle River, Victoria.
Angus McDonald,	Col. of Customs,	Port Richmond.
John Harley,	"	La Have.
E. D. Tremain,	"	Port Hood.
B. H. Ruggles,	"	Westport.
S. Donovan,	"	Arichat.
B. Biets,	"	Digby.
J. V. Stewart,	"	Bellevue Cove.
R. Perry,	"	Beaver River.
E. Dewolf,	"	Horton.
Abraham Lent,	"	Tusket.
Isaiah Thurber,	"	Freeport.
Edwd. Corbot,	"	Harbor-au-Bouche.
T. E. Amberley,	"	Yarmouth.
Malcolm Macdonald,	"	Port Hawkesbury.
G. F. Ditmars,	"	Clementsport.
Jas. Ross,	"	Port Margaree.
F. F. Hatfield,	"	Ratchford River.
Nicol Nicolson,	"	Wallace.
Daniel Sargent,	"	Barrington.
C. H. Rigby,	"	Glaco Bay, C. B.
James Mine,	"	Shelburne.
Wm. Campbell,	"	Tatamagouche.
Robt. Farnsworth,	"	French Cross.
John McNeill,	"	Kelly's Cove.
Alex. Bell,	Ship Master,	La Have.
J. Rudolph,	"	Lunenburg.
Sterns Jones,	Col. of Customs,	Weymouth.
Benj. Smith,	Inspector of Fisheries,	Barrister, &c., Cornwallis.
S. T. N. Sellon,	Fishery Officer,	Liverpool.
J. Ratchford,	Col. of Customs,	Parrsboro.
Chas. D. Cook,	Shipmaster and Pilot,	Pictou.
John E. Starr,	Fisherman and Farmer,	Cornwallis.
L. Kavanagh,	Col. of Customs,	Louisburg.
Wm. Kidston, Jr.,	Col. of Customs,	Baddeck.
Irish,	Kidston & Co. Merchants,	"
W. Ross,	Merchant & Supply Fisherman,	St. Ann's, Victoria.
John McAulay,	Col. of Customs,	"
A. Gordon,	Sup. Commissioners of Streets,	Pictou.
Wm. H. Wyld,	Merchant,	Port Mulgrave, Guysborough.
A. M. Rudolf,	(See Quebec List.)	

SYNOPSIS OF REPLIES.

Question 1.—State your place of residence and your profession or occupation, and whether you have any practical knowledge in regard to the fisheries and upon what fishing grounds?

Answers of—

Dumaresy.—Have been in the Cod fishery for upwards of twenty-three years.

Enright and others.—Am thoroughly acquainted with every thing connected with the

Cod Fisheries, having a practical knowledge of catching, splitting, salting and drying for any market, home or foreign, having been engaged therein for forty years successively.

La Perrelle.—My experience in trade on this coast is of thirty-three years standing, during which period I have occupied several fishing stations on this shore, New Brunswick, and the north shore of the St. Lawrence. The fishing grounds in this neighborhood extend from the shore to Bank Miscou, a distance of about eight leagues; Orphan Bank is also in the vicinity at the distance of about eight leagues from land.

Baudin.—I have a practical knowledge of the fisheries, Cod and Salmon fishery especially.

Stors.—Have resided in Gaspé thirteen years, and have been connected with the fisheries during that time.

Rice.—Follow fishing and farming; our fishing grounds are in the Bay and the Gulf.

Vigneau.—Have a practical knowledge of the fisheries, having been engaged therein from the age of eight years till the present time; am nearly sixty. All these years have been engaged in the Cod fishery, and for forty years in Seal hunting.

Chrasson.—Am 44 years old and have constantly fished and followed the sea since I was ten years old.

Maloin.—Am not in a position to answer fishery questions fully.

A. Cormier.—Have had experience in navigation and fishing since my youth, particularly Seal fishing.

Grenier.—Am well acquainted with the Cod fishery; have engaged in it myself, and now have others employed in it.

C. C. Fox.—Have been four years on the Magdalen Islands and seven years on the coast, during which time I have met great numbers of French, United States, and B. N. American fishermen and have elicited from them their opinions on matters relating to the fisheries, and the facts on which they were based.

Pourier.—Mariner, twenty years; Bay Chaleur.

Delany and others.—We are almost exclusively engaged in fishing, and more particularly for Seal, Herring, Cod, and Mackerel.

J. W. I. Fox.—Have a practical knowledge of the fisheries around the Magdalen Islands, and Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Riverin.—My occupation is fishing. My vessel is a Schooner in which I set to work in the months of March and April, 1st at the Herring fishery, next at the Cod, and successively, the Salmon, the Trout, the Herring again, the Porpoise, and the Mackerel.

Sirois.—My practical knowledge of the fisheries has been acquired within the past ten years.

Painchaud.—Have had a knowledge of the fisheries since 1850, including that of all kinds of fish taken around the Islands, such as Cod, Mackerel, Herring, Seals, &c.

Dimock.—Have a little knowledge of fisheries in this County.

Vallee and others.—We are all residents of Esquimaux Point, County of Saguenay, and possess a practical knowledge of the fisheries. The experience of many amongst us extends to a period of over forty years.

Lesperance.—I am a trader and own twenty-two fishing boats. I export my Cod to the markets of Italy, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Ancona and Spain.

Hon. J. Ferguson.—Have not much practical knowledge in regard to the Fisheries, but have acquired information from authentic sources. Have prepared replies with utmost care.

Matthews.—I have fished in boats and vessels all over the Bay of Fundy for the last forty years.

Henry.—Have a good knowledge of the Fisheries in and around the County of Charlotte N. B.

J. & S. Leonard.—Practical knowledge of fishing for twenty-five years, in the Bay of Fundy, Newfoundland and Labrador.

Edgett.—Have been at sea twenty years, when young.

D. W. Stewart.—But slight practical knowledge.

Robertson.—No practical knowledge.

Hickman.—No knowledge except from observation.

Ch. Cormier & Bourgeois.—Have followed fishing in all its branches, except that of Salmon.

R. Cole.—Have some knowledge.

A. Ferguson.—Have been engaged among other matters, in the Salmon fishing business, in taking, salt-curing and exporting to Provincial and Foreign Markets for many years.

Wetmore.—Knowledge very limited.

Snell.—Have a practical knowledge of fisheries in Bays of Passamaquoddy and Fundy.

Tory.—Have a practical knowledge of fisheries on the shores of Guysboro' County.

Challoner.—Twenty years fishing business.

Hemlon.—Have some practical knowledge. The fishing ground in and adjoining the Harbor of Liscomb, Guysboro'.

Pride.—Some knowledge of fisheries in Guysboro', and Gulf of St. Lawrence.

A. Macdonald.—Yes, in this district.

Tremain.—Yes, Inverness.

Ruggles.—No practical knowledge.

Donovan.—No practical knowledge, but have taken pains to enquire.

Dewolf.—But little practical knowledge.

Thurber.—Practical knowledge in Bay of Fundy and St. Mary's Bay.

Corbet.—Not much practical knowledge. Answer for Clements Township.

M. Macdonald.—Have been in fishing trade for sixteen years along N. S. coast.

Ditmars.—No practical knowledge.

J. Ross.—Was formerly engaged in the fisheries.

Sargent.—Have some knowledge respecting curing fish.

Mine.—Have some knowledge of the fisheries off the coast of N. S. between Capos Sable and Canso.

Campbell.—Merely local.

Farnsworth.—Some knowledge—Bay of Fundy.

McNeill.—Limited knowledge.

Bell.—Ycs. Followed fishing 50 years; Labrador and other places.

Sellon.—Am Fishery Officer for the County of Queen's.

Ritchford.—Have no practical knowledge.

Starr.—Have some practical knowledge of Sea Fisheries.

Kavanagh.—Yes; on grounds in vicinity of this port.

Irish, Kidston & Co.—Ten years' experience on shores of Nova Scotia, Gulf of St. Lawrence and Labrador.

W. Ross.—I deal in fish and supply fishermen.

McAulay.—Followed fishing for twenty years, and have a practical knowledge of fishing grounds from St. Ann's to Cape North.

Gordon.—In my native land served an apprenticeship as fishery cooper in the fishing town of Buckie, Banffshire, Scotland, and at an early period of life was employed in the cure of pickled and dried fish, smoked Haddock, &c. Was twenty years a master cooper in Nova Scotia, putting up fish for distant markets, and was Chief Inspector for the port and County of Pictou from 1833 to 1838, when the office was abolished.

Wylde.—Have a practical knowledge of the fishery on the coast of Nova Scotia, Gulf of St. Lawrence and Bay de Chaleur.

A. M. Rudolf.—Yes, along the coast of Nova Scotia.

Question 2.—Are there any sea fisheries adjoining the County of _____?

Answers of—

Dumaresy, Enright and others.—There are sea fisheries adjoining the county of Gaspé.

La Perrelle.—The County of Bonaventure adjoins this to the westward, on the eastern part of which the Cod fishery is prosecuted, but it is not as good as the County of Gaspé for Cod, though better for Herring and Mackerel, these two species of fish never being very abundant in this part of the County.

Baudin.—There are maritime fisheries in the adjoining Counties.

Price.—Yes,

A. Cormier.—Yes. Our people are almost exclusively fishermen.

Grenier.—County Gaspé; yes.

Pourier.—Bonaventure; yes.

Delany and others.—Magdalen Islands; yes.

J. W. I. Fox.—Yes; there are sea fisheries in the Gulf, and shore fisheries on the Magdalen Islands, which form a part of the Electoral District of Gaspé, which are of such vital importance to the fisheries and navigation of the Dominion that, in my replies, they will be spoken of as a district of themselves.

Bourque and others.—They are all sea fisheries adjoining the Magdalen Islands.

Riverin.—In the spring time there is no fishery at Point Esquimaux, save for Seal.

Sirois.—The only fisheries carried on in the neighborhood of L'Islet are those for Eels, and brush fences for Herrings, occasionally for Salmon, but these in small quantity.

Eden.—There are several banks off the coast where Codfish are taken.

Painchaud.—We are in the midst of all the maritime fisheries of the County Gaspé and the Gulf.

Whalen.—None.

Dimock.—There are in the adjoining County of Gaspé.

Hon. J. Ferguson.—Gloucester being on the sea-board, the fisheries of Bay Chaleur and Gulf of St. Lawrence, between Belledune River on the Bay, and Tracadie South Gully on the Gulf, are contiguous.

Heney.—There are extensive sea fisheries adjoining the County of Charlotte.

Edgett.—The sea fishery adjoining Albert County is confined to Shad and Salmon.

D. W. Stewart.—The Bay Chaleur abounds with fish of various descriptions in their seasons.

Robertson.—There are fishing grounds in this County (Westmoreland) and in the adjoining Counties of Cumberland and Albert.

Ch. Cormier and Burgeonis.—There are fisheries carried on in the parts adjacent to the county of Kent, including Northumberland Strait.

R. Cole.—There is no sea fishery.

McLaughlin and Snell.—Sea fisheries adjoin nearly the whole coast of Charlotte.

Tory.—Yes; adjoining Guysborough.

Challoner, Hemlon, and Pride.—The whole coast of Guysborough.

A. Macdonald.—The County of Richmond has a seaboard of sixty miles extent with fisheries throughout its entire length.

Tremain.—Yes; Inverness.

Ruggles.—The County of Digby is bounded on the west and north by the Bay Fundy, which affords various descriptions of fish in abundance.

Donovan.—Sea fisheries surround Richmond County.

J. V. Stewart.—Yes; not very extensive.

Thurber.—There are adjoining Digby.

Corbert.—Yes; Inverness.

M. Macdonald.—These are adjoining Richmond and Inverness.

Ditmars.—Sea fisheries adjoin Annapolis.

J. Ross.—Sea fisheries adjoin Inverness.

Hatfield.—There are adjoining Port Greville.

Nicolson.—There are various sorts of fish caught in and about this place and County.

Sargent.—There are the fishing grounds extending along the coast near the shore, also the deep sea, or fishing banks,

Mine.—There are adjoining Shelburne.

Campbell.—Colchester, yes.

Farnsworth.—King's County, there are.

McNeill.—Victoria, yes.

Sellon.—Queen's County, yes.

Ratchford.—No fisheries except near the shore at Parrsboro.'

Starr.—The Shad and Herring are the principal fisheries of the County; the Shad are of a superior quality. Think their annual value to be at least \$10,000.

Kavanagh.—Cape Breton, yes.

Irish, Kidston & Co.—About the best fishing grounds around the Island of Cape Breton, are off the coast of this County, either shore or deep sea fishing.

W. Ross.—The whole coast of Victoria from Point Aconi to Bay St. Lawrence, a distance of about 100 miles, is one continuous fishing ground.

McAulay.—The whole of this coast is one continuous fishing ground.

Gordon.—Pictou, yes.

Wylde.—Yes; Cape Breton in the east, Halifax in the west, Antigonish in the north.

A. M. Rudolf.—The whole coast of Nova Scotia.

Question 3.—What is their extent and value, and what kinds, qualities and quantities of fish are there taken?

Answers of—

Dumaresy.—The extent is considerable, the value varies, but taking from the year 1865 to 1867 the value of the Gaspé County Sea Fisheries was fully \$500,736.00 for one year. The kinds of fish taken are chiefly Codfish, Haddock, Ling, Halibut, Salmon, Mackerel, Herring, Smelts, Flounders, Eels, Gaspereaux, Sardines, Tunny, (few), Brill, Caplin, Stickleback, Whale, White Porpoise, Brown or Dark Porpoise, Seal, Horse Mackerel, Sturgeon (few). The Codfish is of very fine quality, large to medium size, very few weighing under one pound when dried, and many weighing over fourteen pounds. The Mackerel is of superior quality, many of over 17 inches in length are caught during the months of August and September, and worth the price of No. 1 in any market. The other kinds are of a usual quality. There are four kinds of Whales, the Black, the Humpback, the Sulphur and the Finner. The Black Whale is supposed to give the best oil and a superior quality of bone, the Sulphur the largest quantity of oil. As to quantity of fish taken, I shall only state that of Codfish, taking the average of six years, (for year) 123,637 quintals.

Enright and others.—The extent of these fisheries is very considerable, as they run to the south-west toward the Bay Chaleur over 100 miles along the coast; towards the south on the opposite side Miscou Bank Point Miscou, partly across the Gulf St. Lawrence to the Magdalen Islands and Prince Edward Island, which in a direct line from this place is over 150 miles, but in circumference a great deal more; towards the west and north up the river to a distance of 120 to 140 miles; towards the north-east across the Gulf stream to the Island of Anticosti about 60 miles, and thence to the north shore continued along that coast to Labrador, and through the straits of Belleisle to Newfoundland. Within that scope we kill Whales; we catch Codfish, Halibut, Ling, Haddock, Mackerel, Herring, Salmon, Shad, Trout, Eel and Caplin. Smelt and Squid are caught at certain periods through the fishing season, and used as bait to catch Cod. There are also in some localities, considerable quantities of Oysters taken, and in other parts Seals are killed on the ice, or caught in nets. All these species of fish are of the very best quality; as to value and quantity I would refer the Committee to P. Fortin, Esq., M. P. for this County.

La Perrelle.—The fishing grounds in this neighborhood extend from the shore to Bank Miscou, a distance of about 8 leagues; Orphan Bank is also in the vicinity at a distance of about 8 leagues from land.

Price.—The kinds of fish taken are Cod, Herring and a few Mackerel and Salmon.

Vigneau.—Herring, Cod, Mackerel, Seal, &c., are taken here.

Chrasson.—The fish caught here are Mackerel, and in the spring lean Herring, the latter in very large quantities; Mackerel is lean in the spring, fuller in summer, and fat in the fall.

A. Cormier.—Their value is considerable, but the Americans reap most benefit from them. Herring abound in May; Mackerel spawn in June in considerable numbers in spite of the vast number of nets obstructing the entrance of the Bay. Cod remain off the Islands all summer; the summer Mackerel from 1st July until the storms drive them out to sea. The Americans take from 500 to 1500 bbls. of this fish to each vessel of 50 to 100 tons, with their jig lines which they handle with great skill; they attract the fish by means of bait thrown in for the purpose.

Grenier.—The fish taken are Cod, Mackerel, Salmon and Herring, all of good quality:

Pourier.—Codfish, Mackerel, Herring.

Delany and others.—Cod, Mackerel, Salmon, &c.

J. W. I. Fox.—The fisheries extending over the Gulf of St. Lawrence and shores of

the Magdalen Islands may be divided into two branches, viz : the deep sea fisheries, for Seal, Codfish and Mackerel, and the net and seine fisheries on the shores of the Magdalen Islands for Herring and Mackerel, the former are those frequented by the British, French, and American fishermen, who take annually immense quantities of Codfish and Mackerel, by either anchoring their vessels on the banks and shoal grounds, or drifting with wind and tide.

The value of this fishery it is almost impossible to state with accuracy, not knowing the number of vessels engaged each year, but I have seen as many as 300 sail of American with 8 or 10 French, besides British vessels all fishing within sight of the Magdalen Islands, and at the same time.

The Seal fishery is chiefly pursued by the Magdalen Islanders, and commences in March from the shore and upon the drifting ice. After this the vessels are fitted out, and start for the Gulf. The number of vessels engaged belonging to the Magdalen Islands last season was 18; Tonnage, 764; men, 176. Their success is very uncertain, the business is attended to with great risk and chiefly depends upon the winds and position of the ice.

The seine and net fishing is conducted from the shores of the Magdalen Islands, chiefly in Pleasant Bay, where I have seen or known 50 seines and 3,000 nets to be used in one season, employing a great number of Magdalen Island, Nova Scotian and American fishermen. The seining of Herring begins as soon as the ice leaves the shores in the spring, and there have been as many as 200 sail of vessels engaged here in this fishery during the month of May. In the year 1859 there were over 200 sail, and of this number 67 were American whose tonnage amounted to 4,671 tons. The quantity of Herrings exported to places without the Province during the year was 101,380 bbls., of which quantity, 28,732 bbls. went to the United States direct, the value here being \$84,000.

The netting of Mackerel commences in the month of June and usually continues for about 2 weeks; this is chiefly carried on by Nova Scotians. From 20 to 25 vessels are usually engaged, having from 2 to 4 boats each. The quantity of fish taken each summer varies, but averages about 1,500 bbls. The Trout, Cod, and Mackerel fishery with hook and line follows the netting and continues late in the autumn, or until the ice makes and it becomes too stormy to put to sea.

The total value of fish and oil exported from these Islands during the year 1859 was \$265,343, not accounting those consumed in the Province which were of a value of at least \$8,000 more, and were as follows: Dry Cod, 12,429 cwt.; pickled fish, 101,380 bbls.; oil 27,971 gallons.

The present year, 1868, it is as follows: Herring, 27,372 bbls.; Mackerel, 2,106 bbls.; Dry Cod, 10,000 cwt.; Pickled Cod, 1,100 Bbls.; oil, 11,110 gals.; value here, \$102,609. The season of this year is not an average one.

Bourque and others.—\$30,000.—Seal, Herring, Mackerel, Cod, Halibut, Lobsters, &c. rather inferior; Seals, 2,000 bbls., Herring, 30,000 bbls., Mackerel, 2,500 bbls., Cod, 12,000 qtls., Halibut, 100 bbls., Lobsters, 50 bbls.

Sirois.—The standing hurdles and brushes used for Eels may be worth \$600. The quantity of fish taken usually is worth \$6,000, besides Smelts, Whitefish and other small fry.

Eden.—There is a large extent of fishing grounds on the banks referred to.

Painchaud.—The extent is immense and comprises the whole Gulf; its value is incalculable. Cod, Herring, Mackerel and Seals are taken in fabulous quantities, and would appear so if a reckoning of the quantities was kept. The fish are badly prepared, especially the dried Cod and the Mackerel; this is because the fishermen do not know how to do better.

Whalen.—Codfish, Herring and Mackerel.

Dimock.—Cannot give a correct statement of the value of the fish taken in Gaspé. The kinds are Whales, Cod, Mackerel and Herring, but chiefly Cod in this County. There are taken and cured for market yearly 7,900 qtls. of Cod, 300 qtls. of Haddock, 200 bbls. of Mackerel, 5,000 bbls. of Herring, 155 bbls. of Salmon and 50 bbls. of Trout. There are also taken and used as manure 3,000 bbls. of Herring and 4,000 bbls. of Caplin and Smelt, annually.

Vallee and others.—The Seal fishery which we carry on in the Gulf from the middle

of March till 1st May, then the Codfishery on the Labrador coasts from 1st June till the end of August, and lastly the Herring fishery on the Labrador coast from the beginning of September till the beginning of October, when we take our Herring to Quebec.

Hou. J. Ferguson.—Their extent is one hundred and twenty miles, and their value, great, producing unlimited quantities of excellent Cod, Salmon, Mackerel, Halibut, Herring, Alewives, &c. &c.

Matthews.—They extend along the seaboard from St. Andrews to St. John a distance of about sixty miles, and will compare in point of value with any fishing grounds of the same extent in any of the Provinces. The different kinds of fish caught by lines are Cod, Mackerel, Pollock, Hake, and Haddock; Herring are taken in great quantities in nets and weirs. I judge that about 100,000 quintals of the different sorts of fish are caught by line and that 1,000,000 boxes of smoked fish and 30,000 barrels pickled Herring are put up annually.

Hency.—The value of the different kinds of fish taken annually, is on an average, about \$45,000. The kinds of fish taken are Cod, Hake, Pollock Haddock and Herring. The quantity of different kinds fish taken yearly in open boats is—

Pollock,	3,000	quintals.
Cod,	200	“
Hake,	1,000	“
Haddock,	1,000	or more barrels.
Pickled Cod,	300	“
“	Herring 200	“
Herring fresh	500	bbls.

Fish caught in vessels last year:—

Pollock, (about)	3,000	quintals.
Cod,	“	3,000 “
Hake,	“	2,000 “
Herring pickled,	400	barrels.
“	sold fresh	2,000 “

In addition to the above there have been Herring taken in nets and weirs and smoked, about 2500 bbls, making about 26,000 boxes.

J. & S. Leonard.—The extent is large. Cod, Pollock, Haddock, Hake, Halibut, Mackerel and Herring, the latter in abundance.

Edgett.—Extent and value but trifling. Shad, of inferior quality are taken in weirs for home consumption, none to export. There are excellent Shad taken at the head of the Bay of Fundy, in Westmorland and Cumberland Counties, mostly for home use.

D. W. Stewart.—The extent is vast, and the value not yet appreciated. Taking the kinds in rotation according to their season, I begin with Smelt, Spring Herring, Caplin, Salmon, Lobsters, Sea Trout, Cod, Haddock, Hake, Mackerel, summer and fall Herrings, with a good variety of other fish, not usually cured or considered valuable. The last three or four years shoals of White Porpoise have also visited these waters, but few have been captured for want of knowledge of the method of doing so.

Robertson.—Extent of fishing grounds commonly fished on is from ten to twenty miles. Cannot say as to value, but consider them very valuable. Kinds of fish taken are Shad, Codfish, Haddock and Pollock, which are plenty early in the season; quality good. Quantity of Shad, about 2,000 barrels a year.

Hickman.—Ten to twenty miles; consider them very valuable. Shad, Codfish, Salmon and Herring; quality good. Quantity of Shad taken about 2,000 Bbls.

Ch. Cormier & Bourgeois.—Some of great value. We take Salmon, Cod, Mackerel, Gaspereaux, Herring, spring and fall Trout, Eel, Barr, &c. Impossible to state quantity but it is very great.

Snell.—Their extent is 25 miles east and west, and 50 miles north and south. The different kinds are Cod, Pollock, Haddock, Hake, Cusk, Herring, Mackerel and Alewives, all of good quality and some seasons in large quantities, especially Herring.

Tory.—The County is bounded on the east by the Strait of Causo, and south by the Atlantic ocean. The whole coast, including the bays, harbors and rivers, is fishing ground. Value great; cannot state the amount. Salmon Trout, Alewives, Shad, Codfish, Haddock,

Halibut, Pollock, Mackerel, Herring, Perch, Smelt, Eels, Blackfish, Dogfish, and Hake. Quality is good in proper seasons. Quantity cannot be given without more research.

Challoner.—Invaluable. All kinds indigenous to this latitude. Best qualities. About 2,000 qtls. Codfish, 500 bbls. Mackerel, 150 bbls. No. 1 Herring.

Hemlon.—Extend the length of the County, which is about 90 miles. There are Cod, Haddock, Hake, Pollock, Halibut, Herring, Mackerel, all of good quality, but vary much in quantity.

Pridz.—Their extent is about 90 miles in length by about three leagues in breadth. There are a great many kinds of fish, viz.: Cod, Haddock, Pollock, Halibut, Mackerel and Herring. The two latter kinds are net fish, the others are taken by hand lines and troll lines. All of good quality, but vary in quantity.

A. Macdonald.—The value of the fish taken in this district this summer will be about \$36,500. The extent of the district is about twenty miles. 6,000 bbls., between Mackerel, Herring and Alewives—mostly Herring—and 3,000 qtls. Codfish have been taken already (1868) this season.

Tremain.—Very extensive. \$500,000 to \$800,000 annually. Herrings, Mackerel, Codfish, Haddock, Hake, Halibut, Seals and Blackfish.

Ruggles.—Value \$60,000 of dried and pickled—the former Cod, Pollock, Haddock, Hake, Halibut—the latter Shad, Mackerel, Herring, and a few Salmon. There are various other kinds not considered marketable.

Donovan.—The seaboard of the county of Richmond is one of the best fishing grounds in the Province of Nova Scotia. A very large amount of fish is taken; cannot tell the value, as there is no way of ascertaining. Large numbers of vessels from different parts of Nova Scotia buy and catch their cargoes on the fishing grounds, and then go home direct. The fish caught are Salmon, Mackerel, Herring, Alewives, Codfish, Haddock, Pollock, Hake, Eels, and shell-fish of different kinds.

J. Y. Stewart.—Cod, Pollock, Haddock and Herring are the general description of fish taken in this district. Good quality.

Perry.—The shore fishery in this district extends along the coast for a distance of fifteen to twenty miles. Is quite productive. The principal kinds taken are Halibut, Cod, Skate and Haddock. Last year there was taken about 75,000 lbs of Halibut, and the catch is expected to reach 125,000 lbs. this season. The other kinds, when dried for market, amount to about 600,000 lbs. (6,000 cwt.)

Dewolf.—A few Cod and Haddock are taken for local use; fresh Shad are taken in considerable quantities some seasons. The catch varies from 100 to 500 bbls.

Thurber.—The fisheries are extensive and valuable. Kinds of fish are Halibut, Cod, Pollock, Haddock, Mackerel and Herrings. Quality good; quantity large.

Corbet.—Quantity of fish taken in 1867: Mackerel, about 3,000 bbls.; Cod, 700 qtls.; Haddock, 800 qtls.; Hake, 600 qtls.; Herring, 3,000 bbls. The average value of Mackerel is about \$8 50; Cod, \$3.50 per quintal; Haddock, \$2.75 per qtl.; Hake, \$2 per qtl.; Herrings, \$3.50 per bbl.

M. Macdonald.—The County of Inverness has about one hundred miles of sea-coast. Good fishing along the whole of it.

Dimars.—Extent limited, value unknown. Chiefly Cod, Pollock, Herring and Halibut.

J. Ross.—Extent limited. Kinds: Cod, Mackerel, Herring, Haddock, Alewives and Salmon. Quality good and quantity fair.

Hatfield.—Codfish, Pollock, Hake, Haddock, Halibut, Herrings, Shad.

Nicolson.—There are Cod, Ling, Herring, Mackerel and Alewives.

Sargent.—The shore fishery extends along the coast of the County of Shelburne about thirty miles in length and ten to fifteen miles in breadth. The deep-sea or bank fisheries are from twenty to thirty miles from the coast. Chief kinds are Cod, Pollock, Haddock, Mackerel and Herring. About 30,000 qtls. shore Cod, Haddock and Pollock, 50,000 qtls. of bank Cod and 12,000 to 14,000 bbls. Mackerel and Herring are taken in this County annually.

Mine.—Cod, Seal, Herring and Mackerel are taken.

Campbell.—Unknown. Cod, Herring, Salmon. Unknown.

Farnsworth.—They extend the whole length of the Bay and are of considerable value.

Kinds ; Cod, Pollock, Herring,—about numbers 2 and 3. Quantity at this Port 200 to 300 qtls.

McNeill.—Are considered both extensive and of much value. Kinds of fish are Cod, Mackerel, Herring, Haddock, Salmon and Halibut.

Silon.—The whole length of the Province; the kinds of fish include Cod, Hake, Pollock, Herring, Mackerel, Alewives and Salmon for exports ; Halibut, Eels and Trout for domestic use.

Ratchford.—Limited and confined chiefly to parties living along the shore, who merely catch for their own consumption. Cod, Pollock, Hake Halibut and Herring.

Kavanagh.—Of great extent and value. Codfish, Haddock, Mackerel and Herring.

Irish, Kidston, & Co.—The extent of shore fishery is about 80 miles, and the Cape North and other banks along the coast are the most valuable in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Codfish, Mackerel, Salmon, and Herrings are caught. Bank fishing is followed by American and Western fishing vessels, quantity taken uncertain. The average number of vessels in spring is fifty or more, according to the demand for fish, average about 400 qtls. each. The quantity taken by shore fishermen is, Codfish from 6,000 to 10,000 qtls ; Mackerel, 3,000 to 5,000 bbls ; Salmon, 500 to 1,000 bbls., and Herring, 1,000 to 1500 Bbls.

W. Ross.—Besides the coast being good fishing grounds these extend to a considerable distance into the ocean. The fish taken are first, spring Herring, then Codfish, Haddock, spring Mackerel, Caplin, Smelt, Salmon, fat summer Herring, fall Herring and fall Mackerel. About 6,000 qtls. of Codfish taken by the shore fisherman, 1200 bbls. Mackerel, and 1400 bbls. Herring, according to the season.

McAulay.—About 10,000 qtls. are taken by the shore fishermen, of Codfish ; 1300 bbls. Mackerel, 1400 bbls. Herring and 200 bbls. Salmon.

Gordon.—The best of fishing grounds are within a few hours' sail of Pictou Harbor, and all the different kinds of fish common to the waters that surround the coast of Nova Scotia and Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Wyldc.—They extend from Marie Joseph on the West Atlantic coast, following the shores, Bays and Harbors to Cape Porcupine on the strait of Canso on the north, and include Cod, Haddock, Pollock, Mackerel, Herring, Alewives and Salmon.

A. M. Rudolf.—The extent is the whole coast. Cannot form an idea of the value. Fish are of good quality and kinds similar to those caught on the sea shore of the other British Provinces.

Question 4.—State the different manners of curing and preparing fish, and in what way in your opinion improvements in curing and preparing might be made ?

Answers of—

Dumarscy.—The Codfish is generally dried, some of it is salted in bulk, other is salted in casks or tubs and vats retaining all the pickle, thereby saving twenty per cent. in salt, but the fish so salted will not dry as well, nor will it make as good fish as the fish salted in bulk. The Gaspé cured fish has always been the best and primest fish in all markets until the last few years. Inferior fish is now shipped which I firmly believe is owing to the large quantity now salted in tubs and vats, instead of in bulk as in former years. If the fish merchants would insist on having the fish salted in bulk, it would remedy the evil.

In Mackerel curing our people do not give themselves the trouble of salting properly, nor do they split the fish in the proper way. This is owing to the small quantity taken and the indifference our fishermen show to that fishery. The Mackerel should be immediately (after being caught), split and salted in vats or tubs skin upwards, so as to avoid the sediment of the salt on the flesh. Plenty of salt should be used, and the fish left in that pickle for three days or a week, when they can be packed in barrels in the usual way for market, taking care to have perfectly water-tight barrels.

Enright and others.—The way we prepare the fish and salt it, as at present practised, in my opinion is the only proper way. As soon as the fish can be brought on shore by the fishing boat, the shore crew commences to split and clean it, salting it down in bulk or in pickle as best suits people. Cannot propose any improvement.

La Perrelle.—Codfish is principally prepared by being made perfectly dry. For this

Gaspé cure still stands unrivalled on account of its keeping qualities, being better suited than any other cure for the Brazilian market or other warm climates. It is also sent salted, green and pickled to Quebec. I know of no other means by which it can be cured. From this part of the County there is but little of other kinds of fish exported.

Baudin.—Present method is the best I know of.

Price.—Do not see that there can be much improvement in the manner of curing in this place.

Vigneau.—Know of no method except salting.

Chrasson.—I know of no other means of curing fish except salting.

A. Cormier.—It is generally salted. Herring and Mackerel are salted in barrels and Cod is dried, except a few hundred casks exported green to Quebec. But little Herring is smoked here.

Grenier.—The best method of preparing the fish is as follows: It should be well prepared and washed, and should be salted—the Cod in bulk (*arrime*) and the Salmon, Mackerel and Herring in barrel. The Cod, after lying five days, is washed and dried by spreading it on flakes until the curing is complete.

Delaney and others.—We salt our fish in bulk, it is then dried on flakes. We know of no better mode.

J. W. I. Fox.—Fish are generally pickled, dried or smoked. In my opinion great improvements are required and ought to be made here to give the fish a better character than it now bears. This could be done by the merchant giving more encouragement to the fisherman making a superior article, and by the Government giving an annual prize or bonus to the boat or vessel bringing in the greatest quantity and best quality of fish, and by the erection of proper curing houses and flakes, and more attention being paid to the handling, splitting and salting of Cod, as well as splitting, salting and curing Mackerel and Herring.

Svois.—All Shell-fish intended for keeping ought to be salted and put into pickle. For the foreign market, the best way is to salt *en arrime*, that is, so as not to retain any of the moisture. Once cured, it must be drained and dried.

Eden.—No improvement could be introduced for the curing of Codfish.

Painchaud.—The Cod is salted in bulk or pile, and then dried in the sun. It is sold in the dried state at Halifax, and thence is exported to Barbadoes, Ponce and other places. Mackerel and Herring are salted in barrels and are sold in the same places and within the Dominion. The Americans prepare Mackerel better than we. They have better barrels. They wash the fish and soak it longer than we, so that the blood is removed; it is then salted. We carelessly salt the fish as soon as it is caught, so that the blood remains and is salted. Thus our Mackerel is red while theirs is white. Old customs are hard to alter. The curing would be improved if inspection was compulsory before the fish was sent to market.

Whalen.—Pickling and drying is the best way.

Dimock.—The spring or summer caught Codfish are salted and dried upon flakes. What is known as autumn catch are partly dried and salted in barrels in their green state. I do not know of any better method of curing fish than that adopted by the firm of Messrs. Chas. Robin and Company, Paspébiac.

Hon. J. Ferguson.—Cod is principally salted and dried; Mackerel, Halibut, Herring, and Alewives pickled; Salmon is prepared for market by the process of hermetically sealing and freezing, a small portion only being pickled. No improvement on the present mode of curing Cod can be suggested, but the fishermen should be required to salt and pickle Herring immediately after removing them from the nets. By the present system Herring are landed before being cured, and being thus out of salt from six to twenty-four hours, the quality becomes deteriorated in consequence.

Matthews.—Cod, Pollock, Hake and Haddock are thus prepared: The fish after being dressed and washed are salted, (in casks if caught in boats, and in bulk if in vessels) in which from three pecks to a bushel of salt is used to each quintal of fish; remaining in salt from ten to twelve days, they are then washed, piled in heaps, pressed, and then spread out in the sun to dry. In six or eight days, if the weather be fine, they are ready for market. Mackerel and Herrings are loosely salted in casks or barrels using about half a bushel of salt to the barrel; in four or five days after this salting they are repacked in

tight barrels, a layer of Herrings and then a layer, or sprinkling of salt being placed, till as many are put into the barrel as it will hold, (about the same quantity of salt being used as before), the barrel is then filled with strong pickle.

Herrings are also smoked and put up in boxes. They are salted lightly, about a peck of salt being used to the barrel; they remain in this state about twenty-four hours, are then taken and strung through the gills upon round sticks about four feet in length, and are then suspended over a fire and smoked from fourteen to twenty-one days, when they are ready to be boxed for market. I have nothing to offer as improvements, as the above methods seem to be the best yet known.

Hency.—The manner of curing fish is as follows:—All the fish caught in open boats, are, (when split) salted in tubs which hold pickle. After having been salted for about four days they are washed out and piled away in kench, laying there until all the pickle is drained out of them which takes four days or more. They are then put on flakes and dried, and then taken to the market. This way of curing makes good fish for home consumption.

The vessel fishermen cure their fish quite differently. They salt their fish in the vessel, in bulk; when they get their fare they come home and wash their fish out, pack them away again in the fish-house in kench and salt them over again; this is called *dry salting*. About a peck of salt is use to the quintal. They let them lie in this manner till late in the fall; when the fishing season is over they wash them out again, give them about three days sun and then take them to market. Fish cured in this manner weigh very heavy, and when piled away in the store, the pickle is constantly draining out of them, and the purchaser loses very much in the weight of his fish.

There could be an improvement made in the manner of curing fish caught in vessels. When a vessel makes her fare and comes home, as soon as the fish are washed out they should be dried at once, and if well dried there would be no loss in weight, and the fish so cured would be fit for any market as well as good for family use and the poor man would get double the quantity of fish for a quintal.

All Herring caught are cured in pickle, either for packing or smoking.

J. & S. Leonard.—Pickling, smoking and drying are most practicable. Large quantities are sold fresh in winter to traders.

D. W. Stewart.—Pickling, boiling in cans hermetically sealed, smoking and sun drying are the processes for curing, and packing in ice or snow for immediate market. Freezing has been spoken of and tried with success I believe, at Bathurst.

Robertson.—The usual manner of curing is by splitting near the backbone, taking the offal out, letting them remain in cold water about two hours, then letting them lie a short time to drain, and salting them.

Nickman.—Shad are cured by splitting near the backbone taking out all or nearly so of the offal, are then left to be in cold water two three hours, then dried a short time before salting. Would recommend the backbone taken out.

Ch. Cormier & Bourgeois.—The method of salting the fish is that in ordinary use, and I know of no way of improving it.

R. Cole.—Shad are put up of late years in half barrels, which are very well done.

McLaughlin.—Fish cured by salting and smoking. Improvement could be made, in smoking by having smoke houses of higher posts, and herring pickled by the Dutch mode.

Snell.—Salting, drying, smoking and pickling. Improvement might be made by washing fish cleaner and letting them dry harder than is generally done, and by smoking them with good hard wood. This last, would be, however, impracticable as many fishermen could not afford to buy hard wood.

Tory.—Some are cured in pickle and packed in barrels, &c, others in salt without the pickle, and then dried by the sun. Improvement might be made by drying and curing if proper care was taken and the fish had to pass through the hands of proper Inspectors and Cullers. Improperly cured fish would then not find purchasers, and this would compel fishermen to take more pains in curing, &c.

Challoner.—Cod, dried—Salmon Mackerel & Herring in barrels.

Hemlon.—Cod, are salted in cask where they lie for three or four days, and are then dried on flakes; Haddock, Pollock and Hake, the same; Halibut, are sold pickled and dried—Mackerel and Herring are salted in barrels of 200 lbs each. Cannot point out any

improvement. Fish have to be put up to suit the different markets to which they are to be sent.

Fride.—Cod, Haddock and Pollock are cured by salting in casks, and allowed to remain in the same for three or four days; are then washed out and dried in the sun on flakes. Herring, Mackerel, and Halibut are salted in barrels of 200 lbs each. Cannot suggest any improvement.

A. Macdonald.—Mackerel, Herring and Alewives are salted and pickled in barrels; Cod and Haddock salted and dried in the sun on flakes. I know of no better way.

Tremain.—Salting and drying, and pickling. I know of no improvement except more care in the curing.

Kuggles.—Usual custom is to split—remove the backbone; salt for 48 hours, then wash out; lay in press 24 hours, then spread on flakes raised about three feet from the ground. Require about a week fine weather, then packed in store houses, for a few days, when they are fit for market. Shad and Mackerel, split and salted, and pickled. Herrings should be all opened with a knife and filled with salt, otherwise they cannot be properly cured.

Donovan.—Fish intended for drying, and salted in pickle, is very inferior to that salted in bulk.

J. V. Stewart.—Salted in tubs or kids, but if salted in *bulk* would keep much better in warm climates.

Dewolf.—Shad are opened in the back, and the head and backbone removed.

Thurber.—Manner of curing and preparing,--pickling, drying, and smoking.

Corbet.—Cod, Haddock and Hake are dried; Mackerel and Herrings are Pickled. Cannot advise any improvement.

Dimars.—Hook fish are split, salted and dried in the sun. Herring are salted, gilled and pickled, in barrels,—the greatest portion however are salted round, smoked and boxed for market. Know of no better mode of curing.

J. Ross.—Cod and Haddock dried, all other kinds pickled.

Hatfield.—Line fish are dried, seine and weir fish pickled.

Sargent.—Cod and scale fish taken in undecked sail-boats are usually pickled in tubs and casks and then dried. Those taken in decked vessels are salted in pile or "kench" in the vessels' hold from three to four weeks, and then washed and dried. The latter way is undoubtedly the best, as it allows the pickle to drain from the fish, and they do not show the salt when dried. Mackerel and Herring are salted in barrels of 200 lbs. each.

Mine.—Drying Cod and Scate, and pickling Herring and Mackerel.

Campbell.—Drying and salting. Cannot suggest any improvement.

Farnsworth.—Cod and Pollock are pickled and dried; Herring are pickled.

McNeill.—Cod and Haddock, pickled and dried; Herrings, Salmon and Halibut salted and pickled in barrels of 200 lbs. each. No improvement to suggest except *greater care*.

Bell.—Do not know any way of improving curing.

Sellon.—Hake, Codfish and Pollock are split, salted and dried. Mackerel, Herrings, Alewives and Salmon are salted in pickle.

Ratchford.—No established method of curing.

Starr.—The usual manner of curing is to split from the back and salt. Do not think any change would be profitable at present.

Kavanagh.—In kench or bulk, and not in puncheon.

Irish, Kidston & Co.—Salting, pickling and drying.

W. Ross.—Codfish and Haddock are salted and dried, and the Mackerel, Herring and Salmon are salted in barrels. If Codfish were salted in bulk instead of in puncheons, properly cleaned and washed, they would make better fish.

McAulay.—Codfish and Haddock are salted and dried; Mackerel, Salmon and Herring are salted in barrels.

Gordon.—All pickled fish must suffer to a certain extent every moment they remain without salt applied to them. The superiority of Dutch cured Herring arises from the fact that the salt is applied the moment they are taken out of the water. At the period when the British Government granted a bounty for the proper cure of Herring, Dutch fishery coopers were brought over to Scotland in order to teach the proper manner of curing and put-

ting up for market. And although myself taught to cure after the most approved method, instead of entering into details I transmit herewith a printed copy of the directions printed and circulated by the Hon. Board of British Fishery. (*Not Printed.*)

I beg to advert to the only additional detail which in my experience I have discovered as applicable to the perfect cure of Herrings in the months of July and August on the coast of Nova Scotia. Having engaged on my own account in a sailing vessel trading for pickled and dry Codfish in various localities on the coast of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, and provided with salt and barrels, I preferred purchasing the Herring in their green state, and cured a few barrels after the Scottish manner. On examination of the fish after being struck, I discovered an incipient taint along the backbone of the fish, which would increase with age so as to render them unsuitable for a distant market in a tropical climate. I came to the conclusion that the taint was owing to excess of temperature over that common on the Scottish coast; and besides, the Herring are larger and fatter in the months of July and August on this coast than on the coast of Scotland. Thereafter I ripped with a sharp knife the belly of the fish its entire length, extracted its whole contents, scraped the backbone with the knife and filled the belly with salt, and immediately packed them in tight barrels, with one bushel of Liverpool salt to each barrel and protected the barrels from sun and rain.

It is the universal practice of the N. S. fishermen to steep the fish for hours in water before salting down, and expose them to the action of the sun during the hottest period of the season until the water becomes warm, under the erroneous impression that they are thus benefited by the extraction of the blood. Under this treatment Herring part with their scales and juice and are deprived of that taste and flavor peculiar to Herring properly cured. Besides, the body of the fish thus saturated with water is rendered tasteless, brittle and short, and not calculated to turn out satisfactorily at the end of a long sea voyage. The Scottish curers take every precaution to keep the Herring from contact with water and the heat of the sun before and after salting. Salt the fish in their blood and the salt will extract the blood. One third, or even one quarter of a bushel of Turk's Island salt will greatly assist the cure if thoroughly mixed with the fine salt so as to be one bushel to each bbl. of fish. Fine salt varies in strength, and for curing either flesh or fish ought to be tested in order to insure a perfect cure.

Although pickled fish may be cured after the most perfect manner, unsuitable materials used for the package will render them to a great extent valueless. The Dutch use oak for their Herring barrels, and where obtainable it is preferable to any other description of wood, especially where fish are intended for a distant and foreign market. Hard-wood is calculated to retain the pickle without souring it. White ash, elm, maple, yellow birch clear of sap and heart, and of late haematac or the Norway larch are used by the Scottish curers. The staves and heading of barrels should be thoroughly seasoned and the barrels properly made, and when intended for exportation, full hooped,—that is one third of the length at head and bottom; and although the barrels may be made by professed coopers and of the best materials, if not carefully handled in shipping and stowage will sustain damage that cannot be afterwards remedied.

It will be seen by the Regulations of the Fishery Board of Scotland that attention and care are given to the shipping of fish, and *Can Hooks prohibited.*

In order to introduce the requisite improvement in the curing and putting up of fish, the employment of persons skilled in these branches, such as the fishery coopers of Scotland, to be located as teachers in the most populous fishing districts, would soon spread the knowledge; and in order to effect this the same system must be adopted as in Scotland,—the fish curer distinct from the fisherman having the command of the appliances necessary for the successful prosecution of his business.

In the fall of the year the fish curer engages the number of boats' crews to the extent of the number of barrels of fish he contemplates curing, at a certain price per carm (?) equal to a cured barrel of fish,—and enters into agreement with a master cooper to furnish the barrels and generally to superintend the cure and putting up, guaranteeing that the fish will pass the Crown Brand. Or he hires journeymen coopers and a foreman, lays in the materials for the manufacture of the barrels, and his foreman attends to the curing and putting up for market. When the fisherman cures his own fish it is done with the least possible labor and cost, and once they pass into the hands of the merchant or trader he

feels no more interest in the matter, but it is different with the curer; his capital or credit are at stake, and unless his fish are properly cured he will be the loser. Thus the strongest of all motives—self interest—would induce him to cure and put up for market an article calculated to render a return for his outlay.

The great variety and abundance of the fish under the control of the Dominion of Canada, if properly cured and put up would compete successfully in the best markets of the world. And as it is contemplated to encourage emigration, I would venture most respectfully to suggest that a few competent fishing coopers and net fishermen would be a desirable acquisition. * * * * *

The Buckie fishermen were engaged in the month of November last for the first two months of the Herring fishery at one pound engagement money, £40 Bounty, and 20 shillings the barrel of green fish delivered from the boats,—(*Banffshire Journal*) and this fact is a sure indication of the demand for Scottish cured Herrings on the Continent of Europe, where they must command a high figure, adding freight of transit by inland water or rail, commissions and imposts varying from 3s. to 9s. or 10s., to pay the shipper. * *

Wylde.—They are pickled and dried.

A. M. Rudolf.—Those that fish from 10 to 20 miles from the shore generally remain out for a week or ten days, and then return to the shore with the fish they caught salted and pickled in hogsheads, they are then washed and spread to dry on a beach or elsewhere, which I consider the best way of curing. The fish caught closer to the shore, are much smaller and not so good.

Question 5.—Is an Inspection of fish necessary, and should it be compulsory or other wise?

Answers of—

Thompson.—Inspection of fish is very necessary, but I do not consider it advisable to create any more useless officers. Inspection could be made by some of the present numerous officers of the Dominion.

C. E. Anderson.—In the western part of the Province, I speak particularly of Toronto, the present mode of inspection is looked upon as of little or no value, and no guarantee of quantity. I cite an instance; about a month ago I had on sale in Toronto from Quebec 200 bbls No 1 Herring, worth in Quebec \$6 to \$7. I offered them to the dealers in Toronto at \$4 in Quebec, and would have taken \$3½ but could not get a bid, the cause alleged being that they could not depend on the curing or inspection, and ten chances to one they would have to turn them all into the lake, as was the case almost every season in Toronto with many dealers.

If Inspection was compulsory it would have a most beneficial effect on this most valuable branch of industry, especially in Ontario.

Dumarscy.—In my opinion it is necessary that all kinds of fish should be inspected, more especially all pickle fish, and all fish arriving at any market without having been first inspected should be inspected at the expense of the owner; this would remedy the great evil of having so much bad and inferior fish in the Canadian markets from the Gulf Ports not only in quality but in short weight. I have known fish shipped to Quebec that was only fit for manure; had that fish been inspected before being shipped it would have been rejected, or, had it been inspected on arrival in Quebec, it would have been confiscated. Compelling the shipper, (or owner) to have his fish inspected either before shipping or on arrival would be the means of preventing bad and inferior fish being shipped. Only practical men should be employed as inspectors.

Enright and others.—The inspection of fish of all kinds would be very necessary and beneficial to the fishermen provided the Government would pay the expense, otherwise it would only crush them closer to the ground.

La Ferrelle.—The inspection in Quebec, should, in my opinion, be rigidly attended to, especially of green and pickled fish, which is put up in such a slovenly manner by many parties on the coast that it must disgust purchasers, reduce consumption, and eventually ruin the market.

Baudin.—Inspection is necessary, and should be compulsory. The inspector should continue on the ground and maintain immediate superintendence.

Stors.—Inspection of pickled fish is necessary and should be compulsory.

Price.—Necessary. Compulsory.

Vyncau.—Do not think inspection necessary. The purchaser should be his own inspector; if incompetent, he should not engage in the trade.

Chrasson.—Inspection is perhaps required but should not be obligatory.

A. Cormier.—Inspection may be necessary without being compulsory. In the latter case it would be liable to abuse. The inspectors might be partial or trade in fish themselves.

Grenier.—The inspection of fish is absolutely necessary, and should be compulsory. Great advantage would consequently accrue to the fisherman in the sale of his fish.

C. C. Fox.—A compulsory inspection of all pickled fish exported is absolutely necessary if Government wish to develop an important branch of foreign trade; and for the security of consumers, the same measure is necessary in the home markets.

I have seen the pickled fish of the Maritime Provinces, the United States and that prepared at Wick in Scotland, and I have no hesitation in saying that that put up in the Province of Quebec is the worst of all,—badly salted, badly cleaned, badly pickled, badly barreled, and almost invariably of short weight. In the Magdalen Islands where between 100,000 and 200,000 barrels of Herring, and a large quantity of Mackerel are annually taken, I have seen Herring taken from the same seine by Magdalen Island and Nova Scotian fishermen, and some months later, I have seen the same fish sold in Halifax when that put up by the Magdalen Island fishermen brought about 50 per cent less than the other, solely from the difference in curing. Nova Scotian Herring and Mackerel are advertised, and fetch a higher price in Quebec and Ontario than those cured by the Quebec fishermen, although the Mackerel are from the Gulf, and the Herring from Labrador. And why? Because for some time there was a compulsory inspection of pickled fish in Nova Scotia, and although the law was repealed several years ago (contrary to the opinion of many good judges) *the people had acquired the habit of making good fish.*

It is not, in my opinion, necessary to compel dry fish to be inspected, partly because any one can see the quality when buying, and partly because being the staple article of trade on the coast the most of it is prepared under the direct superintendance of the merchant, who separates it for the different markets according to the quality. But all pickled fish is prepared by the fishermen themselves; you cannot see what the barrel contains; and the system of large advances in vogue in the fishing districts induces the merchant to take gladly any thing he can get to help liquidate his debt without being particular as to quality.

The inspection should be compulsory because fishermen as a class have but little ambition or foresight. Self interest is but a feeble influence with them, and although they know better fish would command a higher price, ninety-nine out of a hundred would prefer a small profit and little trouble to greater care and a larger return. At the same time it cannot be too strongly insisted upon, that if inspection is to produce a proper effect the salary attached to the office of Inspector must be high enough to induce competent and independent men to fill it. Under the Fishery Act of the late Province of Canada, all fish taken by licensed vessels was inspected. But how? In the Magdalen Islands the Inspector very properly inspected and weighed each barrel. The consequence was that many refused to have their fish inspected by him, preferring to take it to Quebec, where, they said, by paying a small fee the Inspector would open three or four barrels and then give them a certificate for the whole. I know another Inspector in this district, whom no merchant would think competent to cure his fish, and who never saw any but the miserable pickled fish put up on this coast, and I have known him, (a sworn Inspector) to give certificates of the quantity and quality of fish *that he had never seen or been within twelve miles of.*

Pourier.—No.

Delany and others.—It is not. If established it should be optional.

J. W. I. Fox.—I do not think an inspection of fish necessary at the places where the fish are caught and cured, unless they are to be exported to a foreign market; but an inspection of fish is very necessary and should be compulsory in the ports of the Dominion on importation for consumption or foreign market. No inspection of Codfish is at all useful or necessary under any circumstances.

Bourque and others.—Necessary and should be compulsory.

Riverin.—Inspection of fish is needful, but if compulsory would sometime be productive of injury.

Sirois.—The inspection of fish is most essential and should be obligatory, but the Inspector should be fully competent to discharge his duties.

Eden.—One Inspector at least in each locality should be appointed to inspect all fish before exported: the same for Cod oil and Whale oil, and to be compulsory.

Painchaud.—Inspection should be compulsory; the question is where it should take place. I say where the fish is taken and sold in the first instance. Let Inspectors with power to appoint deputies be appointed in each place.

Whalen.—Necessary, and should be compulsory.

Dimock.—I would say that in order to bring our Bay of Chaleur Herring into good repute a compulsory inspection is necessary.

Vallée and others.—Inspection is not necessary, the fish being generally inspected on arriving in Quebec.

Quebec Board of Trade.—We are strongly of opinion that the compulsory inspection of fish and oil is a necessity, and have frequently urged the Government to enact such a law.

Hon. J. Ferguson.—Absolutely necessary, and should be compulsory.

Matthews.—I believe the inspection of fish is necessary and should be compulsory, as it would prevent the sale of a great quantity of poorly cured fish, the sale of which has a tendency to injure the reputation of those who might be innocent of carelessness in this respect.

Henry.—The inspection of all kinds of fish is necessary should be compulsory. All parties who put up pickled fish of any description should have the owner's name on each package before selling, and when the inspector inspects them he should put his brand on them of the quality they are and his name. There is a great deal of fraud practised in putting up pickled fish of every description. Smoked Herring should also be marked and branded in the same way, as there is a great deal of fraud in putting up smoked fish as well as pickled. Both barrels and smoked fish are often sold as good and merchantable, when in reality quite unfit for use.

J. & S. Leonard.—Necessary. Compulsory.

D. W. Stewart.—Inspection might tend to establish a character for excellence that would be desirable, but if attended with heavy cost, would prove an annoyance and tax on the trade.

Robertson, Hickman, Ch. Cormier & Bourgeois.—Necessary and should be compulsory.

McLaughlin.—An inspection of fish is necessary; but while the American market is open to good and bad qualities without inspection, with us it would be useless.

Snell, Tory, Challoner, Hemlon, and Pride.—Necessary and should be compulsory.

A. Macdonald.—Shippers of fish always get their fish inspected before exporting them. A head Inspector should, in my opinion, be appointed for each district.

Tremain.—Unnecessary. A compulsory system of inspection where the fishing grounds are so far from each other would entail too much expense on the fishermen, and would, I think, effect but little good.

Ruggles.—The General Sessions of the Peace have the appointment of Inspectors. Compulsory inspection is found not to work well. My impression, however, is that every person putting up pickled fish should be compelled to brand his name.

Donovan.—An inspection of fisheries is useless. At present parties buy on the character of the seller, and generally examine a few of the barrels of fish. When an inspection law was in operation it was of no benefit, as no one would buy on the brand; no confidence could be placed in it. Frauds were also practised to an immense extent under cover of inspection.

J. V. Stewart.—Inspection is not necessary in this district. The General Sessions of the Peace annually appoint Inspectors, who are seldom called upon to act.

Perry.—Think inspection of pickled fish necessary, and should be compulsory, as our local Inspectors seldom act.

Dewolf.—Doubtless fish exported would sell better if inspected.

Thurber.—Necessary, but should not be compulsory.

Gordon.—Inspection should be compulsory for exportation and the home market.

In Scotland coopers are invariably the Inspectors, and subordinated to Chief Inspectors or Supervisors.

Wylde.—Fish should be classed and inspected. Inspection compulsory.

A. M. Rudolf.—Necessary, and should be compulsory.

Corbet.—No.

M. Macdonald.—Inspection of Mackerel, Herring, and Alewives is necessary and should be compulsory.

Ditmars.—It is not absolutely necessary to inspect fish, and hence it need not be made compulsory. Every man brands his own catch.

J. Ross.—Necessary. Compulsory.

Sargent.—I think a *strict* inspection of Mackerel and Herring necessary. Compulsory.

Mine, Campbell & Farnsworth.—Not necessary.

McNeil, and Bell.—Compulsory.

Sellon.—An inspection is necessary to give confidence in a foreign market, and should be compulsory.

Ratchford.—At present not necessary, the quantity taken being small.

Starr.—I consider an inspection of fish highly desirable. Should the duty be taken off our fish in the American markets so that we may export them, an inspection will be absolutely necessary and should be made compulsory, in order to prevent an inferior article from injuring the sale of our fish.

Kavanagh.—Compulsory.

W. Ross.—Inspection law to be generally useful should be compulsory and should be made the same as that in force in the United States as to size and quality of pickled fish, particularly of Salmon and Mackerel.

McAulay.—Inspection is generally useful, causing fishermen to cure their fish in a better manner.

Question 6.—How much fish is consumed in the neighborhood of the fishing grounds by the inhabitants, and what quantities are sold in a fresh state? How much is consumed in Canada?

Answers of—

Dumarsay.—I should think that about 3½ per cent is consumed in the neighborhood by the inhabitants.

Enright and others.—A large quantity, the poor fishermen chiefly subsist on it. Little or none sold fresh, except by parties fishing for the merchants.

La Perrelle.—The inhabitants being mostly fishermen, the amount is considerable. But little sold fresh.

Baudin.—A large quantity. But little sold fresh.

Price.—About 300 qtls. of Codfish, and 500 bbls. of Herrings are consumed in Cape Rosier township. None sold fresh.

Vigneau.—Except Herring and some Mackerel, but little fish is consumed in the vicinities of the fisheries here. Other than those very little is sold fresh. Know nothing of the consumption in Canada.

Chrasson.—A tolerably large consumption of fish takes place here. But little is sold fresh except Herring and Mackerel.

A. Cormier.—From 1,500 to 2,000 bbls. Herring are used here. Some 2,000 bbls. of Mackerel, and of green and dry Cod. But few fish are sold fresh except Herring, which sell at one shilling per 200 lbs.

Grenier.—The consumption of fish in the vicinity of the fishery is very great, as it constitutes the principal food of the fishermen.

Delany and others.—Some 2,000 qtls. of fish are consumed here. We do not sell any in the fresh state. We send 3,000 or 4,000 qtls. to Canada.

J. W. I. Fox.—It is difficult to say what amount of fish is consumed in the neighborhood of the fishing grounds by the inhabitants; it is very large no doubt, as it forms the chief food of the fishermen and their families during the fishing season, as well as a

large quantity being salted for winter use. I should think fully 1,500 bbls. Herring, 500 qtls. Codfish and 200 bbls. Mackerel, besides shellfish such as Lobsters, Clams, &c, consumed here annually.

Bourque and others.—Fish consumed 3,000 bbls.

Eden.—Very little fish consumed near fishing grounds by inhabitants.

Painchaud.—The quantity consumed here is very great. The fishermen live in great part on fish in a fresh state. Herring is sold in the Spring to foreigners in a fresh state, and the Americans export it to the United States to be smoked. Canada is not a market for that fish.

Whalen.—Very little.

Dimock.—It is difficult to answer the first part of this question. Considerable quantities are made use of by the fishermen and the inhabitants; about half of the catch being sold in a fresh state. Cannot state what quantity is sold in Canada.

Hon. J. Ferguson.—A great many fish are consumed in the neighborhood of the fishing grounds, but the quantity is unknown. About one half the Herring taken are sold in a fresh state, and seven eighths of the pickled fish, probably, sold in Canada.

Hency.—There are about 300 qtls. of dried fish and quite a large lot of pickled and smoked Herring consumed every year in our Parish. About 2,500 bbls. sold in a fresh state.

J. & S. Leonard.—The quantity consumed at home cannot be correctly estimated. Large quantities are sold in a fresh state, chiefly to U. S. traders.

D. W. Stewart.—Fish constitutes the principal food of the inhabitants near the fishing stations. The quantity sold fresh is limited, except to the Salmon boilers and ice preservers. This trade will no doubt increase with the facility for sending to market.

Robertson and Hickman.—Think about 250 bbls. used fresh in the neighborhood and sold in a fresh state.

Ch. Cormier and Bourgeois.—I believe that 10,000 bbls. of the salted article are consumed in the County and 2,000 bbls. in a fresh state, while about 15,000 bbls. are sold fresh.

R. Cole.—Cannot say what quantity is consumed, but the greater part is shipped to the United States and foreign countries.

McLaughlin.—Fish is the principal consumption with us, and large quantities are sold in a fresh state.

Tory.—Can only answer in general terms. A large quantity consumed by inhabitants. A few sold fresh. A large portion is consumed in the Dominion.

Chaltoner.—Fish principally consumed.

Hemton and Pride.—About a twentieth consumed in the Province; very little sold fresh. Have no idea what is sold in Canada.

A. Macdonald.—About 800 bbls. of pickled fish and 600 qtls. of Cod and Haddock are consumed annually in the neighborhood of this district. About the same quantity sold in a fresh state. Cannot tell how much is consumed in Canada.

Vermain.—1000 bbls. fish, principally Herring, consumed in this neighborhood, and 500 qtls. dry fish. Very little sold in a fresh state. The greater portion shipped to the United States; 5,000 bbls. consumed in Canada.

Ruggles.—Fish form a standing dish in the neighborhood of the fisheries by the inhabitants; none sold fresh; know nothing about consumption of Canada.

Donovan.—Large quantity consumed by inhabitants; very little sold fresh, and the principal part taken to ports in Prince Edward Island and Canada.

J. V. Stewart.—The greatest proportion of the fish taken here is kept for home consumption; a small proportion only is exported to the West India, and the United States. None sold fresh.

Perry.—Think about one tenth consumed in the neighborhood; Halibut are packed in ice fresh and exported to Boston *via* Yarmouth.

Dewolf.—Probably seven-eighths are consumed at home, and about 10 per cent of these used fresh.

Thurber.—Small part sold fresh. Nearly half are marketed in the Dominion. Home consumption small.

Corbet.—About 800 bbls. consumed by inhabitants near fishing grounds. None sold fresh.

- J. Ross.*—Little or none. None sold fresh, but exported to Halifax.
- Hatfield.*—Chiefly consumed in the Dominion.
- Sargent.*—Very small quantity sold fresh.
- Farnsworth.*—All that are caught.
- McNeill.*—Could not state. What quantity is consumed fresh is generally used by fishermen and farmers. Many of the fishermen sell their fish to the merchants fresh.
- Bell.*—A good deal. Seaports and interior.
- Sellon.*—Very little sold in a fresh state in this County, and very little sent to Canada.
- Ratchford.*—No more than are required by the parties catching them.
- Starr.*—A large portion of the Shad taken in the County are consumed here; about one fourth of them are sold fresh. The remainder are shipped to St. John, N. B. and the United States.
- Kavanagh.*—A large quantity. Not sold in a fresh state. A great quantity.
- Irish, Kidston & Co.*—500 bbls. Herrings and 500 qtls. Codfish. Not any sold fresh.
- W. Ross & McAulay.*—Herring is largely used by the inhabitants, and some Codfish. Very few of any kind sold fresh.
- Wylie.*—Herring and Codfish are chiefly consumed by the inhabitants; all others are shipped to Canada, United States, and West Indies.
- A. M. Rudolf.*—Large quantities. Not a great deal in a fresh state except in towns and villages. The quantity consumed in Canada must be very great.

Question 7.—How much dried or pickled fish, the products of our fisheries, is consumed in Canada, and what quantities and kinds are exported to foreign countries, and to what countries?

Answers of—

Dumaresq.—Dried Codfish, put up in tubs or drums is exported to Brazil and West Indies; loose Codfish is exported to Italy, Spain, Portugal, and small quantities to ports in the Adriatic; Herring to the United States and West Indies.

LaPerrelle.—Am not prepared to give statistics of the quantity of dried and pickled fish consumed in Canada. It is however very limited comparatively, and seldom brings a remunerative price,—perhaps as I stated before, principally caused by the careless and slovenly way in which it is sent up and which must affect speculation. Dry fish is exported to Spain, Portugal, Italy and Brazil, and also to the West Indies.

Price.—About 1,500 bbls. of pickled fish and 300 qtls. of dry Cod is consumed in Canada from the township of Cape Rosier, and about 12,000 qtls. of dry Cod is sent to the Mediterranean.

Vigneau.—Pickled Herring, a little Mackerel, large Cod dried, and large and small Cod green, are consumed in Canada, selling at Quebec and Montreal. Dried Cod and Seal skins are exported to Halifax, N. S. Large quantities of Herring are annually taken by vessels from the Bay of Fundy and United States, yielding no profit to the locality where taken.

Chrasson.—But few cargoes of Herring, Mackerel, and green Cod are consumed in Canada. The dry Cod, and quantities of Mackerel are exported to Halifax.

Baudin.—The dried Cod is exported in great part to Europe and Brazil.

A. Cormier.—Some 7,000 qtls. are exported to Halifax whence they are transhipped to the West Indies.

C. C. Fox.—The following is a statement of the quantity and kinds of fish, the product of the sea fisheries, exported from the whole County of Gaspé, (exclusive of the Magdalen Islands) during the two years ending 30th June, 1867 and 30th June, 1868:—

YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1867.

Whence Exported.	Dry Codfish. cwt.	Dry Haddock. cwt.	Dry Ling. cwt.	Whale, Seal, and Cod Oil. Gals.
Portugal.....	12,889.....	.....	307.....	
British West Indies	782.....	217.....	338.....	
Italy.....	7,156.....	.....	.....
States of Church.....	3,750.....	.....	.....
Spain.....	22,590.....	.....	.....
Brazil.....	9,667.....	497.....	.....
Great Britain.....	10,191.....	67.....	.....	1,105
Total to Foreign Countries	67,025.....	781.....	645.....	1,105

TO PLACES WITHIN THE DOMINION.

Dry fish. cwt.	Whale, Seal & Cod Oil. gals.	Herring. bbls.	Pickled Salmon. bbls.	Green Cod. dfts.	Pickled Cod. bbls.	Other. Value.
18,128.....	47,000.....	3,112.....	301.....	2,010.....	1,994.....	\$2,200

YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1868.

Whence Exported.	Dry Codfish. cwt.	Dry Haddock. cwt.	Dry Ling. cwt.	Whale, Seal, & Cod Oil. galls.
Brazil.....	9,229.....	73.....	.....
Great Britain.....	5,175.....	.....	.....	9,780
British West Indies.....	2,878.....	163.....	.....
Italy.....	17,898.....	.....	.....
States of Church.....	3,755.....	.....	.....
Spain.....	10,202.....	.....	.....
Total to Foreign Countries.....	52,229.....	233.....		9,780

EXPORTED TO PLACES WITHIN THE DOMINION.

Dry Codfish. cwt.	Whale, Cod, & Seal Oil. gals.	Herring. bbls.	Pickled Salmon. bbls.	Green Cod. dfts.	Pickled Cod. bbls.	Other. Value.
16,152.....	22,300.....	2,537.....	931.....	4,943.....	607.....	\$1,800

The failure in whaling and fishing accounts for the diminution of oil and Codfish. Part of the dry fish and oil is re-exported from Halifax.

Delany and others.—2,000 to 3,000 qtls. of dried fish are consumed in Canada. About 1,000 of the same, and 3,000 to 4,000 bbls. of Mackerel are sent to Halifax.

J. W. I. Fox.—I cannot venture to say how much of the different kinds of fish is consumed in the Dominion; of the quantities mentioned in my answer No. 3, as being exported hence the present year, (1868,) 14,450 bbls. of Herring were sent to the United States, 5,000 bbls. to Prince Edward Island, and the remainder, viz: Cod, Mackerel and Oil, to ports in the Dominion.

Riverin.—The quantity of dry fish consumed in Canada is 500 quintals. That exported, about 9,500 quintals, is sent to Italy, Naples and Brazil. Of the quantities of Salmon, Trout, Mackerel and Herring, I have no knowledge as it is sent to America.

Sirois.—Very little of our salt Cod is consumed in Canada; it is generally exported to foreign countries as Spain, Italy and South America.

Eden.—The Customs clearance from different ports, or Dr. Fortin's Report would be the best informant.

Painchaud.—Dry Cod is exported to the West Indies, Barbadoes, Ponce, &c., as also Herring salted in bbl. without brine, on account of the climate.

Whalen.—Dry Codfish to home market.

Dimock.—Cannot say how much, but very little of the dried Codfish is consumed in Canada, Codfish being the principal kind exported to foreign countries, the West Indies and South America.

Vallée and others.—The dry fish is generally exported to the Mediterranean and the West Indies. The green fish and oil we ourselves carry to Quebec, where prices vary very much; Herring from \$4 to \$5 per bbl. and oil from 2s. to 2s. 6d. per gallon.

Hon. J. Ferguson.—The exportation of dried and pickled fish being confined to the ports on the eastern seaboard of the County, cannot state the quantity shipped thence for consumption in Canada. Dried Cod is exported to Italy and Brazil.

Matthews.—Am not prepared to state the amount consumed in Canada. The greater part of all kinds caught is exported to the United States. A few cargoes of Cod, Haddock, Hake, Mackerel, and pickled Herring are shipped to the West Indies.

Heney.—Cannot say whether there is any dried or pickled fish the product of our fisheries consumed in Canada direct from our Province. The greater part of all our fish is sold in United States markets, and these are sold, (a good part of them) to parties in Montreal and Canada West.

J. & S. Leonard.—United States markets, mostly.

D. W. Stewart.—Quantity consumed in Canada must be large. The kinds usually exported are Herring, Salmon, Mackerel and Codfish. Places, Great Britain and United States.

Robertson.—About one fourth of the fish caught consumed in Canada; balance exported United States.

Hickman.—About one twentieth part of the fish caught consumed in Canada; balance exported United States.

Ch. Cormier & Bourgeois.—The quantity exported to the United States, Nova Scotia and England amounts to 10,000 bbls.

R. Cole.—There are very few dried fish exported from the County of Westmorland. The pickled fish, except what is wanted for home consumption, is shipped to the United States.

McLaughlin.—Full three fourths of our fish are exported to the United States.

Snell.—The greater part to the United States, West Indies and South America; a small portion sent to Europe.

Tory.—Cannot answer without searching public offices.

Challoner.—All sent to Halifax.

Hemlon.—Very few dry fish sent to Canada; about one fourth of the fat Herring and none of the poor Herring nor poor Mackerel. A few fat Mackerel, and all the other fish of the County are sold in Halifax or Cape Canso, and then exported to the several countries;—large Cod to the United States, fat Mackerel, and Pollock, and poor Mackerel to the West Indies, Small Codfish and Haddock to Brazil and Malaga.

Fride.—Very few dried fish; about one fourth of the fat Herring are exported to Canada. Mackerel are sold in Halifax, and thence exported to the United States and West Indies. Poor Herring, Cod and Haddock the same, but are also exported to Brazil, Malaga and other places.

A. Macdonald.—Cannot state amount sold in Canada. None exported from this port to foreign countries.

Tremain.—About 5,000 bbls. pickled fish, and 3,000 qtls. dry fish consumed in Canada; the balance exported to foreign countries, principally the United States.

Ruggles.—Fish taken here are exported to the United States and West Indies; principally to the former country.

Donovan.—Cannot tell the amount sold in Canada, as large quantities leave the fishing grounds direct. The countries dry fish are exported to are Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Jersey.

J. V. Stewart.—No fish sold here.

Perry.—Large Cod (dry) are exported to Boston—say about 1500 qtls. Other kinds are principally exported to the West Indies, *via* Yarmouth.

Dewolf.—Once in two or three years from 50 to 80 bbls. are exported to the United States.

Thurber.—Half the annual catch of all kinds is exported to the United States and West Indies.

M. Macdonald.—There were last year shipped from this port to Canada about 4,000 packages pickled Herring and Mackerel, and about 8,000 bbls. Mackerel to the United States.

Ditmars.—Pickled, dried and smoked exported to the United States and West Indies.

J. Ross.—Some pickled Herring consumed in Canada; Codfish, Haddock and Alewives exported from Halifax to the West Indies and other countries.

Hatfield.—Chiefly consumed in the Dominion.

Sargent.—Exported principally in bulk and barrels to United States direct, and to West Indies via Halifax, in boxes, casks, and barrels.

Minc.—About 800 qtls. dried fish exported, and 2,000 bbls. Herrings.

Campbell.—Unknown.

Farnsworth.—None to foreign countries at this port.

McNeill.—Much of our fish is consumed in the Province; Codfish and Haddock, (dried) are exported to the West Indies; Mackerel to the United States.

Sellon.—Dry Codfish, Hake, Pollock and some Herring are sent to the West Indies; Mackerel, Herring and Codfish to the United States.

Ratchford.—None exported to foreign countries.

Avanagh.—Cannot give quantities. Codfish and Haddock are sent to Brazil and West Indies.

Irish, Kidston & Co.—Not any fish shipped to Canada. Sold in Halifax and United States.

W. Ross.—The most of the fish caught on this coast are purchased by the merchants of Halifax and generally find their way to the market of the United States, West Indies and South America. The States is the best market for our Salmon, fat Mackerel and large Codfish, if we only had free trade with that country.

McAuloy.—All our fish are shipped to Halifax, and are sent by the merchants there to South America, West Indies and United States. The latter was formerly our best market and would be good yet if we had free trade with them.

A. M. Rudolf.—Large quantities of both dried and pickled fish consumed in Canada. None exported to foreign countries except a small quantity at times to the Western States.

Question 8.—State the prices of the different kinds and qualities of fish at or near the fishing grounds; the prices when prepared for exportation and when delivered in the markets to which they sent, respectively?

Answers of—

Dumaresy.—The price of the different kinds of fish, of late years has varied much through competition. Codfish, when prepared and ready for market has been from 16s. to 22s. per qtl.; Haddock, 10s. to 12s.; Ling, 11s. to 13s.; Halibut, 15s. per bbl.; Mackerel, (not inspected) 25s. to 40s.; Herring, 10s. to 12s.; Salmon, \$12 per bbl., and 3¹/₂d. to 5d. per lb. fresh. Prices at market,—Cod, 18s. to 23s. sterling; Haddock, 13s. to 14s. currency; Ling, 14s. to 15s.; Halibut, 15s. to 20s.; Mackerel, 20s. to 45s.; Herring 7s. 6d. to 20s.; Salmon, \$14 to \$15, and fresh, 10 cts. to 30 cts. per lb.; freight to be deducted.

Enright and others.—The prices vary; are never stationary. Last year we got 18s. per quintal; this year it appear from rumour we are to get much less.

La Perrelle.—Dry fish being the staple product of the County, the price varies much according to qualities, which are kept separate for the different markets. The price paid here the last two seasons was for first quality, on an average \$4 to \$4.25, and in some instances as high as \$5.25 was paid, and as low as \$3 for inferior quality; but such prices can no more be supported for reasons which I may explain further. Severe losses have been sustained by exporters; the Norwegians having now come in competition in our

own markets have brought down prices to a ruinous extent, apparently overstocking the markets so that many thousand quintals of last season's catch remain unsold in every European market, and some must become a total loss. We have ourselves some on the way which we do not expect will pay one third of the cost. It has become impossible for any exporters from this country to compete with the Norwegians, who can produce the fish at half the price of ours, owing to the extraordinary expense we are subject to in carrying on the fishery here, whilst in Norway they do it at little or no expense.

Price.—We are receiving 14s. per quintal for dry Codfish, 15s. per bbl for Herring, and 28s. for Mackerel.

Vigneau.—Herring is sometimes worth \$1.20 per 200 lbs, Mackerel \$4, Cod 14s. per qtl. Herring when ready for exportation \$2 per bbl, Mackerel, \$5.50, Cod 15s. The price is uncertain. Herring when sold, 7s. 6d. to 10s.; Mackerel \$4.50 per bbl.

Chrasson.—The prices vary with the markets of the Antilles and the Provinces. Cod is generally worth 14s. to 15s.; Herring, 10s.

A. Cormier.—Cod is worth 12s. to 15s. when ready for export; it is worth in Halifax from 12s. to 17s. 6d. generally, but is said to be lower this year.

Grenier.—Dried Cod first quality, \$4; second quality, \$3.00; third quality \$2 per quintal. Salmon sells at \$12, Mackerel at \$6; Herrings, first quality, \$3, second quality \$2 per bbl.

Delaney and others.—Cod here \$2.40 to \$2.80; in Halifax, \$3.20 to \$3.60. Mackerel in Halifax, \$7, \$8 and \$10, for numbers 3, 2 and 1.

J. W. I. Fox.—Codfish generally fetches from \$3 to \$3.50 per cwt. in the way of barter for goods, here called Trade, and perhaps 25 per cent less for cash, when ready for shipment. Herring about \$2, per bbl.; Mackerel from \$6 to \$10, per bbl., and pickled Codfish \$2.50 per draft of 224 lbs.; Cod and Seal Oil, 50 cents per gallon. The market at port of delivery varies; it frequently happens that fish do not bring more than at the port of shipment, the profit to the shipper being that on his goods when paid for in trade, and that is sometimes considerable.

Riverin.—Dry Cod produces from 15s. to 25s. per quintal; Halibut from 15s. to 20s. per quintal; Salmon from \$12 to \$18 per bbl.; Trout from 25s. to 35s; Mackerel from 30s, to 40s, and Herring from 15s to 20s. per bbl.

Sirois.—The Salmon sent in its fresh state to Quebec is sold here for 5c. per lb. The price of Cod varies a good deal more. For four years past it has been 20s. per qtl. for inspected.

Eden.—Price of fish varies; some seasons much higher than others; is in general guided by the price paid in foreign ports.

Painchaud.—Herring in barrels is here worth \$2; Cod 14s. to 15s. per 112 lbs.—I mean the small, for the large is worth more than \$4; Mackerel, \$5 per bbl.; Oil, 2s. 6d. per gallon. In the United States No. 1 Mackerel sells for \$20 to \$25 per bbl.

Whalen.—They give on the coast from 15s. to 18s.

Dimock.—Codfish is worth from \$1.60 to \$3.10 according to quality; Salmon 5 and 6 cents per lb. fresh; Herring \$2 per bbl.; Mackerel \$5 per bbl. near the fishing grounds.

Hon. J. Ferguson.—Prices fluctuate, being governed by the catch.

Matthews.—Prices vary; at present (June) they are as follows: Cod \$3 to 3.50; Pollock, \$1.50 to \$1.75; Hake, \$1.25 to \$1.40; Haddock, same as Hake; Mackerel, from \$6 to \$14, according to quality.

Heney.—The prices of fish last year were nearly as follows: In our own market, dry Cod, \$3.50 to \$4 per quintal; Pollock, \$1.75 to \$2; Haddock, \$1.25; Hake, \$1.50; Quoddy Herring, \$2.50 to \$3 per half bbl; other pickled Herring, \$3 to \$3.50 per bbl.

If sold in the United States market: dry Cod, \$6 per quintal; Pollock, \$2.75; Hake \$2; River Herring, \$6 per bbl,—if sold in half barrels, \$3.50 per half barrel; pickled Cod, loose, per bbl, \$2.75; pickled Haddock, loose, per bbl, \$1.50; smoked Herring, per box, scale, 35c; No. 1, 20c.

J. & S. Leonard.—The prices vary greatly; at some seasons they are very low, and at others fishermen are well remunerated.

D. W. Stewart.—The prices of round fresh fish usually fluctuate with the catch and the season. For Herring, in spring, 50 cts. to 70 cts. per bbl.; fall, \$1 to \$1.20; Salmon 6 cts. to 7 cts. per lb. throughout the season; Mackerel, 50 cts. per doz, and Cod \$1 to \$2 per draft.

When cured and packed ready to ship, spring Herring may be quoted at \$2, per bbl. Summer or fall Herring will realise \$4; Salmon, packed in ice, 10c. to 12c. per lb; in cans, 20c. and pickled, \$10 to \$16 per bbl.; smoked, 25 cts. per lb.; Codfish, \$3 to \$3.50 per quintal. When sent to market on speculation the price will be governed by the demand, and frequently will not cover costs and charges.

Robertson.—Shad, about 5c. each on the ground, and about \$8 per bbl. salted. Dried Cod 3½c. per lb; Haddock, Pollock, &c. 3c. per lb.

Hickman.—Shad, about 5cts. each on the ground; \$8 per bbl. salted.

C. Cormier & Bourgeois.—Fresh Salmon fetch from 60 to 70 cts. each fish; Cod \$3. per quintal; Mackerel from \$2 to \$4 per bbl. and other fish in the same proportion.

R. Cole.—Shad generally net from \$4 to \$5 per half bbl.

McLaughlin.—Fresh Herring from nets average 60 cts. per hundred and pickled do. in bbl. about \$2.50; Smoked in boxes about 12½ cts. per box; Dry fish, \$2.50 per quintal.

Snell.—Near the fishing grounds Cod are worth \$5; Pollock, \$2; Haddock, \$1; Hake, \$2.25 per quintal of 112 lbs. Halibut, \$4 per hundred lbs.; Pickled Herring, \$4 per bbl.; Smoked Herrings 25 cts. per box for first quality and 15 cts. for second. Lobsters, 3 cts. each in New York; dried Codfish, \$6.50; Hake, \$2.75; Pollock, \$2, and dried Haddock \$3 per qtl.; Pickled Herring \$8 per bbl.; Smoked do., 40 cts., and 25 cts. per box for first and second qualities respectively. (The New York prices given are American currency.)

Tory.—Prices vary. Salmon \$8 to \$20; Trout, \$4 to \$8; Alewives, \$2 to \$4; Shad, \$3 to \$6; Halibut, \$3 to \$4; Mackerel, \$4 to \$20; Herring, \$3 to \$5; Perch and Smelt, \$2 to \$3; Eels, \$3 to \$5 per bbl.; Codfish, \$3 to \$5; Haddock, \$2 to \$3; Pollock, \$1.50 to \$2.50; Hake, \$2 to \$2.50 per quintal. Black fish and Dog fish are caught for oil; oil is also extracted from the livers of Codfish, Pollock and Hake, and is worth 40 cts. to 70 cts. per gallon. Prices in general are as high upon the fishing grounds as in the market, the merchant or trader making his profit off the goods given in exchange. When cash is paid a deduction of about 20 per cent. is made.

Challoner.—Cod \$2.50 per qtl. fresh; Salmon average \$14; Mackerel, No. 1, \$9 to \$10; Nos. 2 and 3, from \$5 to \$6 per 200 lbs.

Hemlon.—Cod, large, \$3.50; small \$3; Haddock, \$1.40; Pollock, \$1; Mackerel, No. 1, \$10; No. 2, \$6; No. 3, \$5.25; poor Herring, \$3.25; fat Herring from \$3 to \$4, when prepared for exportation but sold in Halifax market, weighed and branded at the fishing establishments by County Inspectors; 200 lbs. in each cask.

Pride.—Cod, large, from \$3.50 to \$4 per quintal; small, \$3; Haddock, \$1.50; Pollock, \$1; Halibut, \$3 per bbl.; Mackerel, No. 1, from \$8 to \$10; No. 2, \$6; No. 3, \$5; poor Herring, \$5.50; fat, \$5 to 4; per bbl. These prices are when prepared for Halifax market at the fishing grounds.

A. Macdonald.—No. 1, spring Mackerel, \$6; No. 1, fall ditto. \$10; No. 1, Herring, \$4; No. 1 Alewives, \$3; Codfish, \$3; Haddock, \$2; these are the general prices at our markets.

Tremain.—Herring, spring 50 cts.; Summer, \$2; Mackerel, No. 1, \$10; No. 2, \$8; No. 3, \$5; Codfish, small, \$2.50 qtl.; large \$3.50; Haddock, \$2; Hake, \$1.80; Halibut, 5 cts. per lb.; Seal oil 60 cts. per gal.; Black fish oil, 50 cts.; Seal pelts \$1. Prepared for exportation: Herrings, spring, \$2; summer, \$4.50; Mackerel, No. 1, \$15; No. 2, \$12; No. 3, \$8; Codfish, small, \$3 qtl.; large, \$4 to \$5; Haddock, \$2.50; Hake, \$2.25; Halibut, 10 cts. lb.; Seal oil, 70 cts. gallon; Black fish, 60 cts. When delivered in market about the same prices, some times above and often below.

Ruggles.—Dried fish vary from \$4.25 to \$2 per quintal; pickled Herrings from \$4 to \$2.50; Mackerel and Shad from \$10 to \$18 where shipped. When marketed seldom realise more than freight, on the former of 15 cts. per qtl., the latter 30 cts. per bbl. when shipped to the United States; to the West Indies 30 cts. on the former and \$1 on the latter.

Donovan.—Mackerel, No. 1, per 200 lbs. \$12; No. 2, \$8; No. 3, \$6; Codfish, large, per qtl. \$4; small, \$3; Haddock, \$2.50; inferior, \$2; Salmon, No. 1, per 200 lbs. \$18; No. 2, 14; No. 3, \$10; Herring split per bbl. \$4; round, \$3.

J. V. Stewart.—Cod, \$2.50 to \$3; Haddock, \$1.50 to \$2; Pollock, \$1.50 to \$2; when prepared for exportation.

Perry.—Prices paid here for fresh Halibut average about 8 cts. per lb. ; Dry fish about \$2.50 per 100 lbs.

Dewolf.—Shad exported to United States realises there from \$9 to \$11 per bbl. in gold. At home they sell for \$4 per hundred, fresh, or \$9 per bbl. cured.

Thurber.—Markets fluctuate so that it is impossible to answer correctly.

Corbet.—On and near fishing grounds: Mackerel, average of Nos. 1, 2 and 3, \$8; Cod, \$3; Haddock, \$2.50; Hake, \$1.75; Herring, \$3. In market: Mackerel, average, \$8.50; Cod, qtl., \$3.50; Haddock, \$2.75; Hake, \$2; Herring, \$3.50.

M. Macdonald.—Prices at fishing grounds vary with the catch, as they do in market.

Ditmars.—Hook fish, \$1 to \$1.50 per 100 lbs.; when prepared, \$2, \$3 and \$3.50; when delivered, \$4 to \$5, varying according to catch. Herring, unsalted, \$1 to \$1.25 per bbl.; when pickled, \$3.50, \$4 and \$5. Smoked, 60 cts. to 70 cts.; in market 75 cts. to 90 cts. per box.

J. Ross.—Codfish, \$2 per qtl.; prepared, \$4; Haddock, \$1.50; prepared \$3; Alewives \$1 per bbl; prepared, \$3; Mackerel, prepared, \$10; Herring, \$2; prepared, \$3; Salmon, prepared, \$18.

Hatfield.—Cod, \$4; Pollock, \$3; Haddock, \$2 per 100 lbs; Shad, \$8 and Herring \$4 per bbl.

Nicolson.—Alewives, \$4 per bbl.; Herring, \$4; Cod, \$4 per qtl.; Mackerel according to number 1, 2 or 3.

Sargent.—Seldom sold fresh. Cured are worth \$3 to \$3.50 for Cod; Pollock, \$2.50; Haddock, \$2 per qtl.; Mackerel No. 3, \$5 to \$6 per bbl.; Herring, split, No. 1, \$4.

Mine.—Codfish at the market \$3.50; Herring, \$3.

Campbell.—Local markets only supplied.

Farnsworth.—Cod, \$4; Pollock, \$2.75; Herrings, \$3.50.

McNeill.—General value, prepared for exportation: dry Cod, per qtl, \$3, to \$3.50; Haddock \$1.50 to \$2; Mackerel per bbl, No 3, \$4 to \$5; No 2, about \$6; No 1, \$8 to \$9; Halibut, about \$2.

A. Bell.—Cod, \$3; Herring, \$3; Mackerel, \$6 to \$10; Scale \$2; Halibut \$4.

Sellon.—The purchase here and sales abroad are governed by the abundance or scarcity.

Ratchford.—Prices vary. None prepared for exportation.

Starr.—Shad \$4 to \$5 per hundred fresh, and from \$7 to \$10 per bbl, salted and ready for exportation, and about \$14 per bbl. in Boston.

Kavanagh.—Codfish \$3; Haddock, \$1.80 to \$2.

Irish Kidston & Co.—Prices vary according to demand abroad.

W Ross.—At the fishing stations, Herring in bbls is usually worth \$4, Spring Mackerel about \$5, Salmon from \$12 to \$14, and Cod fish about \$3 per qtl. As to the price in foreign markets those are secrets of trade which the exporters keep for their own special benefit.

McAulay.—The general price of Herring is \$4 per bbl, and spring Mackerel \$5, but when we had free trade with United States spring Mackerel brought \$7 per bbl, Fall Mackerel \$8, Salmon \$12, and Codfish, \$3 per qtl. The poor fishermen lose \$2 per bbl. on pickled fish they ship to United States.

Wylde.—The prices on the fishing grounds are ruled by the prices in the foreign markets.

A. M. Rudolf.—Codfish from \$2.50 to \$3.50 per quintal; Herring from \$3 to \$4 per bbl.; Mackerel from \$5 to \$7 generally, and when delivered in foreign markets 50 per cent above those prices.

Question 9. Are some of those fisheries in a backward state, and if so what obstacles impede their development, and what means are required to foster them?

Answers of—

Dumaresy.—The Mackerel fishery is in a very backward state on all our coasts, and that valuable fish abounds plentifully on all our fishing grounds; but very few are taken for carrying on this fishery requires a certain amount of capital which fishermen do no,

possess, nor will any of our capitalists undertake to venture any risk in it, by a great mistake or miscalculation. It is very certain since American capitalists fit out from their shores and come to ours and make large fortunes in this fishery, that it would pay our capitalists as well. If a bounty was offered, sufficient for an encouragement, by giving a certain sum per barrel over a certain quantity of barrels, I do believe the Mackerel fishery would be attempted. It is the same with Halibut of which we have an abundance; very few killed, and no trade opened for that fish here, and what few are exported are so badly cured that they are hardly saleable; this owing to no inspection before shipment.

Enright and others.—The fisheries in general are in a backward state, and are failing fast; within the past twenty-five years they have failed 200 per cent. Cause: Large number of American fishermen operating in the Gulf—1500 to 1600 schooners of from 40 to 120 tons and crews from 10 to 20 men. These are engaged in Cod and Mackerel fishing using troll or bultow lines, each line provided with 600 to 1000 hooks which destroy the mother fish on their way to the spawning grounds. If government do not prohibit this kind of fishing, fisheries will be exhausted before 10 years.

La Perrelle.—In my opinion the fisheries (say the Cod) have been carried on too extensively to be now a remunerative employment; it is now positively certain that those engaged in it are in a continual state of beggary. The catch per man is declining year by year; in this part of the county the average catch of a boats' crew, (two men) may be set down at 70 cwt. dry fish, which includes all the catch, leaving 35 cwt. per man, on which he has to maintain a family and pay expenses of boat and rigging of which the original cost is not under \$80, besides nets, seines and warm clothing &c. How to foster and encourage the fisheries will be shown in some of the forth-coming answers.

Baudin.—The fisheries are pretty well kept up. The way to improve them is to encourage the fishermen.

Price.—They are in a backward state. Fish being destroyed by troll lines.

Vigneau.—The fisheries are generally backward in consequence of deficiency of means among the fishermen and the advancers. A bounty for the kind and quantity of fish taken is necessary.

Chrasson.—A large bounty to help the outfitting of good vessels.

Maloin.—The Americans who come to fish in these waters are a great injury to us. They pass the limits fixed by treaty, and even enter our bays or come within about six arpents of the shore. There they take Mackerel with line and seine. They cause incalculable loss to the Gaspé fisheries. Our fishermen are thus rendered unable to take any Mackerel. The most successful fishermen here took but ten barrels of this fish. Of late the American fishermen, when fishing for Cod in the waters of the St. Lawrence, near or rather within Gaspé, make use of troll lines. This is a great injury to the inhabitants of Gaspé, who derive their sole support from the produce of the fisheries. This mode of fishing is causing a visible decrease in the number of Cod. The Americans prepare their fish on board their vessels, and the offal is thrown into the sea. In consequence of this, the fish remain at a greater distance from the coast. Lines of this kind should be prohibited, in the interest of our Canadian fishermen. Otherwise the yield of the fisheries must greatly diminish.

I am of opinion, as are many of the Gaspé fishermen, that Codfishing should not commence before the beginning of June.

A. Cormier.—Our fisheries are generally in a backward state. Lack of capital on the part of traders; the high price of materials and of salt which is never bought direct from the manufactories are the reasons. A bounty would be the only means of indemnifying the fishermen.

Grenier.—Part of our fisheries are in a very backward state in consequence of the establishment among us by foreign traders of fishing establishments. Their system of buying and paying is the first cause of the backward state of the fisheries. They have the advantage of fixing the price of their commodities which is fair, but they also fix the price of fish which appear to me unfair, as persons dealing with them must both buy and sell at their price.

O. G. Fox.—The Mackerel fishery is not followed, but as the only obstacle is the disinclination of the fishermen and others to invest in it, no government action would be

efficacious. Mackerel fishers could obtain a bounty under the "Fishery Act" of the late Province of Canada, but I never heard of a single vessel being put on in consequence.

Pourier.—Yes.

J. W. I. Fox.—The Mackerel and Herring fisheries are in a very backward state; the obstacles that impede their development are the want of properly fitted vessels and boats, which the inhabitants here have not the means of procuring. There being no merchant here having enterprise sufficient to fit one out, whilst the Americans and others come to our shores and take fish in immense quantities, our islanders are quietly looking on, and not one of their vessels have they employed in this business. Nor do they own a seine capable of taking a cargo, and in fact were it not for the Americans and others who come here in early spring, many of our islanders would not have a barrel of Herring salted for winter use.

I am of opinion that if the Government would give a bounty upon each bbl. of Mackerel caught in vessels and boats fitted expressly for this fishery, many more would embark in it.

Bourque and others.—Our fisheries are in a backward state on account of no encouragement.

Riverin.—Three fourths of our fishermen are behind hand in their circumstances, and many of them no longer able to carry on their fishery ought to have their debts paid and to be allowed by the Government one fourth of their yearly expenses. Here I do not speak of the great houses of business who send off their fish to foreign countries, but only such as employ from 10 to 20 or 30 hands, who sell all they catch and ought to be encouraged.

Sivois.—The Codfishery has fallen off a good deal within the last three or four years owing to the decrease of the fish itself, which if it continues will cause the fishery to be discontinued, unless the Government should give it aid.

Painchaud.—All the fisheries of these Islands are in a backward state. I know of no other means than the encouragement of fishermen by means of bounties for fish of the first quality, inspected as such; or else by allowing a bounty for a certain quantity, say for a barge and two men, a bounty on the fish taken after the first 50 qtls. at so much per cent. (See 16.)

Dimock.—Cannot say that any of the fisheries are in a backward state, except the Salmon, which is improving fast under the present protection law. Should the spear be disallowed this branch will in a few years resume its former position. All that is now required to make our fisheries the best on the continent is encouragement from Government in the shape of bounties.

Vallée and others.—The bounty is in our opinion an absolute necessity as a means of development; for many persons are desirous of purchasing vessels which are now much wanted. In fact many are without means of support for want of vessels; but if bounties were granted these parties would make up their minds to purchase, in fact the building of three schooners has been determined upon.

Hon. J. Ferguson.—The fisheries in this neighbourhood are not considered to be in a backward state.

Hency.—There is a falling off every year in the quantity of fish caught. Most of the fishermen say that this is owing to troll fishing. When trolls are fished, hand-line fishermen can do nothing within a mile of them. It also destroys all the spawn fish.

J. & S. Leonard.—All branches backward. Capital and reciprocity wanted to forward business. Weirs are a great injury as they destroy large quantities of small fish.

D. W. Stewart.—None of the fisheries here are fished to their fullest extent, except the Salmon fishery, and that is overdone. I attribute this to want of means, a market, and enterprising capitalists.

Robertson & Hickman.—Fisheries in a backward state for want of capital.

C. Cormier & Bourgeois.—In order to improve the fisheries of the County of Kent these should be a quay built at Point Sapin (Fir tree Point) which would be useful for commercial purposes, and also, (with a light at the extremity) for a harbor of refuge.

McLaughlin.—At North Head, Grand Manan the fishery is falling off; net setting illegally may be its chief cause. The law of 1831 revived might improve this fishery.

Snell.—Pollock do not seem so plentiful as formerly, owing I think to the practice of

seining the young Pollock for oil; in many instances the bodies are thrown away after taking out the livers.

Tory.—None are as productive as heretofore. Mackerel are injured by the destruction of them in the spawning season, and the feeding of them in the Gulf with salt bait by the fishing vessels. Codfish are destroyed by set lines or trolls, which take the large and mother fish; wherever that system is carried on the hook and line fishing has to cease. Salmon are driven from the rivers by closing up the streams with nets &c, and spearing, also by milldams, no opportunity being given them to ascend to their spawning grounds. Alewives are also seined and otherwise taken during their spawning season. If proper regulations were made and carried out I do not doubt that the good effect would soon be felt.

Hemlon & Pride.—Yes. Herring fishing, usually the greatest source of revenue, has during the past two years proved almost a total failure, I believe an account of the obstacles, there being no harbor regulations to prevent the setting of nets. Nets remain sunk in the bottom from week's end to week's end,—only hauled to pick out the fish and then let down again, which prevents the fish getting into the harbor. This is done by vessels from Halifax County, and others; they set their nets across the entrance like a fence. They also lie at anchor and throw their offal overboard, poisoning the water and preventing the fish from coming in. A stringent law, with heavy penalties is required to prevent nets from being kept set over Sunday, and to compel vessels to carry their offal above high water mark. Some think an armed vessel should be sent to enforce the law, if enacted.

A. Macdonald.—All our fisheries are in a more or less backward state on account of nets being left set in the day time inside and outside the entrances of our bays and basins. Troll lines are ruining our Codfishery.

Tremain.—They are. Better boats and tackle required, and more enterprising men. By prohibiting bultow lines with heavy penalties for infringement and regulating the time for catching Herring, with a good officer to supervise and regulate the setting of nets &c, &c., as well as all matters connected with the fisheries,—who could always be on the ground with power to settle disputes and prevent the encroachment of the more able and persisting fishermen upon the weaker.

Ruggles.—Yes. Require Government aid in bounties.

Donovan.—The fisheries are in a very backward state, fishermen being destitute of means cannot provide themselves with necessary boats, gear, and vessels. The system of barter carried on between the merchants and fishermen, coupled with credit to a large extent, is ruinous to both.

J. V. Stewart.—The fisheries here are in a backward state; should be fostered by bounties.

Perry.—The greatest obstacle to the extension of the fisheries here is the want of better harbors of refuge, and aid in repairing and improving our breakwaters.

Thurber.—The fisheries in this County are generally well developed.

Corbet.—Encouragement in shape of bounties to fishermen, and prevention of encroachment by foreign vessels on fishing grounds, or arrangement by which fish may be admitted into United States markets free of duty, or on payment of a small *ad valorem* duty.

M. Macdonald.—The fisheries along the coast of Inverness are backward, chiefly on account of bad harbors, and the Americans giving encouragement to the more hardy and expert of our young men to engage with them.

J. Ross.—Yes. Salmon and Alewives. Spearing, sweeping and unlawful weirs, and want of a good Inspector.

Hatfield.—The fishermen are poor and not able to build vessels fit for the business of fishing.

Nicolson.—Very backward, and bounty by all means necessary.

Sargent.—All our fisheries for the past year have been in a backward state, partly owing to the scarcity of fish, but principally in consequence of the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States.

Mine.—All of them are in a backward state, and I think a bounty would revive them, particularly the deep sea fisheries.

Farnsworth.—Yes. The fishermen are engaged at other work to a considerable extent.

McNeill.—The fisheries are in a backward state. Cannot state the particular impediment to their development.

Sellon.—Are in a backward state; for three seasons the catch has not been remunerative. The large number of American fishermen on the Banks and in the Bays catch a large proportion of the fish to our injury.

Kavanagh.—Bounties.

Irish, Kidston & Co.—Want of larger boats and vessels and a better market keeps our fishermen poor. Steam communication with the west is much required to carry our fish fresh into market.

W. Ross & McAulay.—A little class of fishing craft properly fitted out, and free trade, would much improve the fishery on this coast.

Wylde.—The Mackerel fishery has been very unsuccessful.

A. M. Rudolf.—The fisheries some times fail,—cannot state the cause.

Question 10.—What kind of boats and vessels, with their number and tonnage, clear from ports in your County, to engage in the fisheries; and what kinds and number of vessels are required to carry the fish by them caught, to market?

Answers of—

Dumaresy.—The kind of boats engaged in the fisheries are made, generally, of cedar wood planking and birch timbers; their length of keel is from 20 to 23 feet, 7 to 8 feet beam, no deck, same shape at both ends, or nearly so; reckoned to be very safe in heavy winds and sea. 1674 Boats and about 1559 Flats are engaged in the fisheries. The kind of vessels are schooners of from 20 to 70 tons. There are 23 schooners employed, Madeline Islands not included. The kinds of vessels employed to carry the fish into market are from 70 to 300 tons. Those of 70 to 130 tons are considered to be the best size.

Enright and others.—The number of schooners engaged in the different branches of the fisheries out of this County, is to my knowledge from eighteen to twenty. They vary in size from 15 to 75 tons. The other craft engaged are boats of which I cannot give the number, but they must amount to some thousands. Schooners or vessels best adapted to carry fish to market would be vessels after the American model and of about 130 tons or less. Of that kind of vessels it would require 20 to 25 in good years past, but not near that figure now.

LaPerrelle.—The fishing boats are from 22 to 25 feet keel, well suited for the shore fishery. They are open and undecked, but as they have now to go seven or eight leagues from land, larger vessels would suit best, but in default of harbours they must be satisfied with using small ones. In most of the Coves of this County the landing is rough and they have to be hauled up to the bank very often, especially with the wind from seaward. There are no schooners or decked vessels fishing from this County, or if any, they go to the North Shore. The number of vessels employed taking fish to Europe from this County, may be stated at about twenty-five of 70 to 140 tons burden.

Price.—Six schooners, averaging about 45 tons each, and 118 boats. The township would require 6 brigantines to take the fish to market.

Vigneau.—Twenty-two vessels sails annually from the Magdalen Islands about the commencement of April, to engage in Seal hunting—a dangerous pursuit,—and resume the Codfishing in June, continuing till the end of September. Size of vessels ranges from 20 to 50 tons. The fish being bought here in great part by traders, but few are necessary to convey it at market.

Chrasson.—Some 20 or 22 vessels leave our ports yearly for the Seal hunts and sea fisheries. They vary from 20 to 52 tons measurement.

4. *Cormier*—20 to 25 of 20 to 50 tons each carry on our fisheries in the Gulf. They carry their own fish to market in the fall, for their own account or for their traders. This is a source of some little profit which should not be affected by the bounty system.

Delany and others.—25 schooners of 40 to 50 tons and some 300 boats. About 40 schooners of same size would be required to carry the fish to market.

J. W. I. Fox.—The boats used in the fisheries are open whale boats of from 18 to 25 feet keel. The vessels are small schooners of from 20 to 50 tons register. These vessels number 22 sail, registering about 800 tons, and in which the fish are conveyed to the markets of Halifax, Quebec, Montreal and P. E. Island at the close of the fishing season.

Bourque and others.—Fishing boats 230; fishing vessels, 22.

Riverin.—One schooner of 35 tons, one of 22; two of 19 and 25 in the spring, and at the close of summer about five others of from 50 to 80 tons. The owners export all they take except what is taken by the barges.

Sirois.—L'Islet possesses but few schooners for fishing. The ordinary tonnage is from 30 to 50 tons. The fish is generally sold at Gaspé.

Eden.—The vessels that usually clear for the fishing grounds are schooner of from 20 to 70 tons burden. The vessels that carry the fish to the foreign markets are from 70 to 200 tons burden.

Painchaud.—The vessels in use and the only ones adapted, are barges for the shore, and schooners where there is a harbor. Of barges there are 150 to 200; of schooners about a score. The latter are badly rigged for want of means since the bounties have been withheld. Cables of 150 to 200 fathoms are needed, costing at Halifax \$100 to \$150. The measurement ranges from 30 to 40 tons. To export the produce of our fisheries to foreign countries, schooners of 150 to 200 tons are necessary.

Whalen.—At present ours are very good.

Dimock.—Do not know precisely the number of vessels and their tonnage that clear from the Port of New Carlisle, which comprises the whole County, but at least twenty-eight square rigged vessels with a tonnage of 3,000 tons are cleared annually with fish by the firms of C. Robin and Company and Le Boutillier Bros. they being the two largest firms of fish merchants in the district of Gaspé.

Vallee and others.—There are in this locality 12 vessels of from 30 to 40 tons each.

Hon. J. Ferguson.—Upwards of 650 open boats averaging six tons each engage in the fisheries but do not clear from Customs. Vessels ranging from 40 to 200 tons are employed carrying the fish to market.

Matthews.—Boats from 13 to 22 feet keel of a very superior quality to the number of about 500 are used, and decked vessels from 10 to 130 tons each to the number of about 80 are engaged in the fisheries; and the same kinds of boats and vessels, though in some cases larger, carry the fish to market.

Heney.—Open boats from 12 to 20 feet keel, manned by two to three men and boys each. There are about 120 of these employed in the deep sea fishery in our parish. Number of vessels engaged in deep sea fishery is about 22 measuring about 550 tons. These vessels carry from four to ten men each. There are also two vessels of 75 tons each belonging to and owned in our parish, but under American papers, and held in Eastport, engaged in the fisheries. There have been this year three vessels of about 75 tons each engaged in the Herring fishery at the Magdalen Islands. Fish are taken to market by the vessels in which they are caught. In addition to the above there are about 30 boats engaged in weir fishing: two men in each boat.

J. & S. Leonard.—Many small boats are used. Vessels are of a poor class with small exceptions.

D. W. Stewart.—Carval (?) built schooners, rigged boats from 10 to 24 tons are here used for deep sea, and flats and cobels for shore fishery 12 to 15 of the former are fitted out here annually. The larger carry the fish to market coastwise and other vessels carry them abroad, but none have hitherto been specially employed for that purpose solely.

Robertson.—Boats, (open) of from 3 to 8 tons used for drifting for Shad; one vessel of about 22 tons used in Codfishery. When exported, sent in vessels with other descriptions of cargo.

Nickman.—Boats from 3 to 8 tons used for drifting for Shad. No vessels built especially for fishing. Exported in vessels of different sizes with other kinds of cargo.

C. Cormier & Bourgeois.—The kinds of vessels which leave the ports of this County for the fishing grounds are barges and schooners to the number of 200, more or less.

R. Cole.—The boats are from 18 to 22 feet long, and will carry about 4 or 5 tons weight. They are taken to market in schooners and brigantines.

McLaughlin.—Fish taken from Grand Manan to market in vessels varying from 10 to 50 tons burden.

Tory.—Whale boats and schooners of from 25 to 100 tons are used, and the largest of the latter and other coasters carry the fish to market. As to number I cannot answer positively, but think about 4,000 boats and 100 schooners.

Challoner.—All boats at Aspy Bay, about 40 in number; carry on an average about 5 qtls. fresh.

Hemlon & Pride.—Boats used are from 18 to 25 feet keel, open, and schooners from 20 to 60 tons. Number not known. The same vessels generally carry their own catch to Halifax,—some to the United States.

A. Macdonald.—Five vessels of 150 tons, this season from this port; also 150 boats of from 1 to 4 tons. At times these vessels carry their own fish to market, and traders do the same. Merchants ship by other coasters,—all schooners.

Tremain.—No record has been kept, but from 200 to 300 annually clear for the fishing grounds; principally for the Cod, Mackerel and Seal fisheries. Small vessels of about the same number carry the fish to market.

Ruggles.—Vary from the schooner of 50 tons to the small boat of 12 feet keel. The former number about 30 of an aggregate of 600 tons.

Donovan.—The vessels engaged in the fisheries are from 20 to 50 tons; generally of a very inferior description and badly found.

J. V. Stewart.—There is but one vessel cleared for the deep sea fisheries from this District; 47 tons register; carries her own fish to market.

Perry.—Boats and vessels from 2 to 20 tons, 45 to 50 in number. Aggregate, about 250 tons.

Dewolf.—Open boats only used, of say, 16 feet keel, and about 15 in number.

Thurber.—Every variety of boat is used, and vessels from 12 to 40 tons. The number of each is large. Vessels from 20 to 100 tons are required for carrying; am not prepared to give the number.

Corbet.—Vessels of from 20 to 100 tons; whale boats having two sails and other smaller boats. About 7 vessels and 25 boats generally fish out of this port. Same vessels generally carry fish to market.

M. Macdonald.—12 vessels from this port this spring. Total tonnage 420. Total crew 96 men; also about 25 boats with crews of 4 men each.

Ditmars.—Row and sail boats. Number, say, 40. Fish are generally shipped in small lots. Vessels 90 to 130 tons.

J. Ross.—Schooners and whale boats. Port of Margaree and Cheticamp,—20 schooners, 800 tons, boats 80 tons. The same vessels that catch the fish.

Hatfield.—Small boats without decks; about fifty in all.

Nicolson.—Hardly any vessels going fishing from this port this year.

Sargent.—Undecked boats with two or three sails, 800; Registered vessels of 25 to 70 tons, about 140; schooners of about 50 to 70 tons are best for carrying fish to market. The greater part of the registered vessels do not fish on our shore grounds, but go to the banks off shore.

Mine.—Boats about 5 tons and smaller, and vessels about 50 to 70 tons; and about 100 tons to carry to market.

Campbell.—None.

Farnsworth.—Boats are open, and fish only in the immediate vicinity.

McNeil.—Fishermen from this County use small boats generally. Do not know if any vessels or schooners of any size engaged in fishing. Our fishermen are generally poor and poorly equipped. They fish on a small scale.

A. Bell.—Clear in Halifax, generally.

Sellon.—In schooners from 50 to 65 tons for the banks, Labrador and bay fishing; sail boats not decked, and whale boats for shore fishing.

Ratchford.—None.

Kavanagh.—No vessels clear from this County for the fisheries.

W. Ross & McAulay.—Boats of from 15 to 22 feet keel, and small vessels are used in fishing. Coasting vessels carry these fish to Halifax market.

Gordon.—First class buckie boats 33 feet keel, 13½ ft beam, 5 feet deep, half decked, full bows, round tumbling out stern, deep keel, clear shear lugger-rigged with 8 cars and manned by 9 hands.

Wylde.—The shore fishery of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton is conducted in boats of different sizes from the whale boat to the carriage of 100 barrels. Fish are taken to market in vessels of from 50 to 150 tons.

A. M. Rudolf.—Clinker built boats from 18 to 20 feet long, with two men,—sometimes three and four. Vessels from 40 to 80 tons, with from six to twelve men, built chiefly of spruce and tamarac. The vessels belonging to Nova Scotia engaged in carrying fish to foreign markets are from 70 to 150 tons generally; those belonging to Newfoundland are larger.

Question 11.—How many men belonging to your County are engaged in the fisheries, and are they expert, industrious, and hardy? State also, what branches of the fisheries they are engaged in, and what kind of fishing they understand best.

Answers of—

Dumarsy.—There are 5,439 men engaged in the fisheries, not including the Magdalen Islands. They are expert and hardy; understand the Codfishery best, also the Whale fishery.

Enright and others.—The number of men engaged in the fisheries out of this County is from nine to ten thousand. They are very expert, industrious and hardy. Some are engaged in the Whale fishery, others in the Codfishery. All are well acquainted with their own branch.

La Perrelle.—I cannot state the number of men employed in this County in the fisheries, but may safely say that all the population is more or less engaged in it, either in fishing or curing. Each boat's crew consists of two men who are expert and hardy when obliged to exert themselves, but as to being industrious, they are not generally so; having been brought up from father to son to depend on the fishery they have no taste for any other branch of industry. And now that Codfishing has continued failing for some years past, it has become an impossibility for the most of them to live by that profession. Poverty therefore has grown to an alarming extent, and consequently they have become spiritless and useless settlers, and apparently many must fall to be a burthen on the County. As servants they cannot be recommended. But very few indeed are better circumstanced, and these are settlers of British origin, born in the country; but the most industrious are new settlers.

Baudin.—The men are generally engaged in the Codfishery exclusively. They are expert and hardy.

Price.—354 men are employed in the Codfishery in this Township. They understand Cod fishing best.

Vigneau.—About 200 man the vessels, the remainder fish in boats except at the most, half a dozen who devote themselves exclusively to farming. The fishermen are expert, industrious and hardy. They excel in the Codfishery, and in Seal hunting on the ice. For some years they have set nets for Mackerel, with some success, especially last year.

Chrasson.—Some 200 men form the crews of the vessels, the others man the fishing boats, two men to each.

Cormier.—Some 200 men man the vessels, the remainder fish in boats except some half dozen who are devoted to farming. They are expert, industrious and hardy, when they receive encouragement. They excel in Cod and Seal fishing. Within the last few years they have used Mackerel nets with success, particularly last year; this year there has been nothing caught.

Grenier.—Most of the men in our County are engaged in the fishery. They are generally expert, industrious and hardy. Best acquainted with Codfishery.

Pourier.—600 men.

Delany and others.—At least 350 men. They are generally expert, industrious and hardy. Excel in Seal, Herring, Cod and Mackerel fisheries.

J. W. I. Fox.—About 800 men belonging to these islands are employed in the fisheries. They are expert, industrious and hardy, but lack enterprise, and require example. They are excellent fishermen but indifferent masters of voyage. They best understand deep sea Codfishery and Seal fishing on the ice, but having no knowledge of navigation do not navigate out of their own waters.

Bourque and others.—2,000 men. They are. All branches.

Riverin.—About 50 men of the County are engaged in the fisheries, bold, hardy persons; best accustomed to the Codfishery.

Sirois.—The County sends out yearly about six or seven hundred fishermen, who principally take Cod, either off Gaspè or Labrador. They are for the most part, hardy, bold and industrious.

Elen.—Cannot say the number of men employed. Please refer to Report of Overseer of Fisheries for this bay, sent lately to Department of Marine and Fisheries.

Painchaud.—The entire population of these islands is engaged in the fisheries. The fishermen are expert, industrious and hardy. The Americans pay them high wages when they can obtain their services.—as much as \$35 a month in gold, but they only employ them for a month or two—the fishing season.

Whalen.—Over 5,000. They are hardy men. Codfish, Herring and Mackerel.

Dimock.—Over 400 men belonging to this County are engaged in the fishery, (although not exactly within the limits thereof, but are engaged by the fish merchants that are established therein,) the greater part of whom are expert and hardy. They follow and are best acquainted with Codfishing.

Vallee and others.—About 149 to 150 who go out to fish, but there are others who remain out of employment. They are most expert in Seal fishing which takes place in the spring.

Hon. J. Ferguson.—Upwards of 3,100 men are engaged in the fisheries, and generally speaking are expert, industrious and hardy. They find employment in the Cod, Herring and Oyster fisheries which they understand thoroughly.

Matthews.—About 2,500 men are employed in our fisheries, and for industry, expertness, ability to endure fatigue and exposure, and an understanding of all that relates to the branch of business in which they are engaged, they are equalled by few, and certainly excelled by none in the world. They are engaged in net, weir and line fishing, and understand all equally well.

Henev.—About 475 men and boys in our parish. Are all industrious and hardy. Most of them employed in deep sea fishery and Herring fishery; all understand every kind of fishing well.

J. & S. Leonard.—Cannot state number. Large numbers go to the United States for employment. They are engaged in, and understand all branches of fishing, and are industrious and hardy.

D. W. Stewart.—Each of the boats employ 3 to 4 men who are necessarily expert and hardy, but not so industrious as they might be. The shore fisheries employ but one man to a sett of nets, who, if faithful, must be industrious, and who attends to nothing else during the fishing season.

Robertson.—About 100 men. Yes. Shad and Codfishing.

Hickman.—100 men. Yes. Shad fishing generally.

C. Cormier & Bourgeois.—About 1,000 men. They are skilful, industrious and hardy. They take chiefly Salmon, Cod, Mackerel, Herring and Gaspereaux, besides exceptionally Trout, Eel &c.

R. Cole.—About 300 to 400 men and boys, who are generally hardy and industrious.

McLaughlin.—About 350 men of Grand Manan are engaged in its fishery and they are "expert, industrious and hardy."

Snell.—They are "expert" &c;—understand shore and bank fishing.

Tory.—6,000 men and boys, a portion of which are expert, industrious and hardy. Most of them engage in all the branches at the different seasons. Line, net and seine fishing is understood best.

Challoner.—Eighty men.

Hemlon.—Would suppose about 2,000. They are expert and hardy; some very industrious, others altogether the contrary. Cod, Haddock, Mackerel and Herring. They understand Cod and Herring best.

Pride.—As near as I can judge 2,500 to 3,000. They are chiefly expert and industrious, and generally hardy. They understand the different branches of Cod, Mackerel and Herring fishing.

A. Macdonald.—About 300 men in this District. Yes. Principally engaged in net fishing; some trolling.

Tremain.—About 5,000 men—expert—industrious as a general thing, and hardy. They are engaged in all the fisheries I have enumerated in answer 3, and are expert in all.

Ruggles.—Six hundred; are expert and industrious. Engaged in deep sea and Herring fisheries.

Donovan.—Suppose there are 5,000 men in the County engaged in fishing. They are. Make excellent seaman; are engaged in fishing on the banks, North Bay, and in boat fishing on the coast.

J. V. Stewart.—Only 11 men constantly. Others fish in small open boats occasionally.

Perry.—About 150 men. They are. Cod and Halibut fishery principally.

Dewolf.—50 to 60 persons, farmers, mechanics, &c. Hardy and industrious.

Thurber.—12 to 1,500 men; are generally expert, industrious and hardy. Mostly engaged in hand line fishing.

Corbet.—About 200 men belonging to this locality, a large number of whom fish in foreign vessels. They are, in general. Some engage in one branch, some in more. In general they understand the Mackerel fishery best.

M. Macdonald.—300 men, this port; hardy and expert. Understand well the Herring, Mackerel and Codfishery, in which they are engaged.

Ditmars.—About 75; industrious, hardy. Hook and weir, adapted to either.

J. Ross.—Men belonging to Margaree and Cheticamp number between 400 and 500. Industrious and hardy. Engaged in fishing Cod, Haddock, &c.; understand Codfishing best.

Hatfield.—About 100 men. Are very industrious and hardy. Line and seine fishing.

Nicolson.—Our young men are very expert and hardy. They make good fishermen.

Sargent.—About 2,000, and for expertness, industry and hardiness, will compare favorably with any in America.

Mine.—Three fourths of the inhabitants of the County are engaged in fishing, and they are industrious and hardy, but often get poorly paid for their labor, and often can barely get a living,—indeed some cannot. Understand Cod fishing best.

Campbell.—Only a few partially employed.

Farnsworth.—At this port about 18. Line fishing and drift nets. Weirs are unsuccessful of late years.

McNeill.—Cannot state the number. Depends on the catch and inducements, as also the necessities of the population. Many of our fishermen follow farming as well as fishing; all who follow fishing attempt to cure the different kinds of fish mentioned in my answer No. 3.

A. Bell.—None better in the world. All.

Selton.—Cannot state the number, but they are expert, hardy and industrious in any department of fishing.

Kavanagh.—Cannot give the number. Codfishery.

W. Ross.—For number of fishermen employed in the County see the census returns. Our fishermen understand both net and line fishing, and are hardy. The majority are industrious.

McAulay.—Our fishermen understand both net and line fishing and are expert, industrious and hardy.

Wylde.—Nearly all on the seaboard and many from the country are engaged in the fishery. They are expert, and some are industrious and hardy; they are chiefly engaged in taking Cod, Mackerel, Haddock, Herring and Alewives. They understand all these branches.

A. M. Rudolf.—A large number. They are. They understand Cod and Herring fishing best.

Question 12.—Are the seines, nets, and fishing gear in use, of the best description, and are the boats and fishing schooners employed built upon good models? Would not the circulation of models of superior boats and vessels from port to port be a proper means to improve them?

Answers of—

Dumaresy.—The fishing gear in general use is as good as can be made; the fishing boats are, I think, well suited for the fishery, but the schooners are very inferior and bad models. The circulation of models of superior vessels would certainly be the proper means to improve.

Enright and others.—The lines, nets, and other fishing engines in present use, are far from being of the best material or quality, but we have to pay as if the best. The fishing boats are constructed upon very good models, answering the purpose very well. The schooners could be built upon an improved scale, and made much more accommodating, particularly for the Mackerel fishery.

La Perrelle.—The fishing gear of all descriptions used is of the very best material, and I see nothing to improve therein.

Baudin.—Fishing apparatus is of good quality, and boats constructed upon good models.

Vigneau.—To have good outfits, nets, seines, &c., as well as good vessels, a high bounty should be granted, and good markets, such as those of the United States, should be opened by Reciprocity.

Price.—Seines, nets and fishing gear are not of the best description, but are such only as fishermen can get from the merchants here, and for which they make them pay very high prices. Fishermen generally build their own boats.

Chvasson.—They have very few seines or nets. The vessels are poorly built. Under the bounty some improvement was exhibited, but things have been going back for the last couple of years. This year distress has prevailed. The best plan would be to have a good and sufficient bounty; then we should have good vessels.

A. Cormier.—The best means would be to grant a high bounty and open good markets, such as those of the United States, by Reciprocity.

Grenier.—The seines and nets in use are the best adapted for our purposes, and the boats and schooners are built upon the best models.

C. C. Fox.—The fishing gear is the best procurable, and the Gaspé fishing boats are better adapted to the Gulf fishing than any I know, but the schooners are very inferior, being always built by the fishermen themselves, who have no opportunity of inspecting the newest style of ships. This would be remedied by the circulation amongst them of superior models.

Pourier.—Yes.

Delany and others.—The seines, &c., in use are good. The boats are built upon good models, but not the schooners. The circulation of models, and the granting of bounties for building, would be effectual.

J. W. I. Fox.—Very few seines, nets or other gear are of the best description. The boats and vessels are built upon fair models for fishing, and good for Seal hunting. Yet I am of opinion that better could be circulated, and would be a useful improvement.

Bourque and others.—None of the best description.

Ricuin.—The seines, nets and other tackle are good, as well as the boats and schooners, except those used in the Mackerel fishery. Other and better vessels are required. The visits they make to other Ports may tend to the improvement of the models upon which they are built.

Sirois.—Nets and seines good. For some years past our fishing boats have been much improved.

Eden.—The seines, nets and fishing gear are of the best description, and the boats of

the best models for a rough coast. Much improvement is required in the models of the schooners carrying on the Whale and other fishery, compared with the American fishermen. Models of schooners in the different localities would be of much service to parties wishing to build.

Painchaud.—The seines and nets are all of good quality. The schooners are of good quality and built upon good models for the Cod fishery, but not for the Mackerel fishery. The schooners are ill provided with fishing cables: without these they cannot keep their position on the banks like the French, who have one or two on board (these being cheaper in France). The sending of a schooner built on a good model would be useless to the fishermen; they have not the means of imitating it.

Whalen.—They are good.

Dimock.—The seines, nets and fishing gear are all of the best description, as are also the fishing boats. The schooners in use are not of the best models. A circulation of models of superior vessels would be beneficial, and the proper means of improving them.

Hon. J. Ferguson.—The boats and fishing gear in use are of the best description. Boats and schooners are substantially built upon models adapted to the business in which they are employed.

Matthews.—The fishing gear in general is of good description, and our boats and vessels are considered of the very best models, and I am doubtful if there be any necessity for change, or room for improvement in this department.

Henry.—All the nets and fishing gear are of the best description, as are the boats in general, also, and well adapted for the various kinds of fishing. Some of the vessels are of inferior models and old fashioned, but answer every purpose for the fishing business. Others are built on good models and are fast sailers. The most of these vessels are purchased in the United States and registered here,—made British.

J. & S. Leonard.—Seines, nets and gear are of best description; boats also, but vessels are very poor and inferior.

D. W. Stewart.—Have not sufficient knowledge or experience in the matter to suggest improvements in fishing gear or models of boats. They are considered good by the owners; who are ambitious to excel.

Robertson and Hickman.—Nets and fishing gear, best description. Boats, best models.

C. Cormier and Bourgeois.—They are.

E. Cole.—The nets, &c., are of the best materials imported from Europe. There are no schooners. I think the models of the boats might be improved.

McLaughlin.—All good except the vessels, which are not such as can receive commendation.

Snell.—They are of the best description and the boats and schooners of the best models. The latter are divided into five classes, viz: 1st class, 22 feet keel; 2nd class, 20 feet; 3rd class, 18 feet; 4th class, 16 feet; and 5th class 14, feet. The majority are finished and fitted like pleasure boats.

Tory.—Seines, nets and gear very good, but might be improved. Boats and vessels are built upon good models, which are exchanged whenever an improvement can be made.

Challoner.—Fishing gear good description; no seines. Always room for improvement. Exhibition of superior models and patterns will in time cause improvement.

Hemlon.—Good. Boats good; schooners are also good but not so good as those of the western Counties, such as Lunenburg, Queens and Shelburne, as they have the American models, and many of their men go in the Gloucester vessels which beat the world for fishing. Do not think any improvement could be made by the circulation of models; still their might be some.

Pr. de.—Nets, &c., generally fair but not the best material; boats and vessels are considered fair models, but not so good as those of Counties to the westward of Halifax. Some improvement could be made.

A. Macdonald.—On account of the failure of the fisheries these few years past, fishermen are so very poor that they are not able to get proper gear. Their nets and seines are very bad. Boats and schooners are of good models, but superior models would improve them.

Tremain.—Very fair description, not the best; boats and schooners built upon good models, but the circulation of models of superior boats and vessels would be very desirable, and, I think, an excellent mode to improve them.

Ruggles.—Seines, nets &c, of the best description. An interest manifest as far as means will admit, to improve in models. Encouragement from Government desirable.

Donovan.—Answered in No. 9. Good model of boats much wanted.

J. V. Stewart.—No seines in this district. A small description of nets, only, used here.

Perry.—Nets and gear mostly of the best description. Boats and vessels are from good models, but it is admitted that the circulation of good models might improve them.

Thurber.—Seines nets &c.; Yes. Boats and vessels, good models. Think an improvement might be affected by a circulation of superior models.

Corbet.—Yes, generally. Boats and vessels generally as good models as any built in the Dominion.

M. Macdonald.—The best description of nets and seines are used, and no better vessels or boats can be found in Nova Scotia than those belonging to this port.

Ditmars.—Seines and nets not much used except for sweeping in weirs. Boats good. A circulation of good models might be beneficial.

J. Ross.—Fishing gear not of the best. Inferior models for schooners; boats fair. Superior boats and vessels, a great improvement.

Hatfield.—Boats are good models, and answer purpose for which they are built.

Nicolson.—Wants an inspector to look after fishing gear in use. Schooners and boats are pretty fair, but want improvement in model.

Sargent.—Pretty good.

Mine.—Seines, nets, &c, of best description, and boats and vessels of best models and description.

Campbell.—Few nets used. Nothing but small boats required.

McNeill.—The seines, nets &c. are on the whole, inadequate, as also boats, &c. There is room for improvement. Think a circulation of improved models would be a boon as well as an improvement.

A. Bell.—Yes. La Have vessels are unsurpassed in America.

Sellon.—The fishing gear in use is very good. Our fishing vessels are built from good models and are fast sailers; they compare very favorably with American schooners in style, safety and speed.

Kavanagh.—No seines used; good nets. Boats are built on good models.

Irish, Kidston & Co.—Boats of poor quality. Sending models would be of no benefit, as the means are required, not the models.

W. Ross.—The seines and nets used are good, but the boats and vessels admit of large improvement. No doubt but a little class of vessels, properly fitted up is what is most required to make our fisheries prosperous and successful.

McAulay.—The seines and nets used are good. A little class of fishing craft, well fitted out is just what our fishermen require.

Wylde.—Seines are not much used; nets and hook and line are chiefly in use. The boats and vessels are much better than formerly, but might yet be much improved.

A. M. Rudolf.—Seines and nets of the best description. Models of vessels good; no better any where.

Question 13.—Do the fishermen make good sailors, and are they, and should they not be instructed in navigation?

Answers of—

Dumaresy.—Fishermen make good sailors, but have no education in navigation, and no means of getting any on this coast. Some means should be given them during the very long winters to avail themselves of that education.

Enright and others.—Fishermen would make the best sailors in the world. They are not instructed in navigation but should be; it would be a grand move for the poor fishermen.

La Perrelle.—Fishermen generally make the best of sailors, and some have acquired a knowledge of navigation; they are also noted for their patient endurance of hardships

at sea. Have no doubt that if some local instruction in that art were afforded them, that it would increase a taste for sailing.

Baudin & Stors.—Would make excellent sailors, and ought to be taught the art of navigation.

Price.—Generally make good sailors. Do not see the use of their being taught navigation.

Vigneau.—They make good and intrepid sailors, and constant danger makes them hardy. A little instruction would make them master mariners.

Chrasson.—The fisheries turn out good sailors. The crews of the boats, after a voyage or two in vessels, became as expert as the others. A school of navigation in each island or locality might be useful for forming skilled navigators.

A. Cormier.—Yes. A little instruction would make them skilled seaman.

Crenier.—Make good sailors. Are not taught but should be, and would then make much better mariners.

C. C. Fox.—The fishermen of the coast possess all the elements of which good sailors are made, and their instruction in navigation, of which they know nothing, would not only materially benefit them, but would lay the foundation of a marine that would be a source of power to Canada.

Pourier.—Good sailors. Should be instructed.

Delany and others.—They do. Would become skilled seamen if schools were established.

J. W. I. Fox.—Generally make very good sailors; they are not generally instructed in navigation, but should undoubtedly be so, as well as in practical seamanship.

Bourque and others.—Good fishermen and sailors. Navigation schools necessary.

Riverin.—Yes, make good sailors generally. We have no means of acquiring instruction during the season of navigation.

Sirois.—Of the whole number of the fishing population, one half would make excellent sailors if they were instructed in navigation.

Eden.—Fishermen make good sailors, but should be instructed in navigation.

Painchaud.—Fishermen make the best of sailors. It would be well and very praiseworthy to teach them navigation. Most advantageous to Quebec, where foreigners have the advantage of Canadians, the former having learned the nautical art in England or elsewhere. The establishment of three schools, at Quebec, at Halifax and at St. John, N. B., could not fail of success, and the object is one of national interest in the Dominion.

Whalen.—Very good sailors; there should be a good school for their instruction.

Dimock.—Yes, but should be instructed to make them good serviceable men.

Vallée and others.—They do. The best way to learn is by practice.

Hon. J. Ferguson.—Generally make good sailors but are ignorant of navigation. If intended for mariners, they should be instructed, but it is a question whether anything beyond an ordinary education would increase their usefulness as fishermen.

Matthews.—It is admitted that our fishermen make the very best of sailors; they are employed all over the world, and command the highest wages wherever known. If a knowledge of navigation were more general many more of them might rise to positions of consequence and importance than already do.

Heney.—Fishermen in our Parish and County make the best of sailors and command higher wages than any other class of seamen. They should be instructed in navigation; quite a number of them are so, and are masters of ships and other vessels.

J. & S. Leonard.—The best of sailors. Very few understand navigation.

D. W. Stewart.—Fishermen in general make good sailors, and it is an acknowledged fact that from their experience in boisterous weather and consequent heavy seas, they become the best helmsmen. The knowledge of navigation would fit these to take charge of a foreign going vessel, while the use of the chart might serve them coastwise.

Robertson & Hickman.—Fishermen generally make good sailors.

C. Cormier & Bourgeois.—The fishermen would make good sailors, but would need to be taught navigation.

R. Cole.—The fishery is an introduction to seamanship, but navigation is not required.

McLaughlin and Snell.—Our fishermen as sailors are unsurpassed. A knowledge of navigation would be of much benefit.

Tory.—Make good sailors; are not, but should be instructed in navigation.

Challoner.—Make good seamen. Do not require theory of navigation.

Hemlon and Pride.—Generally make best of sailors. Are not instructed in navigation, but such instruction would be of great benefit.

A. Macdonald.—Make good sailors. Should be instructed.

Tremain.—Excellent. Very few instructed, but should be, by all means.

Ruggles.—Best of sailors. Should be instructed.

Donovan.—Good sailors. If educated and instructed in navigation it would be of great benefit to them.

J. V. Stewart.—Make good sailors, and should be instructed. Night schools in winter should be encouraged for that purpose.

Perry.—Are nearly all good sailors. Should be, and some are instructed in navigation.

Devolf.—A few become first class sailors and would doubtless be the better of a knowledge of navigation.

Thurber.—Many of our fishermen rank with the first sailors of the world, and a large proportion of them are considered good navigators.

Corbet.—Fishermen generally make good sailors, and a knowledge of navigation would be a great benefit to them.

M. Macdonald.—Invariably good sailors. Very few understand navigation, which no doubt, would tend to self-reliance.

Ditmars.—Some do. No instruction; it would be serviceable.

J. Ross.—Good seamen, but require instruction in navigation.

Hatfield.—They do. Are not navigators; better they should be.

Nicolson.—In general are good sailors and anxious to learn navigation, if there was a school to encourage them.

Sargent and Mine.—They do. Should be instructed.

Campbell.—None employed constantly at the business.

Farnsworth.—Yes, generally. Are not instructed in navigation.

McNeill.—Many of them are intrepid. Think if they were properly instructed they would make good seamen as well as navigators. Many of them are employed by the Americans in charge of their fishing schooners, after a few years absence from this their native Province.

A. Bell and Sellon.—Yes.

Kavanagh.—Make excellent sailors. I think so.

W. Ross & McAulay.—The best sailors spend their younger days in fishing, and fishermen make the most hardy and expert sailors. Navigation is not necessary for our coast fishing, but sailors who aspire to promotion should have a good English education and a good knowledge of navigation.

Gordon.—Those who follow fishing in decked vessels, after some experience on board square rigged vessels will undoubtedly make good seamen. Even the rudiments of navigation would render them more intrepid when out of sight of land.

Wyld.—They make the best sailors, but should be properly instructed.

A. M. Rudolf.—Good sailors generally. Would be better if instructed in navigation.

Question 14. How far are the present arrangements with the United States to be considered fair and just towards our fishermen, and what are the best means to prevent encroachments upon our fishing grounds by Americans?

Answers of—

Dumaresy.—The American fishermen are allowed to fish too close to our shores, and it is not with one schooner (or sailing vessel) that encroachments upon our fishing grounds by Americans can be prevented. The best means to protect our fishermen would be by the employment of two small steamers of good speed, thereby enabling them to run from

one place to another speedily, and not be away from one harbor three or four weeks at a time, as it is at present.

Enright and others.—I am not aware of the conditions of the treaty between the United States and the Dominion, or the Imperial Government, or if there exists any; but I would say that Americans should be kept away altogether if possible. If not, and the treaty gives them a right to fish the deep sea fishery, or otherwise, the troll should be entirely forbidden; if not, the fisheries are ruined forever. There is no other way to protect the fisheries or the fishermen against the encroachment of the Americans; and every fisherman, whether belonging to the Dominion or not, should also be prohibited from fishing as above stated. There should be a law to this effect, and carried into execution rigorously, and then we may expect the fisheries to multiply, not one hundred fold, but a thousand fold.

La Perrelle.—We can attach no blame to the Americans for taking advantage of what the law allows them to do. It is, however, a positive fact that they are helping to drain our Gulf of Codfish, fast. It is a very insignificant punishment to them to be prevented from fishing within three miles of the shore, as there is no inducement for them to come within that distance. Fish in most places keep farther out. The adoption of troll lines, with which they cover our banks and follow the fish on the spawning grounds, is certainly injurious, and no more effectual means could be adopted to cut off the generation of fish. I, with others, have constantly cried against this cowardly way of fishing, which, notwithstanding, has become general. The Americans—I mean the practical men—(fishermen), freely admit that there is no better way to utterly destroy a fishing bank, and will tell you that they do so because it is allowed. The fish caught by that means are of the largest size, and such as suit their markets, where they are encouraged by bounties, and besides, always sure of realizing a fair price for it. We have not the same encouragement, but have to pay heavy duties wherever we export, except Quebec, which can hardly be called a market. The price of fish at Quebec will fall from one day to another from \$4 to \$1½, if two or three cargoes arrive together. I have also known French fishermen to frequent our shores unmolested.

Baudin.—The mother country, by her first treaty with the Americans, allowing the latter to fish in the Gulf, ruined our fisheries and fishermen. Absolute exclusion of the Americans being impossible, existing arrangements with the United States appear to me tolerably equitable.

Price.—My opinion is that the Americans are not kept far enough from shore.

Vigneau.—With the like means of outfit and providing everything necessary for the fishery, we might rival the success of our American neighbors. This would require an ample bounty, which is in all cases an indemnity to the advancer.

Chrasson.—A Reciprocity Treaty with the United States would be of advantage, as also the license system, if license fees could be collected without much expense. The money should be expended on our own fishing vessels.

A. Cormier.—With the same means of outfit we could compete with the Americans. We require an ample bounty, which in point of fact is nothing but an indemnity to outfitters.

Grenier.—To protect our fisheries from encroachments of Americans, it would be necessary to prevent them from fishing on the banks, as by so doing they prevent the Cod from approaching our shores.

Delany and others.—We consider the arrangements unjust. The Americans now take fish in our bays and close under our shores. The employment of a sufficient force would be one of the best means of protection.

J. W. I. Fox.—The present arrangements with the United States may not be considered fair; yet so far as these Islands are concerned very little injustice is at present felt, for were it not for the Americans many of our fishermen would suffer, as they find employment with them in early spring at the Herring fishery, when provisions are scarce and labor much needed; and as very few of our people are engaged in the Mackerel fishery, very little injury is done to them; on the contrary they procure bait, hooks and lines for boat fishing, which they could not obtain elsewhere. The treaty of 1818 gives them liberty to fish unmolested around the Magdalen Islands.

Riverin.—The present arrangements with the United States seem to me to be just and equitable in the interests of both parties. But for the protection of our fishermen we

ought to have a steamer with sufficient force to protect them against encroachments by Americans.

Sirois.—With respect to the arrangements with the United States, it is my opinion that the Government ought not to allow the Americans to fish in our waters. That being prevented, I am convinced we should witness the return of the Cod and the Mackerel to our coasts. These are my reasons: The Americans who fish in the Gulf use nearly all deep sea lines, which fishermen call trolling. By this means they take all *mother fish*. Moreover, they throw overboard all the offal, which furnishes abundance of food for the Mackerel and prevents them from approaching the shore, and so keep our fishing boats unemployed.

Painchaud.—The treaties with the United States are prejudicial to us and to our fishermen who fish in boats, for the reason that just three miles from shore the fishing banks are situated: there the Cod is found; there the Americans have a right to come and fish, and there all fish together. I speak of other parts, for at the Magdalen Islands the Americans have rights under a ruinous treaty. What injustice! or what ignorance! This has been entailed upon us by diplomatists in England, and we feel it every day in the year. I know of no remedy, and think we shall be but too happy if the Dominion grants no further privilege here or elsewhere to the Americans who seek to encroach. Let the system of making them pay \$2 a ton be maintained, but make them pay! (Hitherto two-thirds of them pay nothing and escape us) unless they consent to an advantageous Reciprocity Treaty. One is urgently necessary for Halifax and for the benefit of all our fishermen in the Gulf.

Whalen.—They ought not to be allowed to fish in British waters.

Dimock.—I do not see how our fishermen can complain of the present arrangements with the United States, as long as the Government prevents encroachments. In my opinion a fast steamer in the service would be requisite to make the protection complete.

Valée and others.—We think the Americans should not be allowed to fish in the Gulf because it is prejudicial to us.

Hon. J. Ferguson.—The present arrangements with the United States operate to the disadvantage of our fishermen. Protection by armed vessels should be afforded, in order to prevent foreigners from encroaching on their fishing grounds.

Heney.—The present arrangements with the United States are not considered fair and just, since the Reciprocity treaty has been stopped. All American fishermen fishing on British grounds take their fish in free while we have to pay duty on our fish, or smuggle them into the United States market. The best means to prevent encroachments by Americans in the County of Charlotte is to have a good fishery officer, one who is not afraid to carry out all the fishery laws and regulations, and who is acquainted with the fishing vessels and boats of our American neighbors. The fishery officer should have a good boat, or small vessel with two or three men, to cruise along the fishing grounds and see that no encroachments are made. The overseers of the fishermen in each parish should be made to see that no violation of the fishery laws or regulations is made by the fishermen.

There should be a Warden or overseer at the southern head of Grand Manan, who should remain there constantly during the spawning season.

J. & S. Leonard.—There is nothing fair nor just, as they have all our fishery privileges and we have nothing in exchange. Reciprocity is most needed.

D. W. Stewart.—I have no suggestions to make on this subject.

Robertson and Hickman.—Reciprocity would encourage our fishermen and prove the best means to prevent encroachments.

C. Cormier & Bourgeois.—The best means of protecting our fishermen from encroachments by Americans would be to oblige the latter to pay high for a license to fish in Canadian waters.

N. Cole.—Our fishing grounds are not encroached upon by Americans, but a Reciprocity Treaty would be a great advantage to the business.

McLaughlin.—The present arrangements with the United States are neither fair nor just for us. A \$4 license tax per ton on American fishing vessels, rigidly enforced would be the best means to prevent encroachments.

Snell.—They do not seem fair. There are two American boats on the fishing

grounds to one of our own. Small steamers to cruise on the grounds and keep the Americans outside the 3 mile line would best prevent encroachments.

Tory.—Arrangements with the United States considered very unfair; the Americans are allowed to catch fish in British waters, and carry them into our markets, and we are obliged to pay them heavy duties, which in some instances amount to prohibition. Also, fishing supplies are imported into the Dominion duty free for the benefit of our fishermen, and in many cases those supplies are purchased by the Americans, (being cheaper owing to the duty), which reduces the articles in quantity and makes them dearer to our people.

There are two remedies that I would suggest. First, the fitting out of small but fast steamers to guard the fishing grounds. Secondly, if a bounty was granted to our fishing vessels, to make it one of the conditions that each vessel should keep a record of all the encroachments by foreign vessels committed within their knowledge, and give such information on the first opportunity to an armed cutter which would be cruising on the fishing grounds.

Challoner.—United States or French fishermen should be kept outside of demarcation line. Small steamers or gunboats.

Hemlon.—We do not like to have to pay so heavy a duty on our fish and have so little in return. In this County we have no need to prevent encroachments by Americans who have no need to come on our fishing grounds, but fish on the banks 60 miles off. All the trouble is in the North Bay Mackerel fishery where their vessels are so much better, and better fitted than the N. S., vessels that ours cannot compete with them. Many of the American skippers are Nova Scotians; they have every encouragement from their government and owners.

Pride.—Do not consider present arrangement fair toward our fishermen. They find the Mackerel so late in the Bay that on the return of the fish in the fall the weather is so stormy that they cannot catch them in nets or seines. We cannot export our fish to their (U. S.) markets on account of the heavy duty. About one half do not pay license for fishing.

A Macdonald.—The Americans are ruining our seine and net fishery. In my opinion it would be as well to allow them free access to our Bay, or else keep them away altogether.

Tremain.—Very unjust. The American fisherman by paying a small fee comes in shore, catches our fish and gets it to market nearly free of duty. It is true that our fishermen pay no fee for the privilege of fishing, but when the fish are caught, they, as a general thing, have to export them to the United States where they are met by a duty of \$2 on the barrel, and a corresponding amount on dry fish, giving the American fisherman a five fold advantage. In other words, to place our fishermen on an equal footing with the Americans, they should be required to pay a tonnage fee of \$10. The best means to prevent encroachments would be to send five or six well manned and armed schooners, built after the American model, to cruise over the fishing grounds and seize every trespasser.

Ruggles.—Under Reciprocity provincials were satisfied; now the Americans have the advantage. A vigilant guard by a Revenue vessel propelled by steam, should be established in the Bay of Fundy as early as the 1st April.

Donovan.—United States fishermen do not interfere with our fishermen on this coast. In my opinion a moderate license fee of \$1 Canada currency, per ton, should be collected by all collectors at first port they enter in the season when fitted out for a fishing voyage, without regard to their making an entry.

J. V. Stewart.—In justice to our fishermen the Americans should be totally excluded from the British fishing grounds so long as they impose a duty on our fish. Encroachments should be prevented by the confiscation of their vessels, if caught trespassing.

Thurber.—Present arrangements generally considered unsatisfactory, and those of the old Reciprocity Treaty much desired.

Corbet.—Considered very unfair. Cannot advise any mode of preventing encroachments other than by efficient vessels and force.

M. Macdonald.—Present arrangement with United States is unfair to our fishermen, and the cheapest and best way to prevent encroachments is to authorise every master of our vessels to seize the Americans when found fishing within the limits.

Ditmars.—Cannot say. Reciprocity, I think.

J. Ross.—Best means, heavy duty per ton.

Nicolson.—The only way is to give our young men bounty against the Americans, so as to compete.

Mine.—They should be kept at the required distance from the shore for the benefit of our small boats, by some forcible means.

Campbell.—Cannot answer this.

Farnsworth.—The opinion here is that Americans have no right to fish in the bay. The best means to prevent encroachments is to keep a cutter in the bay.

McNeill.—Think that under Reciprocity with the United States there was more amity and good feeling between the American fishermen and ours than did or will exist with protection measures. I never could understand injury to our fisheries accruing from Reciprocity. Now, former friends will regard each other as enemies.

A. Bell.—An imposition upon the Provinces. Keep them off.

Sellon.—Not either fair nor just to our fishermen without Reciprocity as it was, and to include our right to sell our vessels in the United States.

Starr.—The present enormous duty of \$2 per barrel, that our fish pay in the United States market, is the principal cause of complaint in that quarter.

Kavanagh.—To compete with Americans.

Irish, Kidston & Co.—The arrangement with the United States is not just. It is my opinion that unless American fishermen are prevented from fishing in our waters, it is immaterial whether they fish in shore or off, as the quantity of bait here, and number of trolls set, either turn the fish off or keep them from the shores.

W. Ross.—The present arrangements are very injurious to the fishing interests of Nova Scotia. Reciprocity would make all right, but failing this American vessels should be compelled to keep outside of our fishing grounds. If the Dominion, with the aid of Great Britain, is neither able nor willing to protect the fishing rights of our people, then the sooner we all become Americans the better.

McAulay.—Very unfair for our fishermen. The Dominion should prevent American vessels from fishing on our fishing grounds.

Wylde.—They are not just.

A. M. Rudolf.—The best protection would be armed vessels.

Question 15.—How far could successful Seal fishing be conducted in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence and from the coast of Nova Scotia ?

Answers of—

Damareny.—The Seal fishery on the south shore of the St. Lawrence is not of much importance.

Enright and others.—Cannot answer. Seal fishing not carried on here.

LaPerrelle.—Cannot give any opinion respecting the Seal fishery, except to say that it will in my opinion always prove an uncertain branch ; it is a game of chance.

Vigneau.—The success and encouragement of Seal hunting or fishing requires a bounty.

Chrasson.—Small screw-boats, such as are used in Newfoundland, would be infinitely better for Seal hunting. But a large bounty would be necessary, for their engines would cost a great deal.

A. Cormier.—A bounty is required for the encouragement of Seal fishing. The bounty should be \$4 per ton for vessels of 50 tons up to 100, and one shilling per quintal for cod taken by boats or small craft.

Pourier.—No protection.

J. W. I. Fox.—I am of opinion that the Seal fishery in the Gulf of St. Lawrence could not be conducted with any degree of certainty of success, from the coast of Nova Scotia or elsewhere, more than is at present met with. If it be true that the Seal deposit their young upon the ice on the north shore of the Gulf, it must be always uncertain when that ice can be met with, as the Gulf is so firmly packed in the month of March when the young seals are dropped, that it is generally impossible for a vessel coming into the Gulf

between Capes Ray and North to pass up beyond the Bird Rocks; therefore they must wait until the winds and currents drift the whelping ice (as it is called), down to them, by which time the young seals have taken to the water. It is then very uncertain where to find them, and if formed, must be in small numbers and always difficult to approach within gunshot.

Bourque and others.—By having vessels built for that purpose.

Painchaud.—Nothing more than at present can be done at Seal fishing with our schooners. Steamers are in use in Newfoundland.

Vallée and others.—Our fishing generally extends from Belle Isle to Scatari.

Honorable J. Ferguson.—Few seals appear on this coast, and the inhabitants are unacquainted with the mode of killing them. Cannot therefore say how far successful seal fishing could be conducted in the Gulf and from the coast of Nova Scotia.

Hency.—No Seal fishing carried on in our parish.

D. W. Stewart, Robertson and Hickman.—Not prepared to answer.

C. Cormier and Bourgeois.—Seal fishing is not carried on in the waters of the County of Dundas.

Tory.—Could be carried on as well from Nova Scotia as from Newfoundland.

Challoner.—Very doubtful fishery.

Hem'ion and Pride.—Has been tried and proved a failure.

A Macdonald.—I believe if Seal fishing were carried on upon a proper scale it would be successful.

Tremain.—To any extent.

Ruggles.—Cannot give any information.

Donovan.—Do not think Seal fishery could be carried on successfully from the County of Richmond.

Dewolf.—Know nothing about the Seal fishery.

Corbet.—There could be no Seal fishery prosecuted along these coasts.

M. Macdonald.—Could not be prosecuted from this port with success.

Ditmars.—Know nothing respecting the Seal fishery.

J. Ross.—To a very limited extent.

Nicolson.—Am not aware; has not been tried, to my knowledge.

Campbell.—Cannot give this information.

McNeill.—Never knew of any being successful from the coast of Nova Scotia.

A. Bell.—Don't think it would pay.

Sellon.—Seal fishing was not successful and is now very doubtful.

Kavanagh.—Yes, from this port.

W. Ross.—Seal fishing to be successful in Nova Scotia requires to be fostered. Vessels would require to leave in January for the western coast of Newfoundland and up as far north as possible, then our vessels would be in the same position as those of that Province. Would require to fit out from St. John's during the winter. Several of our vessels from Cape Breton have made successful voyages by following this method.

McAulay.—By the time vessels should be in the ice on the Gulf of St. Lawrence it is very hard for them to get up as far as they would require to, but some vessels both from Cape Breton and Nova Scotia have made very successful voyages.

Wylde.—It has never been followed as a branch of our fishery.

A. M. Rudolf.—Don't think it would be successful. They are not found there in sufficient numbers.

Question 16.—Are bounties to fishermen desirable, and if so what is the best mode of making them extend to boats and vessels and the different kinds of fish?

Answers of—

Dumaresy.—Bounties to fishermen are certainly desirable, but should not be paid as heretofore on the tonnage of vessels. It should extend to all fishermen so far as industry deserves it. If the bounty was paid in the manner following, *i. e.*, so much per quintal on Codfish over and above 50 quintals, not allowing any bounty on less than 50 quintals, the

most industrious would be encouraged. The fisherman risking his life in an open boat should certainly be encouraged by a bounty as well as those going in schooners. Moreover, none of our schooners have ever been sent with crews to fish on the fishing grounds, but were sent into harbors where their crews were sent out to fish in boats, while other fishermen, fishing in 40 to 60 fathoms from their, could not get any bounty, simply because they had not been taken to that fishing station by a schooner that did not go freighting. A liberal bounty should be offered on Mackerel to encourage that fishery.

Enright and others.—In my opinion, and this is the opinion of all intelligent and well disposed men, the Government should grant a bounty to the fishermen in general. Why not give it to those who fish in open boats as well as those that fish from schooners? If there is any preference it ought to be in favor of the boat man. Men who expose their lives in open boats 22 feet long, 7 feet broad, and 3 feet deep—the most numerous class of fishermen on this coast, go regularly from 20 to 30 miles from the land to fish night and day, exposed to wind and storm and a raging sea; some half naked and many in a manner half starved. They are further exposed at night when drifting for bait, to be run over by ships and steamers in whose track they lay, and all this toil and danger is very frequently for nothing. These are the men that I think are deserving of the bounty, and it is to be hoped that the Government will grant it not only for future years, but for this year also.

La Perrelle.—Bounties to fishermen are certainly very desirable, but not in the partial manner heretofore given, say to schooners only, while the shore fishermen, or those exposed in boats remained neglected. The fish of the latter still stands unrivalled for its quality, but proves insufficient for the support of those engaged in it. The fish caught in vessels is of an inferior quality and only tends to bring down the high name borne by the Gaspé cure at the market. Unfortunately the boat fishermen are taxed with such heavy expenses to prosecute their branch of industry, that they cannot live by it.

If a bounty were allowed, it should only be to parties who make fishing their main dependence, or to none whose catch would be under 30 cwt. per man, of dry fish, caught during the season. This would create emulation and leave idlers out. Payment should be made on the production of a receipt showing that he has sold that quantity.

Price.—I do not see that bounties to fishermen are desirable, and I think that if the money given for bounties was applied to other purposes, as repairing school houses in poor localities, and assisting the poor it would do more good.

Vigneau.—The premium or bounty should be at least \$4 per ton for vessels, and one shilling per quintal for Cod taken in barges or other small and less expensive boats.

Chrasson.—Bounties are indispensable here in view of the scarcity of capital for the outfit of vessels and boats. They should be \$4 per ton for sailing vessels, and \$6 for boats of five or six tons, or else a bounty of so much per quintal for fish caught.

A. Cormier.—The bounty should be \$4 per ton for vessels of 50 to 100 tons, and one shilling per quintal for Cod taken by boats or small craft. But in order to diminish the number of boats, (which do not form good seamen), smacks of five or six tons, fitted out so as to enable the crews to spend the night on the fishing grounds, might be subsidised by a bounty of \$6 per ton. This would be a means of forming expert seamen. The fact of the fish being salted at once on board, would improve the quality so as to compensate for the shilling per quintal. The fishermen by living permanently on board, would economise in food, be better fed, and have less hardship.

Grenier.—Bounties should be given to encourage the fishermen. The best way would be to give the bounties to the fishermen taking the most Cod, and to those preparing it the best.

C. C. Fox.—In my opinion the policy of bounties to fishermen is of very questionable value. When given according to the tonnage of the vessel, the amount divided among the crew is not generally large enough to incite them to extra action, or to induce them either to catch more, or make better fish; and if a sum large enough to be an object to the fishermen be given per quintal on all fish caught, the amount required would be so large as to be highly objectionable to tax-payers of other classes.

Delaney and others.—If bounties be granted they should be in proportion to the quantity of fish taken.

J. W. I. Fox.—Bounties are no doubt desirable if the public funds would admit, yet great objection may be raised to them owing to the latitude for fraud, which must always

exist in the system. If they were given, it should be on the quantity taken, and not on the tonnage employed.

Bourque and others.—Bounties desirable on each quintal of merchantable fish caught in boats or vessels.

Riverin.—The bounty is frequently awarded to schooners worth scarcely anything. These are moored in the Bay for the season, and being obliged by law to have a certain number of men, sometimes they consist of at least one half children, or men who are scarcely better. It is the vessel which earns the bounty, and earns as we may say nothing. The best way of distributing these bounties would be according to the number of hands and the quantities of the different kinds of fish taken by the fishermen.

Sirois.—The best encouragement to the fishermen would be in my opinion, a kind of bounty granted for each quintal of dry, or each barrel of salted fish, provided of course that the fishermen should have complied with the By-laws appointed by the Government. When bounty is granted to boats only, none can profit by it but those who possess means of procuring boats.

Eden.—It would be well to give a bounty to the fisherman that catches 100 quintals of fish, and proportionably above this during the season, but in no other way, as before the hard working man derived no benefit from the bounties given.

Painchaud.—Bounties! they are abolished! as are the free ports. It is thought that in two or three years favorable results as regards the fisheries can be obtained. No system of protection is worth anything if a larger term is not fixed. I have always condemned bounties to schooners calculated upon their tonnage. It is better to base it upon quantity, as in France, at so much per cent over and above a certain quantity of fish taken and exported, to be divided between the advancing dealer and the fisherman, be the vessel what it may, whether schooner or boat,—say over 50 quintals taken by two men in a boat, or 200 quintals by eight men in a schooner, allowing so much per cent as bounty. Or imitate the French system.

Whalen.—To allow something per quintal, to encourage the fishermen.

Dimock.—Bounties to fishermen are desirable. It is my opinion that such should not be confined to large fishing vessels, but extended to the best fishermen in small boats. Bounties paid to vessels fitted out for fishing should be on the catch of fish, and not per ton as at present.

Vallée and others.—They are absolutely necessary, more especially for the seal fishery which involves the greatest risk. A schooner was lost last spring, and others met with serious disasters. The bounties should be granted to the vessels, for without vessels nothing can be done.

Lesperance.—The encouragement of fishermen by bounty should, in my opinion, be extended in the following manner; every boat owner fishing on shares should receive two shillings a quintal, of which he should pay over one shilling to those fishing on shares for him for each quintal of cod taken by that boat; if the boat owner employed men on wages to fish for him the whole of the two shillings a quintal should be paid to him to enable him to pay his fishermen better.

The owner of schooners engaged in the Cod, Whale or Seal fishery should receive twenty shillings a ton measurement, after taking out a license from the collector. The schooner should be reported four months afterwards to receive a certificate entitling the holder to the Government bounty. Schooners which only fish for three months should only receive a bounty of fifteen shillings a ton.

The fishery having deteriorated during the past five years, the bounty is a matter of the utmost necessity to the end that our fishermen may be encouraged to remain in Canada instead of expatriating themselves.

Hon. J. Ferguson.—It is questionable whether bounties to fishermen are desirable or beneficial; but if the principle be admitted as correct, I consider the best mode of applying it would be to give a bonus to the boat or vessel catching and curing the largest quantity of fish in any one season, regard being had to the manner of curing and the tonnage of the craft employed.

Matthews.—My opinion is that a certain bounty should be paid to each man who caught a stipulated number of quintals of fish each season.

Henry.—Bounty to fishermen is desirable. The best mode of distribution would be

on the barrels and quintals caught by each man in vessels or boats, with a small additional bounty on each boat and vessel actually employed the whole season in the fishery. Each person claiming a bounty should be required to make oath of the quantity of fish caught.

J. & S. Leonard.—Bounties are a nuisance. Light houses, fog whistles and buoys are most required.

D. W. Stewart.—Bounties to fishermen would be acceptable, no doubt, but likely to fall into the hands of the successful fisherman, while the unsuccessful, although equally industrious and at similar cost would be left to bear his disappointment unrewarded.

Robertson and Hickman.—Think bounties on catch the best.

C. Cormier & Bourgeois.—It would be well to grant a bounty, and the best plan in dispensing it would be to give so much per barrel or quintal, and that according to the quality of the fish.

R. Cole.—A bounty would no doubt be very desirable, but at the same time might have a tendency to increase the business so as to break up the schools of Shad too much.

McLaughlin.—A bounty on fish taken by boat fishing to meet the high duty imposed by the American customs until a Reciprocity Treaty would be renewed, would be desirable and just.

Snell.—Bounties to fishermen are desirable and should be given according to the class of boats or vessels, first class drawing the highest bounty. On fish, so much per quintal, barrel and box.

ory.—Bounties would give new life and vigor to our fishermen. I think the best way would be on the quintal of dry fish and on the barrel of pickled fish. Codfish and Mackerel would be the only fish I would give bounties upon.

Challoner.—Our fishermen cannot compete with those who have bounty. Vide 14th answer.

Hemlon.—Desirable. Would recommend bounty be given per quintal and barrel caught by vessels or boats. This is the general opinion.

Pride.—Would recommend that bounty be given per quintal and per barrel so that fishermen of small means would derive a benefit from it. If bounty were given per ton large vessels would have a monopoly of it, and small boats not tonned would get none.

A. Macdonald.—Desirable. In my opinion, should be extended according to quantity of fish which each boat or vessel would take during fishing season.

Tremain.—Yes; with proper safeguards that the bounties are actually earned, and that those who earn them actually receive them. How to distribute bounties is a difficult problem to solve. I should think by a classification of boats and vessels by the fishery supervisor, and a bounty given according to the class of boat or vessel, and the number of barrels and quintals caught and cured, to be paid on the certificate of the supervisor, would be the most equitable way of distribution; no boat or vessel to receive a bounty unless a certain quantity caught.

Ruggles.—Bounties if properly conducted may very much encourage fishermen. If established should be upon quintal; on all boats under 20 tons to the operative. On all larger vessels one third to the vessel and the balance as on smaller boats, to the crew. This would stimulate to engage a larger class of vessels.

Donovan.—Bounties would be of benefit for fitting out of vessels if paid direct to the owners of vessels or fishermen employed on board.

J. V. Stewart.—Bounties to fishermen are very desirable and would have a very salutary effect; the best mode would be to grant a certain sum per ton.

Thurber.—Bounties very desirable, and should be given on all kinds of fish at a certain amount per cwt, to be invariably paid to the party who catches and cures the fish.

Corbet.—Very desirable. Would recommend that it be given according to the quantity or value of fish taken in boats or vessels.

M. Madonald.—I think Fishing Societies on the principle of Agricultural Societies in each County giving prizes to the most successful boat or vessel would be better than a bounty.

Ditmars.—Bounties would, I think, induce more persons to engage in hook fishing, fixing the same upon quantity taken.

J. Ross.—Bounties are desirable.

Hatfield.—They are, and my opinion is that they should be paid on quantity caught and not on tonnage, for boats would receive no benefit were that the mode of payment.

Nicolson.—Bounties very much desired for encouragement.

Sargent.—Bounties to registered vessels fishing for Cod would be desirable, one half to the owners of the vessels, the other half to the crews, as the expense to the owner in fitting out a vessel for deep sea fishing is much greater in proportion than for boats.

Mine.—Bounties would materially assist the fishing interest, and I think should be on the quantity caught, more especially the deep sea fishery.

Campbell.—Cannot give the information.

Farnsworth.—I think not.

McNeill.—Our fishermen are strongly in favor of bounties. Could not suggest mode. Perhaps a certain sum per quintal or bbl. over a certain number, would stimulate the greater exertion.

A Bell.—So much per quintal, &c.

Sellon.—Bounties are desirable, and in my opinion, should be given to the vessels and boats employed in fishing.

Ratchford.—They are. On the quantity caught and on Cod and scale fish.

Kavanagh.—On Codfish, by the quintal on boat fishing, and by the ton on vessels.

Irish, Kidston & Co.—Bounties are required, and boat fishermen should have the benefit as well as bankers.

W. Ross.—For Seal fishing the bounty should be on the tonnage, but on other fish on the catch, that is the French system, thus doing equal justice to the shore and deep sea fisheries.

McAulay.—Bounties are very desirable. The best mode would be so much per quintal of Codfish and per barrel of pickled fish, the same for long shore as for deep sea fishermen.

Gordon.—By a system similar to that of Scotland, and a rigid inspection by competent officers, the Government paying the whole or part of the expense, the products of our fisheries would compete successfully in the markets of the world, and exceed the supply from all other quarters.

Wylde.—Bounties are desirable, but lead to imposition. I cannot suggest mode of appropriation.

A. M. Rudolf.—Not desirable.

Question 17. Would not an expenditure for the improvement of harbors of refuge be of greater benefit to the fishing interest than the same amount given in bounties?

Answers of—

Dumaresny.—The County of Gaspé has several harbors requiring improvements.

Enright and others.—The improvement of harbors or places of refuge would not be so advantageous as the bounty, because one twentieth of the fishermen would derive no benefit from that.

LaPerrelle.—This County being without harbors with the exception of Gaspé Basin, which as a fishing station is altogether useless, nothing therefore can be done to improve them. But small artificial harbors could be made at comparatively little cost in the vicinity of the fishing grounds which would prove most beneficial to the fisheries, and indeed there could be no better encouragement to the fisheries than this, as it would enable the fishermen to get larger crafts to prosecute the bank fishery and in the meantime cure the fish in the same manner as at present. The reason of not possessing larger boats is explained in answer to question 10. This and bounties should not be lost sight of by the Dominion if it be desirable to encourage the fisheries on this coast.

Baudin.—The bounty would be preferable.

Price.—There are no harbors of refuge needed in this locality.

Vigneau.—Improvement of harbors is of but secondary importance. The small vessels used can enter and depart with ease. Only foreign vessels, or those of large tonnage require this improvement and ought to bear the cost of it.

Chrasson.—The improvement of the harbors is urgently required in the interest of foreigners whose vessels are larger than ours. But they should themselves defray the cost.

A. Cormier.—Our vessels are small, and harbor improvements are needed rather for foreign vessel than ours.

Grenier.—Improvement of harbors being unnecessary here, we prefer the giving of bounties to any expenditure for that purpose.

C. C. Fox.—Most certainly. The benefit of cash bounties must depend on the character of the recipient, but no recklessness can deprive the fishermen of the advantage of harbors of refuge.

Pourier.—Protection.

D. Lany and others.—We would prefer that the money should be spent in the improvement of our harbors of refuge rather than in bounties.

J. W. I. Fox.—An expenditure for the improvement of harbors of refuge would, I think, be of equal benefit to the fishing interest generally as the same amount paid in bounties.

Bourque and others.—Improvement in harbors of refuge would be of greater benefit than bounties.

Riverin.—The condition of harbors of refuge is good everywhere among us as it is on the north shore.

Painchaud.—*Everything that may be done will be useless* if the two harbors of these islands, Amherst harbor, where are situated the customhouse and the courthouse and gaol, and House harbor, are not improved. On this depends the future of these islands. This is most important. As to Amherst harbor, I do not say—dredge it,—but merely blast the rocks which close the entrance and prevent foreigners who are afraid of them from coming in. Were the harbors improved the prosperity of the island would be well marked, whereas now we are receding. Shall such a place as this be allowed to go to destruction for want of sending an engineer to remove or blast a mere rock some 50 feet in circumference, which threatens to destroy the prosperity of some 3,000 souls? for with the harbor a sit is the place is going to nothing, and if the rock were removed hundreds of foreigners would flock to the harbor, and trading houses would be established at Amherst. Foreigners are compelled to go to Canso to refit and for refuge, and thence flows prosperity and trade. Let it be remembered that from here Gaspé is out of the way of all foreigners. The improvement for which I ask ought not to inspire fear; the cost would not exceed \$2,000 if done by contract. If not, why instead of sending provisions to Labrador to persons in need no doubt, and spending money on colonization roads, are not these moneys saved for the improvement of our harbors? the money would be much better and more usefully expended. Here we live by the fisheries and the harbors are to us a matter of vital importance. As to roads the population will always be obliged to maintain them and to open new ones; roads are of secondary importance in these islands. In a word if the government does nothing for our harbors we may give up all and I say do nothing (*à l'aise*) for it would be a pure loss. The harbors are the point of departure, on them all else depends; therefore begin at the root and then look to the rest.

Whalen.—Yes; it would be a greater benefit.

Dimock.—In my opinion, fishermen in this County would prefer the bounty.

Vallee and others.—Harbors of refuge are not needed in the coast as plenty of good harbors exist. It would be better to spend the money in bounties.

Hon. J. Ferguson.—The calling of a fishermen is a dangerous one, and attended frequently by loss of life; any expenditure therefore having for its object the construction or improvement of harbors of refuge would be a boon to that hardy race, and a greater benefit to the fishing interest than an equal amount granted in bounties.

Matthews.—In my opinion bounties are more desirable than an expenditure in harbors of refuge, as we have good harbors already, both in number and quality.

Henev.—I think an expenditure for harbors of refuge would be of more benefit to fishermen and coasting vessels than a bounty.

J. & S. Leonard.—Harbors are of more benefit.

D. W. Stewart.—Harbors of refuge not needed in this vicinity.

Robertson and Hickman.—Would recommend bounties.

C. Cormier and Bourgeois.—The improvement of harbors of refuge would not be as beneficial as bounties.

R. Cole.—The fishery does not require any improvement in harbors.

McLaughlin.—Harbors of refuge although desirable would not prove of such utility as a bounty at present. Four dollars a ton tax on American vessels, and a bounty of the same amount to our vessels would increase our tonnage 500 per cent and drive foreign fishermen from our shores.

Porlier and others.—Owing to the total absence of the means of communication by steamer or Railway, great delay is frequently incurred by travellers from the port of Caraqueette or Shippegan to any of the ports of P. E. Island or other ports on the Straits of Northumberland, and by fishermen on their way to the Gulf of St. Lawrence during the prevalence of the long N. E. gales when it is impossible to round Miscou Point; but if the straits of Grand Shippegan were deepened so as to be made navigable for vessels under 100 tons the difficulty would be entirely obviated. Besides, the deepening of this passage would shorten by not less than 40 miles the distance from this place to the aforesaid ports of P. E. Island and the Straits of Northumberland. We therefore recommend, that in place of granting bounties for fish, the money be expended in deepening the narrows of Shippegan so as to afford additional facilities for commerce and the fisheries.

Snell.—In some instances.

Tory.—Not in this County, as the harbours for vessels and places of refuge for boats are numerous along its coasts.

Challoner.—It would. Would also create a very great improvement in fishing boats; they would be larger and decked, and having a proper shelter to run into would remain out longer. At present boats have to be sufficiently light to be hauled ashore in gales from eastward. Breakwaters to make shelter for boats would be sufficient.

Hemlon.—The harbors of refuge are as good as can be made. There is hardly a distance of five miles on this coast without a harbor. It would be a fruitless expenditure to attempt to make harbors where Providence has blessed us with excellent ones already. Give us the bounty instead.

Pride.—Providence has furnished us with good harbors. I do not see that they need any improvement.

A. Macdonald.—Not in this District, as our harbors want no improvements.

Tremain.—By all means; this is very much required in this County. This is the only harbor of refuge on this side of the Island of Cape Breton, along a coast of 120 miles in extent, and this harbor wants improvement sadly. Unless something is done to improve it, the fisheries that are now most valuable will soon be valueless for vessel fishing. Other harbors along the coast could also be improved, but this is the most available for fishermen and trade generally.

Ruggles.—Harbors of refuge would increase the number of small boat fishermen, but it is doubtful if it would prove to the advantage of the business.

Donovan.—There are some harbors on this coast that would be of immense benefit to fishermen if made safe.

J. V. Stewart.—Bounties preferable as by that means, the remedy would be applied to the root of the disease at once.

Thurber.—The harbors of refuge are generally safe and commodious throughout the County.

Corbet.—An expenditure for the improvement of harbors would be more beneficial.

M. Macdonald.—The improvement of harbors on the coast of Inverness would be of much greater benefit to the fishing interest than a bounty.

Ditmars.—I think not.

J. Ross.—Improvement in harbors the greatest interest.

Nicolson.—This harbor wants a light.

Sargent.—The coast of Nova Scotia abounds in good harbors.

Farnsworth.—I think so.

McNeill.—Don't know of any permanent good the expenditure of money in harbors of refuge in the neighborhood of the fishing grounds in this County would be. There are some places where such are required, but I think the fishermen would prefer bounties.

A. Bell.—Bounties best.

Sellon.—I think not.

Ratchford.—Not in this locality.

Kavanagh.—I think not.

Irish, Kidston & Co.—On some coasts improvements would be more advantageous, especially on our coast as it is entirely destitute of shelter from the northward:

W. Ross and McAulay.—One or two harbors of refuge would be of great service on this coast, but bounties would be a more general benefit.

Wylde.—We do not require harbors of refuge; plenty of them are accessible at all times.

A. M. Rudolf.—Think it would.

Question 18.—State the different manners in which fish are taken, and give your views as to whether fishing with "bultow" or troll lines is injurious, and if so, in what way? State also, your opinion as to whether injury is caused by throwing offal or "gurry" overboard, with any suggestions to remedy the evil, if it be an evil.

Answers of—

Dumaresy.—With the exception of fishing with bultow there can be no objection, but bultow or troll lines are in my opinion very injurious. I have visited fishing establishments where large quantities of Codfish were brought on shore which had been caught by troll lines, and without exception every fish was full of hard roe, and not a fish in one instance in a quantity of 13 quintals by one boat, weighed less than 20 lbs. By these troll lines, small or medium sized fish are very rarely caught; those caught are the mother fish which lay in the bottom in their spawning beds. (Large quantities are being caught this season.) If this way of fishing is allowed much longer, our Codfishery must become ruined. The American fishermen have owned themselves, that it is a ruinous way of killing Codfish, but they do it simply because they are not prevented. I do not think that by throwing offal or gurru overboard any injury is done.

Enright and others.—The different ways of catching Codfish are, with hand line, bottom line, and Cod seine. The hand line is the only proper way to fish. The bottom line, or bultow, and seine are both destructive fishing engines and should be entirely forbidden. Troll or bultow lines are used by the Americans, each line being provided with 600 to 1000 hooks; with these they fish in very deep water, far away from the shore, intercepting and catching the mother fish on their way to the banks and shoals before they can spawn. Very few escape them, and thus not only the parent fish, but the offspring also are destroyed. If Government don't prohibit this kind of fishing, in less than two years the fishery will be exhausted and there won't be a fish in these waters to be caught. Schooners fishing on the banks should not be allowed to throw garbage or fish heads overboard on the fishing grounds. They should carry it off to very deep water or bring it ashore.

La Perrelle.—This question is partly answered in my reply to question 14 by my remarks on troll lines. In respect of throwing offal or gurru overboard, my impression is that it does not cause any serious evil.

Baudin.—Our fishermen take the fish with the hand line. Experience has clearly shown that the Americans by troll lines have ruined the banks most abounding in fish, and have clearly reduced our fishermen to their present condition of want and need. As to the fish offal I have never believed that any mischief resulted from it. I have fished for 45 years, and have never seen cause to alter that opinion.

Price.—Fish are taken here with hand lines, also with troll lines, but troll lines are very injurious as they take all the mother fish. Throwing offal overboard is also injurious to Codfish.

Vigneau.—Troll lines should be prohibited; they have ruined our fisheries. Know nothing of the effect of throwing fish offal into the sea; it would be very difficult to prevent the practice.

Chrasson.—Herring are caught here with net and seine; Mackerel with nets in June, and afterwards with jig line; Cod with hand lines. Trolls or set lines should be prohibited; they ruin the fishing. In the Gulf it is almost impossible not to throw the offal into the sea in deep water, when the currents soon disperse it and scatter it over the bottom. I see no injury to result from it here.

A. Cormier. Troll lines have ruined our fisheries.

Grenier.—Cod are taken by means of hand ground lines, which are to be recommended as the best. The throwing of offal into the water should be forbidden. It would be better to put it upon the land instead of allowing it to be wasted upon the beach.

C. C. Fox.—The fishermen I have spoken with are almost unanimous in their disapproval of "bultow" lines, but the Canadian fishermen argue "Most of the banks are outside the three mile limit, if we are prevented using these lines, foreigners will still do so, and thus the fishery will be ruined all the same, and we shall suffer the most."

Delany and others.—The use of troll lines should be prohibited. None but large fish are taken in this way and reproduction is prevented. The throwing of offal overboard should be punished by fine and imprisonment.

J. W. I. Fox.—Fish are taken with hook and hand lines, seines and nets, and occasionally set lines are used by our people. The Americans and Nova Scotians use both to a great extent. Bultow, troll, or set lines are considered very injurious, as they destroy all the large, or mother fish when coming into shoal water to spawn in the spawning season. The throwing of gurry on the fishing ground is no doubt injurious, yet I can hardly offer a suggestion as to the remedy of the evil, as it is impossible for vessels fishing in the middle of the Gulf to come in shore daily to deposit it on land. It has frequently occurred to me that a strong water tight tank or tanks could be built fore and aft in each fishing schooner, from keel to two or three feet above deck, similar to the pump well of vessels carrying grain cargoes, fitted with tight combings and hatches, and into this tank or gurry room the fish offal could be deposited, and a chemical agent employed on board to decompose the bony matter, by which means a valuable manure would be saved, and might when occasion required be brought on shore, or barreled. Tanks of this description, one abaft the main mast and another before, or near the foremast, would not occupy much space, and would contain a large quantity of matter. The mass would, of course, settle down as decomposition progressed, by which much space would be saved.

Bourque and others.—Fish are taken with hand lines, and nets. Troll lines are injurious for this reason, they destroy the mother fish. It is very injurious to the fishing grounds to throw the gurry overboard.

Riverin.—As to the various methods of fishing with the deep sea line; Our fishermen sometimes lay out as much as 60 fathoms where there is no current; if there was a current it would carry the lines so far that they would never reach the bottom. There are lines called German lines secured at the two ends, these carry sometimes as many as 1,500 hooks and are usually hauled up twice in a day. These commonly take large Cod, Halibut and other large fish. The offal of fish does no harm provided it be thrown along shore, or so far from the mouth of a large river that it be not carried out to sea. The greatest injury in my opinion is done by vessels fishing on the banks, far from shore which throw the offal into the water and so ruin the Cod and other fishing. For this I can suggest no remedy.

Sirois.—The various methods of taking fish are with hurdles, faggots, seines, nets, and lines. Of these the deep sea lines for trolling ought to be prohibited, the reason for which I have already stated (14). I do not see any reason to forbid the throwing of offal into the sea, near the shore, but on the fishing ground it is different, there it should be strictly forbidden as it is generally thought to have the effect of sending away the fish.

Eden.—Cod fishery carried on in the usual way with hook line and sinker. Bultow or troll lines should be abolished as ruinous to the fishery. Americans should not be allowed to use them.

Painchoud.—Cod is taken with the hand line. Troll lines are and should be forbidden, but at three miles from shore, that is just where they ought not to be. That fatal three mile line! In your fishery regulations say nothing about it; say three marine leagues if you will, and then you will be listening to the dictates of common sense. See No. 14 on this subject. The troll line is forbidden because it takes the mother Cod, but how prevent it from being set? To allow the inhabitants to cut them appears to me to be admissable, and that they are ready to do and often do here. The throwing out offal appears to be prejudicial. It is difficult to find out the guilty parties. I see no remedy for it.

Whalen.—Not to be allowed to split any kind of fish on the banks.

Dipock.—The most of the Cod-fishing in this County is done by line and hook, very few troll lines being used. I do not think the latter injure the fisheries, If throwing offal or "gurry" overboard is an injury little or none is done here; the fishermen bring their fish in shore where they are split and the head and offal used as manure or left for the pigs to feed on.

Valiée and others.—Troll lines should be absolutely prohibited. They destroy all the spawning fish.

Hon. J. Ferguson.—Cod and Mackerel are taken with hook and line; Herring with nets. "Bultow" or troll lines are injurious inasmuch as they catch all the "mother fish;" they are used exclusively by United States and N. S., fishermen. The throwing of offal or gurru overboard is objectionable; it should be either landed or deposited close in shore.

Matthews.—Fish are caught by lines in from 30 to 55 fathoms water; Herrings, near the shore in from 10 to 15 fathoms, and in weirs in two or three fathoms; some of these weirs are dry at low water. Fishing with troll lines is very detrimental to the fisheries; all sorts of fish and all sizes are caught. The lines in most cases are left so long that the larger kinds of fish devour those upon them, or the bodies drop off on the bottom which frightens the remaining fish from the ground. In short, if allowed to continue, they will destroy the fisheries as they have heretofore in every case where they have been allowed. The throwing of gurru overboard, is fully as injurious for the same reason, *i. e.* it terrifies the fish and drives them away from the grounds. The only way which I see to remedy effectually this evil is to appoint a Fishery Warden in each District whose duty it shall be to prevent these practices. Some portions of the County are provided for in this respect but the Parish of St. George is neglected. A whole range along the shore for a distance of 30 miles is without a Fishery Warden.

Heney.—The manner of taking Cod, Pollock, Hake and Haddock is by hand lines, so called with the exception of those who have violated the Fishery Regulations by troll fishing; but this troll fishing is mostly all for catching Hake. Trolls destroy the fishing wherever they are used, as they pick up all the large spawn fish and also kill very many which break off the hooks and die. Hake can be seen floating on the top of the water in considerable quantity where these lines are used, and it is the same with Codfishing. Fishermen can do nothing on the fishing banks with hand lines where these lines are used. Troll fishing should not be allowed in the Dominion. Gurru should not be thrown overboard on the fishing grounds but should be brought to the "Gurru Grounds" and put there, or landed on the shore. Gurru left on the shore does not hurt the fishing only when weirs are fished, and no gurru should be allowed on the shore in or near any weir.

J. & S. Leonard.—Bultows or troll lines are injurious as they keep the fish on the outer banks and do not allow them to come in shore. Nets and hand lines are the best engines for taking fish as they do not destroy the small fish. Gurru should not be thrown overboard on the fishing grounds as it destroys the fish.

D. W. Stewart.—It is thought that throwing gurru overboard on the fishing ground is injurious inasmuch as the heads and bones being indigestible, destroy the fish swallowing them.

Robertson and Hickman.—Generally, say, one half caught by set nets, the other by troll lines. Fishermen consider offal overboard injurious to fishery. Would recommend fine for each offence.

Ch. Cormier and Bourgeois.—The different modes of taking fish are with the seine, the net and other tackle beside deep sea lines, and the latter method ought not to be prohibited.

R. Cole.—The Shad are taken in nets of very small sized twine. At first the meshes were near five inches, and the fish taken in that sized meshes were very superior, but they have reduced them to $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and some are making them still smaller which is calculated to take two many of the small size Shad, and will prevent them getting to their full growth.

McLaughlin.—They are taken by weirs, nets, hook and line. Bultow or troll lines are not injurious as proved by this mode practiced on the coast of England. Fish offal or gurru thrown overboard is most injurious to the fishery, and Fishery Overseers should be directed to examine all vessels coming in from the grounds, and satisfactorily account how the offal had been disposed of.

Snell.—(Substantially same answer except would punish parties throwing gurry overboard by fine, imprisonment or both.)

Tory.—With seines, nets, weirs, hook and line and troll line; the latter is injurious as explained in 9th answer. Injury is caused by throwing offal or gurry overboard, when it is done the fish leave that portion of the fishing ground. It should be carried some distance off the fishing ground.

Challoner.—Hook and line, and nets. Bultow or troll lines are injurious, they hang so near the bottom and such long strings right across the run of the fish that as many are caught by and wounded in the body as take the hook. Trolls should not be allowed on in-shore grounds—should not be less than five miles off. Offal is injurious, but for their own sakes none of our fishermen would throw it on fishing grounds.

Hemlon.—Hand lines, trolls, nets and seines. The troll is in my opinion very injurious,—catches the mother fish on the banks where they deposit their spawn. Do not think hrowing gurry overboard injurious.

Pride.—Cod, Haddock, Pollock and Halibut are taken by the hand lines and trolls, Herring and Mackerel by nets and seines. Trolls in my opinion injurious—destroy mother fish on banks where they deposit their spawn. Throwing gurry overboard in a great evil, cannot suggest any remedy that could be carried into effect.

A. Macdonald.—By seines, nets, hand lines and trolling. It is believed that trolling has destroyed the Codfishery on the grounds in this County and everwhere else. When thousands of hooks are left out strung night and day in the fishing grounds it hurts and frightens the fish in another direction. Throwing gurry overboard is injurious also, but nothing compared to trolling. That each delinquent be made to pay a penalty is the only remedy I can suggest.

Tremain.—With nets and hooks. The bultow line is most injurious; it is resorted to in the spring of the year when the fish leave the deep water for the purpose of coming in shore to deposit their spawn. Myriads of them never reach the shore, being taken in their journey by these destructive lines, and thus countless numbers of fish that would otherwise have a being, are destroyed. Gurry and offal are also injurious,—penalties and a strict supervision are the only remedies.

Ruggles.—Deep sea fish have been in past time taken by hand lines; lately the Americans have adopted the bultow, the use of which is believed to very seriously affect the fisheries by fishing on the bottom, whereby all the large or mother fish, (so called) are taken. Garbage or gurry when thrown overboard on the fishing grounds, is believed to be an evil. We have a Provincial Act with a penalty for such violation, but it is seldom acted upon.

Donovan.—Hook and line, seines, nets; troll lines are also used; cannot say if they are injurious. Difference of opinion among fishermen respecting offal, whether injurious or not.

J. V. Stewart.—The common hand line; very few trolls are used. Cannot say whether injurious or not. Throwing gurry overboard is extremely so, and should be punished by severe fine.

Dewolf.—Large proportion of the Shad taken in drift seines, some in weirs.

Thurber.—With hand lines, troll lines, nets, seines and weirs. Trolling is no doubt injurious; many fish are hooked and torn by trolls that are not taken, but must die. Offal thrown from vessels on fishing grounds and in coves of the shore where Herring resort is a great injury to the fishery. If existing regulations were strictly carried out, the evil would be entirely remedied.

Corbet.—Hook and line and by trolls, the latter very injurious, owing to the large fish being taken on them when about spawning.

M. Macdonald.—Seines, nets, hook and line and troll lines, the latter said to be injurious killing the large fish &c. Throwing offal overboard also injurious, but I believe that the law against this practice is well observed. As a rule fishermen do not violate laws calculated for their benefit.

Ditmars.—Cod, Pollock, and Halibut by hook and line; Herring in weirs of stakes and brush; bultow not much used. Throwing gurry overboard, said to be injurious. Remedy,—fine.

J. Ross.—Hooks, nets, troll lines. Injurious, especially to mother fish. Fish offal injurious. Offal is thrown in the river and at mouth of the harbor; could be stopped if there were a good Inspector, which there is not.

Hatfield.—By our fishermen with hook and line, weirs and seine and drift nets. Bultow or troll lines very injurious, wounding the fish and driving them away from our bay so that we don't get one half we formerly did, and those caught are chiefly wounded.

Nicolson.—In these quarters bultow lines are injurious to fish; likewise gurry thrown overboard. Boxes should be used until vessel comes into harbor which is generally on Saturdays.

Sargent.—Cod, &c on the shore fishing are taken principally with hook and line, but on the deep sea fishing banks trolling is practiced to a considerable extent, and I think the practice injurious in one respect; many of the fish die on the hook at the bottom of the sea, and when a storm arises sometimes large quantities of troll are lost, and as the fish on the hooks die it has the effect of driving the fish off the grounds. The same injury is caused by throwing gurry overboard. It is an evil, but I cannot suggest any remedy. Mackerel and Herring are taken with net and seine.

Mine.—Cod caught with the hook. Think troll lines are not injurious, but offal thrown overboard very much so.

Furnsworth.—The Americans fish with troll lines at the mouth of the Bay, and are supposed to injure our fisheries to a large extent by so doing.

McNeill.—By nets, trolls, hooks and lines &c. Fishermen complain of trolls, also of throwing offal overboard. How to remedy it I cannot suggest, but think fishermen in general guard against it. Think it should be prevented, by law or otherwise.

A. Bell.—Catching the mother fish.—Not an evil.

Sellon.—By sounding line with lead, float line and trolls for Cod, Hake, Pollock, &c; by nets, hook and line for Mackerel; by seines and nets for Herring, and nets for Salmon and Alewives. Troll lines have been and are destroying the fish by taking the mother fish on the banks where they go to spawn. About 100 bbls of Codfish spawn or ova was brought to this place from the banks last summer, sent to Boston and sold for \$5 per 100 lbs. Great injury is caused by throwing garbage or gurry overboard. It drives the fish from the feeding grounds or harbors, and should be prevented by fines so high in amount that they would learn a lesson by paying it, and imprisonment for a second offence.

Starr.—Shad are taken in two ways, by stake nets set on the flats but not across the rivers, and by drift nets used with boats. I am of opinion that the latter method is very injurious to the fishery for two reasons: first, because of the positions they take in the mouths of the rivers at flood tide; secondly, because there can be no limit to the number of them that may swarm in the mouth of each river, thus breaking up the shoals of fish. I think there are also by far too many stake nets on the flats, and that there should be some regulations limiting the number. I would suggest that the whole Shad fishing of the County be placed in the hands of a Commissioner appointed by the Government, with authority to stop all drift nets in Minas Basin, because they cannot be regulated in any way. Also to lease at auction to the highest bidder for a term of years, (say five or seven) such grounds as could be used for stake nets without injury to the fishing interest and allow no others to be used.

Kavanagh.—By destroying the spawning fish.

Irish, Kidston & Co.—Spring Cod are taken with troll lines; Summer and Fall with hand lines. Troll lines are considered injurious as they turn the fish off the shore. Throwing gurry over is a great hurt to fishing grounds. This evil is hard to be avoided unless fishermen have principle to lead them to do right. An armed vessel would not prevent the evil, as they would take advantage of the dark nights and throw their gurry overboard without moving off the ground.

McAulay.—Codfish is taken by troll and lines, Herring, Mackerel and Salmon by net. The throwing of gurry overboard does a considerable injury, when thrown on the grounds, to long shore fishermen. Vessels on the fishing grounds early in May set their trolls and keep the fish feeding on the gurry they throw overboard, and thus spoil the shore fishing.

Gordon.—Bultow or troll lines were lately introduced by the French fishermen; it is a subject of controversy whether they are injurious or not. Throwing offal or gurry overboard in shoal water must be very injurious as it decomposes and drives the clean feeding fish off the ground. But the voracious Codfish will swallow the back bone of his

fellow, and must be injured if not killed as the result. I cannot suggest any remedy except making the offence a penal crime, and having offenders rigidly prosecuted.

Wylie.—The troll fishery is of great injury to the Codfishery as it catches up all the large or mother fish. The throwing of offal or gurry on the fishing grounds is condemned by nearly all fishermen.

A. M. Rudolf.—Fish are generally taken with lines and nets; I know nothing of bultow lines. Don't think offal thrown into the water can do any harm.

Question 19.—Are there any Oyster or other shell fisheries adjoining your County, and if so, what is their extent and productiveness and the quality of the fish taken?

Answers of—

Dumaresy.—None; but large quantities of lobsters could be had.

Enright and others.—No shell fish except a few clams.

La Ferrelle.—There are no Oyster beds in this County or any adjoining it, nor is there any other shell fish worth noting.

Some years ago the trial was made by Commander Fortin of planting a bed of oysters in Gaspé Basin, but so far as I know it failed. My impression always was that it would be so; the ground is not adapted for the purpose from this reason, that the ooze in that harbor is formed of decomposed and stinking matter, which is against their propagation. The extensive harbor outside the Basin, being, I believe, of fine sand, would be a better place. They are fished on the coast of France at a great depth of water, consequently we have a stronger reason to produce them in this County in deep water, free from the winter ice.

Boudin.—Oysters are taken at Caraquette on the coast of New Brunswick.

Vigneau.—No Oyster fishery. Lobsters, clams and muscles are abundant, but are not exported.

Chrasson.—There are no Oysters here. We have clams and muscles; the former serve as cod bait, and some means might be found of preventing their destruction by foreign fishermen. Large quantities of Lobsters are to be found about the Islands. We do not take any.

A. Cormier.—We have no Oysters. Lobsters abound but we have none for export. The same applies to Clams and Muscles.

Pourier.—Caraquette Oysters.

J. W. I. Fox.—None.

Bourque and others.—The only shellfish are Clams of which 1,000 bbls., are used for bait.

Riverin.—No Oysters or other shellfish taken on the north shore.

Punchard.—No Oysters here.

Hon. J. Ferguson.—There are Oyster, Clam, and Lobster fisheries in the harbors of Caraquette, Shippegan and St. Simon in this County, and Clams and Lobsters are found all along the coast. This branch of the fisheries has hitherto been productive and the quality good.

Hency.—There is no Oyster fishing in our Parish or County. Lobsters are taken in considerable quantities and sold mostly fresh in St. John, St. Andrews, St. Stephens and Eastport. There is one establishment in our Parish which puts up a considerable quantity of Lobsters in cans and ships them to St. John from which place they find their way to foreign markets.

J. & S. Leonard.—Lobsters are the only shell fish that are taken in any considerable quantity. They are plenty and not easily exhausted.

D. W. Stewart.—There are no Oysters yet discovered in this vicinity.

Robertson & Hickman.—Oyster beds at Shediac and adjoining County of Kent.

C. Cormier and Bourgeois.—We have an Oyster fishery, and other shell fish are likewise taken. The fisheries of this class are very extensive and profitable, the quality being excellent.

R. Cole.—There are no Oysters within thirty miles. They are taken on the north shore adjoining the north side of this County.

McLaughlin.—There is a productive Lobster fishery prosecuted by a McCook at Grand harbor, Grand Manan.

Portier and others.—Oysters are taken, within the limits of the County, and even in the upper part of Caraqueette Bay, over a tract of about three fourths of a mile from east to west and of about the same from north to south, with certain intervals where no Oysters are to be found. This bed is now as productive as it has been at intervals for several years back; that is to say, some years within, say, the last twenty, the bed produced more than its present yield, but in several other years of the same period it produced much less. The superficial extent of the bed has considerably increased within the past fifteen or twenty years, though the increase cannot be said to have been regular from year to year. We therefore recommend that the regulations in force for several years past in relation to the said beds be continued, in as much as they constitute, if strictly enforced, the best means of preserving and improving the beds; that if at anytime hereafter it be deemed expedient to alter the said regulations and to prohibit the taking of Oysters on the said beds during one year or several consecutive years, such prohibition be made to extend, not to the whole, but only to a small portion of the said beds, in order to ascertain whether such prohibition would not be productive of injury to the public and cause the utter destruction of the Oyster, as in our opinion it probably would.

There are two other Oyster beds in this County; the Ameque bed in the Parish of Shipagan, which is now of little importance and in fact almost entirely destroyed or exhausted; the other which is more important and extensive than the Ameque, is at St. Simon in this Parish (Caraqquette). The Oysters in this bed are large and fine, and, some fifteen years ago, the fall yield was 500 barrels of splendid Oysters, which were eagerly sought after in the markets of Quebec and Montreal. At present the autumn yield of equally fine Oysters would not reach 25 or 30 barrels. This cannot be accounted for except as a consequence of the bed having been dredged at all seasons of the year and sometimes even during winter, through holes made in the ice, and for several consecutive years.

Tory.—There are no Oyster beds in this County. Clams, Muscles and Lobsters are plentiful but are not taken for exportation excepting a small quantity of the latter which are put up in tins of about a pound each.

Challoner.—None in or about Aspy Bay.

Hemlon.—No Oysters;—Lobsters are the only shellfish.

Pridd.—There are no Oysters, but there are Clams and Lobsters. They are sometimes eaten by the inhabitants, and sometimes used for bait to catch other fish. They are quite plentiful and of good quality, but there is no establishment in this County for making them productive.

A. Macdonald.—None in this district, but I believe Oyster beds could be formed here.

Tremain.—Yes, there are Oyster beds, but not extensive; the fish are good.

Ruggles.—No Oysters; some Clams, but not in sufficient quantity for a business.

Donovan.—Oysters in Bras d'Or Lake, near St. Peter's Bay, in small extent, and large quantities of Lobsters on the coast.

J. V. Stewart.—No Oyster beds in this district.

Perry.—Lobsters are abundant and might be made a profitable fishery.

Dewolf.—Clams are the only shellfish taken; none are exported.

Thurber.—The only shellfish of any note on the shores of this County are Lobsters and Clams. These are taken in very small quantities, mostly for domestic use.

Corbet.—There are some Oyster beds in little and big Tracadie harbors in this County about four and ten miles from this harbor, but the quantity is small; the quality is good.

M. Macdonald.—None near this port.

Dinwars.—Clams and Lobsters are the only shellfish taken; the former are plentiful.

J. Ross.—No Oysters.

Nicolson.—There are the finest quality of Oysters in this river; good beds, but no one to look after them.

Sargent.—Clams and Lobsters.

Mine.—Not any.

Campbell.—A few only for local wants.

Farnsworth.—Not in this vicinity.

McNeill.—Little or nothing done in that line. There are some.

A. Bell.—No Oysters. Lobsters, Scallops, Muscles, Clams, &c, abundant.

Sellon and Ratchford.—None.

Kavanagh.—Yes. Good quality.

Irish, Kidston & Co.—There are Oyster beds in Bras d'Or. Cannot say in what quantities, as there is no trade of any consequence in Oysters.

W. Ross.—There are several Oyster beds in Bras d'Or Lake and in other places in the County.

A. M. Rudolf.—There are no Oysters, but plenty of Lobsters.

Question 20.—Are the beds of Oysters as productive, and are other kinds of shell fish as plentiful as formerly? If not, what means should be adopted to prevent these fisheries from becoming exhausted?

Answers of—

Baudin.—The Oyster beds are becoming exhausted; the steps taken to remedy this appear to me effectual.

A. Cormier.—Some steps should be taken to prevent American, and especially French fishermen from taking our Clams. The latter take them from our flats. The fish should be allowed to grow, and the flats should be worked alternately.

Pourier.—Yes.

J. W. I. Fox.—None here; am unable to state.

Bourque and others.—No.

Hon. J. Ferguson.—The Oyster beds are not as productive as formerly and with a view to their preservation they are not allowed to be taken between 1st June and 1st September. My impression is that the grounds should be laid off in lots and fished alternately, and a fine imposed on persons selling undersized Oysters. This could be effected by the supervision of a Warden authorized to visit the grounds during the Oyster season in September and October when vessels are loading.

Robertson and Hickman.—Oysters beds not so productive as formerly; would recommend fishing at certain seasons of the year, only.

Ch. Cormier & Bourgeois.—The Oyster beds are not so productive, and other shellfish are not so abundant as heretofore. A proper restraint should be imposed upon the taking of shellfish during the dog days. In the winter, likewise, the refuse, shells, &c., ought not to be thrown out on the ice, where the young Oysters perish in great numbers.

Snell.—Lobsters and Clams are as plentiful as formerly.

Tory.—There were formerly Oysters here, but they have been destroyed; other shellfish are as plentiful as formerly. Oysters could be cultivated in this County.

Challoner.—Have apparently been at some time productive.

Hemlon.—Lobsters are as plentiful as formerly.

Pride.—Lobsters and Clams are as plentiful as formerly.

A. Macdonald.—Cannot make suggestions in the matter.

Tremain.—Yes.

Ruggles.—Answered in No. 19.

Donovan.—Oysters and shellfish are as plentiful now as for many years past.

J. V. Stewart.—No shellfish of any note in this District.

Corbet.—Do not think the beds of Oysters are as productive nor as plentiful as formerly.

J. Ross.—None.

Hatfield.—Few beds of Oysters, but taking or dredging in the winter will soon destroy them.

Sargent.—Great many Clams used as bait for Cod.

Campbell.—No.

McNeill.—Cannot state (definitely) any thing in reference to this.

A. Bell.—Plant beds along the sea coast.

Kavanagh.—Not to export them for sale.

Wylde.—No shellfish were ever taken in this County except a few Lobsters put up at Cape Canso.

Question 21.—State as near as you can, the quantities of shellfish exported from the fisheries adjoining your County, the markets to which they are sent, and the prices at the fishing grounds, and the markets respectively.

Answers of—

A. Cormier.—None exported. Formerly we sent salted Lobsters to Canada, but it did not pay. Clams are sold at St. Pierre and Miquelon, but we have no trade with the Colony.

Vigneau.—None exported.

Pourier.—Have no knowledge.

J. W. I. Fox.—None exported.

Hon. J. Ferguson.—Four thousand barrels Oysters are shipped annually to Quebec and Montreal, but no Lobsters.

Robertson and Hickman.—Cannot state correctly markets nor quantity.

Ch. Cormier and Bourgeois.—The quantity of Oysters exported is about 3,000 bbls., and they are sent mostly to St. John, N. B., and Canada. The price received by the fishermen is from \$2 to \$3 per bbl.

Portier and others.—About 2,500 barrels (63 gallons) per annum, nearly all exported to Quebec and Montreal.

Snell.—They are sent to England and Germany.

Tory.—None exported except a few Lobsters sent to the United States in tins of about 1 lb. each; value about 25 cts. each.

Hemlon.—None are exported from this County; a few from Halifax.

Pride.—There are none exported. Lobsters are sold fresh to the miners at from 2 c. to 5 c. a piece.

A. Macdonald, Tremain, Donovan, J. V. Stewart, Dewolf, Corbet, Ditmars & J. Ross.—None exported.

Nicolson.—Oysters in general realise from \$3 to \$4 per bbl.; Truro and Halifax are the markets they are principally sent to.

Sargent.—About 80,000 lbs. Lobsters preserved in hermetically sealed cans, and sent to Great Britain via Halifax; price 12½ cts. per can.

Campbell.—None.

Sellon.—A small quantity of Lobsters in cans is sent to the West Indies and United States.

W. Ross.—The Oyster trade is not followed here and only a few bbls. are sent to Newfoundland. Quite a trade could be made out of the Bras D'or Lake.

McAulay.—There is not a large quantity of Oysters shipped in this County, but all is exported to Newfoundland.

A. M. Rudolf.—They (Lobsters) are exported to all parts of the world.

INLAND FISHERIES.

Question 22.—State your place of residence and your profession or occupation, and whether you have any practical knowledge in regard to the fisheries, and upon what fishing grounds.

Answers of—

Cartwood.—Division Court Clerk and Fishery Overseer. My replies have reference to the County of Bruce only.

Hicks.—I have a practical knowledge of the fisheries in my locality. The fishing grounds are chiefly in the waters of Lake Ontario and the Islands, viz:—Timber Isle, False Ducks and Main Ducks, Yorkshire Island and Gull Island, together with South, or Prince Edward's Bay, and Point Traverse, all in the eastern part of the County of Prince Edward, aforesaid.

Kiel.—Fishery Overseer since 1st January 1866; District from west boundary of Frontenac to the Town of Prescott. Have a knowledge of all that appertains to fishing.

Crowley.—I consider myself to have a fair practical knowledge in regard to the fisheries, having been engaged in the business for several years past.

Myers.—Fish on Lake Beach and Islands where I have a practical knowledge.

Reaume.—Fishing is my occupation. I have fished at different places, in the Rivers Detroit and St. Clair, and Lakes Erie, Huron and St. Clair, and am now fishing on Grass Island. It has been my sole occupation for 30 years past.

G. Macdonald.—Yes. Bay of Quinté.

Chalmers.—No practical knowledge.

Kerr.—I am at present Fishery Overseer of the Hamilton District, and my practical knowledge as such at present extends from Port Whitby on Lake Ontario to Long Point, Lake Erie.

Lamirandière.—I trade in furs and fish. The fishery here is called the Shibaonaning fishery.

Thompson.—My business is of a general nature, Farming, Milling, &c.

R. Bell.—No practical knowledge of professional fishing. Carleton place, County of Lanark.

Davis.—I have a knowledge of the fishing and fishing grounds in Haldimand County. *King.*—No practical knowledge.

Frazer.—I have a little knowledge of the fisheries in this County,—Kent.

Simpson.—No practical knowledge.

J. W. Taylor.—No knowledge whatever respecting fisheries.

Scott.—My information respecting Inland Fisheries has been obtained from reliable sources by enquiry. Have no practical knowledge.

Whitehead.—No practical or theoretical knowledge.

Coventry.—I have made close observations upon fish all my life. Belonged to a Fishery Club in England.

Elliott.—Have no practical knowledge in regard to fisheries, but am guided by information received from parties engaged in fishing.

Ferrier.—Have caught a few fish, mostly on Stoney Lake, of late years.

Nutt.—I have full knowledge of all the fisheries in that part of Lake Champlain situated in Missisquoi County.

C. C. Fox.—I have lived for 11 years in the County of Gaspé and in addition to my personal observations have been in the habit of obtaining information from those engaged in the fisheries.

Henderson.—I have some knowledge of the fisheries of Missisquoi Bay.

Pourier.—Am a mariner of 20 years.—Bay Chaleur.

Riverin.—My profession is that of a navigator and fisherman. I have another pursuit.

Eden.—Harbor master and merchant.

Whalen.—Am well acquainted with the fishery.

Mowatt.—Have caught Salmon in the Restigouche River for 33 years until 4 years ago, and know their habits and spawning grounds from practical experience.

Dimock.—Have a practical knowledge of the Salmon fisheries on the Grand Cascapeia River.

Macfie.—A practical knowledge for last thirty years.

Hon. J. Ferguson.—Refers to answer to No. 1.

Harrison.—Have a practical knowledge upon the St. John River and its tributaries. *Stickney.*—School teacher, Farmer and Fishery Warden. My District includes the head waters of the south west branch of the Miramichi River, from the upper line of land belonging to the N. B. and N. S. Land Company, to its source.

Heney.—Am not practically acquainted with Inland fisheries.

J. & S. Leonard.—Have no knowledge of the Salmon fisheries.

D. W. Stewart.—Have very little practical knowledge of the fisheries or fishing grounds.

Robertson and Hickman.—No practical knowledge of the fishing grounds.

R. Cole.—Have some knowledge.

A. Ferguson.—Have been engaged among other matters in the Salmon fishing

business, in taking, salt-curing and exporting to provincial and foreign markets for many years.

Wetmore.—Knowledge very limited.

Tory.—Guysborough County. Some practical knowledge.

Challoner.—See Answer No. 1.

Hemlon.—Have not much knowledge of river fishing, only in Alewives.

Pride.—St. Mary's river, County of Guysborough. I have some practical knowledge; twenty years Salmon fishing in this river.

McQuarin.—I don't assume much practical knowledge of fishing.

A. Macdonald.—I have some knowledge of the fisheries and fishing grounds in this District.

Tremain.—Have some practical knowledge upon the fishing grounds in this County.

Donovan.—No practical knowledge.

Leut.—Farmer and river fisherman on the Tusket river and its branches.

Thurber.—I have some knowledge of the fisheries and fishing grounds of Bays of Fundy & St. Mary's.

M. Macdonald.—I have a practical knowledge of the fisheries on the whole coast of Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Madalen Islands.

J. Ross.—Was for some time engaged in the fisheries. Fishing banks of the Province.

Nicolson.—Am not much acquainted with river fishery.

Mine.—Some little knowledge.

Campbell.—Only local.

McNeill.—Practical knowledge of fisheries limited.

Jones.—Limited knowledge of fisheries.

Smith.—Reside at Cornwallis K. C., am a Barrister of the Supreme Court, and have a practical knowledge of the inland fisheries of Nova Scotia and in this County, especially upon the rivers Gaspereaux and Cornwallis.

Ratchford.—Partridge Island River and Moose River in Parrsboro. Cannot say anything about other parts of the County.

Gordon.—See answer to question 1.

Question 23.—State the names of all rivers and streams in your County frequented by Salmon and other fish for the purpose of depositing their spawn, giving the different species of fish and the times of year at which they respectively ascend those waters.

Answers of—

Cartwood.—The Penetangore, Saugeen and Sauble are the only streams that discharge their waters into Lake Huron; they are of course supplied with numerous small tributaries. Salmon do not ascend any of them. Suckers and Pickerel and a few Sturgeon are the only fish that ascend those streams. All do so in the spring of the year, as soon as the snow has disappeared, generally in the month of May.

Hicks.—There is Black River that empties into South Bay; the fish that frequent it are Pike, Maskinongé, Suckers, Bass and other small fish. No Salmon have been taken in this locality for a number of years past. South Bay, Smith's Bay and some other small Bays abound with Pike, Eels, Perch, Sunfish, Mudcats and some Maskinongé. The Pike, Bass and Maskinongé come up the creeks and shoal places of the Bay about the 20th or 25th of April, and continue until about the 25th of May for spawning. In this locality the fishermen catch a great many Pike with nets under the ice in winter. The White fish and Salmon Trout are the only fish caught here for trade and commerce. They spawn in the fall, and Salmon Trout about the last of October or first of November. White fish from 18th to 28th November in shoal water along the lake, and on bars and shoals around the Island and at the mouth of some of the Bays.

Kiel.—There is no river of any consequence to which fish resort for breeding in the District from Amherst Island to Prescott.

Reaume.—Detroit river is the only one frequented by fish for the purpose of spawning. The different kinds of fish are similar to those in all the Lakes and Rivers in the Province. White fish, Herring and Pickerel are the kinds used for commercial purposes. White fish ascend the river from the beginning of October till about the 25th of November; Herring from 1st September till last of October, Pickerel from 1st April till 1st June, for the purpose of depositing their spawn.

G. Macdonald—No rivers that run into the Bay of Quinté except River Trent are frequented by Salmon. The White fish close season is right. Spring fishing is about strictly enough prohibited in my opinion.

Aerr.—I have the honor to state, that on Lake Ontario, in my District, there are Lyon's Creek, Duffin's Creek, Rouge River, the Don, the Humber, and the Credit rivers. Except the Don, a few Salmon have latterly again made their appearance in those streams which are tributaries of Lake Ontario. Salmon go up these streams in the fall of the year to spawn, say in the month of October.

Suckers, Mullet, Pike, Pickerel and Bass go up the streams in spring; for the same purpose.

At Mimico, Oakville, Bronte and Port Nelson, Suckers, Mullet, Bass and Pickerel frequent the streams in spring for a like purpose. All those creeks are situated on what is known as the north shore of Lake Ontario, and are all tributaries to the Lake.

On the south shore of Lake Ontario, there is Burlington Bay, Dundas Marsh, Desjardins Canal, Dundas and Appleyarth's Creeks, and Big Creek, all emptying into the Bay before passing through the Burlington Canal into Lake Ontario, at Burlington beach.

Creeks and Ponds.—The 56, 40, 30, 20 and pond, the 18, 16, 15, and ponds, the 12 mile creek and ponds, the Welland Canal, the 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, and pond, the 2 and pond, Mile Creek and a number of minor creeks, all tributaries to Lake Ontario, are abounding with "*coarse fish*," particularly in spring when they ascend the streams to spawn; several of the streams and the ponds abound with fish all the year round. And thirty-five years ago the principal creeks on the south shore of Lake Ontario, as well as the rivers on the north shore, abounded with Salmon in which they spawned in the fall of the year.

At present, Burlington Bay is the great natural breeding place for fish. It is a mine of wealth to the Dominion in this respect, for Herring alone, which frequent the Bay in the month of November each year to spawn in the unprecedented numbers of millions. Other fish of the Herring tribe, Frost fish, Sun fish, Cat fish, and Chael Cat, Pickerel, three kinds, Doré, Bass, of six different kinds, Pike, Maskimongé, Perch, Mullet, Shiners, Suckers, Sturgeon, Eels, Eel Pouts, Ling,* Sheep Heads, &c., &c., are always here, and are found in large quantities. Whitefish are always in Burlington Bay, and Salmon Trout occasionally. I devote a good deal of my attention to Burlington Bay, and the Department at Ottawa have given me great assistance to do so.

Salmon, thirty years ago, passed through Burlington Bay and spawned in Dundas Creek, and Big Creek; I regret to say they don't come any more.

A strict observance of the Fishery laws, will be the means of bringing Salmon back to all our streams again to spawn; and artificial breeding should be at once resorted to by the Fishery Department, at Ottawa. A strict observance of the Fishery laws is absolutely necessary, before artificial breeding of fish could be commenced to any extent.

Next in order, comes the Niagara River; mighty as its name implies. From the town of Niagara to Fort Erie this river is celebrated for Salmon Trout, White fish, two kinds, Catfish, two kinds, Sun fish, Bass, of six kinds, Doré, Pickerel of three kinds, Herring of three kinds, Eels, Eel Pouts,* Ling,* Pike, Maskimongé, Mullet of two kinds, Sturgeon, besides varieties of amalgamated fish in immense quantities. Two small Salmon were caught in the mouth of Niagara River this year; about ten pounds in weight each.

Then above Niagara Falls, to Fort Erie on the Niagara River, there is Black Creek, and the Chippawa Creek which empty their waters into the Niagara River. Up these streams rough fish ascend of the names and description given above, in the spring time of each year, to spawn.

The same description of fish are found above the Falls, at Fort Erie, as below the Falls, except Eels and Salmon. However Eels have within the past two years made their appearance in Lake Erie, they are supposed to have in this instance, ascended and descended and got there by the Welland Canal.

All the different description of fish herein enumerated have been caught, in Niagara River, below the Falls, at Queenston Heights, and all down the river to the town of Niagara. I may add for your information, that at Fort Erie, Pike are called Pickerel, and Pickerel are called Pike.

* This fish is called "*Cusk*" in New Brunswick, where the liver of it is sold for half a dollar a pound as a delicious morsel of food.

On Lake Erie there is the Welland Canal and its feeder the Grand River. The Grand River is next in importance to the Niagara River. It abounds with a variety of fish such as Pike, Pickerel, three sorts, Herring, Bass, six varieties, Catfish, two sorts, Mulletts, three kinds, the red sided, the broad, and common, Maskinongé, Sunfish, Suckers, &c.

In spring the greatest number of fish are found in the Grand River; they come there to spawn. All the year round, at present time, there is a plentiful supply in this river from Port Maitland to Galt, for angling purposes. Until the fishway was erected in the dam at Dunville by the Government this was not the case. The fish can ascend the Grand River to Mt. Heley.

The next stream of importance is Big Creek at the upper end of Long Point Bay. Up this Creek splendid Pickerel of three kinds, the yellow, the blue and sand Pickerel, ascend during the month of April, each year to spawn. They come there from Lake Erie, passing through Long Point Cut in great quantities. As soon as the fish entered Long Point Bay, near Port Rowan and this Creek, they were slaughtered every year with spears and torch-light without mercy, as long as a fish made its appearance there. The fishery laws, until "*I stopped it*" this year, were set at open defiance. It was a bad custom, practised and pursued from time immemorial. I shall finally put a stop to the wholesale slaughter carried on there next April.

Chalmers.—The Bay of Quinté, Napanee River, Mill Creek and Big Creek are frequented by White fish, Pike, Pickerel and other fish.

Lamirandière.—There are a great number of streams on the north shore of this lake in every one of which the Carps ascend; in twelve the Doré ascend also, and in six of them the Sturgeon ascends likewise to deposit its spawn.

The spawning time of the Doré lasts about a month; commences on the 15th April, in some places, and some other places it commences on the 1st May—the spawning time lasts about ten days. The names of the principal streams are Spanish, French, Serpent, Mis-saugué, Tessalon, Whitefish, Collin's Inlet, Meginadawany, Shawanaga, Perry Sound and Mashkas Rivers, &c., &c., &c.

Thompson.—The Grand River is the only one of importance in this County, and runs the whole length of it. It is navigable for lake crafts to Cayuga, the County Town, a distance of 22 miles from its mouth, thence for scows to the Town of Brantford, 28 miles further. This river abounds with Pike, Pickerel, Bass, Maskinongé and other coarse fish, Sturgeon included, which ascend in the spring to spawn.

K. Bell.—Rideau River and Lake; River Tang; River Clyde; Indian River; White Lake, &c. Pike, Pickerel, Black Bass, Suckers and others of less importance such as Chubb, Rock Bass, Sunfish, &c. The Suckers are the only migratory fish; they run up in May.

Davis.—There is only one river of importance in this County and it runs the whole length of it, viz: Grand River. It is navigable for lake crafts to the Town of Cayuga, 22 miles from its entrance into Lake Erie, thence for scows &c. &c., to the Town of Brantford 28 miles further. This river abounds with Pike, Pickerel and Bass, with Maskinonge and other coarse fish, Sturgeon included, which ascend in the spring to spawn.

Haycock.—The fishing in this neighborhood consists of only a few Speckled Trout and Black Bass.

Farncomb.—The only stream in this County frequented by Salmon for the purpose of spawning is a rivulet commonly known as Wilmot's Creek, about a mile from this place. The numbers have been gradually decreasing for many years. They commence entering the stream after the first rain storm, after the middle of September generally. The Mullett also enter for spawning during the month of June.

Frazer.—The rivers in this County frequented by fish are the Thames, Little Bear Creek and Sydenham River; also there are the River St. Clair and Lake St. Clair, which the fish ascend in the spring.

Van Ingen.—There are several small Speckled Trout streams which are fished at all times of the year for pleasure only. The River Thames runs through the County of Oxford, and empties into the River St. Clair.

Simpson.—No rivers or streams in this County are frequented by Salmon, but there are other fish, such as Pickerel, Carp, and Salmon Trout.

Taylor.—None here that I am aware of.

Scott.—There are no streams in this County frequented by Salmon, nor have there been for a considerable number of years. Formerly the rivers Credit, Humber and Don, also the Highland Creek and Rouge, abounded with Salmon. The only fish now frequenting these streams for the purpose of spawning are the Pike, Mullet and Sucker. It has been lately observed that a few Shad, (a valuable fish) have ascended the Humber as far as the first Dam (W. P. Howland's) but cannot ascend further, there being no fishway, and in the pools below, they are netted and destroyed. All the fish named above ascend the streams in April and May.

Whitchead.—Any amount of streams,—no names. Salmon avoid them.

Anderson.—The Detroit is the only river frequented by fish in this County during the spawning season, and in which fish are caught to any amount. There are no Salmon, Shad nor Eels in the waters of this County, and none above Niagara Falls. All other fresh water fish frequent these waters. White fish ascend the river to spawn from 1st October to about last November; Herring from 1st September to 1st October; and Pickerel from 1st April to middle of May. These are the principal marketable fish.

Coventry.—River Trent, Dean's Creek, Jones' Creek, Hagerman's Creek. These are all Salmon spawning streams if allowed to be so, and to be properly protected. The country is full of Trout streams, and Rice Lake, back of us abounds with Maskinongé, Bass, Perch &c. Salmon spawn from about the 20th of August till November in their natural state. Speckled Trout, found in creeks, the same. Maskinongé taken in Rice Lake commence spawning 1st April to 1st May, Bass and other fish the same. Lake Ontario abounds with Salmon Trout, White fish, Pickerel, Sturgeon, Herring and Eels. In the fall they ascend the creeks and spawn. In the spring quantities of Salmon are to be found, but are now scarce compared with what they formerly were.

Elliott.—White fish ascend the Detroit River, from the latter part of September until the middle of November.

Ferrier.—The principal rivers in the County are the Otonabe, Indian River, Burleigh, Jacké's Creek, Bel Creek; the principal lakes, Stoney Lake, Chemung, or Mud Lake, Jacké's Lake and Eel Lake, together with a number of small lakes and streams. These waters all contain Maskinongé, Bass, Salmon Trout and Whitefish; the Bass and Maskinongé spawn about the latter part of April or beginning of May; Salmon-trout and Whitefish about the 15th or 20th of October.

Dumaresy.—Names of rivers and streams in the County of Gaspé: Grand Pabos, Little Pabos, Grand River, Barachois of Malbaie, St John's River, Douglastown, York, Dartmouth, Madelene, St. Anne des Mouts. These rivers are all frequented by Salmon, Trout, Eels and other small kinds of fish. There are other small streams such as Little River West, Little River East, Anco au Beauvais, Griffin Cove, Fox River, Little Vallée, Grand Vallée and Mont Louis. These are frequented by Trout and Eels, not by Salmon, (except outside of the coves). Smelts are plentiful in all these rivers and streams. The Salmon ascend the rivers in the months of June and July, the Trout in July and August.

Baudin.—I refer to the reports of the Chairman of the Committee.

Nutt.—Pike River, which discharges its waters into Missisquoi Bay was formerly the resort of Pike Perch (commercially called Pike) in early spring for spawning purposes in vast numbers, until Dams were erected, and since then they are less in numbers and size. The spawning grounds of these fish are the fresh water streams in April and May. There is in Lake Champlain a fish known as Lake Shad; they are not Shad but Whitefish much superior to Shad.

Henderson.—No Salmon comes into this Bay. Pike River on the Canada side and Missisquoi in the United States form Missisquoi Bay, outlet, Lake Champlain. Missisquoi Bay is 8 miles long and 5 miles wide, 5 miles of the length being in Canada. The other rivers and streams I have a very limited knowledge of. The fish in Missisquoi Bay are Bass, Pickerel (or Doré), Maskinongé, Perch, Drumfish, Catfish, Beaverfish, Eels, Suckers, Mullet and Shad, or rather a Whitefish that comes into the bay to spawn about the 1st of October and leaves last November or 1st December.

Larker.—There is only one river at Freligsburg, which is called Pike River, a small stream navigable only for canoes and small boats. It empties into Missisquoi Bay 14 miles from Freligsburg and is entirely destitute of fish in consequence of the numerous milldams upon it, none of which have passes. A few years since this river was full of Trout, Black Bass, Pike and other fish. There are also the rivers Yamaska, a tributary of the Richelieu

and Rock River, near Missisquoi Bay, both of which are nearly destitute of fish from the same cause. The spawning season of Shad, Pike (or Doré,) Pickerel, Maskinongé, Perch, Mullet, Black Bass, Sturgeon and Eels, commences in the month of May in the spring, and the months of September and October in Autumn.

Poirier.—Restigouche, New Richmond, Bonaventure.

Riverin.—The Rivers Malbaie, Black River, Saguenay, St. Marguerite, Petit Saguenay, St. John, Grand Bay, Marsh or Mars, Little Bergeronne, Escoumins, Port Neuf, Bersemits, Mitishish, Godbout, Betore, Trinity, Little Trinity, St. Marguerite, Moisie, Trout, St. Jean, Mingan, Romaine, Metasguin and many others along the coast of Labrador, in all of which the Salmon and Trout ascend at nearly the same time; the Salmon from the end of July till the end of August, the Trout a little later.

Sirois.—The principal rivers on the North Shore frequented by Salmon and sea Trout are the Saguenay and its tributaries, the Escoumins, Port Neuf, the Bersemits, the Godbout, the Trinity, the St. Marguerite, the Moisie, Sheldrake, Thunder River, the St. John the Mingan, the Romaine, the Watchishoo, the Aguannus, the St. Augustine, the Natashquan. The Salmon and Trout generally ascend these rivers in June and July.

Elden.—The different rivers in this County frequented by Salmon and Trout are the York, St. John's, Dartmouth, Malbaie, Grand River, Little Pabos, Big Pabos, Port Daniel and the Magdelinc. The time of ascending the rivers for the purpose of spawning is the months of June, July, August and part of September. The Salmon spawn about the last of October, then return to sea, leaving a few stragglers that remain in the tideway of the rivers during the winter season.

Dimock.—The following are the names of all the rivers in this County frequented by Salmon and Trout for the purpose of depositing their spawn, viz. Port Daniel, the easternmost river of the County. Nouvelle, Bonaventure, Grand and Little Cascadia, and the Restigouche with the streams entering there into. Of all these the Grand Cascadia is famed for the largest Salmon. They have been caught here of a weight of 51 to 60 lbs, and in one instance 4 feet 8 inches in length. The Salmon commence to ascend the rivers in the latter part of May and have been seen ascending in September, but the chief part of them ascend in June and July.

Mowatt.—The main Restigouche river and its branches, viz. Metapedia, Patapedia, Kedgewick, North Branch of Kedgewick, Upsalquitch, a branch in New Brunswick. The kinds of fish are Salmon, sea and river Trout, Whitefish, fresh water Suckers, (not used) and a few Gaspereaux at times.

Salmon ascend from last of May until 15th or 20th of September; sea fish nearly the same; a few Gaspereaux from 8th to 20th June—they ascend but a short distance. I think they are increasing, but water in this river is too clear for them. The first run of fish go to the lakes, 120 miles, drop down and spawn about 15th September; later fish spawn on the river from head of tide up, continuing until the ice runs in November.

Macfie.—Am of opinion that there are no Salmon in any of the waters of this County.

Hon. J. Ferguson.—The Nigadoo, a Trout stream; Teteagouche, Salmon and Trout; Middle and Little Rivers, Salmon and Trout; Main and Nepisiguit, Salmon and Trout in great numbers; Bass River, Salmon and Trout; Pokemouche, Gaspereaux; Tracadie, North and South, Salmon and Trout, Gaspereaux; Portage, Salmon and Trout. Salmon and Trout ascend these streams between the months of June and October, Gaspereaux in June and July.

Harrison.—Eel River, Meduxnakik, Big Presqu Isle, Beekaguimick, Little Presqu Isle, Monquart, and Shiketchawk. Salmon, Trout, Perch, Eels, Suckers, Chub, and Gaspereaux. About from 25th May till 10th June.

Stickney.—My district includes the head waters of the south west branch of the Miramichi River. This is the only river in my district and the only tributaries are what are called the north and south branches, which form a junction 45 miles above Boiestown. To this point Salmon ascend, and also up the north branch to the falls, 13 miles, in the months of June, July and August, and frequently remain till the river closes in Autumn. Herring also ascend as far as Herring Lake in large numbers.

Edgett.—Salmon go up Salmon River in Alma, 8 or 10 miles, from July till November.

D. W. Stewart.—The Rivers Jaquet, Charlo, Restigouche, Upsalquitch, Metapedia and Tomkedgewick are all frequented by Salmon during the summer months, and for the

purpose of spawning, particularly in autumn. Some remain through the winter and descend to the salt water on the breaking up of the ice. Salmon Trout also ascend the fresh water streams in the summer for a similar purpose. Other fish I do not pretend to know anything about.

Robertson and Hickman.—Petitcodiac, Dorchester, Shepody, and Sackville rivers. Salmon scarce. Shad, Herring, Codfish, Haddock, Pollock and Gaspereaux. Codfish come in May; Shad in June.

R. Cole.—Small numbers of Salmon frequent the Petitcodiac and Dorchester rivers, which are branches of Shepody Bay, and the Sackville river which empties into Cumberland Bay. Large quantities of Gaspereaux run up that river into the lakes for the purpose of spawning, about the 1st of May.

A. Ferguson.—The rivers and streams in this County, Restigouche, resorted to by Salmon for the purpose of depositing their spawn, are the Jacquet and Charlo rivers falling into the Bay Chaleur, the Upsalquitch and Kedgewick, tributaries of the Restigouche proper. Salmon ascend all these rivers in the months of May, June, July and August. As early as the first week in June, Salmon are seen some eight to ten miles up the Kedgewick, say about seventy or eighty miles from sea. Salmon Trout, which are very similar in their habits to the Salmon, ascend all these rivers in the summer months and spawn in September and October. The Trout is a deadly enemy to the Salmon, following it to its spawning recesses and devouring the ova in the act of being deposited.

Caplin, Smelt and Tomcods are confined to the tidal waters of the Restigouche and Chaleur Bay. They enter largely into the living of the Salmon and the Codfish. Caplin and Smelt spawn in May, and the Tomcods in December and beginning of January with the water barely above the freezing point.

Tory.—Guysborough, Salmon River, Clam Harbor, Goose Harbor, White Haven, Dover, Larry's River, New Harbor, Isaac's Harbor, Country Harbor, Holland Harbor, Indian Harbor, St. Mary's East and West, Jegogin and Liscomb Rivers. Salmon, Trout, Alewives and Shad ascend these rivers, and are in the most of them from early in the Spring until late in the Fall.

Challoner.—North River, Aspy Bay. Salmon, September.

Hemlon.—Liscomb, Two Rivers, St. Mary's, Country Harbor, and Salmon River. These rivers are frequented by Salmon, Alewives and Trout; St. Mary's being the only good river for Salmon, and Liscomb for Alewives. Salmon begin to ascend about the 1st of May and continue till 1st September. Alewives begin about 15th May and continue till 15th June.

Pride.—Ekumsekum, Liscomb, Big and Little Jegogin, St. Mary's, Indian River, Country Harbor, Cole Harbor and Salmon River are frequented by Salmon, Trout and Gaspereaux. They begin to ascend the streams about the 1st of May.

McQuarin.—Middle River and Baddeck. The former is frequented by Salmon, Trout and Smelts, the Baddeck by Salmon and Trout only. Trout and Smelt ascend these rivers in May, and Salmon generally in August, toward the latter end of the month.

A. Macdonald.—Lower River, Inhabitant, and Little River are within the limits of this District. Alewives ascend in May, Salmon Trout and Eels in October.

Harley.—La Have, Mush-a-mush, Petite Rivière, and Gold River. Shad, Salmon and Alewives. April, May, June and July.

Tremain.—Margaree, frequented by Salmon and Alewives; Rivers Dennis, Inhabitants, Mabou and Whycocomagh, frequented by Salmon in small numbers.

Donovan.—Grand River, River Irial, River Inhabitants, River Moulin and other small streams. Alewives in the spring going to the lakes; Salmon in the fall and Trout constantly in the rivers and streams leading to the lakes, which are very numerous in this County.

J. V. Stewart.—There are no rivers nor streams frequented by Salmon or other fish in this District.

Perry.—Salmon and Beaver Rivers. Salmon and Gaspereaux, May and June principally.

Dewolf.—The Gaspereaux is the only stream in this vicinity where Salmon, Gaspereaux and other fish ascend to deposit their spawn. Time, latter part of May and early part of June.

Lent.—Tusket and its branches, Salmon, Argyle, Pubnico and Eel Brook rivers.—

Alewives ascend all these streams, beginning 1st April and continuing till July. Salmon begin to ascend the Tusket and Salmon Rivers in March and continue till December.—Formerly a school in the Tusket River continued to ascend till after Christmas.

Thurber.—Rivers Sisaboo and Salmon. Salmon are the only fish ascending to spawn; usual time, the months of May and June.

M. Macdonald.—The rivers Margaree, Mabou and Inhabitants are frequented by Salmon, Alewives and Eels. The latter river is visited by Alewives and Eels early in May, and by the Salmon in July and September. For information on the rivers Margaree and Mabou see reports of Collector of Customs there.

J. Ross.—River Margaree and South Branch Margaree, frequented by Alewives, Salmon, Trout, etc. Time of ascending, May, June, July and August.

Mine.—Round Bay, Clyde, Indian Brook; Birchtown, Jordan River, Green Harbor and Shelburne. Salmon, Trout and Alewives ascend in May and June.

Campbell.—Tatamagouche and French Rivers. Salmon and Trout.

McNeill.—North River, Baddeck River, Indian Brook, Salmon and Trout. Time of year for depositing their spawn, from last of July till last of August.

Jones.—There were formerly a few Salmon in this river, the Sisaboo, but since Mills have been erected very few have been taken.

Smith.—The Rivers and streams in this County frequented by migratory fish, with their varieties are as follows: (1.) The Gaspereaux, a river of great beauty and rapidity, draining a vast amount of country, and presenting in a long chain of lakes unusual facilities for breeding fish. It is visited by Salmon in May and June, while the Grilse run in July. The Gaspereaux resort to it in April and the earlier part of May. The Smelt visit its lower waters in early May. (2.) The Cornwallis, frequented by Salmon in June and July, by sea Trout in April and June, by Shad upon the appearance of fireflies and the nighthawk, and by the Smelt about the first of May. This river is extraordinarily sluggish, draining a level country, with a rise of about one foot per mile. (3.) The headwaters of the Annapolis River, whose sources owing to dams and illegal netting are not reached by breeding fish. (4.) The Dykes of Cornwallis are permeated by a number of streams, namely, the Pereal, Habitant and Canard. These are repaired to by Sea Trout in large numbers and of great size, the sluices affording ingress and egress. (5.) The Black River a tributary of the Gaspereaux, is visited by the fish of the parent stream, Smelts excepted. The falls however prevent access to its source. (6.) The "Kentville Brook" might be made valuable as a Salmon stream, it is a branch of the Cornwallis.

Sellon.—Port Medway River, Liverpool River, Broad River, Port Jollie and eastern side of Port Herbert river, Salmon are taken in Port Medway river early in March, but the fishing for Salmon in that and other rivers is said to commence in April. Salmon and Alewives are most abundant in June.

Ratchford.—Partridge Island River and Moose River in Parrsboro.

Kavanagh.—Mira and Big Loren. Spawn in October.

W. Ross and McAulay.—Baddeck River, Middle River, North River, St. Ann's, Indian Brook, Millpond Brook, North, Middle and South rivers, Cape North, are all frequented by Salmon during the fall months. Those who succeed in reaching the spawning grounds spawn there. The time they generally ascend is during the latter end of August, September and October, but sometimes regulated by the quantity of water in those streams.

Gordon.—1. Barney's River; 2. French River; 3. Sutherland River; 4. East River; 5. Middle River; 6. West River; 7. Little Caribou; 8. Big Caribou River; 9. Toney River; 10. River John. All these rivers have clear gravelly bottoms and are well calculated for the propagation of the Salmon and Trout tribe, and at a former period were teeming with fish. The Salmon may be observed early in the month of August playing in the brackish water at the mouth of rivers, the female fish some days in advance of the male, and congregate at the base of a dam in the fruitless attempt to ascend. Here the miller takes toll of them, and the adjacent residents take the residue if any are left.

Question. 21. Are the laws with regard to the close seasons, and against illegal netting and spearing, observed?

Answers of—

Curtwood.—Yes.

Hicks.—They are observed by the Overseers attending strictly to their duties, which I think they do.

Kiel.—The laws respecting the *close seasons* as well as other regulations of the Fishery Act are strictly observed. The fishermen find that it is really to their own interest to yield a ready submission to them.

Crowley.—I regret to have to inform you that the laws with regard to the *close seasons*, and against illegal netting and spearing have not been observed in this locality. During the close seasons of 1866 and 1867, fishing was carried on here immediately under the eye of Mr. Peter Kiel, the Local Officer, and that too by his own brothers-in-law. The statement can be easily proved. Illegal spearing on Pidgeon Island is also carried on every calm night, and this no doubt with the knowledge of the said Officer.

Myers.—No, they are not.

Keaume.—The laws respecting *close seasons* are well observed along the river, but the Trap Nets and Pounds near the entrance of the river are a great nuisance to the propagation of fish in this County. Their number and lengths are behind common justice, and something ought to be done to remedy the evil.

G. Macdonald.—They are not.

Kerr.—By some of the fishermen and many of the people they are strictly observed. I regret however to state that a good many of the fishermen although repeatedly fined by me for contravention of the laws still set them at defiance in this respect.

Chalmers.—They are not observed.

Lamirandière.—The laws are not observed for the following reasons: the close season of the Doré in some years comes in force too soon. It is impossible to fish the Doré on account of the ice. The fishermen do not like to pay rent and not be able to fish. The close season of the White fish, if it was observed, would be an injury to the fishermen. After selling all their fish so as to get their winter supplies, the fishermen generally reserve the very last of fishing time so as to get a few barrels for their own use during winter, as it is about the 20th of November that all the fish buyers leave off these localities to go and dispose of them in cities. The close season for the White fish is of no use, as you will perceive by the following remarks: The shoals on the north shore are so extensive, some of them so exposed to all winds, and some, the bottom of which is honey-combed rocks, it is impossible to fish there with gill nets; so I say, without the least fear of contradiction, that on seven-eighth parts of shoals, White fish spawn unmolested. The size of the nets are all legal; the spearing is done yet by very few Indians, principally for their own use.

Thompson.—The law regarding the *close season* has been better observed this year than formerly, on account of numerous threats made by Justices of the Peace as to prosecuting seine fishers, and visits from Mr. Kerr, Fishery Inspector.

R. Bell.—Not generally, but to some extent.

Davis.—The law regarding the *close season* has been better observed this year than formerly. Other years these fish were taken in seines, and sold in waggon loads in the spawning season. This year, on account of numerous threats made by myself as to prosecuting the seine fishers, and a couple of visits from Mr. Kerr, Fishery Observer, the *close season* has been better observed.

Farncomb.—It is generally supposed that a good many Salmon are speared in Wilmot's Creek every year. I do not think that there is any illegal netting.

Frazer.—These laws are not generally known, and not observed. There is but little fishing done here.

Simpson.—They are observed to a certain extent.

Scott.—The *close seasons* are not observed. In years previous to this both netting and spearing have been practised throughout April and May.

Whitehead.—They cheat when they can.

Anderson.—The *close seasons* and the fishery laws are generally well observed.

Coventry.—I am afraid not. In the spring, on Rice Lake, when the fish are spawning, there can be seen on any night from 15 to 20 lights of parties spearing fish, the parties not being Indians.

Elliott.—The Inspector of Fisheries here is very particular in enforcing the law in this respect.

Ferrier.—They are not well observed.

Dumaresy.—Pretty well observed in the Rivers York, Dartmouth and Saint John; cannot say for the other rivers.

Baudin.—The laws are observed.

Nutt.—In the fall of 1867 a company of American fishermen, who had the previous year been operating in that part of Missisquoi Bay which is within the State of Vermont, but had been stopped by the enactment of a law in that State prohibiting the taking of White fish with pound nets, came and placed their nets in the Bay within the Canadian boundary, and opposite the Parish of St. George, where they carried on a destructive fishing business, and continued it until the lake froze up. This I consider a violation of the Fishery Act of 1865, if not repealed. If pound nets are allowed to be used, in three years we shall not have any White fish left.

C. C. Fox.—A certain amount of spearing goes on, but not sufficient to affect the fisheries materially.

Henderson.—There never was any attention paid to the *close season* until last season, when the parties were threatened; they left off fishing for a few days near the village, but kept on fishing in other parts of the lake all the same.

Parker.—Some years ago, I am informed, fish were much more plentiful than now, the cause of which is the illegal fishing with nets, seines and spears, carried on during the spawning seasons.

Poutrier.—Yes.

Riverin.—I think they are pretty well observed on the great or main river, but there are many smaller streams on which, as there is no guardian, there is no sufficient watch kept; and there, I have heard that both nets and spears are in use unlawfully, to take the Salmon when about to spawn.

Sirois.—They are strictly observed in all the streams, as they are well watched by the guards.

Eden.—The law in general, well observed.

Whalen.—Where there are Overseers.

Dimock.—For other rivers than the Grand and Little Cascapedia, and the Bonaventure I cannot say, but as for these three rivers the Overseer has done his utmost to have the law regarded. All the violations that could possibly be found out were followed by successful prosecutions against the violators. Last season being the worst spearing was commenced on the Grand Cascapedia and Bonaventure Rivers, on the grounds that those so doing had as good a right to spear as the Restigouche Indians who had obtained license for spearing in that river. A complete watch was kept by the Overseer, night and day until eleven Indians and one white man were convicted and six canoes confiscated.

Mowatt.—Four years ago there were no laws observed, the river was poached upon at all times on the head waters or spawning grounds, by parties from St. John river, (to which parts of it is in close proximity,) and on the lower grounds by inhabitants and Indians; in consequence the Salmon were about extinct. Last year every net was licensed and observed *close time*, every Indian had a permit and a certain distance on the river, and no fish was disturbed in the Kedgewick or Patapedia. The nets in tideway also observed *close time* for the first, which resulted in a large number of fish spawning on the beds last fall, —much more than I ever expected to see.

Macjie.—They are duly observed.

Hon. J. Ferguson.—The laws with regard to the *close season* and against illegal netting and spearing, are enforced as far as the Wardens are capable of doing.

Harrison.—In my district they are well observed.

Stickney.—The laws against illegal fishing are not well observed; it being a wild district and there being no overseers of fisheries it is very difficult for the Warden to prevent illegal fishing. Spearing has been the principal way of killing Salmon; this is done by lumbermen and parties going over from the St. John river, there being no residents.

Edgett.—The law is entirely disregarded. Salmon are taken out as long as they can be eaten.

D. W. Stewart.—They are not observed. It is to be feared that illegal netting and spearing and violation of the *close seasons* are countenanced, if not encouraged.

Robertson and Hickman.—No regulations about seasons.

R. Cole.—They are observed.

Wetmore.—Salmon and Shad are taken during the months of June and July in this river, the latter in nets only, the former mostly with spears. But when the fish are allowed to be disturbed and nets strung across the river without restriction, and the fish prevented from passing up and down the same during the season of spawning they naturally become very scarce. There seems to be no person whose duty leads him to look after this section of the Province, therefore the fish are disturbed without hindrance.

A. Ferguson.—I believe the laws with regard to *close seasons* are strictly observed by licensed Salmon fishers,—the “fence time” from Saturday till Monday was only introduced into this County on 1st July last, and I have reason to believe that it has been rigidly observed. I look upon this “fence time” as of great importance to the trade, in further propagating the Salmon. The labor to the fishermen can be very much reduced by allowing them to lift the *bar net* only, without compelling them to lift the “swings” also, which in many instances is attended with much labor without a corresponding good, as no fish are taken in “swings” when the bar is lighted.

I cannot say of my own knowledge, but it is currently resorted to above the tidal waters of the Restigouche by white people, and spearing by Indians.

Tory.—Laws are not observed, and are openly transgressed.

Challoner.—Not in the least.

Hemlon and Pride.—The law against netting and spearing is not observed.

McQuarin.—I believe the law is not observed. Spearing is very much indulged in. I am not aware of much netting.

A. Macdonald.—Very few of the shore fish ascend the rivers and the fishermen don't look much after them.

Harley.—No.

Tremain.—They are.

Donovan.—No attention paid to *close seasons* and illegal netting of fish carried on with impunity to an immense extent.

Perry.—Not very strictly observed.

Devolf.—The laws are probably as well observed as in most places, doubtless there is some evasion.

Dent.—The fishery Regulations based on the Provincial Act are not sufficiently observed and enforced.

Thurber.—They are observed to some extent.

M. Macdonald.—Not observed at River Inhabitants.

J. Ross.—Carelessly observed, and greatly abused by spearing, sweeping and otherwise.

Nicolson.—There is no person to look after them.

Mine.—Illegal netting;—not observed.

Campbell.—Law enforced.

McNeill.—They are.

Jones.—There have been regulations made by the Sessions, but the interest of the people in the lumbering business has been considered of more advantage to the public than fish.

Smith.—The laws regarding *close seasons* are frequently broken, especially by Indians who spear large numbers in September in Cornwallis River. The Gaspereaux River is the scene of abominable poaching, illegal netting in all its varieties being the rule rather than the exception.

Sellon.—Our local law is defective, and has not been effectual in protecting fish.

Ratchford.—Not generally observed.

W. Ross & McAulay.—The laws are not enforced.

Gordon.—No; but the very reverse.

Question 25. Are the dams across streams frequented by fish, provided with fishways or passes, according to law? If not, state the localities and the names of the delinquent mill owners; and suggest, if you can, any improvements in the fishways or passes in use.

Answers of—

Cartwood.—None are that I am aware of. On the Saugeon, there are only three mill dams in Bruce; *John Denny, Sailor and Company*, and *Wm. Hall*. On the Sauble, near

the mouth, there is a fall of about 14 feet, impassable to any fish. *John Street, Robert Young, H. M. Richards, and Luke Gardner* have mill dams on this stream. On the Penetangore, *Matt. Macpherson* and *Wm. Suttons* have mill dams. I have named the dams in the order in which they occur ascending the streams.

Hicks.—There are no dams in my locality that interfere with any of the fish mentioned in the Fisheries Act. There are no fishways.

G. Macdonald.—Do not know about River Trent.

Kerr.—I have the honor to state that the Grand River, the most important with dams in my district has no highways in any of the dams from Mount Heley to Caledonia, inclusive.

The delinquents are the *Grand River Navigation Company*, otherwise the *Municipality of the Town of Brantford*. I notified the Company's Secretary, Mr. Thomas Broughton, by order of the Fishery Department at Ottawa, to put in the fishways in the dams. My notice has not yet been complied with. I have reported the matter to the department at Ottawa. •

Since the fishway was put in the dam at Dunville, anglers at Brantford and Galt don't complain of a scarcity of fish in the Grand River, at those places. But previously the people at those towns did complain.

The fish can at all times ascend the river as far as Mount Heley. Last spring, however, the fish got up as far as the town, or dam, at York; the dam at Mount Heley was carried away by the freshet.

The Government having built a fishway in the dam at Dunville, and the waste gates at Haldimand being continually open in spring, fish can ascend the Grand easily and readily in the spring of the year to Mount Heley. I can suggest no improvement to the present fishways in use at Dunville, Brantford, Paris, and Galt.

They answer the purposes for which they were constructed, admirably. The Department at Ottawa have already adopted the most improved pattern, and given me a model.

Chalmers.—I have been informed that none of the dams on any of the rivers I have named are provided with fishways.

Lumirandière.—There is a dam across the river *Collins Inlet*, but it does not hinder the Doré from spawning.

Thompson.—There are five dams across the river, and none of them are provided with fishways. These dams are owned by the Town of Brantford.

R. Bell.—The mill dams are nearly all furnished with slides.

Davis.—There are five mill dams across this river, and not a fish slide on one of them, so that fish cannot ascend except a break happens at some of the dams. I brought this matter under the notice of Government through our County Council, but no action was taken, and the law regarding fish slides is a dead letter.

Haycock.—The dams on the Grand River below this prevent the fish coming up.

Farncomb.—There are no mill dams on Wilmot's Creek within four miles of the lake, and the spawning beds are within that distance; but Mr. Wilmot has placed an obstruction across the creek to obtain fish for artificial breeding, which completely prevents any fish from ascending the stream. In my opinion, this will soon put a stop to the visits of Salmon to the stream, unless he succeeds in bringing to perfection those which he hatches. My reasons for thinking so, are because they were in the habit of ascending the streams at Darlington, Port Hope and this place, until mill dams were erected near the mouths of those streams.

Frazer.—There are no dams in this County to obstruct fish.

Van Ingen.—In consequence of the numerous mill dams west of London, Middlesex, there are now no large fish, as formerly, in this County. There are two or three dams in this County, owned by *J. H. Brown*, a flax miller, who has not complied with the law as regards passes.

Simpson.—No dams across streams in this County.

Scott.—I cannot learn that there are fishways at any of the dams in this County.

Whitehead.—Dams are across streams, but the fish stop outside.

Anderson.—There are no dams across rivers in this County.

Coventry.—No, not in general. There has been only one fishway throughout the country, and this was of no avail, as it was not properly put in. In the three main creeks,

Lean's, Jones' and Hagerman's, the first dam is *Thomas Bingley's*, and there are several other dams above it. In Jones' Creek there are *Fraser's* factory, *Perry's* mill, and several other mills above. In Hagerman's Creek *John Wade's*. None of these have fishways.

It would take up too much space in this Report to suggest how these fishways should be constructed.

Ferrier.—I know of no mill dams in the County provided with fishways other than timber slides; these are quite useless for the purpose except during the spring freshets. All mill dams should be provided with a slide cut, that would serve the purpose of letting off waste water, and afford an easy passage for fish at all seasons. The young broods require the free use of running streams, as well as the largest fish.

Dumaresy.—There are no dams across any streams frequented by fish in this County that I am aware of. It would be advisable to have a fishway made in the rivers *Dartmouth* and *Grand Pabos*, to enable the Salmon to go up these rivers. Several Salmon have been found dead at or about the foot of the falls in both streams. The difficulty in removing some rocks in the *Dartmouth* would not be expensive, and would be the means to allow the Salmon to go up to splendid deep pools of water some miles above. The work in the *Pabos* would be greater and more expensive.

Baudin.—No contravention.

Bertrand.—I know of no fishways or passes in this County. I consider them necessary, at least in many places.

Nutt.—Pike river was formerly resorted to by fish in vast numbers, but since the erection of dams across it they are less in number and size. There are no fishways in said dams.

Henderson.—There is a dam on Pike river four miles from the lake. It is owned by *Chester Roberts and Sons*, and has no fishway.

Parker.—Pike River is utterly destitute of fish in consequence of there being no passes in the numerous dams across it. A few years since this river was full of Trout, Black Bass, Pike and other fish.

Whalen.—There are none in the way.

Dimock.—There are no dams across any rivers in this County except *Port Daniel*, which, I believe, is provided with a fishway.

Mowatt.—No dams or mills on the *Restigouche* River.

Macfie.—There are from nine to thirteen passes required on Pike River alone. A pass is urgently required at *St. Ours* as no saltwater fish can now get up to *Lake Champlain*.

Hon J. Ferguson.—The dam across the *Teteagouche* is provided with a pass according to law, which suits the purpose for which it is intended. Cannot say whether artificial obstructions exist on any of the other streams.

Harrison.—They are not;—*El River*,—*Asa Dow* at the mouth, *James Murchie*, about 8 miles above, and *Hon John McAdam* at about 9 miles from its mouth. No passes in use. *Meduxnakik*, *C. P. Peabody*, *J. Leary*, *D. McLean*, *Robert and Hugh Davis*, and *Hugh Davis Junior*.

Stickney.—There are no dams in my district except one on the south branch above where fish generally ascend.

Edgett.—*Point Wolf* River was partly obstructed about 20 years from 1826. Since that time *Jas. and Gideon Vernon* built a high dam that no fish have gone over for 23 years. Several streams in the Parish of *St. Martins* have been entirely closed,—no fishway in any of the dams. I have no knowledge of fishways; I never saw one.

D. W. Stewart.—None that I am aware of requires such fishway in this vicinity, except the remains of a mill dam on *River Charlo*. The mill, owned by *John Galbraith* of that place, was swept away by a freshet in 1866.

Robertson and Hickman.—Dams are provided with fishways and fish frequent milldams.

R. Cole.—Am not aware of any difficulty arising from such causes.

A. Ferguson.—No dams.

Tory.—Dams across several of the streams, are not provided with fishways; millowners set the law at defiance, and will continue to do so until proper officers are appointed.

Challoner.—No dams or mills on *River*.

Hemlon.—I am not aware of any rivers being closed by milldams that are good for fish

Pride.—Not in all rivors; Country Harbor has no fish pass. One *Sinclair* has a dam across it. The law is not carried into effect.

McQuarin.—There no dams or other obstruction across streams that interfere with the fish.

A. Macdonald.—No mills or rivers in this County.

Harley.—No; all of them.

Tremain.—They are.

Donovan.—No dams, I am informed, are provided with fishways.

Ferry.—They are, but not of a proper description. Fish stairs of an improved description should be introduced.

Dewolf.—Dams are not allowed across the stream. Where attempted a few years ago it was very soon torn down.

Lent.—They are not provided with sufficient fishways according to law. One in the locality of Raynard's Falls, owned by *Raynard and others*, one at Carleton owned by *Jos. Miller et al*; one at Briton's owned by *Briton's*; one at Coldstream, owned by *Louis Delong et al*; one at Bad Falls, by *Gideon Hurlburt*; one at Gardiner's Mills, by *Edward Nickerson et al*; one at Kempt by *Gray's*, and one by *Nat Travis, et al*; one by *Jas. Hurlburt, et al*; one by *Gray and others*; one by *J. R. White et al*; at Pleasant Valley, one by *Porter and others*; and one by *Durker and others*; at Salmon River, one by *Moore and others*; at Hel Brook, one by *Lesem Porter et al*; and one by *Babine and others*; at Argyle, one by *Frost et al*.

Thurber.—There are no dams nor hindrances in these rivers.

M. Macdonald.—No dams nor obstructions.

J. Ross.—No mill-dams in fish-ways. The most important to be made by good inspection.

Nicolson.—Would be the better of looking after.

Mine.—The dams are not provided with fish-ways.

Campbell.—Yes.

McNeill.—I hear of no complaints.

Jones.—The main dam across the river is owned by *Messrs. F. W. Goodin & Co.*—There is a fish-way or pass; but little attention is paid to it as the prospect of fish is small.

Smith.—Where dams exist no fish-ways or passes are constructed or left. On the Gaspereaux River no dams exist except at the entrance to Gaspereaux Lake, here however two suitable passes are open. I would suggest that the edging or scantling and saw-dust, which accumulates at this mill should be burned twice annually, as it too often encroaches upon or chokes the passes. *Webster's* mill upon the Cornwallis is without a pass, as are all other dams upon this river. *Redding's* Mill on the Kentville Brook is similarly unprovided, and all dams upon the Annapolis River are without ladders or gates for running fish.

Sellon.—Our rivers are obstructed by dams, and a number of dams are on each river; they are not provided with fish-ways. The localities are numerous.

W. Ross.—There is a dam across Millpond Brook at *Fife's* mill which prevents Salmon ascending that stream. There may be others in the County.

Gordon.—Not any mill-dam in the County so provided, and all the streams in the County are obstructed by dams for saw or grist mills.

Question 26. Do you know of any particular river which the fish ascend and where they have been destroyed in consequence of the contraventions of the Fishery Laws, and can you suggest any amendment to the laws, or recommend any administrative measure in relation to the subject?

Answers of—

Cartwood.—I do not. In fact in my opinion the river fisheries, if they can be so called, are utterly valueless, The whole value of fish caught would not equal the cost of keeping the fishways in repair.

Hicks.—I do not. With regard to amending the laws regarding seine fishing for White fish, I would state that this fish is our main dependance for export. The young fish come in on the Seine grounds to feed, as soon in May as the water becomes warmed,

and if not disturbed will remain on the feeding grounds most of the time during the warm season, while they are growing and are from $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. to $\frac{3}{4}$ and 1 lb weight. The seines by hauling the young fish when they are in larger shoals on the ground, kill thousands of them at every haul, that are not fit for sale or use. White fish when young are very tender and the crowding of them together and the twine of the seine coming against them destroys them, as they will not try to get through the meshes until near the shore.

Kerr.—I have the honor to state that by reference to the past I can say without fear of contradiction that all the rivers on Lake Ontario, in my district, alluded to in my answer to your question No. 23—were heretofore in the fall of the year in spawning time, literally alive with Salmon, and before the fish entered the rivers to deposit there spawn were found all along the beach of Lake Ontario, from Port Whitby to the mouth of the Niagara river. I only speak of my district. The late Benjamin Sherbenelle, a fisherman resident at the time on Burlington beach, Lake Ontario, has repeatedly taken, near Port Credit with his seine in one haul, one thousand Salmon, and this was often repeated by him, and at illegal seasons of the year, while the fish were waiting their time to enter the Credit river to spawn. The first easterly heavy blow always brought the Salmon to our Lake Ontario coast, about the twentieth of September, and in October they were known to enter the creeks. All the Salmon have been destroyed in consequence of Contraventions of the Fishery laws.

Since my appointment as Overseer, a few Salmon have again made their appearance in the rivers of Duffin's creek, the Rouge, the Humber, and the Credit, in the fall of the last two years. And last spring in the river Credit, and the Rouge, two Salmon also made their appearance, and were illegally captured. Two Salmon were legally taken at Niagara. See my answer given you already to question No 23.

I prosecuted three men for spearing Salmon in Duffin's Creek, in October 1866. They were fined; this has since had a good effect, Salmon having again ascended the same stream last October, spawned there, and went away again without being molested.

I respectfully recommend as the most effectual administrative measure, that a clause should be inserted in the present Fishery law, thus: That there shall be no appeal from the Magistrate's conviction to any of the upper Courts of law; persons aggrieved by such conviction may appeal by petition to the Ministers, &c, &c, &c.—Please refer to sub section 6, of section 16. of the present Fishery law.

Chalmers.—I do not know of any river where fish have been destroyed, but I think that throwing sawdust from mills into the rivers is a great injury to fish.

Lamirandière.—I do not.

R. Bell.—Pike, a fish of considerable importance in these inland waters are caught in considerable quantities as they go into the drowned lands and shallow waters to deposit their spawn in April and May.

Farncomb.—In my opinion the best plan to prevent the destruction of fish would be to employ a watchman or watchmen to prevent spearing say from about 10th September to 10th November. I think also that Mr. Wilmot should be obliged to allow some of the Salmon to visit the natural spawning beds.

Frazier.—I do not know of any damage sustained by the fishing interest in this County.

Simpson.—No.

Scott.—As mentioned in 23 the Salmon have become extinct in the waters therein named, and can only be restored by artificial propagation at considerable expense.

Whitehead.—No.

Coventry.—Rivers Trent, Dean's, Jones' and Hagerman's. Salmon formerly ascended those creeks by thousands, and still do so to some extent; if properly protected would do so again. They have been destroyed in vast quantities by spearing and netting during the spawning season, and surreptitiously carried over to the United States. I do not think you could improve the present law as regards Salmon or Speckled Trout. An active fishery Inspector should properly attend to it; he should be constantly on the watch and should be properly remunerated for his trouble. Killing even one fish during the spawning season destroys thousands which would eventually be a great boon to the public.

Elliot.—Do not know of any. The run of fish this season seemed as large as usual.

Fairbanks.—I recommend the following amendments to the Fisheries Act:

That no Salmon, Salmon Trout, Lake or River Trout, Maskinongé, Pike, Pickerel or Bass be caught, taken or killed by spear, grapnel hooks, negogs, nishagans, nor by aid of torch-light or any other artificial light, nor with gun.

That no seine or gill net shall be used in any Bay River or Creek in Ontario except Georgian Bay and the Bay of Quinté, or the St. Clair, Niagara, Detroit and St. Lawrence Rivers, save a hand net to catch Suckers and Mullet in their seasons.

The close seasons for Speckled Brook Trout to be from 30th August to 1st April. For Maskinongé, Pike, Pickerel and Bass, from 15th April to 1st May.

Ferrier.—I entertain the opinion that very few persons would attempt a contravention of the laws if printed notices were put up in the vicinity of fishing grounds during the close seasons. I have reason to believe that a good deal of netting and spearing is done in ignorance of the law.

Dumaresy.—All the rivers are pretty well watched, I believe, by the Fishery Overseers, thereby preventing contraventions of the Fishery Laws. But I will remark here that those fishing with rod and fly should not be allowed to fish any later than those with nets, that is that both net and fly fishing should be limited to the same time. In the month of August the Salmon have reached their spawning pools or beds, and there they should be allowed to remain, undisturbed. At or near spawning beds no trees, nor any brush wood should be cut away, nor any thing in the river removed to disturb the fish. The shade they seek should be allowed them. Large quantities of Salmon are killed during the month of August by fly fishing, and all those Salmon are mother fish full of hard roe. The season should close for both net and fly fishing at the same date, before the 1st August.

La Perrelle.—As to the Salmon Fishery I have not much experience in it, but common sense will point to any one possessed of it in the least degree that the surest and most efficient way of destroying it is to allow the monopoly of fly fishing to particular individuals, who are there to surprise and catch the Salmon in the shallow parts of rivers where they have gone to spawn. The few which escape the nets are sure to be caught by the fly fishers. If it requires experience to demonstrate this insinuation let a river be tried and well attended to, and there is no doubt that it will be ruined. My opinion is that net fishing with the present proper restrictions is the proper way of fishing it.

Baudin.—I know of none; the existing Fishery laws appear to me greatly to be commended.

Bertrand.—If the fishery law was observed to the letter our lakes and rivers would yield excellent fish. Am of opinion that the best way would be for the Government to appoint a person to see to the observance of the law.

C. C. Fox.—I think both justice and common sense suggests such an amendment to the laws as will restrict the time allowed for fly fishing for Salmon. I assume that the primary object of the fishery laws is a commercial one, and the gratification of sportsmen a secondary consideration,—that the greatest number of nets and the longest time for fishing them is allowed that is considered consistent with a due regard to the preservation of the fisheries, and that when the law enacts that all nets are to be taken up on the 31st July, it thus declares that the greatest number of fish has been caught consistent with such preservation, and that all those arriving after that date must be allowed to ascend undisturbed to their spawning beds to propagate their species. And yet, most strangely, this same law allows any number of persons, (by paying a small sum by way of lease) to follow the fish up the river and for a further period of one month destroy them in the haunts they had selected for spawning. In the tideway the river is wide, the number of nets limited, and a Salmon may take twenty routes without meeting one. In the river the fish congregate in few spots which an unlimited number of people may fish until cleaned out. In the tideway the traps are fixed, and the Salmon must hit them by chance, whereas in the river, the traps go, as it were, to the fish, whose chances to escape are thereby considerably lessened. If a larger number of fish than has been caught by nets up to 31st July can be taken without injury to the fisheries, justice demands that the fishermen, who depend upon the produce of their nets for a living should have the same chance of obtaining a share as the more fortunate angler who seeks but a little amusement, and the time for net fishing should be extended. But if, on the other hand, the number of Salmon that safely run the gauntlet of the nets, or arrive after they are raised is no more than sufficient to re-stock the rivers, then they should be allowed to rest undisturbed in their spawning beds, and as it matters not whether they are destroyed by net or line the cessation of fly fishing should be coincident with that of net fishing.

Henderson.—The fish of the lake here can ascend no farther than the first dam.

Riverin.—I have been informed that at the river Little Trinity they tako Salmon both by spearing and in nets, and that also in the Ste. Marguerite and Sagouanay, they are so taken, and that it would be difficult to prevent them.

Whalen.—Not to be allowed to eat fish in spawning time.

Dimock.—In fact all the rivers of this County have been completely drained of Salmon by spearing, but since the present law came in force and spearing has been kept down, Salmon and Trout are replenishing. By disallowing spearing altogether in any of the rivers and otherwise strictly enforcing the present law, the rivers would soon be made to abound with fish.

Mowatt.—The Kedgewick branch of main river, owing to its proximity to St. John is hardest to protect. The only remedy is an extra assistant placed there for one or two seasons, with power to defend himself if assaulted in the execution of his duty; also imprisonment for 12 months for parties caught on breeding rivers attempting to take Salmon, or having instruments or nets in their possession calculated for that purpose.

Macfie.—Damming Pike River has entirely destroyed the fishing on it; but if fishways were constructed in the dams I think it might be restored.

Hon. J. Ferguson.—The fish ascend the Teteagouche and main Nepisiguit rivers and have been destroyed. Contraventions of the law have been pretty successfully prevented by the Wardens, but would be more so were the salaries of these officers increased and their whole time devoted to their duties.

Harrison.—Eel River and Meduxnakik. The owners should be compelled to obey the law, and proper rules and regulations should be made respecting Salmon fishing!

Stickney.—I think the greatest evil has been the taking of fish after the season allowed by law, and to remedy this as far as possible I would suggest that Overseers be recommended by the Warden and appointed by the Government.

Edgett.—Point Wolf River is the only stream entirely closed. Salmon still haunt there yet, outside of the dam.

D. W. Stewart.—Yes. The Jacquet and Tomkedgewick, especially the latter, where persons, it is said from St. John and the United States as well as amongst ourselves, encamp near the spawning grounds, kill, cure by the the process of smoking, and carry away large quantities in defiance of all law and authority. It is even thought dangerous to disturb them. I have also heard that the spawn has been taken down in canoes to be used as manure.

Robertson and Hickman.—Not aware of any river where the fish are interfered with

A. Ferguson.—Yes. From reports in circulation I believe Salmon are illegally destroyed on the Restigouche above the tidal waters, and on its tributaries, in contravention of the Fishery laws by resident inhabitants and strangers as well as Indians. The Kedgewick River is visited frequently (the last in September, 1868) by parties from the Madawaska and River St. John, who ascend the Grand River, Portage across to the Wagan, thence down stream to the Kedgewick—the great spawning grounds of the Restigouche Salmon—regularly fitted out for a fishing excursion, making a business of it, and destroying large numbers of Salmon on their spawning beds. These inroads are chiefly made in the latter part of August and beginning of September, far remote in the interior, beyond resident inhabitants.

I cannot suggest any amendment to the present Fishery laws, but I would recommend a more rigid enforcement if the laws now in existence, particularly on the spawning grounds and the approaches thereto. There being no turnpike roads on the Restigouche or its branches beyond the Upsalquitch, the supplying of the large lumber business is therefore carried on during the season of navigation in tow boats, or scows drawn by horses, in consequence of which large quantities of Salmon spawn are annually dislodged or destroyed. This is chiefly on the Restigouche, when the water is low, by the grounding and dragging of the scows on the shoals, and by the tramping of the horses, dislodging the ova from their beds and destroying them altogether. It is difficult to suggest a remedy for this.

Tory.—The fish are not so plentiful, and are fast falling off, owing, I think to the carelessness of, and deficiency of proper officers.

Challoner.—North River.

Hemlon.—Am not acquainted with any such rivers.

Pride.—Country Harbor has been falling off in quantity. The cause is attributed to the milldams across the same. St. Mary's which is the best river in the County for Salmon has been injured by spearing and setting nets in the fresh water where the fish resort to

spawn. The law, if it could be carried into effect is very good, but it does not give the Inspectors enough power. The spearkers black their faces and otherwise disfigure themselves to avoid detection. I would suggest that no Salmon be taken above the rise and fall of the tide after 30th June, and also that some more stringent measure against spearking be passed. I would give the officers almost unlimited power over the spearkers.

McQuarin.—I do, but cannot suggest any amendment to the laws. I would suggest, to administer the existing laws. There is no Warden in this place.

A. Macdonald.—None in this district.

Harley.—The river La Have exported 40 years since from 1500 to 2,000 bbls Shad, Salmon and Alewives; now not a fish is sent out. This is the case with all the rivers in this County, and indeed more or less with all the rivers in the Province.

Tremain.—Parties are continually breaking the law, and are from time to time prosecuted by the Fishery Officers. I know of no amendment I would suggest.

Donovan.—All the small streams leading to the lakes are stopped by nets and dams by the inhabitants of the neighborhood. I would recommend a stringent law with severe penalties, to be enforced by a paid officer who will be expected to do his duty.

Perry.—Fishery in the rivers mentioned is now mostly destroyed by milldams and improper fishing. I think that if proper fish stairs such as are now used on some of the streams in the United States and Europe were introduced those fisheries might be restored.

Dewolf.—Do not know of any particular river, &c.

Lent.—In all the rivers mentioned the fish have been so destroyed.

Hemlon.—I know of none.

M. Macdonald.—There are Salmon destroyed at River Inhabitants in contravention of the laws, there being no Warden or other Fishery Officer at that place.

J. Ross.—In the Margaree River. The remedy I would advise is close inspection, heavy fines and imprisonment.

Nicolson.—A superintendent would do a great deal of good.

Mine.—All the rivers have been injured in consequence of not having proper regulations carried out.

Campbell, McNeill & Jones.—Do not know of any.

Smith.—The Gaspereaux River is now almost entirely depopulated of the delicious and profitable fish from which it derives its name. This has arisen from illegal damming and ruinous netting. The dam from which the evil sprung has been wholly prostrated. Salmon have been very scarce this year in this river. A County Inspector is required who could exercise full supervision and by appointing active Wardens and certifying their bills ensure the performance of their duty and full remuneration of their services.

Sellon.—Salmon and Alewives are injured and destroyed in all our rivers in consequence of imperfect laws, and the laws not fully acted on. The Dominion law appointing a Fishery officer to a County, with a good staff of Wardens to assist him will have the effect desired if the officers are of the right stamp and sufficiently paid for their time and service.

Kavanagh.—Know of none.

Gordon.—Would recommend that the law for the protection and increase of the Fisheries, passed 22nd May, 1868 at Ottawa be extended to Nova Scotia.

Question 27. Are you aware of any important district where a more regular inspection is required in order to prevent contraventions of the Fishery Laws which now occur? State the results of such contraventions as regards the fisheries in general.

Answers of—

Cartwood.—I am not. The Fishery Laws are well observed in this County.

Hicks.—I am not. The Overseers, as far as I know, attend faithfully to their duty. I think the Overseers should have power to appoint special Constables, as general Constables are not to be had sometimes, when needed most.

Myers.—Yes; in Prince Edward and Frontenac, by lessees monopolising the fisheries and subletting at enormous rents to foreigners and others, thereby prohibiting practical fishermen.

G. Macdonald.—There ought to be an Inspector on Bay of Quinté, as in my opinion the fish will soon be exterminated by gill nets unless the law is rigidly enforced through a competent Inspector.

Kerr.—I have the honor to state that the whole of my district, at certain periods of

the year, requires a great deal of my attention in order to prevent contraventions of the Fishery Act. Any single act of contravention if allowed to pass unnoticed and unpunished would lead to a repetition of the offence.

I make it a rule never to overlook an infraction of the Fishery law that comes to my knowledge, committed in my district. I do my duty to the best of my ability according to law and the instructions and regulations I receive from the Department at Ottawa. I have frequently felt the insufficiency of the Fishery Laws, with regard to offenders convicted by a Magistrate and acknowledging the offence, but who appealed against the convictions to the Court of Quarter Sessions. The convictions have invariably been quashed by the Juries, although the evidence was as clear as the noonday, and as the sun at meridian.

Chalmers.—The people in the neighborhood of Mill Creek complain that the fish are kept back by dams erected.

Lamirandière.—I do not know of any District where more attention has been paid to prevent trespasses.

R. Bell.—No.

Fraser.—I am not aware that any Inspection is necessary or that it would repay the cost and trouble, this not being a fishing locality.

Simpson.—No.

Scott.—Understand that there is an Inspector who visits the only fishing ground in this County.

Whitehead.—No.

Cowenry.—Yes. A closer inspection is required throughout this District.

Elliott.—Do not know of any. Think the Inspector very vigilant.

Baudin.—I know of none.

Nutt.—I consider that a more vigorous inspection should be made here, as to the execution of the Fishery Laws, and by a person more acquainted in this section with violation of the laws.

Henderson.—Am not aware of any.

Parker.—There are no Inspectors of Fisheries in this County. In my opinion one should be appointed for Missisquoi Bay.

Rivière and Eden.—Do not know of any.

Dimock.—Not aware of any in this County, all the most important places being under the protection of Officers.

Mowatt.—I am not aware of any. More time for the law to be understood and worked will make a great change.

Macfie.—Am not aware of any.

Hon. J. Ferguson.—Am not aware of any District other than those named in the previous answer where contravention of the Fishery Laws has occurred. The laws are sufficiently protective when enforced. The contravention implied, is the killing of fish in the close seasons, which tends to injure, and ultimately would destroy the fisheries.

Harrison.—From the lower end of Prince William to Eel River in the County of York, a distance of about 30 miles, where no person was appointed last year to look after this District. Result was that most of the fish were caught within those limits, to the injury of the fishermen above.

Edgett.—I think the law should be put in force.

D. W. Stewart.—Answered under 26.

Robertson, Hickman and Cole.—Not aware of any.

A. Ferguson.—I would recommend a more vigilant inspection of the following rivers fish so destroyed. In proportion as these illegal practices are prosecuted the injurious effects are in time visited on the whole coast and tributaries, and in due time on the whole trade.

Tory.—The whole County of Guysborough requires more stringent regulations and inspection.

Challoner.—North River; while Salmon are ascending they are speared and netted. It is not uncommon for inhabitants on this River to have tubs of Salmon roe salted, which they use as food. This is done yearly. Twelve years ago it was not unusual for a fisherman to get from 30 to 40 bbls. Salmon in four fleets of nets in the Bay. At the present time with the same appliances 12 bbls., is considered a good fishing. Salmon are only caught in the Bay during the month of June.

Hemlon.—Am not aware of any.

in order to prevent contravention of the Fishery Laws, viz : Jacquet, Charlo, Upsalquitch and Kedgewick, the Metapedia and the Main Restigouche, where Salmon resort for spawning. The destroying of one female Salmon during the spawning season is equal to the destruction of 1,000 ova for every lb., of its weight, or an average of 10,000 for each

Pride.—The District of St. Mary's requires a more regular inspection.

McQuarin.—The Sand River is the best in this County, and I am sure a more regular inspection is required.

A. Macdonald.—Not aware of any.

Harley.—All of the rivers.

Tremain.—The Margaree District requires a more regular inspection. The contravention of the laws while the fish are ascending causes a falling off in the fish.

Donovan.—The County of Richmond is without inspection of any kind, and Salmon, Trout and Alewives are destroyed to an immense extent.

J. V. Stewart.—Am not aware of any.

Perry.—In Salmon and Bear Rivers fish were formerly quite abundant but are now nearly destroyed through the agency of Milldams and illegal fishing.

Dewolf.—Not aware of any.

Lent.—All the districts and localities mentioned in my reply to question 26 are important, and a more regular inspection is there required. Contraventions of the laws are rapidly destroying the River fisheries.

Thurber.—See last clause of my reply to Question 18.

J. Ross.—Margaree River requires a good Inspector, also fines and imprisonment.

Nicolson.—Not aware.

Mine.—They all need a more regular inspection.

Campbell.—No.

McNeill & Jones.—Do not know of any.

Smith.—Upon the Gaspercaux and Cornwallis a more regular inspection is absolutely required. Those fisheries must be completely ruined in three years under existing evils.

Sellon.—The whole Province.

Ratchford.—Not in Parrsboro'.

Kavanagh.—Know of none.

W. Ross.—Nearly all the rivers and brooks named require thorough inspection to prevent the illegal taking of Salmon at the wrong season of the year.

McAulay.—All the rivers and brooks that are frequented by Salmon should have an Overseer appointed by the Government and authorised to punish persons taking Salmon there illegally.

Question 28. How much fish is consumed in the neighborhood of the fishing grounds by the inhabitants, and what quantities are sold in a fresh state?

Answers of—

Cartwood.—During the summer season nearly all are consumed in a fresh state, or exported in that state to other parts of the country. Large quantities of Trout and Whitefish are caught during the summer but no Herring or other fish of any value.

Hicks.—Perhaps about 7 or 8 per cent of what is caught is eaten or peddled round through the localities where they are caught. From early spring until last of October they are all sold fresh.

Kiel.—It is impossible to arrive at anything like a correct calculation of the quantity consumed by the inhabitants and equally difficult to know the exact amount sold fresh to a foreign market. All the resident inhabitants as well as the towns and villages are well supplied with fish in their respective seasons. During the month of June Whitefish approach the shore for feeding and are taken in great quantities and sold to Americans who pack them in ice and send to their agents in the different cities of the United States. When the water becomes too warm for them, about the 10th July, they recede again into the deep water of the lake, returning to the shore about 1st October when Salmon also approach the shallow water, and are caught in great quantities during the month. Whitefish are most plentiful in November.

G. Macdonald.—I believe that \$2000 worth at least of fresh fish are consumed in Belleville.

Kerr.—I have the honor to state, that I send you herewith, a summary return of the last year's catch of the different kind of fish taken and consumed in my district, giving each quantity separate, and the cash value of the same; and this I hope will give you all the particulars both in detail by fishing stations; and in the aggregate, condensed.

SUMMARY RETURN of the quantity and different kinds of Fish, caught at the various fishing places in the Hamilton District, during the year ending 31st day of December, 1867, with the particulars of same, in answer to questions, Nos. 28, 29, 30 and 31.

Names of places where the fish were caught or landed.	The names of the different kinds of fish.	The quantity of fish taken by the barrel.	The market rate at per barrel sold.	Total amount cash price.	REMARKS
1 Port Whitty.....	Herring.....	12 Barrels.....	\$5 per barrel.....	\$ 60 00	Sold fresh in town of Whitty.
2 Duffin's Creek.....	do.....	10 do.....	4 do.....	40 00	Sold fresh in Duffin's Creek.
3 Frenchman's Bay.....	Salmon Trout.....	52½ do.....	10 do.....	525 00	Sold fresh in Frenchman's bay, town of Whitty, and surrounding country.
4 Rouge River.....	Herring.....	13 do.....	5 do.....	60 00	Mr. Wm. Cowan caught for his own use.
5 Port Union.....	A few Suckers.....	22 do.....	10 do.....	220 00	Sold in the Toronto Market fresh, and surrounding neighbourhood.
6 Gaters' Gully.....	do.....	1 do.....	8 do.....	8 00	Sold in the Toronto Market, and in the township of Scarborough.
7 Leslie.....	do.....	10 do.....	10 do.....	100 00	Sold in Toronto Market, all fresh, and part in Leslieville, and out in Yorkville.
8 Toronto Island.....	White Fish*.....	63 do.....	8 do.....	64 00	
do.....	Rough Fish.....	14 do.....	10 do.....	630 00	
do.....	Salmon Trout.....	8 do.....	5 do.....	112 00	
do.....	White Fish.....	114 do.....	10 do.....	44 00	
do.....	White Fish.....	50 do.....	8 do.....	1140 00	
do.....	Sciscocs.....	506 do.....	4 do.....	400 00	Sold mostly fresh in the Toronto fish market. A few thousand of the sciscocs were smoked and dried, and then sold.
do.....	Rough Fish.....	54 do.....	6 do.....	2024 00	
do.....	do.....	16 do.....	6 do.....	224 00	
do.....	White Fish.....	70 do.....	8 & 10 do.....	96 00	
do.....	Sciscocs.....	45 do.....	4 do.....	600 00	Sold in a fresh state in the Toronto market, Port Credit, Oakville, and to the farmers in the country and through the villages.
do.....	Salmon Trout.....	10 do.....	10 do.....	180 00	
do.....	Pickersel.....	15 do.....	7 do.....	100 00	
do.....	White Fish.....	8 do.....	10 do.....	105 00	
do.....	White Fish.....	20 do.....	8 do.....	80 00	
do.....	Sciscocs.....	15 do.....	4 do.....	160 00	
do.....	Salmon Trout.....	1 do.....	10 do.....	60 00	Sold all fresh in the village of Bronte, and the Hamilton Market, and to surrounding farmers.
do.....	White Fish.....	10 do.....	10 do.....	100 00	Mr. John Osborne caught for his own use.
do.....	Sciscocs.....	158½ do.....	10 do.....	100 00	Sold fresh in the Hamilton Market.
do.....	Herring.....	364 do.....	4 do.....	1308 00	
do.....	Rough Fish.....	103 do.....	4 do.....	356 00	Sold fresh in the Hamilton Market, Wellington Square, Milton, Dundas, Grimby, Stoney Creek, and amongst the farmers in the County of Wentworth.
do.....	White Fish.....	11 do.....	8 do.....	1436 00	
do.....	Rough Fish.....	6 do.....	6 do.....	608 00	
do.....	White Fish.....	5 do.....	8 do.....	88 00	Sold fresh, and used the balance.
do.....	do.....	3 do.....	8 do.....	36 00	Mr. Jas. Simmerman, for own use.
do.....	do.....	5 do.....	4 do.....	40 00	Sold fresh in Beamsville.
do.....	do.....	3 do.....	8 do.....	24 00	Sold on the fishing ground.

Port Dalhousie	do	5	do	8	do	40 00	Sold fresh in St. Catharines and Port Dalhousie
17	Scisocles	10	do	4	do	40 00	
	do	18	do	7	do	126 00	
18	Pickrel	16	do	10	do	160 00	
	White Fish	20	do	4	do	80 00	Sold fresh in St. Catharines.
	Scisocles	12	do	10	do	120 00	
19	Salmon Trout	74	do	8	do	592 00	Sold fresh, being peddled to the different towns and villages in the county of Lincoln, and in Niagara.
	White Fish	5	do	4	do	20 00	
	Herring	9	do	8	do	76 60	
	Rough Fish	10	do	8	do	60 00	Sold fresh on the fishing ground to a pedler, who took them through the county of Lincoln.
20	Pickrel	30	do	6	do	72 00	
	White Fish	18	do	4	do	35 00	
	Herring	5	do	10	do	842 00	Sold fresh in Niagara, St. Catharines, and on the fishing ground to the farming gentry, and in the country villages.
21	Pickrel	105	do	7	do	264 00	
	White Fish	27	do	6	do	162 00	
	Herring	86	do	7	do	161 00	
	Rough Fish	23	do	7	do	308 00	Sold fresh at Suspension Bridge, St. David's, Drummondville, St. Catharines, and Lewiston, U. S.
22	Pickrel	44	do	7	do	90 00	
	do	15	do	6	do	748 00	
	Rough Fish	187	do	10	do	80 00	Sold fresh in Fort Erie and the Buffalo Market, U. S.
23	Herring	8	do	7	do	154 00	
	Pickrel	22	do	5	do	150 00	
	White Fish	30	do	6	do	60 00	Sold fresh in Dunville, Port Maitland and Buffalo market, United States.
24	Rough Fish	10	do	6	do	252 00	
	do	42	do	8	do	460 00	Sold to farmers in neighbourhood.
	White Fish	4	do	8	do	120 00	
25	do	46	do	10	do	100 00	
26	do	15	do	8	do	288 00	Used by Mr. Wm. Estal himself.
27	do	10	do	10	do	24 00	Sold fresh in Selkird, Port Dover and Simcoe, and neighbourhood.
28	do	36	do	8	do	490 00	Sold fresh at Dover and Simcoe.
29	do	3	do	8	do	360 00	Sold fresh at the fishing grounds.
30	do	50	do	8 & 10	do	184 00	Sold fresh at Normandale, Victoria, and the neighbouring farmers.
31	do	49	do	10	do	80 00	Sold fresh in Simcoe.
32	do	36	do	10	do	56 00	Sold fresh in Simcoe and Victoria.
33	do	46	do	4	do	40 00	Sold pickled to the farmers in the neighbourhood and Port Rowan; caught by appearing them through the ice, a large quantity sold, some used, all disposed of fresh.
34	do	10	do	8	do	800 00	
	White Fish	7	do	8	do	900 00	
	Cat Fish	5	do	8	do		
	do	100	do	10	do		
	Sturgeon	90	do	8	do		
	Bas and Pike		do		do		
	In Burlington Bay		do		do		
	Grand Total	3215	barrels	Total Amount		\$20,526 00	

* This includes 4 barrels of pike, \$20, and 4 barrels rough fish, \$21—8 barrels, \$44.

JOHN W. KERR,
Fishery Overseer.

HAMILTON, 5th September, 1868.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the foregoing Return.

No.	Barrels.	Name of the Fish.	Amount.
			\$ cts.
1	751	Herring.....	3,034 00
2	302½	Salmon Trout.....	3,025 00
3	834½	White Fish.....	7,148 00
4	685	Sciseoes.....	2,740 00
	296	Rough Fish.....	1,790 00
	147	Pickrel.....	1,029 00
7	100	Sturgeon.....	800 00
8	5	Cat Fish.....	40 00
9	94	Pike and Bass.....	920 00
Total..	3216	Total.....	\$ 20,528 00

JOHN W. KERR,
Fishery Overseer.

HAMILTON, 5th September, 1868.

Lamirandière.—It is very difficult to ascertain what quantity of fish is consumed in this district ; on the fishing grounds the inhabitants live principally on the fish. There is only a limited quantity of fresh fish sold, but it increasing annually.

R. Bell.—All used fresh in the locality where taken.

King.—Large quantity consumed, more sold fresh.

Farncomb.—All sold to the inhabitants.

Frazer.—From 70 to 80 bbls of fish are consumed, and about as much more exported to Detroit.

Simpson.—About 600 bbls, consumed. Cannot state what quantity is sold fresh ; would refer you to the Collector at Collingwood.

Taylor.—A little Whitefish sold here in a fresh state but the major part is sent to Toronto.

Scott.—The daily average take of the fishermen on the Island referred to, during the season will not exceed 600 bbls and is not sufficient to supply the demand of this city ; all sold in a fresh state.

Whitehead.—All that are caught ; can't tell quantity.

Anderson.—There are about 600,000 Whitefish, Pickerel and Herring taken in this County. About 100,000 of these are consumed in the County, the balance are exported fresh ; none are cured—to avoid the American Customs duty. They go to the United States.

Coventry.—A large quantity of our fish is sent over to the United States, such as Salmon, Trout, Whitefish, Maskinongé and speckled Trout.

Elliott.—Fresh fish 91,000—salt fish 6,400.

Dunaresy.—There is but a very small quantity of Salmon consumed in the neighborhood of the fishing grounds, but during the season for Trout fishing nearly the whole catch of that fish is consumed by the inhabitants.

Nutt.—Most of the fish are sold and used fresh in the vicinity where caught. A considerable share of the Whitefish are however salted.

Henderson.—I should say that nearly all the fish now taken are consumed in a fresh state by the inhabitants in the neighborhood of the fishing grounds. I have no way of ascertaining the quantities.

Riverin.—I do not know.

Eden.—Not much fish consumed by fishermen. I should say that about 15,000 to 20,000 lbs of fresh Salmon was sent this season to Quebec, Montreal, &c.

Whalen.—Very little consumed. None sold fresh.

Dimock.—Nearly all the Salmon are sold in the fresh state, as taken out of the water, to the curers, at 6cts. per lb.

Mowatt.—I calculated the quantity of fish taken and consumed by whites and Indians (exclusive of tideway fishing, the product of which is sold), at 20,000 lbs of Salmon and Trout. There are no fish taken here in fresh water allowed to be sold or bartered, but all for domestic use.

Hon. J. Ferguson.—Large quantities of fish are consumed in the neighborhood of the fishing grounds, but in consequence of the demand for preserving purposes, not so much Salmon as formerly. I have no means of ascertaining the weight of fish thus consumed or sold in a fresh state.

Harrison.—About two thirds of the fish caught are consumed by the inhabitants ; about 20,000 lbs.

Edgett.—I know not of any being exported, but sold at home salt or fresh.

D. W. Stewart.—Have no means of ascertaining the quantity consumed by the inhabitants, but fish is their principal food ; nor can I quote the quantity sold in a fresh state other than by the reported exports.

Robertson and Hickman.—About 250 bbls consumed and sold near fishing grounds.

R. Cole.—The greater part is exported.

A. Ferguson.—Herrings enter largely into consumption by the inhabitants, in the neighborhood of the fishing grounds, in their season, but the amount of Salmon consumed in proportion to the catch is so small as not to be worth naming. Salmon are chiefly sold fresh to curers for putting up in tins, or packed in snow and ice for market. Comparatively few are now packed in barrels, salted.

Tory.—Not many consumed by the inhabitants; a few sold fresh. The remainder are salted in barrels and sent to other markets.

Challoner.—Cannot state quantity. All caught in river; consumed in settlement. Trout, any quantity.

Hemlon.—About one fourth of the Salmon and Trout consumed on the fishing grounds, and about one fourth part sold fresh; but all the Alewives are sold in Halifax and exported to the West Indies.

Pride.—About one fourth part are sold in a fresh state and consumed in the neighborhood.

McQuarin.—I cannot state how much is consumed; but very few are sold,—a few by the Indians.

A. Macdonald.—About 800 bbls., and 600 qtls. of Cod and Haddock are consumed in the neighborhood of this district annually, and about the same quantity is sold to the traders in a fresh state.

Harley.—Very few.

Tremain.—Nearly all are sold by the inhabitants in a fresh state,—only a small quantity consumed on the grounds.

Donovan.—Inhabitants use dried salt fish. Very little sold fresh.

J. V. Stewart.—A great proportion of the fish taken are consumed by the inhabitants. None sold fresh.

Perry.—The small quantity that is caught is consumed in the neighborhood.

Dewolf.—Neither Salmon nor Gaspereaux are exported. Of the latter the catch varies from five to one hundred bbls.

Lent.—About 750 bbls. Alewives consumed by inhabitants. Alewives are not sold fresh outside the several communities.

Thurber.—Home consumption very small. Very few sold fresh except in the winter season.

M. Macdonald.—The Eel and Salmon caught at River Inhabitants are chiefly consumed by the inhabitants. The Alewives are sent to Halifax after being inspected. The Salmon fishery is not extensive.

J. Ross.—Very little consumed; none sold fresh.

Nicolson.—I am not aware.

Mine.—More than two thirds of the Alewives caught are used for bait for Codfishing, and more would be used if the river were looked after.

Campbell.—Only local wants. None sold.

McNeill.—Could not state. Not considered of much importance.

Jones.—The inhabitants get a few fish for their own consumption in St. Mary's Bay, but how many it would be impossible for me to say. They sell some to the merchants.

Smith.—It is impossible to compute closely the amount of fish consumed by the inhabitants. None is now exported as heretofore. All sales are made in this County or the neighboring County of Hants, and the amounts may be roughly summed up as follows: Salmon, (fresh), about 6,000 lbs.; smoked or pickled, 1,000 lbs.; Gaspereaux, none; Smelt, about 1,000 bushels. The Shad fishery occurs in the tideway and pertains to another set of answers.

Sellon.—Very little.

W. Ross.—The quantity of fish used is not easily known as they are caught contrary to law.

McAulay.—All the Salmon caught on this coast are salted. Very few are used by fishermen or sold fresh.

Gordon.—Both catch and consumption very limited.

Question 29.—What quantities of Salmon and other fish taken in the river fisheries of your County are exported; with the quantities exported in a fresh state packed in ice or snow, or in hermetically sealed cans, and to what extent respectively:

Answers of—

Cartwood.—Cannot state with any accuracy. No River fish is exported in any state, and none are caught even, except for a short time in the spring.

Hicks.—The fish that are sold in my locality are White fish and Salmon Trout, with a few Pickerel and Pike. They are all packed in ice, and bought by men who run them to the United States in boats of 3 or 4 tons burden, decked over for the purpose.

Kiel.—The fish are all sold fresh to dealers at Cape Vincent, U. S. where there are four Companies that each have a large ice-house where they pack them in boxes of about 100 lbs. each and send them to their agents by express.

Reaume.—Fish are sold in a fresh state, none hermetically sealed, in cask, pickled or dried.

Kerr.—I have the honor to state that there is no Salmon at present, but if the fishery laws are strictly enforced by all the fishery Officers between Port Whity and the Sea, I expect in a few years to see Salmon in abundance frequent our rivers again; and in large quantities along our Lake Ontario shores. Artificial propagation should be resorted to by the Fishery Department; I have recommended it.

Regarding all other kinds of fish, my return referred to in the last answer to question No. 28, for the year 1867, will, I hope, give you the particulars you require.

Chalmers.—There are Salmon and White fish caught in the Bay of Quinté; packed in ice and exported to the United States; I do not know the quantity.

Lamirandière.—Since the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty with the U. S., there is but little fish exported to that country. It is only the spring fish now exported there, as there is no sale in Canada. Fresh fish are sent to Toronto, London, and I believe to Buffalo.

R. Bell.—None exported.

King.—Bass, White fish and Pickerel sold fresh to U. S.

Fraser.—About 80 bbls. of White fish are exported to Detroit, packed in ice every summer. No Salmon here.

Simpson.—None exported in a fresh state.

Taylor.—None are caught that I am aware of.

Scott.—None exported.

Anderson.—About 500,000 White fish, Pickerel and Herring are exported to the United States fresh.

Coventry.—Taken by so many that no account can be taken of the quantity. All are exported to the U. S; very few cured.

Elliott.—289,000, including those still in the ponds, (1) estimated at 30,000, all of which will be exported.

Dumaresy.—The quantity of Salmon exported from this County has been on an average for three years 343 bbls per year, and this year, there has been——? of fresh Salmon packed in snow and ice and sent to Quebec, two thirds of which have been sent on to the United States markets. There is no Salmon packed in hermetically sealed cans in this County. Most of the Salmon is exported to Quebec and Montreal, and some few to Jersey, and Halifax. The quantity of Trout exported on an average for three years has been 49 bbls, sent to Quebec and Montreal. The more of these latter fish killed the better, for they are very destructive to Salmon, as they feed on the roe in the spawning season.

C. C. Fox.—The following table shows the quantity of Salmon, both fresh and pickled, the produce of the river fisheries exported coastwise from this County during the two years ending 30th June, 1867, and 30th June, 1868.

Period.	Pickled Salmon bbls.	Fresh Salmon, in snow, &c. value.
Year ending 20th June 1867.	90	\$1,002.
do do 1868.	410	3182.

All this is consumed in the Dominion.

Henderson.—No Salmon, and no exportation.

Parker.—The annual catch at Missiquoi Bay is about 600,000 lbs of fresh fish, worth say \$24,000; all sold fresh and mostly in the County.

Eden.—I should say that this season about 15,000 to 20,000 lbs of fresh Salmon were sent to Quebec, Montreal &c, all packed in snow, which is much better than ice.

Whalen.—About 200 bbls.

Dimock.—Mostly all the Salmon are exported to Great Britain and the United States being preserved in hermetically sealed tins.

Mowatt.—I consider that 200,000 lbs of Salmon were taken in that part of Restigouche between Maquasha and the head of the tide, a distance of 24 miles, and exported in ice and cans to United States and Liverpool, England. A few went to Quebec in spring, also 100 bbls salted, and 100 fish smoked or kippered.

Macfie.—There are no fish exported that I am aware of except such as I have caught myself for the last three years. These have all been sent to New York, fresh, packed in ice. In the fall of 1867 I sent about 100 bbls, to New York, and in the fall of 1868, sent 41 bbls, principally Whitefish. This spring I sent 18 bbls, mostly Yellow Perch.

Hon. J. Ferguson.—This season there was 66,000 lbs of Salmon hermetically sealed, and a similar quantity frozen by a patented process. The former are sent to the British, and the latter to the American market.

Harrison.—Not any exported.

J. & S. Leonard.—Large quantities of Pollock, Haddock, Hake and Herring are caught. Herring are sent to the United States in large quantities in a fresh state, many are smoked, and considerable quantities put up in barrels.

D. W. Stewart.—There has been exported during the current year.

Fresh Salmon in cans valued at	\$12,294.
do do in ice or snow "	8,300.
Salted & Pickled "	2,036.
Pickled Herrings "	4,348.

to Great Britain, Quebec and United States, besides large quantities coastwise not officially reported.

Robertson and Hickman.—No fish but Shad exported, and those salted.

R. Cole.—No Salmon of any account exported from this County in any shape.

A. Ferguson.—The quantities of Salmon and other fish taken in this County and exported, as nearly as can be ascertained are as follows:

Salmon, hermetically sealed in cans.....	120,000 lbs, to Britain.
do do do.....	10,000 do to Quebec.
do do do.....	90,000 do to United States.
do in ice or snow.....	10,000 do to Quebec.
do do do.....	3,000 do to St. John, N.B.
do Salted.....	100 do to United States.

Herring do..... 2,000 do to do do

Trout in ice or snow..... 40,000 do to St. John & U. S.

Tory.—About three fourths of the Salmon and all of the others are exported; none in ice or snow. Principally sent to Halifax.

Challoner.—None.

Hemlon.—About 150 bbls Salmon sold in Halifax, and about 1,000 bbls Alewives.

Pride.—About 150 to 200 bbls of Salmon are exported to Halifax; a very small quantity packed in ice. From 400 to 500 bbls of Gaspereaux. None exported in cans as there is no establishment for putting up fish in that way in the County.

McQuarin & A. Macdonald.—None.

Harley.—Some Salmon are caught and preserved at the mouth of the River La Have, with any amount of Lobsters.

Tremain.—About 300 bbls Salmon and 3,000 bbls Alewives are exported, sent pickled to Halifax. No other kind exported.

Donovan.—Salmon caught generally exported to Halifax; number of bbls, not known. No fish put up in snow or ice, or hermetically sealed.

Lent.—About 9,000 lbs of fresh Salmon have been exported put up in ice, to the United States, and about 600 bbls pickled Alewives to the West Indies and United States, the latter being our principal market.

Thurber.—The greater part of the fish taken in the waters of this County are exported. None but Salmon are exported in ice, and those are chiefly shipped to New Brunswick and the United States.

M. Macdonald.—Halifax is the chief market for the fish taken in this County, excepting Herring which are sent to Canada and P. E. Island. About 2,000 bbls of Herring are annually sent to Canada, and about the same quantity to Prince Edward Island from this port alone.

J. Ross.—All are exported to Halifax, barreled and pickled; Salmon 300 bbls; Cod-fish, 4,000 qtls; Alewives, 500 bbls; Mackerel 300 bbls.

Nicolson.—Am not aware.

Mine.—Not a large quantity of Salmon taken, but exported to the American market, both salted and in ice.

Campbell.—None.

McNeill.—Seldom enumerated.—Exports.

Jones.—Not any at this port.

Smith.—None are exported from any of the rivers of this County in any of the forms enumerated.

Ratchford.—None.

Kavanagh.—None from this port in a fresh state.

W. Ross and McAulay.—None. All the Salmon exported are taken on the coast and harbors before ascending the rivers, and are only sent abroad in a salted state.

Gordon.—Salmon are taken in considerable quantities at the Pounds, Merigomish from the mouth of Barney's River to Baillie's Brook, east end of the County. The parties engaged in the business are not disposed to give publicity to the quantity or where consumed. The Warden appointed lately in that quarter, having been engaged in the capture, may give the information.

Question 30. How much of dried or pickled fish, the product of your river fisheries is consumed in Canada, and what quantities and kinds are exported to foreign countries, and to what countries?

Answers of—

Cartwood.—No river fish are exported in any shape. Large quantities of Herring are caught in the lake and sent to other parts of Ontario. None are exported to other or foreign countries. The duty on fish has closed the American market entirely. Considerable quantities of Whitefish are packed in the fall, nearly all of which formerly found a market in Detroit and Cleveland.

Hicks.—There is no fish dried for export. Some caught in November are pickled and put up for winter use; they are nearly all consumed in Canada. There is about 20 per cent of what is caught through the season or nearly that, sold in Canada, and are all Salmon Trout and Whitefish.

Kiel.—See answer 29.

Kerr.—See my return, under Question 29.

Lamirandière.—There are no dried fish exported; a very small quantity is consumed by fishermen. The product of rivers this year has been very limited. The Doré are always exported to the United States, there being no sale for them in Canada.

R. Bell.—None.

Fraser.—No fish cured here at all.

Simpson.—About 600 bbls consumed in Canada.

Taylor.—Cannot say.

Scott & Whitehead.—None.

Anderson.—None are cured.

Coventry.—Very little; mostly eaten fresh.

Elliott.—Four barrels.

Dumaresy.—There is but very little of the river fish dried in this County. Some few are dried and smoked and consumed by the inhabitants.

Baudin.—None.

Henderson.—The fish caught here are consumed in Canada.

Pourier.—Large quantities.

Whalen.—The whole goes to Quebec.

Dimock.—Am not aware of any other kind of fish, the product of the river fisheries, consumed in Canada, except a few barrels of Trout.

Mowatt.—None.

Macfie.—Most of the dried or pickled fish are consumed in Canada; none exported that I am aware of.

Hon. J. Ferguson.—The Gaspereaux taken at Pokemouche and Tracadie are pickled and find a market in Nova Scotia. Quantity unknown.

D. W. Stewart.—Have no idea of the quantity consumed in Canada. The quantities and kinds, as well as the countries sent to are given under Question 29.

Robertson.—About 250 bbls pickled, consumed in Canada, and about 1,500 bbls exported to United States pickled.

Hickman.—About 1,750 bbls exported to United States pickled; 250 bbls pickled consumed in Canada.

R. Cole.—Have no means of knowing.

A. Ferguson.—Cannot say. We make no dried fish of any kind in this County.

Tory.—Cannot not answer. Some sent to the Province of Quebec and some to the United States.

Challoner.—None.

Hemlon.—Salmon sent to the United States; Alewives to the West Indies.

Pride.—None to my knowledge.

McQuarin.—None.

A. Macdonald.—Very little consumed and none exported.

Harley.—Very large quantities of those taken at the river entrance; none properly called river fish.

Tremain.—The Alewives are principally exported to the United States, and the Salmon consumed in Canada.

Donovan.—No exportation of fish from river fisheries.

J. V. Stewart.—None.

Perry.—See 28.

Dewolf.—A few Salmon are sent to Halifax market.

Lent.—See 29.

Thurber.—The larger proportion of all kinds is shipped to West Indies and United States.

J. Ross.—Very little dried or pickled. Kinds, Salmon and Alewives. Quantity of Salmon, 300 bbls. Gaspereaux, 700 bbls or thereabouts, exported to Halifax

Mine.—A very small proportion.

Campbell.—None exported.

McNeill.—Cannot state. Small quantity if any.

Jones.—Dry fish, viz. Cod and Haddock, 2728 qtls. and 67 bbls Mackerel, have been exported to B. West Indies, during the year ended Sept. 30th from this port. Also 10 bbls Mackerel to United States, caught in St. Mary's Bay, near the river.

Smith.—As above stated, (28) the Salmon are consumed by the people of this or the adjoining County. Gaspereaux are not caught in sufficient numbers to merit notice.

Sellon.—A very small quantity goes to Canada. The largest part goes to the West Indies; the remainder to the United States.

Ratchford.—None exported.

Kavanagh.—Cannot give the quantity exported.

W. Ross.—No fish ascending our rivers are dried or salted for exportation.

Question 31. State the prices of the different kinds and qualities of fish at or near the fishing grounds, when prepared for exportation, and when delivered in the market respectively?

Answers of—

Cartwood.—In the summer Whitefish and Trout are worth 2½ cents per lb fresh and gutted; in the fall they are worth per bbl, packed in half barrels from \$5 to \$6.50 when delivered in the market. Herring from \$3.50 to \$4.50 per bbl of 200 lbs. There is no sale for them at the fishing grounds.

Hicks.—Salmon-trout and Whitefish sell on the beach at the fishing stations for 7

cents a piece large and small, as they come out of the nets. The buyer furnishes his own ice and boxes, and packs them. Pickerel, Pike, and Black Bass go two for one, or at half price. They sell them all in the American market, by the lb, at 6½ to 8 cents American currency for Salmon Trout and Whitefish.

Kiel.—The price of Salmon-trout and Whitefish is about the same, which is 5c. per lb. There is no preparation necessary; as soon as they are taken out of the gillnets they are sent to the Cape, where each fisherman has his catch contracted for. They are there weighed and packed in ice by the dealer. Bass, Pickerel and Pike generally sell for 3c. per lb, and are disposed of in like manner.

Reaume.—White-fish is sold on the ground at about \$4, on the market, about \$8; Herring 50c, on the market, \$1; Pickled \$2, on the market \$4.

G. Macdonald.—Herring averages \$3, and White-fish \$6 per bbl.

Kerr.—Prices of fish differ materially, according to the description of fish, the quality, quantity and locality. See my return for 1867 under 28.

Lamirandière.—White-fish, Trout and Doré when exported to the United States for the spring market are worth here about \$6, and in the United States from \$12 to \$13 Am. Currency. When sold for Canada market worth from \$5.50 to \$6 for two half barrels of 100 lbs, each.

King.—White-fish 5c. per lb; Pickerel 3c. other fish, 1c.

Farncomb.—The only kinds of fish caught here are Lake Trout, White-fish, Pickerel and Herring which sell at about 5c. per lb.

Frazer.—Prices vary very much according to success; no established price exists.

Taylor.—None exported, consequently no price can be given.

Scott.—Salmon-trout and White-fish command about six cents per lb. each in this market.

Whitehead.—None exported.

Anderson.—White-fish, at the fisheries \$4 per 100 fish; at market \$8

Pickerel.....do.....do...\$2.....do.....do.....do.....do.....\$4

Herring.....do.....do...50c.....do.....do.....do.....do.....\$1

Coventry.—White-fish 8 to 10cts per lb; Maskinongé, 6cts; Salmon, 20c; Speckled Trout, 25c.

Elliott.—Average price \$11 per hundred.

Dumarsy.—The prices of Salmon near the fishing grounds varies from \$12 to \$13 per bbl, and from 3c. to 5c. per lb. fresh, all round. Price at market from \$12 to \$18, and from 30cts down to 5cts. according to the season at which it reaches the market. Trout, \$6 to \$9 per bbl. and at market \$8 to \$10; Eels, \$7 to \$9; at market, \$8 to \$10.

Henderson.—Pike and Pickerel generally sell at about \$4 per hundred.

Eden.—The price paid for fresh Salmon here on an average is 6cts. per lb; in barrels cured according to the price at Quebec and Montreal.

Whalen.—When sold in Gaspé, 15s. to 18s.

Dimock.—Salmon is worth at fishing grounds 6cts. per lb; Trout, 4cts. per lb.

Mowatt.—Salmon fresh, brought from 5 to 6cts; when prepared for market 20 cents was asked here.

Macfie.—Perch and Sunfish worth nothing here, are 3 to 10cts per lb. in New York, Suckers the same; Pike and Pickerel are worth 2cts. per lb here and from 8 to 16cts, per lb. in market. White-fish are worth about 5cts per lb here, in market from 6 to 16 cents Catfish or Bullpouts bring \$1 per hundred here and from 4 to 8 cts. per lb in market.

Hon. J. Ferguson.—Salmon in its fresh state readily brings six to seven cents per lb. Those engaged in preserving this fish not being communicative, I have failed in ascertaining the ratio in which the value is increased when prepared for exportation, and when it reaches the markets.

Harrison.—Salmon, about 12½ cts. per lb; Shad 12½ cts. each; Trout 25 cts. per dozen.

J. & S. Leonard.—Various prices.

D. W. Stewart.—The prices of the round fresh fish usually fluctuate with the catch and season. Herring, in spring, 50 to 70 cts. per bbl; in fall, \$1 to \$1.20; Salmon 6 to 7 cents per lb, throughout the season; Mackerel 50 cts. per dozen; and Cod \$1 to \$2 per draft. When cured and packed ready to ship, spring Herring may be quoted at \$2 per

bbl, while summer and fall Herring will realise \$4; Salmon packed in ice from 10 to 12 cts. per lb; in cans 20 cents, and pickled, \$10 to \$16 per bbl; smoked, 25 cts. per lb; Codfish, \$3 to \$3.50 per qtl. When sent to market on speculation, the price will be governed by the demand, and often will not cover cost and charges.

Robertson.—Five cents each for fresh Shad, and \$8 per bbl for salted; dried Codfish 3½ cts. per lb; Haddock and Pollock, about 3 cts. per lb.

Hickman.—Shad, fresh, 5cts. each; salted, \$8 per bbl.

R. Cole.—Shad sell for about \$4 per half barrel, they being the only kind exported to any amount.

A. Ferguson.—Prices vary according to the state of the markets to which they are sent. The following may be considered an average value:—

Salmon, fresh, at fishing grounds.....	6cts. per lb.
do prepared for shipment in tins.....	16 do.....do.
do delivered in market.....	20 do.....do.
Spring Herrings, fresh from the boat.....	50 do. per bbl.
do do prepared for market, salted in bbls.....	\$2.00.....do.
do do at market.....	\$3.00.....do.

Trout, fresh, in ice or snow at the fishing grounds (in winter only) 5cts. per lb.

Tory.—Prices vary. Salmon \$8 to \$20; Trout, \$4 to \$8; Shad, \$3 to \$5; Alewives, \$2 to \$4.

Hemlon.—Pickled Salmon, \$16 per bbl; Alewives, \$3.25 at fishing grounds, Halifax.

Pride.—Salmon, No 1 per bbl ranges from \$16 to \$20; No. 2, \$14 to \$15; smoked, from \$1 to \$1.50 a piece, and 8 to 10 cents per lb fresh. Alewives, or Gaspereaux, from \$3 to \$3.50 in Halifax.

Mc Quarin.—I cannot say.

A. Macdonald.—No. 1 spring Mackerel, \$6; No. 1 Herring, \$4; No 1 Alewives, \$3; Cod per qtl, \$3; Haddock per qtl. \$2.

Tremain.—Salmon, \$15 per bbl; Alewives, \$2.50 to 3.50 per bbl. prepared for exportation, and sold in Halifax at about the same price.

Dewolf.—Salmon, 10 cts per lb fresh.

Lent.—Fresh Salmon when prepared for Market, 30 cts. per lb, and about 50 cts. per lb when delivered in the Boston market; Pickled Alewives, about \$3.50 per bbl when ready for market.

Thurber.—The fish market both at home and abroad is so fluctuating that no definite answer can be given to this question.

J. Ross.—Codfish, dried, (merchantable) \$3; prepared \$4; Alewives, prepared \$3; Mackerel, \$8; prepared about \$12; Haddock, \$1.50; prepared, \$3.

McNeill.—Prices regulated by local consumption; seldom, if ever exported.

Jones.—Cod, 17s. 6d; Haddock, 10s. and Mackerel from 20s to 30s.

Smith.—When delivered in the market Salmon command from 25 cts., down to 10 cts., per lb. proportionably to the season and quantities offered. Gaspereaux would sell at prices ranging from 25 cts. to 50 cts. per 100, or about \$8 per bbl.; Salmon \$18 to \$24 per bbl., and Shad \$10 to \$12.

Sellon.—Prices are governed by the quantity taken.

Ratchford.—No fixed price, and none exported.

Question 32.—Are the local officers in charge of the fisheries well instructed in their duties, and are they acquainted with the Fishery Laws and with the habits of fish?

Answers of—

Cartwood.—I think so.

Hicks.—Can only answer for myself. I am well acquainted with the habits and time of spawning of the different kinds of fish, and with the laws that are now in force.

Kiel.—I am not much acquainted with any other officers, but I presume they have had the same advantages to get instruction that I have had. I visited the Department on two occasions for instructions and have had a visit from Mr. Witcher, whom I consider to be the most intelligent gentleman I ever conversed with on the subject of fishing.

Myers.—No.

Reaume.—I know of but one Local Officer for fisheries in this County, and he has never been in the habit of fishing and seems to have a very limited knowledge of the fishery laws.

G. Macdonald.—There are no Local Officers, and the fisheries are entirely neglected so far as control or supervision go.

Kerr.—Mr. Whiteher, for the Department at Ottawa, has been unceasing in his instructions to me from the time of my appointment until the present time, nearly four years; of all he has given me, I have lost nothing. I am acquainted with the Fishery Laws, and personal experience in the routine of my duties has made me conversant with the habits of the fish.

Chalmers.—There is no Fishery Officer in this County to my knowledge.

Lamirandière.—I do not know what instructions the officer has, but he is entirely ignorant of both the habits of fish as well as the fishery, &c.

Davis.—There is no Local Officer here to protect either game or fish. Mr. Kerr, Fishery Overseer, lives 20 miles from here. I have always said that such an Officer was necessary to carry out the law.

King.—I think so.

Farncomb.—The fisheries in this neighborhood are not of sufficient importance to need a local officer.

Fraser.—I am not aware of any Local Officers whatever in charge of the fisheries in this County.

Scott.—The Officer in charge of this station resides at Hamilton, and I am not aware what his qualifications are.

Whitehead.—I suppose so; they should be.

Anderson.—I have every reason to believe that the Local Fishery Officer understands his business.

Elliott.—I think he is well instructed in his duties, with the Fishery Laws and the habits of fish.

Dumaresy.—The Local Officers in charge of the fisheries are not sufficiently acquainted with the Fishery Laws, nor with the habits of fish, at least those of the officers that I know.

Baudin.—The Local Officers in charge of the fisheries know their duties, the law, and at the same time the habits of the fish.

C. C. Fox.—The Local Officers seem well enough acquainted with the laws, but know nothing of the habits of fish except the superficial theories that obtain among the fishermen, and they are totally unacquainted with the results of the systematic study of Pisciculture followed in Europe.

Henderson.—There never has been any officer here connected with the fisheries.

Larker.—There are no Inspectors of fisheries appointed in this County. In order to protect the fisheries there should be such an officer at Misisquoi Bay.

Sirois.—The Local Officers are well versed in their duties.

Eden.—The Local Officers are in general well posted up in their duties.

Whalen.—Some are and others are not.

Dimock.—Am not sufficiently acquainted with them to answer fully. They all appear to understand their respective duties, and take an interest in their performance. I am well aware that several of them spare no pains in carrying out the law.

Mowatt.—They are, to my knowledge, but as I am a Local Officer it is difficult for me to answer.

Macfie.—We have but one—a new beginner. He does his duty promptly and well.

Hon. J. Ferguson.—The Local Officers in charge of the fisheries are cognisant of their duties and acquainted with the Fishery Law, and from lengthened residence in the vicinity of the fishing grounds, with the habits of fish.

Harrison.—There are no Local Officers at present.

Henry.—The Local Officers in charge of the Fisheries are not, in my opinion, well instructed in their duties. They may be acquainted with the Fishery Laws, but they pay no attention to them or to the Regulations made for the protection of the fisheries,

and by their neglect all our Fishery Regulations, as well as Laws are violated, as no notice is taken of the violation of the same, by the Wardens.

J. & S. Leonard.—They are not.

Edgett.—I do not know of any Local Officer here. I hear of one Fishery Warden in this County. He does not act as yet. I cannot say anything of his ability.

Robertson.—One Local Officer in charge of fisheries. Cannot say if instructed in Fishery Laws.

Hickman.—Not aware of any Officer or Officers in charge of fishing grounds.

A. Ferguson.—Cannot say. To make themselves acquainted with the Fishery Laws would not be difficult, but very few fishermen after years of labor at their calling become acquainted with the habits of fish, particularly the Salmon. Local Officers are seldom called upon to make this their study.

Tory.—There are no Local Officers.

Challoner.—No Local or other Officers.

Hemlon.—The Officers in charge of the fishery are acquainted with the Law, but owing to their receiving so small a sum for their services, do not pay that attention to the duties of their offices that the law requires, and so the spearkers and illegal netters take the advantage.

Pride.—They are in general acquainted with the Law, but their duties have never been properly defined, and they have not been paid for their trouble, and consequently cannot pay the attention that is necessary. I may state that I have been River Inspector for years and receive the small pittance of \$1.50 to \$2 per year, while there are some eight or ten others receive the same pay. I may further state that this river is about 50 miles in length. You may judge how much time a person can afford to spend to look after others, when they have a large family to provide for.

McQuarin.—There are no Local Officers, as far as I know.

A. Macdonald.—The Local Officers are very careless about their duties and deficient in knowledge of the Fishery Laws and of the habits of fish.

Harley.—The Officers are appointed by the Sessions, and without regard to competency. The system is a failure:

Tremain.—Yes.

Donovan.—No Local Officers act, interfere or trouble themselves about it, or know anything about the duties of the office.

J. V. Stewart.—I believe them to be so.

Perry.—They are not.

Lent.—Some of the Local Officers are acquainted with the habits of fish, but not sufficiently instructed in their duties, nor posted in the Fishery Laws.

Thurber.—The Local Officers generally, take much pains to become well posted in the duties pertaining to their offices.

M. Macdonald.—There is no Local Officer in charge of the fisheries at River Inhabitants.

J. Ross.—No. Not acquainted with the Fishery Laws, fisheries nor habits of fish.

Nicolson.—No Officers employed to my knowledge.

Mine.—I think not up to the present.

Campbell.—Yes.

McNeill.—I think so.

Jones.—Very little duty to be done, but understood pretty well.

Smith.—The Local Officers are badly paid, and therefore luke-warm and ignorant of their duties. Some, however, are zealous and intelligent, but nearly all are lamentably deficient in knowledge of the habits of fish, especially the Salmon.

Sellon.—There is room for improvement.

Kavanagh.—There are no Local Fishery Officers at this Port.

McAulay.—There is no Local Officer in charge of the Inland Fisheries of this County to my knowledge.

Question 33.—Should these officers be appointed by the Municipal authorities or by the Government, and should they or should they not be paid more liberal salaries than at present, with a view to induce a more active interest in their duties?

Answers of—

Cartwood.—By the Government, by all means.

Hicks.—These Officers should be appointed by the Government, as I fear there would be an influence brought to bear on the Municipal Councillors at their yearly elections that would be against carrying out the Law justly and impartially. I think the salaries should be raised, and in proportion to the extent of the District and the labor involved. My District requires more labor and expense than any two or three others in this County on account of its size, and the Islands, two of them, Main ducks and Yorkshire, being 15 miles from the main land, and another two or three miles. At these Islands most of the fishing is done.

Kiel.—It is evident that to secure success in any enterprise there must be harmony prevailing the whole, and it is not likely that Municipalities, which are liable to capriciousness in many ways, would carry on the fisheries as well as the Government of the Dominion. One source of difficulty would be that each Municipality could not extend its fishery limits beyond its own jurisdiction, and in some places they would have to have a fishery Officer where there are no fish to protect. Respecting more liberal salaries, I have simply to say that every faithful and good servant should be well remunerated, but any who would shirk a part of duty he had taken an oath to perform, could not be trusted even if you doubled his salary. I receive \$100 per annum and traveling expenses, and while I would have no objection to an increase of the sum, must state plainly that I could do very little more than I do at present. Were my salary reduced, I think I should resign.

Crowley.—I think these Officers should be appointed by the Government, so as to be above any local prejudice or influence, and should receive a sufficiently remunerative salary to induce them to take an active interest in their official duties.

Reaume.—Officers should be appointed by the County Council. All public officers should be paid according to the responsibility attached to their offices.

H. Macdonald.—By the Government.

Kerr.—No Fishery Overseer or other Officer, should ever be appointed by the Municipal authorities; for the simple fact and reason, that they would not protect the fisheries. Would at every annual change of Municipal Officers, make an annual change of the Fishery Officers also. Hence no Fishery Officer would become an active, intelligent or efficient officer. This is my opinion.

I know members of township councils, whom if a fishery officer decline to vote for, might expect his dismissal to follow. I say this from personal experience.

The inland fisheries, should by all means remain as they are under the Dominion Government. They can be made self sustaining, by the careful attention of the Local Fishery Officers. My district commenced to do this last year, (1867.)

My salary, at present, is only two hundred dollars per year; my travelling expenses are only two dollars and fifty cents per day when employed on active duty.

At this rate per diem, I have been sometimes a loser, and this should never happen, because I always endeavour to do all the good I can for the Department. I collected more money last year in my District, than was paid out.

I do take an active interest in my duties, and in the protection and prosperity of the fisheries. I hope soon to be more liberally paid. I have unbounded confidence in Mr. W. J. Whitcher, and the other officers of the Fisheries Department, at Ottawa, and hope the day is not far distant, when I shall be more liberally paid, and so devote all my time and attention to the fisheries.

Chalmers.—In my opinion by the Government. Cannot say what amount of salary should be paid.

Lamirandière.—The Officers, in my opinion, should be appointed by the Municipality, or at least by its recommendation. The Government is very apt to make mistakes and be led too much by favoritism. The Officers should be well paid, so as to enable them to perform their duty.

K. Bell.—Should be appointed by the Government, so as not to be affected by local influence.

Davis.—Fish and Game could be protected in this locality at a small expense, say £30 a year.

Fraser.—I should think if Local Officers were appointed they should be appointed by the Municipal authorities and their salaries regulated by the same.

Scott.—I think they should be appointed by the Government and their remuneration should be such as would induce an active interest in the discharge of their duties.

Anderson.—The Fishery Officers should in my opinion, be appointed by the Municipal authorities, and the Fishery Laws should be altered to suit the locality.

Coventry.—Should be appointed by the Government and paid a fair remunerating salary, as, if they attended properly to the duties of the District it would occupy a great portion of their time away from home.

Elliott.—By the Government, as they would thus be less liable to be influenced. Think the salaries far too low for the duties they have to perform.

Ferrier.—By the Government. The amount of salary should depend upon the extent of district and the amount of service.

Dumaresy.—They should, in my opinion, be appointed by the Government, and paid more liberal salaries than at present, which would be the means of inducing a more active interest in their duties.

Baudin.—Appointment by the Government is the more commendable as it commands more respect. A good salary causes the duty to be more carefully done.

Stors.—By the Government, and receive more liberal salaries.

Price.—Fish Inspectors, in my humble opinion, should by all means be appointed by the Government, otherwise there would be partiality shown. Liberal salaries should be given to induce them to do their duty.

Nutt.—By the Government, and paid liberally.

C. C. Fox.—In thickly populated districts where the Municipal authorities are intelligent and independent, the appointment of Officers by them would ensure a better knowledge of the capacity of the applicants than the Government is likely to possess. But on this coast, with its scanty population, the Municipal Councillors are mostly men of little education, and from the absence of immigration, and the consequent intermarrying, families are so connected that appointments would be given more by affection or interest than from a consideration of the competency of the candidates. The payment of more liberal salaries may induce greater activity in the Officers, but only the payment of an income large enough to live on would ensure entire independence of action.

Mowatt.—I consider the present system the best as the Municipal authorities being liable to be out of office every two years, the probability is that these appointments would go out with them. With regard to salary I can only say for myself it is \$50 per annum, with an allowance for active duty of \$2 per day. My district is 200 miles in extent on the Restigouche and its branches. I was about 80 days and 30 nights on active duty last season, from May until October. If my salary is not increased allowance for active duty should be, as it is too small for the labor done.

Macfie.—By the Government. They should be liberally paid.

Henderson.—As far as my experience and observation go, with a very few exceptions the Officers appointed by the Government are more vigilant and more independent than Municipal Officers.

Parker.—As the fisheries here are not very extensive, I do not think it would pay to give large salaries. It would be better, perhaps, to have the Officer in this County appointed by the Municipal authorities.

Riverin.—The Officers should be appointed by the Government, the Municipal authorities have no knowledge of such matters. To have competent persons to fulfil such duties they should be better paid.

Sirois.—Some of them certainly receive too small a salary for the duties they perform.

Eden.—Should not be appointed by the Municipal authorities, but as at present by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Whalen.—By the Government, and paid a little more.

Dimock.—By the Government, and paid a little more liberally, particularly those who have rivers of importance to inspect and Indians to watch. Their time being occupied from 1st May till 1st January in each year, while an officer on the sea-shore has only from

1st May till the end of July, I may say, of active duty. Each officer should be paid in proportion to the labor he has to perform, which would encourage him to take an active interest in the discharge of his duties. It is my opinion, should the appointment of these officers be made by the Municipal authorities, men would be appointed who would take no interest in doing their duty and the whole affair would fall to the ground.

Macfie.—By the Government. They should be liberally paid.

Hon. J. Ferguson.—These Officers should hold their appointments from the Government, and should be paid more liberal salaries than at present, with a view to enable them to devote their time exclusively to their duties.

Harrison.—The Local Officers should be appointed by the Municipal Council who could select proper persons. They should be paid a liberal salary to induce a more active interest in their duties.

Stickney.—I would suggest that Overseers be recommended by the Warden and appointed by the Government, as the Municipal authorities are very remiss in such matters, and would probably neglect to appoint them.

Heney.—I think that all these officers should be appointed by the Government, with more liberal salaries than at present, provided that they did their duty in every respect. But I consider their salaries at present far too much, as they do not attend to their duty as the law directs. I consider \$25 a year a good recompence for what duty the two former incumbents have done since their appointment as Wardens for the County of Charlotte. I think a more liberal salary would not induce our former Wardens for the County of Charlotte to a more active interest in their duties in any respect.

J. & S. Leonard.—Government should appoint them.

Edgett.—I think the Officers should be independent of popular clamor. I think the fisheries here too trifling to justify the payment of high salaries.

D. W. Stewart.—These Officers should be appointed by the Government, above local influence; should be well paid and supported by an efficient force to command respect and obedience to the laws. This is particularly necessary on the Restigouche and its tributaries.

Robertson & Hickman.—Think Officers should be appointed by the Government.

R. Cole.—By the Government, and their salaries increased.

A. Ferguson.—Should not be appointed by the Municipal authorities but by the Government, and paid liberal salaries, with travelling expenses and assistance when required. They should not be connected directly or indirectly with fishing. Their time occupied would only be during open navigation,—say from May to November—and they should follow no other calling during that time. It can scarcely be expected that much time would be devoted to the duty of any office to which very little remuneration is attached. The duties of an Overseer of Fisheries properly administered are onerous.

Tory.—By the Government, and should be paid sufficient salaries to enable them to efficiently discharge their duties.

Challoner.—By Government. A liberal salary and half fines.

Hemlon.—By Government, and should be paid a little more liberally to induce them to look to their duty as it needs some amount of night watching.

Pride.—By the Government, and paid more liberally.

McQuarin.—I think Government Officers would be more efficient. Of course the higher the salary, the better.

A. Macdonald.—I think they should be appointed by Government and receive salaries. At present they are appointed by the Sessions in each County and get no salary.

Harley.—By the Government, paid liberal salaries and well looked after.

Tremain.—By the Government, with more liberal salaries. At present parties are appointed living on the grounds, and the General Sessions of the Peace settle their salaries, which in some cases, from so much competition, are very small.

Donovan.—Should be appointed by Government, as any appointment made by the Bench of Magistrates is generally made without any respect to competency; and an officer paid would do his duty and be independent of local influences.

J. V. Stewart.—These Officers should be appointed by the Grand Sessions of the Peace, and should receive such remuneration as would amply pay them for their services.

Lent.—I am decidedly of the opinion that the Fishery Officers should be appointed

by the Government, with ample salaries to enable them to perform their duties. They should give security to perform their services impartially and agreeably to the law.

Thurber.—Think the Municipal authorities should appoint, but that larger salaries are really essential.

M. Macdonald.—Officers appointed by the Government would be looked upon as above those appointed by the Municipal authorities, and I think preferable.

J. Ross.—By Government, with an increase of salary which would make them more interested in their duties.

Nicolson.—As the Board of Fisheries think proper.

Mine.—By the Government with the recommendation of the inhabitants. Should have a salary to induce them to be more active.

McNeill.—Could not decide. Salaries are now generally too low to induce very active service.

Jones.—The appointments would be more satisfactory if made by the Local authorities. If paid liberally Officers would take more interest in the matter.

Smith.—Proper Officers should be appointed by Government, and they should be paid more liberal salaries or wages. Were a chief Inspector appointed in each County with power to nominate Deputies where necessary, whose bills might be by him certified to the Marine and Fisheries Department, the valuable fisheries of our rivers would be greatly restored.

Starr.—I am of the opinion that the Officers having charge of the Fisheries would be more likely to act independently if appointed by Government, but it is of the first importance that they should be men having a thorough practical knowledge of the business they are to superintend, and I imagine that it would be exceedingly difficult to find such persons except in the fishing districts.

Kavanagh.—By the Government.

W. Ross.—By the Government and well paid, otherwise the law will remain a dead letter. The duty to be effectually performed must be liberally paid for.

McAulay.—By the Government and paid good salaries.

Gordon.—By the Government and paid a reasonable compensation.

Question 34.—Would not the appointment of persons not resident in the fishing districts, and not personally interested in the fisheries of which they are to take supervision, be productive of good results?

Answers of—

Cartwood.—No individual personally interested should in any case be appointed. As to place of residence, that I think is a matter of no consequence.

Hicks.—I do not think it would be productive of good to appoint men from out of the County as Overseers, as they would not have so good a chance to see that the law was properly adhered to. I think that no man should be appointed that is directly or indirectly interested in the fisheries. He should be a man that would act impartially with the fishermen, and strictly adhere to the law, and see it carried out. I think it would be well in Counties where there is a large business done in fishing to have a Fishery Commissioner appointed by the Government to go round once or twice a year and examine the Overseers' diaries, and to make enquiries and see if the Overseers do their duties properly in carrying out the law impartially.

Kiel.—My opinion is that it needs acquaintance with the fisheries in any District to know how to manage them satisfactorily, as the fish act differently in different localities. For instance, if I was sent to Lake Huron I might be there several years before I would know as much as I now do of the fish in Lake Ontario. Another objection would be that a person going to a strange place must have a salary to support him, and in order to do a business commensurate with such a salary he must necessarily travel over a very large district, which would be attended with great expense. As far as personal interest is concerned the presumption is that every Overseer must discharge his duty faithfully, and if it be shown that he does not he should be removed. If the impression is that he would

favor his acquaintances or friends, a stranger would be liable to do the same thing, as any person can form acquaintances or make friends in a very short time.

Crowley.—I have no doubt but "the appointment of persons not resident in the fishing districts and not personally interested in the fisheries of which they are to take supervision" would be productive of good results. From my own personal knowledge this would be the case, for it is hard to expect fair play from a person who is himself personally interested, and, has relatives engaged in the business. It must always give rise to a good deal of suspicion and jealousy, and very frequently with too much justice, as in the present case, where one local officer has given his brother-in-law the whole side of Lake Ontario, and has denied others, equally if not better entitled to it, similar privileges.

Myers.—It would.

Reaume.—Officers should be persons residing in the fishery district. Whether interested or not is immaterial provided he has a thorough knowledge of fisheries and the habits of fish.

G. Macdonald.—Yes.

Kerr.—The duties I have rendered, in protecting the fisheries, and fish in my district can be borne out by the unbiassed public, and my superior officer Mr. Whitcher, and his deputies, at Ottawa.

I am not, and never have been interested personally, nor otherwise in the fisheries over which I exercise supervision, except "officially" as such overseer.

I am however always ready to go wherever the Department may order me; provided ample provision was made by a more liberal salary.

Chalmers.—I think an honest man would do his duty as well at home as abroad.

Lamirandière.—Residents are more apt to have a knowledge of the fishing stations, as well as the habits of fish, which are important requisites.

R. Bell.—Fisheries are of so little importance in this County that it is of little consequence.

Frazer.—There are very few persons in this place who take any interest in the fisheries, consequently it would make very little difference.

Scott.—Persons resident in the fishing districts would have greater opportunities of giving attention to the fisheries than if residing at a distance, but should certainly have no interest in the fisheries under their supervision.

Whitehead.—Doubtful.

Anderson.—No. The fishery officer should be a resident of the place, and well acquainted with the habits of the fish that frequent the locality where he resides.

Coventry.—This all depends on his honesty and capacity for performing the duties required. To see that the fishways are kept in order,—to prevent spearing in the spawning season,—to watch obstructions to the entrances of creeks, &c, &c, a person should be conversant with the locality.

Elliott.—Think not. The local officer here, being an old resident, and well acquainted with the County and its inhabitants seems to be well adapted for the office.

Ferrier.—It is of little consequence whether a resident or non-resident, if a fit and proper person is chosen.

Dumaresy.—The appointment of non-residents in the fishing district would lead to very heavy expense. There should be a Superintendent appointed whose duty would be to visit from one end of the County to the other constantly; to receive the reports of each of the local officers, and to see that their duties are discharged properly; to see that there should be no contraventions of the Fishery Laws, and to settle disputes if any, &c.

Baudin.—It is better to appoint as officer a person residing in the fishing district. With regard to personal interest it would be better to pay them well and not allow them a right to fish.

Stors.—Non-residents would be better able to enforce the laws.

Nutt.—The officer should reside near the fishing grounds.

C. C. Fox.—Yes, if the income enabled them to be independent, otherwise I can see no advantage that would result.

Henderson.—That depends entirely upon the person appointed.

Pourier.—Residents would be preferable.

Riverin.—Provided they have the necessary knowledge to fulfil the duties it matters not where they come from.

Sirois.—I think that no alteration in the mode of appointment would make any difference in the performance of the duties of these officers.

Eden.—The appointment of non-residents would not answer so well as persons acquainted with the different localities in their districts.

Whalen.—Should be persons residing in the fishing districts.

Dimock.—I do not think so. The officer should not be personally interested in the purchase or sale of fish.

Mowatt.—I believe that no overseer should fish or be allowed to have a share in any fishing, but any appointment made should be to a person acquainted with the locality and also with the practical methods of fishing both legally and illegally. If on a river, he should also be well acquainted with canoes and able to navigate one himself in dark or daylight.

Vallee and others.—In our opinion persons living on the coast are in a better position to know the habits of fish than strangers. There are many residents not interested in Salmon fishing who would do as well as strangers.

Macfie.—I think it would be better to appoint a non-resident, though it would be more expensive.

Hon. J. Ferguson.—Although it would be a questionable policy to appoint a person personally interested in the fisheries to a supervision of these fisheries, I cannot think the appointment of a non-resident would lead to an improved result.

Harrison.—I think the appointment of persons not resident in the fishing districts, who had a knowledge of the fisheries would be productive of much good.

Stickney.—The overseers should be men living in the vicinity as no others could be induced to attend to it unless allowed a greater remuneration than could be afforded.

Heney.—I do not think that the appointment of non-residents would be productive of any good results whatever, and for this reason:—For several years past, there has been an officer sent from St. John down to the southern head of Grand Manan, to the spawning grounds there, and he could not prevent in a great measure the violation of the regulations made for that locality, and if I have been correctly informed the fishermen drove him away altogether, destroying his boat, &c.

J. & S. Leonard.—Men acquainted with the business would be best fitted for the office.

D. W. Stewart.—Non-residents would be the least likely to be influenced by interested or private motives.

Robertson.—Would recommend persons not personally interested, in the fisheries.

Hickman.—Would recommend persons not resident in the district.

R. Cole.—Non-residents would be preferable.

A. Ferguson.—The present local officers, (at least two of them), are the Mayors in their respective townships; it would therefore appear to be very impolitic in them to be extremely vigilant or Argus-eyed as overseers of fisheries when they have to come frequently before the same people, (a great number of whom, it is said form the transgressors of the Fishery Laws) to seek political favors.

The appointment of non-residents would be productive of better results, as protective officers with full powers.

Tory.—One officer for the County not personally interested with the river fisheries with power to appoint persons to look after the rivers during his absence, or while going from one station to another, I think would be productive of good results.

Challoner.—By far the best.

Hemlon.—I have no doubt but that the appointment of a non-resident would be productive of good, but at the same time I think it should be a man thoroughly acquainted with the locality, as he must know the fishing grounds.

Pride.—I cannot see that the appointment of non-residents would be productive of good results. Those interested personally and living by fishing should take the most interest, and they are acquainted with the grounds and with those who fish illegally. Only give them power to bring them to justice.

McQuarin.—In my opinion resident officers would have an advantage. The greater

number of the people are not personally interested. I live within half a mile of the river and never caught a Salmon in my life.

A. Macdonald.—As those officers must always be on the spot it is useless to have them appointed out of the district. An upright man that would have the interest of the fisheries of his district at heart, would, in my opinion, be the proper person to take supervision of these matters.

Harley.—Just what is wanted. Any other system will fall short of restoring the fish.

Tremain.—Most assuredly, persons appointed living on the grounds, have in most cases too many relatives and friends. A person not resident in the district and not interested in the fisheries should be appointed, with a sufficient salary to enable him to be on the ground during the *close seasons*, and to whom large powers should be given to punish offenders. This would no doubt be productive of good.

Donovan.—Appoint a stranger who will enforce the law without respect of persons.

J. V. Stewart.—Persons not personally interested in the fisheries nor in saw-mills would be preferable.

Lent.—There are persons resident within the fishing districts who are not personally interested in the fisheries, and who if properly remunerated would enforce the laws for the protection of the fisheries, to the satisfaction of the Government. The inhabitants take so little interest in the preservation of the fish that an officer would be obliged to act independently and visit every locality almost daily in order to prevent contravention of the laws. At present the Officers alluded to are appointed by the Sessions, and are more or less interested in the fisheries themselves, or for their friends, in consequence of which the Laws and Regulations are not enforced.

Thurber.—I think that persons residing in the fishing districts are the most suitable to have the supervision as the most of them are personally interested in the matter.

Perry.—They should be persons not immediately interested but should be able to have a constant supervision.

J. Ross.—No.—Persons residing in the neighborhood would be productive of good, more especially a person residing at the mouth of the river.

Nicolson.—As the Board of Fisheries deems proper.

Mine.—I think not.

Campbell.—Not necessary.

McNeill.—Don't think it warrantable or sufficiently important to pay the necessary salaries.

Jones.—I think men can be found that would do their duty in different localities.

Smith.—I have no hesitation in saying that to the best of my judgment an Officer or Officers appointed as suggested in Question 34 would be of incalculable benefit.

Starr.—Answered under 33.

Kavanagh.—I think persons residing in the fishing districts and not interested in the business of fishing would be most suitable.

W. Ross.—Non-resident Officers would be more expensive, and rivers where Salmon ascend 18 or 20 miles would require two or three Wardens. On the principle that smugglers make the best preventive officers, Wardens well paid, residing along the rivers should make the best officers.

McAulay.—Persons residing near the rivers and fishing districts would answer better to be appointed to protect the fish in those localities.

Gordon.—The appointment of persons not resident in the district nor interested in the taking of fish, with the most stringent supervision, is the only measure that can check the practice so much in use and winked at by all classes of the community, of taking fish out of season.

NAVIGATION.

Question 35.—State your place of residence, your profession or occupation and whether you are practically acquainted with the interests and requirements of navigation.

Answers of—

Cartwood.—Division Court Clerk and Fishery overseer.

Chalmers.—I am practically acquainted with navigation.

Potterson.—My occupation is that of Marine Inspector for the Association of Lake Underwriters of Cleveland, the only one they have in Canada. I am practically acquainted with the interests and requirements of navigation on these inland waters, having for thirty years been a vessel owner and master of several vessels and steamer; during that time.

R. Bell.—Not acquainted practically with the requirements of navigation.

Dunham.—My acquaintance with the requirements, &c., of navigation is from general observation.

Scott.—Have no practical knowledge.

Whitehead.—Can navigate a skiff; no ambition beyond this.

Anderson.—My acquaintance with the requirements of navigation is merely from personal observation.

Messrs. Gaskin.—Ship owners. Have been shipmasters for thirty-five years, and are well acquainted with the interests and requirements of navigation.

Middleton.—Was for some years of my youth at sea. Have been for over twenty years master of various vessels on the lakes, and am acquainted with the route from Chicago to Kingston.

Elliott.—Am not practically acquainted with navigation.

Vigneau.—Have been a fisherman and sailor from my childhood.

Chrasson.—Am a sailor, 44 years of age; have followed the sea for ten years.

C. C. Fox.—During the last eleven years I have been brought into contact with a large number of shipmasters from whom I have obtained information respecting the navigation of the Gulf and river St. Lawrence. I have myself made many passages in the Gulf and river both by steam and sailing vessels and at all seasons.

Henderson.—I have considerable experience of the requirements of navigation.

Gibb.—I am a native of Greenock, Scotland, and have sailed to this port for the last thirty years in the various capacities up to master, which I have been for several years, and have commanded vessels, principally from the Clyde, whence there is an immense trade to this Port. My certificate of competency is number 4371.

McGonagle.—Yes; I have a master's certificate.

Doyle.—Master mariner.

Clarke and Morgan.—Yes; I have a master's certificate.

Leslie.—Master mariner; yes.

Jamieson.—Master mariner; have a certificate of competency as master.

C. Cole.—Master mariner, having a certificate.

Cook and Harris.—Master mariners, having certificates of competency.

F. LeGressly.—Am master of the Brig. "Richard" of Jersey and have been for seventeen years a mariner principally in the North American, South American and Mediterranean trade.

Richards.—Navigating Lieutenant H.M.S. "Constance."

Sutherland.—I have been many years at sea in the North American and East India trades, and I know the Gulf and river St. Lawrence well.

J. Pailot.—My certificate is No. 49,739. I have been following the sea for the last 34 years, and have been master for 22 years.

Wright.—I have been at sea for 34 years; my certificate as master is No. 83,015.

La Forger.—My certificate as master is No. 24,693. I have been 23 years at sea, engaged principally in the North American, South American and Mediterranean trades.

Wheaton.—I have been 12 years at sea, and the number of my certificate is 29,143.

Lobb.—The number of my certificate is 520. I have been 40 years at sea, and know the Gulf and river St. Lawrence well.

J. W. I. Fox.—Am practically acquainted with the interests of navigation, having been at sea on foreign service for 16 years, and 10 of which as shipmaster.

Riverin.—I have acquired a practical knowledge of navigation, and know what belongs to it.

Soney.—Am able to give some information of things which I believe to be of urgent necessity, especially as they concern the interests of our coasting trade and our fishermen within the limits west of the County of Gaspé and as far as Cape de Rosier.

Piper.—I have been 20 years at sea, and the number of my certificate is 14,141.

Le Boutillier.—The number of my master's certificate is 82,685. I have been 16

years at sea, in the North and South American and Mediterranean trades principally.

J. LeGressly.—Have been 18 years at sea, and my certificate as master is No. 10,017. I have been engaged in the South American, Mediterranean, and for many years in the North American fish trade. The Gulf and River St. Lawrence are well known to me.

Joste.—I have been 20 years at sea, and my certificate as master is No. 11,237. I have been long engaged in the North American trade, and I know the Gulf of St. Lawrence well.

Vautier.—I have been at sea for 53 years; my certificate as master is No. 48,188. For many years I sailed from the Island of Jersey, principally in the North American, South American and Mediterranean trades, and have been intimately acquainted with the Gulf and River St. Lawrence for these last 40 years.

Fluelin.—I have been 25 years at sea, principally in the North American fish trade, and I am thoroughly acquainted with the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Dimock.—Have no practical knowledge.

Labbé.—Am a ship builder and have a practical knowledge of navigation.

Langlois.—Am a licensed pilot for and below Quebec, and am perfectly acquainted with the requirements of navigation.

Tyrrell.—Am captain of a vessel sailing to foreign ports.

Ouellet.—Am a captain holding a certificate.

Charron.—Am master of a sea going vessel, and hold a certificate from Liverpool England.

Julien.—Have a practical knowledge of navigation and its requirements.

Hon. J. Ferguson.—Am a merchant and ship owner, and to a certain extent acquainted with the interests and requirements of navigation.

Heney.—Was formerly a master mariner, and am pretty well acquainted with the interests and requirements of navigation.

J. & S. Leonard.—We are occupied in fishing, and to some extent in navigation.

D. W. Stewart.—Am but imperfectly acquainted with the interests and requirements of navigation.

Robertson & Hickman.—Not practically acquainted with navigation.

R. Cole.—Not extensively acquainted.

A. Ferguson.—Had some interest in navigation in former years.

Snell.—Was formerly a seaman; am partially acquainted.

Tory, Hemlon & Fride.—Have some knowledge of navigation.

J. Rudolph.—Have been a master mariner for 30 years, and have sailed in that capacity on the coasts of the British Provinces, in the Gulf and River St. Lawrence, the West Indies, Great Britain and Ireland, the Mediterranean, South America, &c., &c.

A. Macdonald.—Have some knowledge.

Harley.—No.

Tremain.—Am acquainted with the interests and requirements of navigation.

Ruggles.—I am practically acquainted.

Donovan.—Have no practical knowledge, but have taken pains to enquire.

Viets.—Am principal officer of Customs, and Navigation Laws, Registrar of Shipping.

Devo f, Corbet, Amberley, M. Macdonald, and Ditmars.—Not practically acquainted.

J Ross.—Am acquainted with the interests and requirements of navigation to a certain extent by practice.

Nicolson.—I served four years an apprentice on ship-board. I took charge at the age of 17 years and 6 months, and since sailed in command in north and south latitudes, until settled in British North America.

Sargent.—Collector of Customs and Surveyor of Shipping.

Mine.—To some extent.

Campbell.—Not practically acquainted.

McNeill.—Acquaintance limited.

Sellon.—Was formerly a ship master in the foreign trade.

Cook.—My occupation is that of a master mariner and pilot of this port, and has been for these 35 years past; besides, I have occasionally taught navigation during the winter season, and am therefore practically acquainted with the interests and requirements of the navigation of the Port of Pictou.

W. Kidston jr.—A partial acquaintance.

A. M. Rudolf.—Am practically acquainted.

Question 36.—What is the nature and extent of the navigation carried on to and from the Ports in your County, and what kinds of vessels are employed?

Answers of—

Cartwood.—Principally by sailing vessels. Four hundred thousand bushels of grain, and 25 to 40,000 cubic feet of clean timber are annually shipped.

Chalmers.—Lumber and grain are exported; coal, salt, plaster and water lime are imported. Vessels of light draught of water are employed.

Patterson.—The trade of the lakes consists in the carrying of all kinds of grain, square timber, staves, sawn lumber, and ores, the product of the country. Return cargoes consist of pig and railroad iron, salt and all kinds of merchandise. Steamers and sailing kessels of various kinds are employed in this trade. The exports of this County (Frontenac) are all kinds of course grains in moderate quantity.

R. Bell.—Rideau Canal is the southern boundary of the County. Tay Canal connects Perth with Rideau. The Tay is not now used for vessels.

Farncomb.—The chief trade from this port consists in the export of Grain, Lumber, &c., to the United States and Montreal, and the Import of plaster, salt and coal from the United States.

Fraser.—The navigation to and from the ports in this County is inland lake and river navigation and the vessels used are sailing vessels, steamers, scows and barges.

Dunham.—Our chief trade is with the United States and consists principally of the export of lumber, grain, &c. The class of vessels navigating the lakes, is employed.

Simpson.—Exportation of lumber, in vessels of about 300 tons, wooden barges and schooners.

Taylor.—There is only one vessel belonging to this port, the steamer "City of Toronto," a passenger and freight boat plying between Toronto, Niagara and Lewiston.

Scott.—Nearly altogether confined to lake navigation with the exception of an occasional vessel to or from Great Britain or Halifax. Schooners from 17 to 179 tons; One Ba:que 279 tons; One brigantine 423 tons, and steamers from 25 to 491 tons.

Whitehead.—Coasting and foreign trade. Steamers, &c.

Anderson.—The navigation of this County, which is a frontier one, is carried on the River Detroit, (which divides this portion of Canada from the United States,) by steamers and sailing vessels. I will confine my answers to the trade of my own port. There is an American Steamer plying daily between Detroit, Windsor and this port. There are also two small Canadian steamers which form a daily line plying between Windsor, Kingsville in the Township of Gosfield and Leamington in the Township of Mersea, touching at Amherstburgh each way. Timber and staves, walnut lumber, &c. Agricultural products, stone and sand, the greater portion of which is exported to the United States, form the principal items of trade of the County of Essex, with the exception of the square timber which goes to Kingston and thence by raft to Quebec. The vessels engaged in timber trade are large, say 300 tons, and belong to parties residing at St. Catharines on the Welland Canal. The great bulk of the agricultural products are shipped by steamer to Detroit, and the stone and sand also go there in a class of small flat-bottomed vessels called scows. These are about one half American and the other Canadian bottoms. There is also a large trade in firewood, about one fifth of which is brought over from the United States to this port and sold to the American Steamers trading between Buffalo and Chicago. The sales last year amounted to 40,000 cords, at an average price of two and a-half dollars per cord. This may be called our export as it is consumed by American steamers; the Americans' money left in place of it.

Gaskin.—Principally grain and lumber. The lumber vessels employed are from 100 to 500 tons burthen.

Elliott.—Very varied, consisting of steam ferry boats for the conveyance of passengers and freight between this port and the United States; one iron steamer for carrying over cars, steamers from the lower lakes bringing freight. Steamers and vessels from United States with freight; steamers and vessels trading coastwise between this and the

neighboring ports, and a large number of scows engaged in carrying wood and sand to the United States.

Vigneau.—Navigation here is chiefly connected with the fisheries and is of considerable importance. Vessels of from 20 to 50 tons besides a large number of boats and barges are engaged in it.

Chrasson.—Our vessels are coasting and fishing craft of from 20 to 60 tons.

Bailey.—Our vessels are of 60 tons and under. On selling them abroad they class for 6 and 7 years.

C. C. Fox.—The trade from this County consists of fish and lumber, and for the years ending 30th June, 1867, and 30th June, 1868, the vessels arriving at and departing from the County of Gaspé, (exclusive of the Magdalen Islands) were as follows:

YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1867.

	Arrived.		Departed.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Vessels from and to Foreign Ports.....	48	5,200	34	4,059
Do do Other Ports.....	270	16,000	237	14,200
	318	21,200	271	18,259

YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1868.

	Arrived.		Departed.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Vessels from and to Foreign Ports.....	39	5,005	31	3,315
Do do Other Dominion Ports.	252	15,100	205	12,300
	291	20,105	236	15,615

The failure of the fishery explains the falling off in the tonnage of 1868.

The fish trade is to Great Britain, Mediterranean, West Indies and South America, and a little with the other B. American Colonies and the United States. The lumber trade is to Great Britain. The foreign going fish vessels are generally brigs, brigantines and topsail schooners of from 80 to 170 tons. The coasting vessels are fore and aft schooners of from 40 to 70 tons, and the lumber vessels are ships or barques of about 600 tons.

Henderson.—Formerly there was a very large quantity of lumber exported to the United States through this port; upwards of 400 vessels (mostly foreign) of from 45 to 70 tons, being employed during the season of navigation. But the lumber having become nearly exhausted the trade has dwindled to 20 or 30 boats during the season.

McGonagle, Doyle, Clark & Morgan.—All parts of the world. Sea going ships.

Leslie.—All kinds of navigation, and to all parts of the world. Ships of iron and wood.

Jamieson, C. Cole, Cook & Harris.—All kinds of navigation and to all parts of the world.

J. W. I. Fox.—The extent of the navigation carried on to and from these Islands is considerable. The direct trade is chiefly between the United States and ports in the Dominion, but owing to their geographical position a great number of vessels of all classes pass and repass them daily, during the season of navigation, when bound to ports in the Gulf and above. The vessels employed in direct trade are fishing vessels.

Riverin.—There are seven schooners from 60 to 100 tons each, which coast in the Province and go to foreign ports, and likewise 25 of from 22 to 60 tons which ply with wood to Quebec, and take produce to market.

Eden.—Vessels navigating to this port are first foreign vessels of from 60 to 400 tons burden, the former carrying dry Codfish either in tubs or bulk to Brazil, West Indies and Mediterranean markets; others of a less tonnage engaged in the fisheries, whaling, &c., some to the North Shore and others to Labrador and Newfoundland, the largest class carrying timber and deals to England.

Whalen.—Schooners in the Cod and Whale fishing.

Dimock.—Lumber, fishing and coasting trade. The kinds of vessels employed

barques, brigs, brigantines and schooners.

Grant.—Our vessels trade to all parts of the world, and consist of wooden vessels built in the Dominion, and iron vessels built on the rivers Mersey and Clyde.

Langlois.—Sailing vessels and steamboats.

Tyrrell and Ouellet.—On the River St. Lawrence; sailing vessels and steamers.

Julien.—Sea voyages and coasting by vessels of from 100 to 1,000 tons.

Council of Quebec Board of Trade.—In addition to the ocean trade which is extensive, a large shipping business is done by means of schooners and barges to Montreal, the Gulf ports and Maritime Provinces. Our ships are propelled by steam and sail, and are constructed both of wood and iron.

Hon. J. Ferguson.—The nature of the navigation in this County is the carrying of wood, fish and grindstones from Bathurst, New Bandon, Caraquette, Shippegan and Tracadie to Britain, ports of the Dominion, Newfoundland, Miquelon, United States, South America and Italy; its extent is considerable, but I am not in possession of statistics. In the wood trade, Bathurst employs vessels of from 50 to 1,200 tons, the capacity of the vessels employed by the other ports ranging from 14 to 200 tons.

Heney.—The navigation carried on from our Parish is chiefly coasting, carrying lumber from the County of Charlotte to ports in the United States. Some vessels are employed in the coal trade in summer, between Pictou and the United States; there also one or two vessels owned in this Parish that are freighting between New York and the West Indies. The vessels employed in the above trades are schooners of from 75 to 100 tons, with the exception of one brigantine.

J. & S. Leonard.—Lumbering is carried on largely and employs many vessels large and small.

Edgett.—Coal and plaster or gypsum are exported from Hillsborough, freestone and lumber from other ports in vessels of from 200 to 500 tons. Brigantines are the common rig.

D. W. Stewart.—The navigation carried on to and from this port is to Great Britain, the adjoining colonies, and the United States. Sailing vessels are employed.

Robertson.—Carrying building stone, grind stone, plaster and coal during the summer with our small vessels, say from 100 tons to 250 tons, and in the winter send them to the West Indies with lumber, and bring in return sugar and molasses. Our large vessels carry lumber to the United Kingdom and freight from the United States to different ports of the world.

Hickman.—(This reply exactly same as preceding except "small vessels of 100 to 150 tons" instead of "100 to 250 tons.")

R. Cole.—The vessels employed are brigantines and schooners, and usually make half a dozen trips to the United States in a season.

A. Ferguson.—The extent of trade or commerce by navigation carried on in this County is confined to the exportation of fish and agricultural produce. A few coasters are employed in the trade with other ports of the Dominion; their number is limited. Since the introduction of steamers in the Gulf, they have in a great measure supplied the place of sailing crafts, and in proportion as the steamers have increased their capacity for freight and the accommodation of passengers, their freight list has proportionally increased. The trade of the different towns along the coast visited by steamers is giving evidence of increased vitality and is rapidly improving.

Snell.—Ships, barques, brigs, schooners and steamers. Three first named classes trade to foreign ports. Schooners do the coasting business, and steamers carry freight and mails. Some small steamers are employed as tow boats.

Tory.—In connection with the fisheries, coasting, trading, foreign, &c. Ships, brigs and schooners.

Chailoner.—A few local vessels from 30 to 60 tons.

Hemion.—The schooners of this County trade to the United States, Newfoundland, Canada and Prince Edward Island. They also trade and fish on Labrador and to St. John, New Brunswick. These trading in coal or fish vary in size from 20 to 100 tons.

Pride.—The vessels in this County trade to the United States, Newfoundland, Canada, Prince Edward Island, Labrador and Halifax, and vary in size from 20 to 100 tons.

J. Rudolf.—Fishing and West India trade. The vessels are chiefly schooners and brigantines.

A. Macdonald.—I believe that navigation from ports in this County is carried on to all parts of the world in sailing vessels from a ship to a schooner. The Collector at Port Arichat is in a better position to know the extent of the navigation out of the ports in this County.

Harley.—About 140 annually enter and clear from the port of La Have for foreign ports. Large number of fishermen and several coasters in this port.

Tremain.—Vessels varying from 15 to 100 tons are employed in fishing, trading, coasting, carrying cattle to Newfoundland, &c., &c., from ports Plaster Cove, Port Hood, Mabou, Margaree and Cheticamp.

Ruggles.—Would refer you to the Customs Returns for a more accurate account.

Donovan.—Vessels employed to Europe, South America and United States of America. Vessels owned here are barques, brigs, brigantines and schooners.

Viets.—I cannot state the extent of the navigation for the County for reasons elsewhere stated. Vessels of large and small tonnage are employed.

J. V. Stewart.—Navigation is carried on in this district by schooners and brigantines trading to the United States and West Indies, exporting lumber, shingles, staves, cordwood, &c. These vessels are owned in the district. Transient vessels call occasionally and purchase other cargoes.

Perry.—Coasting and fishing, boats and vessels of from 3 to 20 tons. Number 45 to 50; 200 men. Exclusive of these are several large vessels, partially owned in the district (registered in Yarmouth,) say 3,000 tons.

Dewolf.—The carrying of general merchandise, lumber, firewood, coal, fruit and vegetables, &c., &c., employing 6 or 7 schooners of about 40 tons each.

Corbet.—Coasting and fishing. Schooners of from 16 to 160 tons.

Amberly.—A large West India trade, about 20 vessels carrying fish and lumber, and returning with salt and West India produce.

M. Macdonald.—The navigation from this port is to Boston, Halifax, P. E. Island, Newfoundland, Magdalen Island and Quebec, and it is performed successfully by illiterate but good sailors. Thus the want of navigation is not felt, nor its merit realised.

Ditmars.—Coasting. Extent limited. Vessels 60 to 100 tons.

Ross.—Trading and fishing. Small vessels, schooners.

Hatfield.—Carried on to a large extent, coasting and foreign. Brigantines and schooners of all classes from 40 to 300 tons.

Nicolson.—Ships, barques, brigs and schooners belonging to this port are trading and sold to other ports mostly.

Sargent.—Exports are chiefly fish and lumber. Imports various kinds of goods for home consumption. Vessels from 50 to 150 tons.

Minc.—West Indies and European trade. Schooners, brigs and barques are used.

Campbell.—Coasting and foreign. Schooners are employed in the coasting trade, and barques in the English and foreign trade.

Farnsworth.—Cordwood is shipped to a considerable extent from this port, say about 3,000 to 4,000 cords per year, and also about 2,000 to 3,000 bushels of vegetables to St. John N. B. Schooners and brigs are employed.

McNeill.—Principally coasting. Schooners, Colonial and American.

Ratchford.—Chiefly to United States with lumber; occasionally to Great Britain with deals and timber. Schooners, brigantines, &c.

Cook.—The carrying of coal to the United States is our principal trade here. It is prosecuted by vessels of every description from barques carrying 1,100 tons to vessels of 50 tons. Only two vessels loaded last year with timber for Britain. There are three effective coal mines here, the "Albion," "Acadia" and "Drummond" mines. The "Albion" shipped 102,000 tons, the "Acadia" 26,000 tons and the "Drummond" 3,000 tons last year. The "Albion" mines are capable of shipping upwards of 200,000 tons, and the "Acadia" and "Drummond" are expected to ship nearly 100,000 tons each during the present year.

Kavanagh.—Vessels from 50 to 150 tons.

W. Kidston, Jr.—Principally the coasting trade which is considerable and the cattle

trade to Newfoundland, which is also pretty extensive. There is not much trade with the United States from Victoria County. Schooners are almost solely employed.

W. Ross.—Nearly all our vessels are coasters trading to Halifax, the United States and Newfoundland. As a general thing not many vessels are built or owned in this county except what are required for its own coasting trade.

McAulay.—Nearly all our vessels are coasters trading to Halifax, Newfoundland and United States.

Question 37. Are your coasts or river channels dangerous, and if so what kinds of danger exist, and what means are in use to indicate their presence? State where light houses, guns, fog bells or whistles are placed, and where, in your opinion others are required.

Answers of—

Cartwood.—South of this place the coast is well provided with lights and harbors, and perfectly safe. North, there are numerous good natural harbors, but no lights or beacons of any kind. A light house between Chantly Island and Cove Island (Lake Huron) is much wanted.

Chalmers.—There are no dangerous places in this County.

Patterson.—Our coasts are generally well supplied with light houses. I would advise the following alterations: That the light house on Snake Island shoal, four miles above Kingston be placed on Four Mile Point. It does not now protect vessels in passing, as it stands so far from the edge of the shoal that vessels get aground out side of it, the channel at this place being very narrow. The standing light on Point au Pelée, Lake Erie, should be a revolving light, and the red light on Point au Pelée should be a white light. It could then be seen at a much greater distance. There is a shoal in the fair way, about half way between Point au Pelée and Ear Point, on which there is at present a floating light supported by private subscription. There should be a light ship placed here by Government.

We have no guns, fog bells or whistles as signals for vessels. It would be a great advantage to the trade to have signal guns at the following places, namely: Nine Mile Point, Peter's Point, Gibraltar Point, Toronto, Burlington Bay Canal, and Port Dalhousie, in Lake Ontario, and at port Colborne, Long Point and Point au Pelée on Lake Erie.

There should also be a fog bell that could easily be heard one mile off, placed on the Queen's wharf at Toronto to assist vessels entering the Harbor. The Harbor Commissioners who collect tolls on vessels entering the Harbor, and have now a surplus fund, should be required to erect this Bell.

Fraser.—There is no danger except from collisions, which no rule or precaution will entirely prevent.

Dunham.—Not dangerous. Light house at Port Burwell.

Simpson.—A light house required on Hope Island, Lake Huron.

Taylor.—They are not dangerous. There is a light house on the American side of the mouth of the Niagara River.

Scott.—No. There is on the west end of the Island called "Gibraltar Point" a light house, and one also at Queen's Wharf, about one and three-fourths of a mile further to the west. The island referred to is opposite Toronto.

Whitehead.—Not very dangerous, with ordinary care. No guns, no bells or whistles; horns are used occasionally.

Anderson.—Our channels and lake coast would be very dangerous but for the manner in which they are lighted and buoyed, which renders them safe by day and night. There is a lightship on the Colchester Reef, Lake Erie, the property of private individuals, and kept up by subscriptions from both Canadian and American vessel owners, which has been of great service to the shipping navigating Lake Erie, and has been the means of saving a great deal of property. I would recommend that the Government keep a lightship there permanently.

Gaskin.—In thick weather the entrance to River St. Lawrence from Lake Ontario is dangerous, the passage being narrow, and no means at present in use to indicate the near approach to the entrance. I am of opinion that a gun should be placed on Nine Mile Point to be fired every 15 minutes, also one each on Long Point, Gibraltar Point and Port Dalhousie, and a fog bell at Burlington Beach. I would also strongly recommend the

erection of a beacon light off the Clay Banks, Lake Erie, at the foot of Detroit River. Several disasters have occurred there.

Middleton.—No, with the exception of a rock on which there is from 7 to 8 feet of water, off Colchester Point, Lake Erie, on which a permanent Light house or lightship, ought to be placed. A fog bell or whistle would be of great benefit on Point au Pelée and Long Point, Lake Erie, and Long Point, Lake Ontario.

Elliott.—Coasts and channels within the limits of this port, not dangerous.

Dumaresy.—The coast and river channel are dangerous from Cape Gaspé up River St. Lawrence. During an easterly storm and fog it is very dangerous for vessels near the south shore, for it often occurs that there is a very heavy sea with a strong tide running towards shore. Fogs are frequent. There is only one light house (that of Cape Rosier). In my opinion there should be another, either at Cloridorm or at Madaline. The Bay of Gaspé would be a very safe Harbor of Refuge during a storm if there was a light house erected on the North Shore in a direct line with the point of Sandy Beach, (or a lightship on the point of Sandy Beach); the former could be erected the more cheaply of the two, and would be equally as good. This would indicate the safe passage at the end of Sandy Beach. This light, with that now erected on Peninsu'a Beach, would make it quite safe for vessels of any size to run into the harbor in any kind of weather; but as it is at present it is not safe for vessels to attempt to run inside of the Beach in thick weather. A light house on the Bird Rock would also be a great help to the mariner; one on Cape Despair has long been called for both by mariners and fishermen. This light is certainly much needed to enable the fisherman, when coming from Miscou Bank in thick weather to find his harbor.

Store.—The only light house in the County is at Cape Rosier; there is a lantern hung up at Peninsula, but it is of little use. A lightship is absolutely required on Sandy Beach Point.

Vigneau.—Our coasts are dangerous, being generally flat, and the only means of distinguishing the locality being the color of the sand at the bottom, which is visible in broad day, on banks and shoals and some rocky and very dangerous reefs, such as Dead Man Rock, White Horse, Gros Cap Rock, the reach between Bryon and Bird Islands, Oyster Bay Rocks off Coffin and Grosse Islands, Pearl Rock or Reef, about E N E from Entry Island. There is no light house, cannon, alarm bell or whistle or other artificial warning, although fogs are very frequent in the spring, and the currents are very violent.

Chrasson.—We have no light houses, fog bells or signal guns, though the navigation is dangerous. Light houses are required on the following Islands: Bird, Brian's, Corps Mort and Isle d'Entree. These points are high and the light houses would consequently cost less as they need not be lofty.

Bailey.—It is absolutely necessary that there should be a light on the point of Cap aux Dies, and another on the shoals of the North Traverse at foot of Orlean's Island.

C. C. Cox.—Not only is the navigation of the Gulf and River St. Lawrence most difficult, but the dangers of the coast are increased by the fogs and snow storms that so frequently occur.

On entering the Gulf a vessel has on the one side St. Paul's Light, but Cape Ray on the other has nothing to tell its position, and a light house there is very desirable. Then, directly in the path of the shipping, lies that most dangerous group the Magdalen Islands. Bryan Island to the extreme east is precipitous, without even a harbor for a boat, and close to it rise the Bird Rocks on which only this summer, the "Fox," a vessel sailing from this port struck and foundered. The other Islands are in most parts low, and surrounded by shoals and quick sands, and yet no means whatever exist to indicate their presence. All mariners are unanimous in demanding a light on the Bird Rocks, as being at once the most dangerous spot, and one almost always made both by ships entering and leaving the Gulf. Not a year elapses without several wrecks occurring on those Islands, and unhappily they are frequently accompanied by loss of life, for not only are these Islands in the direct path of foreign going ships, but they are the favorite resort of the immense fleet of fishing schooners that frequent the Gulf, and I have myself counted 130 sail anchored at one time in Pleasant Bay alone. Once past the Magdalen Islands there only remain Anticosti and Prince Edward Island. Both are lighted, and with the

assistance of the light house at Cape Rosier a vessel bound to Quebec can make the river with ease.

But for the large fleet bound to Gaspé Basin another point requires marking, and I would here call the attention of the Committee to the fact that Gaspé Basin is the only harbor in the district from the North Shore to the coast of New Brunswick, that it is the head quarters of one of the men of war employed in the protection of the fisheries, and is the only place to which vessels in this part of the Gulf can run for safety in heavy weather. For these reasons its entry should be made as practicable as possible. The Bay is entered with comparative ease, but about 12 miles up a large sand beach stretches from the south side almost across it and opposite this on the north side is another sand point called Peninsula. Between these points all vessels must pass to obtain a harbor, and it is on the extremity of this sandy beach that a light-ship is imperatively necessary, as many accidents occur from this point not being marked. Inside this beach the Bay forks into two branches, the one to the south-west forming Gaspé Basin. If in addition to the proposed light-ship there was a lantern on Mr. Joseph Eden's wharf at the entrance to the Basin, (which would be but a trifling expense) vessels could enter the harbor without difficulty in any case. However, a light-ship moored on the northern extremity of Sandy Beach is most urgently needed.

In the Bay Chaleur a small light-ship at Paspebiac would be inexpensive and would prove a great boon to vessels making that roadstead; and all mariners agree in declaring that for the navigation of the River St. Lawrence a light-house is required at Cape Chatte, and Light-ships on those most dangerous spots, the Manicouagan Shoals and Red Island Reef.

Of course fog bells, whistles or heavy guns are required for thick weather, and the opinion seems general that the cannon used at present are not of sufficient calibre.

Henderson.—Are not dangerous and do not require any of the protections specified.

Gibb.—with your permission, I shall begin at the entrance of the Gulf, stating where improvements are necessary, and giving my opinions and reasons therefor.

First—It has been greatly felt by shipmasters frequenting the Gulf (either coming in or going out) the want of a light on the "Bird Rocks," which would be very desirable.

In coming up, the lights on Cape Rosier and south-west point of Anticosti are each of great use to the navigator.

From Cape Rosier to Point des Monts light, a distance of over 120 miles along a curved coast, the navigator has no means of knowing his whereabouts, except in the vicinity of Mont Louis river, where there are four gaps in the land, and these can only be seen in daylight or on a very clear night. In so great a distance, I think it would be desirable to have two lights, one half way, and one certainly at Cape Chatte as a guide to the river on one side; Point des Monts will then form the other.

We now come to that dangerous shoal of Manicouagan, where the want of a light vessel has been very much felt by shipmasters; the more especially that ships try to keep that shore for a north wind, and even on a very clear night the shipmaster has no means of knowing his distance from the land, and very often keeps his ship away, gets out of the wind, and finds himself on the South Shore with current and wind against him, and consequently loses his chance of getting up or down. A light on Manicouagan is extremely necessary both for the safety of vessels and to facilitate getting up and down the river.

No doubt the safe conduct is the most important, but next to that is despatch, and the times that we live in, with so many fast ships and steamers, it is very desirable that there should be more lights, that the mariner should feel confidence in leaving one light and steering for another.

At Bic there is a valuable light of the first class, with the gun as a fog signal.

We now approach Green Island, on which is very good light, but here we have a very dangerous reef—I refer to that of Red Island, where numbers of ships are lost and stranded every year, attended in many cases with loss of life.

I would recommend that very poor red light to be condemned and a flash light of the first class to be established, also a light vessel on the east of the shoal. This alteration is greatly and positively needed. We next come to those lights recently established, such as the Brandy Pots, Pilgrims and Kamouraska, which pilots and shipmasters find to be of great advantage.

Next is the Traverse, where a leading light is greatly required at the second buoy above the light vessel, as the course from the light ship to the second buoy is S.W. half W. and from that to the Pillars S. W. half S.

The change of course one point in so short a distance, and such narrow water, with so strong a tide running, it would be most desirable to have a leading light.

The buoys here require some improvement in their construction, because during most of the strong flood and ebb, they are seldom seen above water. They ought to be made cone-shaped above as well as below, and not with a flat surface as they now are. Were they so constructed, a portion of the buoy would appear above water at all times. How often does the pilot and mariner look for them, and sees nothing but a white stream or wake indicating their whereabouts, and should there be any sea on, he cannot even see that.

At the Pillars, it is well proven how many vessels have been stranded by this light; the steamship *Canadian* and several vessels since on the Avignon rock, in my opinion, greatly owing to the light being a revolving one. The pilot cannot calculate his distance with any accuracy. During the revolution, at its brightest period, you fancy yourself close to it, glaring in your eyes, and during its duller period, you imagine yourself miles away. I think this light should not be a revolving one, especially in a narrow channel. It is quite different from a sea coast, where you require to distinguish one light from another; but in this case the pilot knows he has passed the Traverse, and his next light is the Pillars.

From thence to Crane Island light, Bellechasse and St. Lawrence Point (now building) to Quebec, the river, with the alterations and the new lights mentioned here, (if a petition were drawn up to that effect) would, I am sure, meet the approval of every shipmaster frequenting the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence.

As regards fog signals, they could be placed after a secondary consideration, but I would mention that a gun or fog whistle on St. Paul's Island would be very desirable, instead of a bell now in use, which cannot be heard at any distance.

Now, as there is no place in the world where insurance is so high on vessels as on those trading to the River St. Lawrence, if the improvements here enumerated could lessen the casualties, it would be advantageous to both merchants and ship-owners, as their property could be covered at a cheaper rate. I do not know of any coast so poorly lighted as the Gulf, where there is such a trade. This is in answer to question 37, which I consider the most necessary in the Schedule.

McGonagle.—Steam trumpets are wanted on the Bird Rocks, Manicouagan shoals, Red Isle, and a second light in Traverse.

Doyle.—A light and gun or whistle on Bird Rocks, also a light at Cape Chatte, a trumpet or whistle on Red Island Reef, a trumpet at Manicouagan shoal, and a light at the western end of Traverse.

Clark.—Steam trumpets are wanted on the Bird Rocks, Manicouagan shoals, S. E. end of Red Isle, and a second light in the Traverse.

Morgan.—Steam trumpets are wanted on the Bird Rocks, and a light-ship at Manicouagan shoals, Red Isle, and a second light in the middle of the Traverse.

Leslie.—Light on Bird Rocks, Cape Chatte; light or trumpet on Manicouagan shoal, and another light on upper end of Traverse.

Jamieson.—A light and trumpet at Bird Rocks, a light at Cape Chatte, a trumpet on S. E. Red Island Reef, a trumpet on Manicouagan shoal, and a light on upper end of Traverse.

C. Cole.—At Cape Chatte, a distinguishing signal on Red Island Reef in fog, and a light on Manicouagan shoal.

Cook.—A light and steam whistle at Bird Rocks; a light at Cape Chatte; a trumpet on Red Island Reef, a trumpet at Manicouagan shoal, and a light at upper end of Traverse.

Harris.—A light and steam whistle on Bird Rocks; a light at Cape Chatte; a trumpet on Red Island Reef; and a light Manicouagan shoal.

F. LeGressly.—I consider that the navigation of the Gulf of Saint Lawrence is extremely dangerous, especially at the seasons when vessels engaged as mine is in freighting fish, (loading as we do on the coast) have to frequent it, i. e. in spring and autumn. Fog and snow storms are frequent, and the few light-houses and the absence of guns of sufficient size, and fog bells, &c., render it more difficult to make land, ascertain our

position and enter the few harbors existing on the South Shore, than on any coast with which I am acquainted.

In my opinion light-houses should be placed in the following places, together with heavy guns and powerful fog bells or whistles, those at present existing not being of sufficient calibre, and being therefore for all practical purposes of little avail.

1st. A Light-house on the Bird Rocks, a most important station; one on Cape Ray, and a light-ship on Sandy Beach in the Bay of Gaspé,—especially conducive to making Gaspé Harbor, the only one in the County.

Richards.—In compliance with the wish of the Chairman of the Committee on Fisheries and Navigation that I should state my views as to the means required to render the navigation of the Gulf and River St. Lawrence comparatively safe and easy, I beg to state as follows:—

1. With regard to the number of lights in the Gulf.

One is much needed at the Bird Rocks and also in the vicinity of Cape Ray. With these additions the lights as far as number would be complete, that is leaving out of consideration the passage through the Straits of Belleisle, open a much shorter time during the year.

2. The efficiency of the lights now in operation.

Those at St. Paul's Islands, and at Heath Point Anticosti, all of which I saw in May last, under favorable circumstances, are deficient in intensity. Such important positions should have lights of the very best order.

On this point I should suggest the substitution of the electric light for the oil lamps now in use, as being the brightest artificial light yet known, and which has been in use for some time past at Dungeness, on the south-east coast of England. The apparatus in full working order was exhibited by the Brethern of the Trinity House, London, in the Paris Exhibition of 1867.

3. Steam fog trumpets,

Are required at St. Paul's Islands (the Bird Rocks,) Pointe des Monts and Father Point. At Bird Rocks and Father Point a single blast, but at St. Paul's and Pointe des Monts alternate deep and shrill sounds, in quick succession would be of great value in enabling a vessel to discover her position. A fog signal at south-west point Anticosti would also be valuable.

4. Adjustment of ships' compasses.

On the subject of the local deviation of the above, it is to be feared to much ignorance prevails, and the difficulty consequent on the introduction of so much iron in shipbuilding is increasing. The magnetic phenomena in these parts so variable, and differing so much in their effects in different ships, require more than usual care and observation on the part of those charged with the duties of navigation, as the errors induced are so serious.

A ready means, however, is at hand. With the aid of a good compass fitted with a reflecting circle, and the tables of sun's true bearing by Staff-Commander Burdwoods, Royal Navy, (sold by J. D. Porter, 31, Poulting,) the deviation or error in the compass caused by the iron of the ship, could be found on all the principal points at sea, when the sun was visible, in the course of half an hour. No ship, therefore, ought to go to sea without these articles.

In conclusion, I would observe that to reduce the risks of navigation in the Gulf, nothing is so important as the adjustment of ships' compasses, and, considering the large interests at stake, some Government supervision is necessary.

Sutherland.—As the navigation of the Gulf and River Saint Lawrence is very dangerous, I consider that light-houses and light-ships, with Cannon and powerful whistles for thick weather should be placed in the positions mentioned below:

1. A Light-house on Cape Ray, Newfoundland, marking one side of the entrance to the Gulf.

2. A light house on the Bird Rocks, Magdalen Islands. This is a very dangerous position and lies in the direct path of all ships.

3. A light-house at Cape Chatte, on south side the River, as necessary as the one already existing on Pointe des Monts.

4. Light-ships on Manicouagan Shoals and Red Island Reef. Unless these be placed two of the most dangerous spots on the River remain undistinguishable in thick weather.

5. Returning to the Gulf, I also strongly advocate the placing a Light-ship on the extremity of Sandy Beach, in the Bay of Gaspé. Considering the number of vessels entering Gaspé Basin, and the fact that there is no other Harbor in the County,—indeed there is no other this side of the Gulf,—it is above all things desirable that the entrance to it should be rendered easy and safe.

Pallot.—The difficulty of navigating the Gulf of St. Lawrence would be much lessened if light-houses and whistles or guns were placed as follows: One on Cape Ray at the entrance to the Gulf; and on the Bird Rocks, Magdalen Islands. The latter is very much needed, and should be one of the most effective as it is a very dangerous place. As there is a large fleet always going to or coming from Gaspé and as Gaspé Basin is the only harbor on the coast, a Light-ship should be placed on the extremity of Sandy Beach at its entrance. This is also much needed. I am not sufficiently acquainted with the River to suggest what would be necessary there.

Wright.—To render the navigation of the Gulf and River St. Lawrence less dangerous, the following additions should, in my opinion be made to the lighting, viz:

1. A light-house on Cape Ray, Newfoundland.
2. A light-house on the Bird Rocks, a place of great danger.
3. A light-ship moored at Sandy Beach in Gaspé Bay, much needed for entering Gaspé Basin, the only Harbor in the County.
4. A light-house on Cape Chatte.
5. light-ships on Manicouagan shoals.
6. A light-ship on Red Island Reef.

Fog whistles, or heavy cannon must of course be used in thick weather. I know the Gulf and River well, and consider the above very necessary.

La Forger.—Having been for some years past engaged in the Fish trade from Gaspé to foreign markets. I have had considerable experience in the Gulf and River Saint Lawrence, and I have no hesitation in saying that more Light-houses and Light-ships must be built before navigation therein is made as safe as it should be. Those most needed are the following:

1. A light-house on Cape Ray, Newfoundland.
2. A light-house on the Bird Rocks. This is of the very utmost importance and should have been erected long since.
3. A light-house on Cape Chatte, south side of the River.
4. Light ships on Manicouagan Shoals and Red Island Reef, in the River. These are very necessary.

5. A light-ship moored at the northern end of Sandy Beach in Gaspé Bay. This should be placed at once as it is absolutely essential to making the entrance of Gaspé Basin. There is a great number of vessels engaged in the fish trade at Gaspé, and loading as they often do on the coast, so that in the autumn are continually obliged to run to Gaspé for shelter from snowstorms that so frequently occur. There is no other harbor on the whole coast, so that ships in this part of the Gulf have no where else to run in case of distress. For these reasons the entrance to the harbor should be made as safe as possible. I strongly recommend the placing of the light-ships mentioned above.

Wheaton.—My experience of the Gulf of Saint Lawrence leads me to suggest the following addition to the light-houses there:

1. A light-house on Cape Ray, Newfoundland. This would mark one side of the entrance to the Gulf. The other side is already lighted at St. Paul's.
2. A light-house on the Bird Rocks. This is a very necessary addition, and both light and cannon or whistles should be of great power.
3. On entering Gaspé, I find there is great need of a light-ship on Sandy Beach, to mark in dark weather the narrow opening between the Beach and the Peninsula, through which all vessels must pass. This is an improvement to the harbor much required.

Lobb.—There is no doubt that the navigation of the Gulf and River St. Lawrence is very dangerous, and that more light-houses, &c, are required, together with heavy cannon or powerful whistles for use in thick weather. In my opinion the following are imperatively necessary:

1. A light-house on Cape Ray, N. F. One already exists at St. Paul's, on the other side of the mouth of the Gulf.

2. A light-house on the Bird Rocks. The Magdalen Islands where these are situated, are the most dangerous group in the Gulf, and at present there is nothing to mark their position.

3. As there is no other harbor in this part of the Gulf but Gaspé Basin, to which vessels can run for shelter, and as there is a large fleet annually bound to it, I strongly advise the placing a light-ship on Sandy Beach in Gaspé Bay. Until this is done the weather frequently renders it difficult, not to say impossible, to enter the harbor, which for the reasons given above should be made as easy as possible.

4. A light-house on Cap Chatte, in the River, is wanted by vessels on the South side.

5. Light-ships on Manicouagan Shoals and Red Island Reef should mark two of the most dangerous spots in the River.

Mariners are so frequently troubled by fogs and snowstorms in the Saint Lawrence that this coast requires, above all others, to be well lighted.

Delaney and others.—Our coasts are very dangerous. We have no means of indicating danger. We suggest the establishing of light-houses on Isle d'Entrée and the east point of our Island.

J. W. I. Fox.—The coasts of the Gulf and River St. Lawrence, and especially of the Magdalen Islands, are full of dangers, impeding the navigation. Reefs, sand-banks, rocks and shoals extend in every direction, and currents prevail which are very deceiving and dangerous to the navigator both day and night, and fogs are of more frequent occurrence now than they were some 20 years ago.

One of the principal dangers in the Gulf, and one much dreaded by mariners, is at the Bird Rocks and reefs situate in the immediate track of vessels bound from Europe to Quebec, Montreal and other ports, and on which ship-wreck very frequently occurs. At this place there is neither light, fog whistles or gun, to warn the mariner of his approach during darkness, fog or stormy weather. Many valuable ships and cargoes have been lost here during the past few years, which a light and signal gun would have prevented.

I consider the erection of a light-house on the Bird Rocks of paramount importance to the interests of the navigation of the St. Lawrence and the Dominion generally. It ought to have been built many years ago.

Light-houses are placed on the Island of Anticosti and at Cape Rosier. Others are required on Cape Ray, N. F., the Bird Rocks and Deadman's Island, Magdalen Islands; Cape Chatte, North Shore of St. Lawrence; and light-ships off Sandy Beach, Gaspé Bay; and on Manicouagan Shoals and Red Island Reef, River St. Lawrence.

Bourque and others.—Our coasts and rivers are dangerous. No light-houses, &c. One required on Bird Rocks, one on West Point of Amherst Island, and another on Entry Island.

Riverin.—Our coasts are dangerous in bad weather as there is a deviation of the compass, especially in an east wind and south-west wind from Trinity Bay to the Seven Isles. The current there sets to the north not less than three knots, and the directions give us three knots southerly. This however happens only occasionally and never in fine weather. A revolving light ought to be placed on Egg Island, with a gun, to enable vessels approaching the coast to avoid the dangers between — point and Trinity Bay. Another ought to be placed within White Bank afloat in a flat bottomed vessel which would take the ground.

Sirois.—The north coast and that of Labrador, are in different places very dangerous. The only light-house on that side of the Gulf is at Pointe des Monts, while we ought to have several: as at Seven Islands, the Perroquets, at Mingan, at Natashquan, the Islands of St. Mary, Meccatina and other places quite as dangerous.

Eden.—Our coast is very dangerous. There is only one lighthouse on the coast, and a lantern on the Peninsula in the Bay of Gaspé. I would strongly advise the erection of a light-house on the Bird Rocks in the river St. Lawrence, with a heavy gun attached, to be fired at intervals in foggy weather; also a floating light on the point of Sandy Beach, at the entrance to the port of Gaspé, with a bell attached. Would also recommend that a larger gun be placed at the light at Cape Rosier.

Painchaud.—I would recommend the erection of a light-house at the west point of Amherst Island; this would be of use to all vessels coming here, or passing from the "Gut"

to Quebec, or coming from Quebec hither. A light-house on Bird Island would only be of use to vessels coming from Europe. It is known that the Deadman's Rock has been fatal to many vessels, and a light-house on the west point would indicate its position in urgent cases. If but one is to be put up, it would be better situated on the west point than upon Entry Island.

Soncy.—As to light-houses, there ought to be one on the Island of Bonaventure, which being opposite to Percé and about a league distant lies immediately in the way of all vessels. The light should be on the off side of the Island on Pointe à Margeau or on Monte Ste. Anne, on the latter it would cost less and be visible nearly fifty leagues off. On Point St. Pierre also, there should be a gun or some other means of warning vessel of the danger of the little Island of Blotteau which lies off Point St. Pierre twelve arpents distant. There are shoals extending between the above named points nearly 18 leagues.

Piper.—Having been engaged in the North American trade, I know the Gulf and river St. Lawrence well. At all times dangerous; the spring and autumn navigation is worse than any other part which I am acquainted, and certainly no place calls more urgently for the additional light-houses and light-ships. I should recommend as being most wanted, lights as follows:

1. A light house on Cape Ray, Newfoundland, so that the entrance to the Gulf may be well defined. At present the north side of it is unmarked.
2. A light-house on the Bird Rocks. I know of no place where a light is more a light if more needed than here. It is a place of *great* danger, is right in the track of all shipping, and has nothing to point out its position to mariners.
3. A lightship on Sandy Beach, in Gaspé Bay. A great many vessels enter and leave the Port of Gaspé, which is besides, the only place of safety to which a ship can run for shelter on this coast, and the entrance to it should therefore be well marked and easily made, especially in the thick weather so frequent in the Gulf. There is a small lantern sometimes shown on the Peninsula, which is opposite this beach, but this is perfectly useless even when a light, and a light-ship placed where I have indicated is the only thing to render access to the harbor safe.
4. A light-house should also be placed on Cape Chatte, in the river. This is also very necessary, as the south side is wholly unmarked.
5. Light-ships should be placed also, on Manicouagan shoals, and on Red and Green Island Reels, in the river as these are very dangerous places.

Besides lights there should be heavy guns and whistles, &c, for thick weather.

Le Boutillier.—I know the Gulf of St. Lawrence well, and consider its navigation very dangerous. We have fogs and snow storms often, especially at the time when our fish freighting vessels are navigating it in the autumn and spring. I should strongly recommend light-houses and cannon or whistles to be put on Cape Ray, N. E., and above all, a very powerful one on the Bird Rocks. This last is very necessary, as it is a place of great danger. I also advise that a light-ship be moored at Sandy Beach, in the Bay of Gaspé, so that vessels may easily make the only harbor they have to run to in this part of the Gulf.

J. Le Gressly.—The navigation of the Gulf and the River St. Lawrence is extremely dangerous, and the danger is increased by the absence of light-houses on some points which should be marked. In my opinion new light-houses and light-ships should be placed as follows:

1. A light-house on Cape Ray, N. E. If this were done, with the light already existing on St. Paul's, the entrance to the Gulf would be well defined.
2. A light-house on the Bird Rocks. This is above all needed to mark one of the most dangerous spots in the Gulf, and the light here should be of the best kind. Very heavy cannon, or a powerful steam whistle should also be used in thick weather. The interests of navigation require immediate attention to this.
3. A light-ship should be moored at the end of Sandy Beach in Gaspé Bay. A great many vessels are engaged in the Gaspé trade, and many are constantly loading fish on the coast. All these have to run for shelter in the gales and thick weather, that so often happen, in the autumn especially, to Gaspé Basin, *there being no other harbor on the coast.* The entrance to it should therefore be made as practicable as possible, and a light-ship on Sandy Beach is the only way to do it. There is at present a small lantern hung up on Peninsula, opposite Sandy Beach, but *no light on this point is any good to mariners, and there*

is no other way to make the entry to the only harbor there is in this part of the Gulf easy in bad weather, but by placing a Light ship where I have proposed. The light should be a red one, so that it may not be mistaken for a light in a house.

4. A light-house should be placed about Magdelain River. As it is now there is no light on the coast from Cape Rosier to Point des Monts.

5. A light-house at Cape Chatte. This is wanted for vessels on the south side.

6. Light-ships should be placed on Manicouagan shoals and Red Island Reef. These are both dangerous spots. All these I consider necessary, but the lights on Bird Rocks and at Sandy Beach especially so.

Jost.—I consider the navigation of the Gulf of St. Lawrence very dangerous, and the coast is so badly lighted that, (knowing the thick weather that one is always liable to in the Gulf) masters of vessels have more cause for anxiety, and the shipping runs more risk there than in any other part of the British Dominions. I recommend, to improve the navigation, that light-houses &c, be put as follows :

1. One on Cape Ray N. E., or on Point Oragé, which last would be equally useful to vessels making the west coast of Newfoundland.

2. One on the Bird Rocks. That this most dangerous place has not been marked, in spite of the long continued outcry of mariners, and the constant recurrence of wrecks, is a disgrace to the Governments who have, one after another, allowed the time to pass without doing anything to remove the danger of the place. It is directly in the passage of the shipping and should have a light of the very best description.

3. There should be a light-ship moored at Sandy Beach in Gaspé Bay. This is necessary to enable vessels to enter Gaspé Basin, which is the only harbor on the coast, and one much frequented by shipping. As it is now it is very difficult to make in dark or bad weather.

Vautier.—The natural dangers of navigating the Gulf and River St. Lawrence are materially increased by the insufficient manner in which they are lighted. Places on which almost every year ships are wrecked and lives lost still remain with nothing to mark their position. And in my opinion, considering the nature of the dangers, there is no part of the British Dominion so much frequented by shipping which is so badly lighted.

Lights, together with heavy guns or whistles should be placed,—

1. On Cape Ray, N. E., so that the mouth of the Gulf should be well marked.

2. On the Bird Rocks. There should be no delay in putting a very powerful light here. The rocks lie right in the track of the shipping, and their danger cannot be over-estimated.

3. A light-ship should be moored at the north end of Sandy Beach, in Gaspé Bay. This also should be placed there without delay, as no place requires it more. The foreign trade in fish and lumber, of Gaspé is considerable, and a large number of vessels enter and leave the port every year. Beside these the number of schooners engaged in fishing, whaling and coasting is very great, and of course, all have to enter Gaspé Basin. Again there is absolutely no other harbor on this coast where vessels in the Gulf can run for safety in bad weather, and it is the head quarters of one of the men of war engaged in protecting the fisheries. For all these reasons the entry to it should be made easy at all times. As it is there is a long sand beach outside with only a narrow passage through which vessels can pass. This is often most difficult, and sometimes impossible, even to those who reside here, and so far as strangers are concerned, at the very time when they most require to enter the harbor they find it out of the question, and a good many go ashore on the beach. A light-ship moored at the end of it would obviate the difficulty and make practicable the only harbor in the district. There is a lantern on Peninsula, opposite the beach, but instead of being any good to mariners, it is when seen, more likely to mislead them. The only place on which a light could be placed that would be of any use, would be where I have said, on Sandy Beach. A red light is preferable to a white one.

4. A light-house is much wanted on Cape Chatte for vessels on the south side of the river.

Fluelin.—The navigation of the Gulf is very dangerous, and more light-houses should be built. In all cases there should be very heavy guns or whistles, as the fogs and snow-storms are among the principal causes that make the navigation difficult.

I recommend therefore,—

1. A light-house on Cape Ray, N. F.

2. A light-house on the Bird Rocks, near the Magdalen Islands. This is a light which mariners have for years demanded. It is one of the most dangerous places in the Gulf and is not marked at all. The schooner "Fox" of Jersey, laden with fish from this port, and commanded by me was lost there during this present year.

3. A light-ship, with a red light should be placed on Sandy Beach, in Gaspé Bay, as without it the entrance to the only harbor on the coast is not practicable in bad weather.

Whalen.—Reefs and rocky shores. Fog-bells very useful.

Dimock.—Safe coasts and good harbors, except Paspébiac, where a light-house is much required. There are no light-houses, guns, fog-bells or whistles placed at any locality within this County.

Vallée and others.—There is the utmost need of a light-house on Point Natashquan (*Grand Goulet*) on the outer end of Walrus Island, and on Perroquet Islands, near Mingan. This would facilitate navigation between Anticosti and the north shore.

Grant.—Many of them are dangerous owing to the existence of shoals, reefs and islands in the channel of the Saint Lawrence. A fog whistle is absolutely required on Red Island reef, one of the most dangerous spots in the channel, and a place where many disastrous wrecks with loss of life have occurred.

Langlois.—The coasts and rivers in certain parts are very dangerous, and the means of indicating danger are light-houses, guns, fog-bells and whistles. The light-houses, &c., are judiciously located; but lights, with fog-bells or whistles are required east of the Red Island beach, to prevent accidents during fogs and during snow-storms in the fall.

In the St. Roch Traverse a red buoy, ten feet in length and six in diameter, should be placed on the west point of the middle bank, and a floating light about two miles to the west of the present light-house on the south side, in the St. Roch traverse. The buoys at present used in the river St. Lawrence are too small and should be replaced by larger.

I am of opinion that the keepers of floating lights should be persons sufficiently instructed in the art of navigation.

Tyrrrell.—The coasts and river channels are very dangerous. The means we use to indicate their presence are light-houses, buoys, guns, fog bells, whistles and land marks. These light-house, buoys &c, are established in suitable places. Lights would, however be indispensable on Bird Island rock on the south east point of Anticosti and on Bonaventure Island. A floating light also should be placed east of the shoal of Red Island with bells or whistles and guns to prevent accidents in case of fogs. In St. Roch's Traverse a red buoy, ten feet long and six feet in diameter ought to be placed on the western point of the middle bank; a floating light would be required about two miles west of the present light-house on the southern side of St. Roch's Traverse. The buoys at present used in the River St. Lawrence are too small, and ought to be of larger dimensions.

Ouellet.—The shores and rivers are very dangerous, and the means we possess of perceiving their existence are light-houses, buoys, cannon, land marks, alarm bells and whistles. The light-houses, buoys &c, are placed in suitable positions, lights are however required on the east side of the shoal at Red Island or Bird Island Bonaventure Island, the south point of Anticosti and Cape Chatto, besides alarm bells or whistles for the prevention of accidents during fogs. At St. Roch's Traverse a red buoy ten feet in length by six feet diameter ought to be placed on the western point of the middle bank; moreover a floating light is required about two miles west of the present light-house on the south side of the Traverse, besides another on the east side of the Manicouagan. The buoys at present in use on the river St. Lawrence are too small and ought to be replaced by others of larger dimensions.

Charron.—The coast is extremely dangerous in some parts, and to indicate such dangers, land-marks, buoys, light-houses, alarm-bells and whistles are made use of at suitable points. Only the number of them is too small, and I think it would be necessary to increase the number of them as follows; by placing a light with an alarm-bell at the eastern extremity of the shoal of Red Island; a floating light on the Manicouagan, a light-house on Cape Chatto, another on the south point of Anticosti, another on Bird Island, also on the Island of Bonaventure. I am likewise of opinion that a red buoy ten feet in length by six in diameter placed on the west point of the bank in the middle of the Traverse of

St. Roch would be of an immense advantage in preventing danger there, particularly if a floating light were placed on the south side of the Traverse about two miles west of the present light-house. The buoys should also, in my opinion, be of a larger size, being at present altogether too small. It is extremely desirable in the interest of navigation, that the care of the light-houses and floating lights should be entrusted to persons of experience in naval matters.

Julien.—The coasts of the Dominion and particularly of the Gulf and River St. Lawrence are dangerous, and a greatly increased number of light-houses should be erected.

The most necessary lights on the St. Lawrence are the following :

- A light-house on Cape Chatte,
- “ “ “ Seven Islands,
- “ “ “ South Point of Anticosti Island,
- “ “ “ Bird Islands, in the Gulf,
- “ “ “ West Point of Amherst (Magdalen Islands.)

Council of Quebec Board of Trade.—Our river channels below Quebec are very dangerous, owing to innumerable reefs, narrow channel, and strong current. The channel is lighted buoyed. The council have frequently urged upon the Government, the necessity of placing a light-ship and fog-whistle, on the south-east end of Red Island Reef—another on Manicouagan Shoals, and light-houses on the Bird Rocks and Cape Ray.

Hon. J. Ferguson.—Part of the coast of this County is dangerous, and consists of bar harbors, indicated by buoys. The only light-house in the County stands on Point Miscou, but there are no guns, fog bells, or whistles. The beacons at the entrance to Bathurst are unavailable at night in consequence of not being lighted. Lights there are a necessity, and cannot be too soon supplied. A beacon light is likewise required at Tracadie Gully, and one at Shippegan Gully, and a light-house on Caraquette Island.

Heney.—The coasts and river channels are not very dangerous except in thick foggy weather. There should be a light-house on or near White Head, the western entrance to L'Etang harbor, and also to guide vessels through L'Etete passage to St. George and St. Andrews. This passage is somewhat dangerous, on account of a very strong current setting through between the ledges, and should never be approached except with a good commanding breeze. There are a great many ships and schooners that pass through this passage. There should be a fog whistle at Head Harbor light-house, and one on the Machias Seal Island,—the latter above all places, as all vessels and steamers have to pass between the Seal Islands and the main land in entering the Bay of Fundy by the North Channel. A good fog whistle could heard across the North Channel, (that is between Seal Island and Little River on the Main, which is so called.)

J. & S. Leonard.—There are many dangerous shoals that require beacons, buoys and light-houses. A fog whistle at Head Harbor, Campo Bello, also on Point Prangle, Grand Manan would be advisable. A light-house on Bliss Island, a beacon on Mannawar Rock, L'Etang Harbor, and a beacon on Black Rock, near Head Harbor, are advisable, and there are many other rocks where buoys are required.

Edgett.—I think the Bay of Fundy very dangerous. There is no harbor for loaded vessels from St. John to Shepody River, a distance of about 80 miles. Quaco Ledges be about half way from Quaco Head to Isle Haute. By looking at the chart, you will see that vessels caught in a gale of wind, in snow storms or fog, have but a poor chance. I think the best thing feasible to be done, to be some remedy, would be to build a breakwater at Herring Cove in Alma, which can be done with trifling expense compared with the benefit. There is much talk here of building a breakwater on the beach about four miles westward of Cape Enrage which I think contrary to all reason, as the sand drives about so in a gale of wind that it would fill it up in two, or three hours. There is a place called Anderson's Hollow, about one mile further east, where the natural formation is such that harbor can be built with a trifle as compared with the other, and be safe and secure, sufficient to answer all purposes.

Off Cape Enrage there is a dangerous reef of rocks. There is a light-house on the Cape of but little use except to warn vessels off. No use in thick weather. A whistle is wanted extremely.

North East by East about 18 miles is Grindstone Island light at the mouth of Shepody

River, where there is good anchorage inside in about 4 or 5 fathoms at low water. Loaded vessels shelter here, bound out or otherwise, from or to Harvey, Hopewell and Hillsboro', this being the only low water harbor up the bay from St. John, for a distance of 80 miles. There is a sunken ledge of rocks near the anchorage here, and a buoy is very much wanted.

On the west side of the river there are extensive mud flats and a reef of rocks, where a buoy is much wanted by strangers.

D. W. Stewart.—Our coasts and river channels are by no means dangerous. A buoy or two in the Restigouche River to indicate the point of a projecting shoal or spit has hitherto been considered sufficient, but even they ought not to be necessary when competent pilots are employed.

Robertson.—Our coast and river are safe. There is a light-house on Cape Rosea and one on Grindstone Island.

Hickman.—Our coasts and river are safe. Light-houses on Cape Rosea and Grindstone Island. More lights on the coast wanting, but cannot select best ground for them.

R. Cole.—Not considered dangerous except in foggy weather. A light-house on Cape Maringuin, between Shepody and Cumberland Bay would in the estimation of captains of vessels be of great utility.

McLaughlin.—From the peculiar position of Grand Manan, being about nine miles distant, at nearest part; and nearly, at the southern head equi-distant from the coasts of Maine and Nova Scotia, the coast is very dangerous. At North Head, there is a light-house; also one at Gannet Rock, bearing 8 miles south-east, from Southern Head, Grand Manan; and one at Seal Island, bearing about 12 miles south west from said Southern Head. The light at Gannet Rock, is of lens, or 4th order light, but should be removed, and replaced by 2d order light; Seal Island lights should also be replaced by lights of the second order. At Seal Island, a gun is fired every four hours in foggy weather. A steam whistle should be immediately erected at Bradford's Cove, Southern Head, to be used in foggy weather; this would save many vessels, as this is a most dangerous place in a thick fog.

A. Ferguson.—The roadsteads on the coast of this County and the main channel of the Restigouche river, are not dangerous. The entrance to this river is of such a nature that a stranger, following the soundings marked on the chart, can enter the harbor at Dalhousie at any state of the tide. The channel of the Restigouche River is indicated by buoys. We have no light-house, guns or fog bells.

Snell.—The coast and river channels are dangerous on account of rocks, shoals and strong tides; the means in use to warn vessels of danger are not altogether such as they should be. The places where there are light-houses, are Head Harbor, Campo, Bells, Swallow's Tail, North Head, Grand Manan, Point Lepreaux, Gannet Rock, and St. Andrews. There are two light-houses on Machias Seal Island which are included in the County of Charlotte. There is a gun at the Machias Seal Island, which is fired in foggy weather; there is another at Gannet Rock. There should be light-house on the southern Wolf Island; also a steam whistle at every light station, as a light is of no use in thick foggy weather or a thick snow storm.

Steam whistles are particularly required at Head Harbor, Gannet Rock and Seal Islands, the former place being dangerous in thick weather on account of strong tides and being difficult to find, as the channel leading to Passamaquoddy is not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile wide and the tide sets directly across the channel until it gets within one eighth of a mile from Spruce Islands, and then sets directly on to Black Rock, just inside the mouth of the channel. I have often known vessels to lay off and on for twenty four hours, sometimes longer in foggy weather and snow storms, whereas if there had been a steam whistle or some such guide they could have found their way in easily. Gannet Rock is an other very dangerous place on account of tides and rocks; there are several dangerous rocks lying in different directions from the Gannet Rock.

Machias Seal Island being the outside light station in the Bay of Fundy, is of course the first light seen by ships coming from Europe after passing Cape Sable, i. e. by ships coming in the western channel. Ships often lay off perhaps a week in foggy weather as the gun is only fired once every four hours. I would strangely recommend that steam whistles be placed at Head Harbor Seal Island, and Gannet Rock.

Tory.—Part of the coast is dangerous owing to the numerous shoals and rocks, and no means used to point them out, further than Cape Canso and White Head lights, with a whistle, which is often out of order, at the former. Light-houses are erected at Sand, or Eddy Point, south entrance of Strait of Canso, Guysborough harbor, Cranberry Island, Cape Canso (with a whistle) and White Head.

Lights are required at north entrance of Cape Canso harbor, Green Island, Country harbor, and at the east entrance of Marie Joseph harbor, with a whistle at the two latter places. A light at the former is much needed, owing to that harbor being surrounded with rocks and shoals, and it being a rendezvous for vessels passing to and from the westward, bound to the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Challoner.—Coast rocky and bold. No means from St. Ann's to Cape North. A fog bell or whistle much required on White Point S. E. side of Aspy Bay.

Hemlon.—The coasts are dangerous; rivers and channels not dangerous. The coast dangers are from rocks, and light-houses being too scarce to indicate their presence,—there being but three light-houses in the County, a distance of about ninety miles. From Beaver light in Halifax County, to White Head in Guysborough County is 60 miles; this is part of the coast which needs lighting, and I would in conjunction with the generality of seafaring men, recommend that a light be placed at Liscomb Harbor, as it is the best harbor from Halifax east, is very large, with deep water, and easy of access. I would name Crook's Island as a proper site. Green Island is also much spoken of as a proper site for a coast light, and also a harbor light. Wedge Island will be mentioned to you, but I would be much disappointed to see a light at that place and none at Liscomb. From White Head to Canso light is 15 miles; there is also a fog whistle. From Canso to Sand Point is 15 miles more, the east light in the County being at the latter place.

Pride.—The coasts are dangerous, but the rivers are not. The dangers of the coast are rocks and shoals, and there are not sufficient lights to warn mariners of their presence; there being only three light-houses in the County on a coast of ninety miles in extent. I would recommend a coast light on Green Island and on Wedge Island at the entrance of St. Mary's, and a harbor light at the entrance of Liscomb, which is one of the finest harbors on the coast from Halifax to Cape Canso, and is easy of access.

Rudolph.—The navigation of Nova Scotian waters and the Gulf of St. Lawrence is very dangerous owing to the prevalence of fogs in spring and summer, and snow storms in fall and winter. There is a certain number of light-houses at present in Nova Scotia, but still one is much required at Cape Tormentine in Northumberland Straits. As regards the Gulf and River St. Lawrence as far as as Green Island, there are but few light-houses; it is the worst lighted coast that I know of in the British Dominions. In my opinion there should be a light on Bird Island, which is much required, also one on Cape Ray, and one on Cape Chatte. There should also be light-ships at Red Island Reef and on Manicouagan shoals.

As for guns, there are but few at the light-houses, and in general they are too light, and should be much heavier. Whistles and bells are also too few in number, and there ought to be many more, as in a dense fog they are of great service to the shipping.

A. Macdonald.—Coast and river channels in this district are not dangerous. There are no light-houses, guns, fog bells or whistles in the district, and none required.

Harley.—No light-houses.

Tremain.—No particular danger exists. A light-house is placed at Port Hood, and one at Margaree Island. No guns, fog bells or whistles,—these being unnecessary as we have very little fogs on this coast.

Kuggles.—Coasts are dangerous. The greatest danger is the sea fog. Some ledges lie at the entrance to the Bay of Fundy. Light-houses are established at Digby Gut Boar's Head, Briar Island, Cape St. Mary's and at the entrance to Westport Harbor, on Peter's Island (so called) where also a fog horn should be placed, as Westport is a harbor much frequented.

Donovan.—The coast of the County of Richmond is dangerous, having many sunken rocks and shoals not buoyed. There is a light-house at the southern entrance of Arichat Harbor, totally unfit, with only two lamps. On Green Island a good red light is exhibited, and of general benefit to the shipping interest.

Viets.—The fog in the bay of Fundy is one cause of danger to navigation. Light

houses are placed at Digby Gut, Boar's Head, Brier Island, Peter's Island and Cape St. Mary. Brier Island being much frequented by coasting vessels, and lying in the way of vessels trading from ports in the Bay of Fundy to Europe, the West Indies, United States and elsewhere, and on account of the prevalence of fog during the summer months, I would suggest whether a fog horn might not be much required at that place, and for the same reason, one at Digby Gut,—say on the eastern side, where the land is much higher than where the light-house is placed on the other side.

J. V. Stewart.—The coast of this district is not dangerous. No light-houses, &c, are required.

Dewolf.—Our coasts or rivers are not dangerous.

Corbet.—Not very dangerous. There is a light-house at the north entrance of the Strait of Canso, distant about one and a half miles from the entrance of this harbor. A beacon for the guidance of vessels into this harbor would be very beneficial owing to the entrance being narrow.

Amberley.—Yarmouth Harbor,—at low water only a narrow crooked channel, is extensively marked out. Entrance narrow; some bad ledges buoyed, and a beacon at the entrance. These improvements all executed by local authorities. A light-house on Cape Fourchue at entrance. A fog whistle is much needed as the steamers running from this port are often kept for hours in the fog outside the harbor.

M. Macdonald.—The coasts and channels within this district are not considered dangerous.

Ross.—Dangerous. Bars and shoals. Light-houses. Sea Wolf Island, Port Hood. No fog bells; no whistles.

Hatfield.—A lighthouse in the Isle of Haute, and a fog bell or steam whistle would be a good improvement, and one much needed to warn mariners of their near approach to Quaco ledges, and making the roadstead of Spencer's Island in thick weather.

Nicolson.—There is a light on an Island bearing east nine miles, obscured in a dark night. The entrance of this harbor would be the better of a light to guide vessels in.

Sargent.—Generally pretty safe. Where danger exists, buoys and beacons are placed. Light-house on Ragged Island, Shelburne, Beacon, (entrance to Barrington harbor) and Cape Sable Island. No fog bells or whistles.

Mine.—Yes, our coast is dangerous, but it is pretty well provided with light-houses. One at Cape Sable, one at Backarm, one at Shelburne harbor, and one at Ragged Island.

Campbell.—Not dangerous. Amit Island light at the mouth of harbor.

Farnsworth.—No.

McNeill.—The coast from St. Paul's to St. Ann's harbor is dangerous, and there is neither beacon nor light to indicate danger for a distance of 60 miles. The Bird Island light-house, midway between the entrance of great Bras d'Or and St. Ann's Harbor is the first indication of danger. Then on the south side of entrance of Big Bras d'Or, there is a light-house, these being the two only ones in the County. About six miles from Kelly's Cove, to the westward is a shoal on which vessels frequently get ashore. Would suggest a small buoy, placed on this shoal; the cost would be small.

Ratchford.—Not very. Light-house at Partridge Island River. Fog bell or whistle should be on the pier at Partridge Island, Parsboro', and something to indicate the locality of Black Rock in dark nights or foggy weather.

Cook.—The coast to the eastward of the harbor can be approached in safety to within a mile's distance of the shore, but to the westward of the harbor lie the Carribou shoals which are very dangerous, as some of them lie more than a mile from the shore. The most dangerous of them are the middle shoals which lie in the middle of the passage between the Carribou shore and Pictou Island, and have on them, at low water not more than 11 feet. As the trade is evidently increasing between Pictou and the St. Lawrence, and as the Carribou channel and Straits of Northumberland is the course in use for the prosecution of such trade, not only should the Carribou shoals be well buoyed, but a light-ship should be placed on Cape Tormentine shoals also. These lie about three miles from shore, at the narrowest part of the Straits, and are dry at low water. Our rivers, within our harbors are intricate and winding but not dangerous, their channels being bounded by mud flats and marked out by stakes or bushes at their various turnings. We have no guns, fog bells or whistles on any part of our coast, nor do we need them as we are seldom visited,

by fogs. There are four light-houses in the County; one on the east point of Pictou Island; one at the south entrance of the harbor, one on Gull Rock, (Caribou Island,) and another on Amet Island. We need no more lights at present.

Kavanagh.—At Louisburg and Scattari. No fog bells or whistles at light-houses in this County.

W. Kidston Jr.—Perfectly safe in this County. Light-houses on St. Paul's Bird Island and Black Rock: another wanted on Inganish Island to complete the lighting of this County.

W. Ross.—Our coast is rough and rugged and several vessels are lost thereon, generally those coming from Britain and on their way up the St. Lawrence, and sometimes when returning therefrom. A light-house on Inganish Island is very requisite to form something of a connection between St. Paul's Light and that of Scattari,—the latter two being the most prominent coast lights.

McAulay.—(This answer substantially same as the preceding one. Add "a light-house needed at the entrance of St. Ann's Harbor.")

Question 38. State the number, names, and character of the harbours in your County, distinguishing between ports and harbours of refuge, and state any suggestions with regard to the best manner of improving them.

Answers of—

Cartwood.—The ports in this County are Saugeer, Port Elgin, Naic de Dort, Inverhuron and Kincardine south of this place, and White-fish, Main Station, Big Island, Pine Tree and Tobernorrey all north of this place. Those north of this place are all excellent natural harbors, but entirely unused, there being no settlements north of this place. Chantilly Island is the only harbor of refuge.

Myers.—Pictou, South Bay, Wellington and Consecon.

Chalmers.—Napance, port of entry, and several landing waiters in different parts of the Bay.

Patterson.—Presquisle, a harbor of refuge, has rango lights for entering. Since they were erected the bar, (sand) has shifted, so that they do not now mark the entrance. They should be corrected or discontinued.

Larncomb.—Port Darlington and Port Hope, harbors of refuge, and Ports Newcastle and Granby, shipping ports.

Frazer.—Chatham and Wallaceburg on the Rivers Thames and Sydenham. The only means of improving them is to clear out the snags every spring, and dredge the shoal places.

Dunham.—There are three harbors in this County, viz: Ports Stauley, Bruce and Burwell, neither of them being a harbor of refuge, although one is much needed. Port Burwell will afford the greatest facilities for making a harbor of refuge, being more commodious than either of the other ports in the County, and its position is very favorable for that purpose. The best manner of improving it would be by extending the piers, dredging, and sheet piling.

Simpson.—Full of natural harbors.

Taylor.—Niagara and Port Dalhousie, neither of them harbors of refuge.

Scott.—Toronto is the only port or harbor in this County.

Whitehead.—Ports Hope, Bond Head and Darlington;—none of refuge.

Anderson.—There are three ports of entry in this County, Windsor and Amherstburg on the River Detroit, and Kingsville on Lake Erie. The latter is merely a dock or pier, and runs out some four hundred feet into the lake. There are several such piers,—one at the village of Leamington in the township of Mersea. Amherstburg, which is situated at the mouth of the River Detroit, is one of the best and most used harbors of refuge in Lake Erie. It does not require improvement.

Middleton.—A harbor of refuge is much wanted, somewhere about Cobourg, Lake Ontario, and Port Burwell or Bruce, Lake Erie, as from Toronto to South Bay Point on the former lake, a distance of 130 miles, and from Point au Pelé to Long Point on the latter a distance of 150 miles, there is no place where loaded vessels can find shelter in a gale of wind.

Elliott.—The limits of this port are almost altogether on the River Detroit, with the

exception of a few miles on Lake St. Clair, and while in the river vessels are well protected from all storms. The ports of entry, are Amherstburg, 16 miles below on the river Detroit, and Chatham, about 60 miles above, to gain which Lake St. Clair has to be crossed and the River Thames ascended about 20 miles. This port only extends to Belle River which is about 17 miles above. There are no docks or piers between this and Bell River.

Dumaresy.—There is only one harbour in this County, that of Gaspé Basin. The improvement required is a lighthouse on the North Shore of the Bay, or a lightship on the point of Sandy Beach, with the light now erected on Peninsula Beach continued; also a harbor light on the Basin Point on the north side. With these improvements this Harbor would be quite safe for any vessels to run in, and many vessels bound for Quebec, instead of remaining outside during the frequent heavy North West winds, would run into Gaspé Bay for shelter.

Vigneau.—Three Harbors. 1. Amherst Harbor; 2. House Harbor; 3. Grand Entry; 4. Pleasant Bay is an excellent harbor of refuge for large vessels; the approach will be freed from almost all danger so soon as a lighthouse is placed on Entry Island to shew the passage in the night. Entry Island itself forms an occasional or accidental harbor, (according to the set of the wind), Pleasant Bay being open from the N. E. to the S. E. to the winds and tides of the ocean. In summer, however, winds do not prevail.

Chrasson.—We have three harbors; Amherst, Hâvre aux Maisons and Grand Entrée.

Bailey.—Our northern harbors are very good, and are quite well known to all pilots and Masters from Trinity upwards. St. Augustin, St. Nicholas, Bersemis, Colombier's Point, Portneuf, Tadousac, Malbaie and Anse de la Grosse Roche. Further on on the North Shore are many good harbors,—Baie St. Paul, Isle aux Coudres, &c. From Trinity downwards there are several good harbors.

Henderson.—The harbors in Missisquoi Bay are Philipsburg, Peelhead Bay, and Pike River Harbor, and places of refuge.

Delaney and others.—We have three harbors of refuge; a fourth might be secured by deepening.

J. W. I. Fox.—The Magdalen Islands do not contain any good harbors; all are obstructed by sand bars and rocks. The harbor of Amherst, the port of entry, being that most frequented by British and foreign vessels, is capable of holding about 200 sail of fishing vessels. Its entrance is obstructed by a rock having but 8 feet water over it, and a sand bar extending from its S. E. side nearly across its mouth, which could easily be removed by blasting and the use of a steam Dredge.

The others are Basque, House and Grand Entry Harbors. The two former are obstructed by sand bars, having not more than from 6 to 8 feet of water over them at high water. Grand Entry has a greater depth, and in the channel from 12 to 15 feet of water may be found. The channel leading into these harbors could be easily deepened by the use of a steam dredge.

Bourque and others.—Three harbors, Amherst, House, and Grand Entry. Amelioration could be made by removing the rocks and sands at the mouth of Amherst Harbor and others.

Riverin.—Ports of Refuge, Baie St. Paul, Les Eboulements, Big Rock Creek. Port of Refuge and harbor, Malbaie, a port, and safest as a port of refuge in the County. There is a wharf and breakwater required to shelter vessels from the N. E. winds: Saguenay and Tadousac—a port of refuge and a good harbor.

Eden.—Gaspé Basin is the only safe port on the coast.

Whalen.—Fog bells.

Dimock.—Four, viz: Port Daniel, Paspebiac, New Richmond and Carleton,—all safe harbors with good anchorage. Three roadsteads, viz: Bonaventure, Maria and Nouvelle:

Grant.—The harbors are Quebec, Gaspé, Seven Islands and Mingan,—the two latter harbors of refuge.

Council of Quebec Board of Trade.—The harbors of Quebec is both magnificent and commodious, but portions of it are becoming filled up by deposits of ballast, and require dredging.

Hon. J. Ferguson.—There are six harbors in the County, four of which, Bathurst, New Bandon, Carquette and Shippegau are ports of entry. Bathurst Harbor is a spaci-

ous sheet of water nearly land locked, but obstructed by several bars which retard the improvement and prosperity of the port. These could be removed by dredging at an expense very trifling when compared with the benefit which would accrue from it. Shippegan is an estuary or channel uniting the waters of the Bay Chaleur with the Gulf of St. Lawrence. A passage through this channel obviates the necessity of sailing round Point Misericord, and shortens the distance from Bay Chaleur to Miramichi and southern ports nearly fifty miles; but to give a depth of water sufficient for practical purposes, dredging the south gully and building a breakwater on each side of its entrance is an absolute necessity.

Henry.—There are about eight good harbors in the County of Charlotte, viz: Lepreaux, Beaver L'Etang Head, Harbor de Lute, Quoddy River, (embracing West Isles and Campo Bello),—which may all be considered good ship harbors. There is a good ship harbor at the port of Welsh Pool; St. Andrew's Harbor at the port of the same name; Magaguadavic Harbor at the port of St. George, and the St. Croix River may be considered a harbor all the way up to the port of St. Stephen; that is the ledge, so called.

Improvements.—There should be a beacon on the ledge which bares at low water off the western head of the entrance of Lepreaux Harbor. No improvement could be made at Beaver Harbor. St. Andrew's Harbor is not accessible for large vessels at low water. There might be a channel dug out on the western bar so that steamboats and small vessels could enter the harbor at low water. There should also be a good beacon placed in about 8 feet of water off the bar on the eastern end of St. Andrew's Island, as this is the main entrance to St. Andrew's Harbor. I am not aware that any improvement could be made in any of the other harbors.

J. & S. Leonard.—L'Etang harbor, Harbor de Lute, Welshpool, Fish Island, Doctor's Cove, and many others are spacious and easy of access.

Edgett.—Salmon River and Point Wolf are the only harbors in the Parish of Alma. Small vessels can get in at top high tides. Ports,—no places of refuge. About six miles easterly from Cape Enrage is Two Rivers, a small port. Small vessels can get in at about half flood. The Petitcodiac river, an extensive highwater harbor is used as a shipping port. There are some places below Hillsborough where loaded vessels lie afloat. The current is rapid, five knots an hour and at times more. Vessels lay very safe on mud flats in many places.

D. W. Stewart.—To begin with the lowest loading place in this port at present there is first River Louison or Nash's Creek, that would be the better of a breakwater if considered of sufficient importance. Next, New Mills, perfectly safe as it is. Then Dalhousie and Restigouche river perfectly safe, but will soon require dredging to clear them of slabs and saw-dust.

Robertson.—Moncton, Dorchester, Sackville, Joggins, Shediac and Rockland.

Hickman.—Dorchester, one of the best and safest harbors in the County; Sackville, Joggins, Shediac, and the new port of Rockland.

R. Cole.—There are about six good harbors,—Dorchester, Shediac, Sackville, Baie Verte, Wood Point and Pecks' Cove. As a general thing there is good anchorage along the shore.

A. Ferguson.—The bays at the entrance of the Jacquet river and Charlo river form good roadsteads for ships. The Restigouche river for twenty miles from its mouth may be considered as one great haven. For the convenience of trade it has been divided into two ports or harbors, viz: Dalhousie at its entrance and Campbellton sixteen miles above. The channel is marked by buoys and is easy of navigation. There is a bar on the channel about three miles below Campbellton called the "Traverse" with fifteen feet of water over it at low tide. There is not a rock or a reef in the whole distance from the entrance of the river to Campbellton. The ballast ground at Dalhousie is in the main or north channel, and the place indicated by a buoy immediately abreast the town. It is reported that the spit at Maguasha point at the entrance of the river has materially extended westward, and the depth of the channel much lessened since the discharging of ballast in this place. I cannot refrain from mentioning the fact of saw-dust drifting into the river and channel of the Restigouche from saw mills, (of which we have four) situate in the tide way, in full operation in the summer. The ballast and saw-dust together are doing material injury to the navigation and anchorage of this fine haven, and it is manifest that something should be done without delay to arrest this evil.

Snell.—The names of the harbors in the County of Charlotte, Head Harbor, Harbor De Lute, Friar's Harbor, St. Andrew's, (which is a port) St. George (which is a port also) Clam Cove, North-west Harbor, Bar Island Harbor, Lord's Cove, Back Bay Harbor, l'Etang Harbor, (having two entrances or passages leading into it and considered the best harbor in the continent of America) Dead man's Harbor, Beaver Harbor, Mace's Bay Harbor, New River Harbor, Flagg's Cove, Woodward's Cove, Grand Harbor, Black's Harbor and Seal Cove, twenty in all. Nature has formed these harbors nearly perfect with the exception of Flagg's Cove and Grand Harbor, at Grand Manan, Flagg's Cove being open to the sea so that vessels cannot lay there with the wind from north-east, east or south-east. Grand Harbor is a large harbor, but vessels cannot get in only from 4 hours flood till 4 hours ebb on account of its being so shoal. I cannot suggest any improvements in those two harbors as it would be almost impossible to build a breakwater at Flagg's Cove and to dredge Grand Harbor would be more than the country could afford.

Tony.—Strait of Canso, Crow Harbor, White Head and Country Harbor are fit for ships of large burden. Guysborough, Cape Canso, St. Mary's and Liscomb will take ships of 500 tons. Molasses Harbour, Torbay, Island Harbor, Isaac's Harbor, Fisherman's Harbor, Mutton Harbor, Little Liscomb and Marie Joseph will take vessels of 200 tons. There are also numerous other harbors fit for small craft, besides many places of refuge for boats, &c.

Guysborough Harbor is obstructed by a sand spit which ought to be removed, and the several shoals about Cape Canso ought to be buoyed.

Challoner.—Aspy Bay, open from N. N. W. to S. E. ; breakwater for boats.

Hemlon.—In this County there are over 20 harbors ; there is scarcely five miles without a harbor of some kind. Beginning west we have Ekumsekum Port, not very good on account of the difficulty of entering through the many islands ; Marie Joseph, good harbor, much resorted to by coasters ; Liscomb next, good for ships of any size ; Jegogin, pretty good ; St. Mary's, not good on account of the mud flats, but a port of entry on account of the gold mines ; Indian Harbor next ; Port Bickerten ; Fisherman's Harbor, good ; Country Harbor, good ; Isaac's Harbor, good ; Torbay, good ; White Head, good-light ; Port Howe, not very good ; Cape Canso, greatly used but very dangerous, (great many wrecks at this harbor, which has a light-house and fog-whistle, and is also a port of entry) ; Guysborough, good harbor, also port of entry, and, Strait of Canso, and at the end of the County, a port of entry with a light house.

Pride.—The number of harbors in this county is twenty-one : Ekumsekum, not very good ; Marie Joseph, a good harbor for coasters, much used and easy of access east or west ; Liscomb, good ; —I have recommended that a light be placed there. St. Mary's River is a good harbor, but not easy of access for strangers ; it is a bar harbor, and vessels of large draught cannot enter. There is from 12 to 15 feet on the bar at high water. A great many small vessels of from 30 to 100 tons are engaged in carrying coal to supply the gold miners ; they take pilots at the entrance. Jegogin Harbor is not good to enter, but is safe inside ; Indian Harbor, not good ; Bickerton, good but small ; Fisherman's Harbor, good but small ; Country Harbor, a good ship harbor for any draught ; (a light on Green Island at the eastern entrance would be a great benefit) ; Isaac's Harbor, good for coasters ; Island harbor, the same ; Coddle's and New Harbor, good for boats ; Torbay good ; Whitehaven, good ; (there is a light near the entrance) ; Canso, good but rocky ; (there is a light at the entrance, also a fog-whistle) ; Guysborough, good ; Port Mulgrave, in the Strait of Canso, is the last in the county. There are a few other small harbors which I have not mentioned, but they are not of much consequence. St. Mary's, Guysborough and Port Mulgrave are the only ports of entry in the County.

A. Macdonald.—There are five harbors within the limits of this port, viz : Bear Island, Caribou, Cove, Little River Basin, and Rabbit Island, all good harbors of refuge, and do not want any improvement.

Harley.—LaHave is a noble harbor, easy of access and affording abundant shelter at its entrance and interior for any number of vessels. Lunenburg, Mabone Bay.

Tremain.—Five harbors, viz : Plaister Cove, Port Hood, Mabou, Margaree and Cheticamp. Plaister Cove, in the Strait of Canso, is a fair anchorage ground. Port Hood is a good harbor of refuge, the only one indeed on this side of the Island of Cape Breton, but it sadly wants improvement. A strip of land which at one time connected the main

with the island opposite has been washed away by the action of the sea, nearly destroying the anchorage, and harbor facilities on the main side. The expenditure of a considerable sum of money in filling up the northern entrance where the said strip of land was would make it a most excellent harbor of refuge. At present it affords shelter for a large number of vessels on the island side. I have seen upwards of 500 fishing vessels taking refuge in this harbor at one time.

Ruggles.—Digby, Weymouth and Westport are all of first class. Petite Passage, Port Acadia, Sandy Cove, Beaver River, Port Gilbert, are harbors of refuge, and can be improved by breakwaters.

Donovan.—Arichat Harbor, West Arichat, D'Esconsse, and all through Lennox Passage, St. Peter's Bay, River Inhabitants, good harbors. L'Arocheveque and several others for small vessels and boats.

Viets.—At Digby, Westport, Weymouth and Sandy Cove the harbors are safe. Those at Tiverton, Freeport, Port Acadia, Meteghan and Port Gilbert might be improved.

J. V. Stewart.—There are two harbors in this district, viz: Bellevieu Cove and "Gros Coque," formed in a great measure by breakwaters. These breakwaters should be kept in constant repair, or they will soon become worthless.

Perry.—Improved with natural harbors. There are four public landings or breakwaters in the district, viz: Green Cove, Bartlett's River, Salmon River and Cape Cove. The only means of improving them is by repairing and extending them, so as to afford more room and safety.

Dewolf.—There are in this district three harbors, or places where vessels load and discharge, Wolfville, Lower Horton and Avon Port. Am not aware of any distinction between them.

Corbet.—Harbor-au-Bouche, Tracadie, Little River and Antigonish.

Amberley.—Yarmouth, Tuskent River, mostly used as a harbor of refuge, and for fishermen in search of bait; Pubnico Harbor, used for fishermen, owned there—about 50 vessels. Some parts of this harbor should be buoyed. The inhabitants are not in a position to employ local expenditure.

M. Macdonald.—Hawkesbury or Ship Harbor is the best, and may be considered the only harbor in the County of Inverness. All the others are inaccessible to large ships the water being shoal, with shifting sand bars. Port Hood is next in importance, but may properly be called a harbor of refuge. It also has a shifting sand bar. The harbors of Judique, Little Judique, Mabou, Margaree and Cheticamp are only accessible to boats and small vessels.

Ditmars.—Annapolis Basin, the only harbor of refuge.

J. Ross.—Margaree and Cheticamp, bar harbors; Port Hood, Plaister Cove and Port Hawkesbury, good. Breakwaters the best means of improvement for the first two harbors mentioned.

Hatfield.—Four in number; Spencer's Island, a roadstead; Ratchford's River, a port of entry,—wants some repair on bar; Fox River, dangerous for strangers, or vessels drawing more than 10 feet of water; Ryan's Head River, fit only for small vessels, and not much used.

Nicolson.—All the answer this requires is a survey.

Sargent.—Port Shelburne, Port Barrington, Port La Tour, Port Ragged Island, North-east Harbor, Cape Negro Harbor, Clark's Harbor, Wood's Harbor, Shag Harbor, Green Harbor and a number of coves and inlets where small vessels and boats can take refuge.

Mire.—Port La Tour, Cape Negro, Shelburne, Jordan River, Ragged Island and Barrington.

Campbell.—Tatamagouche. No suggestions.

Farnsworth.—Breakwaters, French, Cross, Victoria, Oglive, Harborville, Black Rock, Baxter's Harbor, Chipman Brook, Hall's Harbor, Scott's Bay, also Canning, Port Williams, Wolfville and Horton.

McNeill.—Harbors in Victoria County: From the Port of Kelly's Cove to the little Narrows, say a distance of about 40 miles, vessels can find shelter and good anchorage every few miles. The port of Kelly's Cove three miles from Black Rock light-house is a very good and safe harbor in any weather. Thence to Port Baddeck, distance about 25

miles, there are in every three or four miles coves sheltered and good anchorage. Thence to the Little Narrows there are coves and good anchorage safe in any ordinary weather. From Port Kelly's Cove eastward to Port St. Ann's, a distance of 7 or 8 miles there is no harbor to shelter a vessel, but there is good and safe anchorage at Cape Dauphin. With west and south-west winds, St. Ann's is an excellent harbor. Thence along the coast eastward to Cape North there are no safe harbors. Neither light-house, beacon nor buoy indicate the danger. Would suggest a light-house at Inganish Island.

Ratchford.—Partridge Island river, Black Rock, Diligent river, Port Grenville and Advocate Harbor.

Cook.—We have four harbors in the County, the principal of which is Pictou. It is impeded by a bar on which, in a very narrow part are 19 feet at low water, to keep in which depth requires very accurate steering. The next harbor is Merigomish; it is about ten miles to the eastward of Pictou harbor, and has a bar at its entrance on which are 16 feet at low water. It is not now of much importance but may shortly be so, as both coal and iron stone have lately been found in its vicinity. The next is Caribou Harbor, which lies about three miles to the west ward of Pictou; it has a bar at its entrance on which are 13 feet. This harbor is of no importance and is seldom frequented since the failure of the timber trade. It is said that copper ore has been found at its head. The next is a small river harbor called River John. It has at its entrance only 8½ feet at high water. None but small shallops frequent it, though it is of some note as a place of ship building. We have but one small harbor of refuge called Arisaig Pier; it is now very much in want of repair. While in good order it was of great service to small vessels and boats engaged in the fishing, and is much needed, especially during the fishing season. Another place of refuge for boats is much wanted on Pictou Island as a place of safety, not only for the boats of its own inhabitants, but also for the fishing boats and others frequenting the harbors of the straits.

Kwanagh.—Louisburg and Sydney are the only real harbors in this County.

W. Kidston, Jr.—Five harbors. Baddeck, excellent; By Harbor, ditto; Kelly's Cove, ditto; St. Ann's good; Inganish, indifferently good.

McAulay.—St. Ann's and Bras d'Or are ports and the only safe harbors in the County.

Question 39.—What is the number and tonnage of ships owned in the County, in what trade engaged, and how manned?

Answers of—

Cartwood.—I do not know of any being owned in my County.

Chalmers.—Am not able to tell at present.

Patterson.—In the County of Frontenac there are owned:

11 Steamers, tonnage.....	3,788
4 Barkantines, "	1,554
13 Schooners, "	3,019

Several of the steamers are tug; on the River St. Lawrence. The other vessels are engaged in the general trade of the country.—(See Query 36.)

Farncomb.—Two vessels are owned at this port; tonnage, 260 tons. I do not know the number or tonnage of vessels owned at Port Hope or Darlington.

Frazer.—Between 70 and 80 craft of various kinds, engaged principally in the lumber and wood trade, and variously manned.

Dunham.—The number and tonnage of vessels engaged in the trade mentioned in 26, and owned in the County, are as follows:

	Steam.	Sail.	Tons.	Men.
Owned in Stanley and Bruce,.....	1	3	728	39
" Burwell,.....		16	1,944	108
	1	19	2,672	147

Simpson.—Four vessels; about 800 tons.

Taylor.—There is only one vessel belonging to this port, the steamer "City of Toronto, a passenger and freight boat plying between Toronto, Niagara and Lewiston.

Scott.—Forty vessels, 4,309 tons; the carrying trade; chiefly by British subjects.

Whitehead.—17 vessels, 2,723 tons.

Anderson.—I do not know, but you will receive the information from the collectors of other ports, and adding the same together will give you the whole tonnage of the County. Belonging to this port there are one sidewheel low pressure steam tug of 185 tons, and one screw tug of 22 tons, and one building of about 70 tons, to be furnished with a screw engine, together with six scow built schooners of from 25 to 40 tons each. They are all manned by natives of this County.

Elliott.—“Great Western,” iron steamer for carrying cars, 1,252 tons, 16 men.
 “Union,” G. W. Railway passenger steamer..... 1,190 do 14 do
 “Essex,” ferry steamer..... 94 do 5 do
 “Florence,” steam propellor, engaged in coasting trade... 73 do 7 do
 Barque “Cecilia,” Lumber trade..... 342 do 10 do
 1 Barge..... 137 do 4 do
 13 Scows..... 407 do 39 do

Dumaresy.—There are 43 schooners of 2,153 tons aggregate, out of which 6 schooners, 321 tons are engaged in the whale fishery; the remainder, 37, are employed in coasting on freight. All these schooners are manned by fishermen of which seven tenths know nothing of navigation.

Vigneau.—The number of small ships or vessels held by the shippers of the islands varies from 20 to 30. Tonnage varies from 20 to 50 tons. Their trade or business is the fishery in spring and summer and coasting in autumn. Their rigging is that of vessels of their class, viz: with sails. We have no steam vessel here.

Chrasson.—We have some 20 schooners.

Bailey.—Our vessels are of 60 tons and under.

C. C. Fox.—In the subjoined list I have included five vessels, which, although registered in Jersey, (Channel Islands) where their owners reside, are entirely engaged in carrying the fish, &c, of the several fishing establishments carried on by these same owners in this County. But I have not included the vessels owned in the Magdalen Islands.

Vessels owned in Oct. 1st 1858, in the County of Gaspé, exclusive of the Magdalen Islands.

	No.	Tons,	Men.
Foreign going vessels.....	8	776	60
Coasting do.....	14	603	60
Fishing do.....	20	668	150
Whaling do.....	6	329	90
Total	48	2376	360

Henderson.—At present there is only one vessel of 34 tons owned in the County, and that is laid up out of repair. Any trade there is is carried on by foreign vessels.

Morgan.—Ships from 1100 tons downward.

J. W. I. Fox.—The number and tonnage of vessels registered at the Magdalen Islands are vessels, 43, tons 1478. Those owned and employed here are vessels, 22, tons, 302. All manned by fishermen and employed in the fish trade.

Dimock.—Eighty five vessels, about 15,000 tons, including those of the firms of C. Robin & Co, and Le Boutillier Bros., chiefly engaged in transporting lumber and fish to Europe, Brazil and the West Indies. They are manned chiefly by Europeans and natives of Canada.

Julien.—There were at Quebec on the 1st January last, 771 vessels, forming 95,024 tons—employing 4,455 men.

Council of Quebec Board of Trade.—The information asked for in this question, can be procured from the Collector of Customs.

Hon J. Ferguson.—Twenty-five, probably registering in the aggregate 3,000 tons, engaged in the foreign and coasting trades and manned by mixed crews.

Hcney.—Several ships and brigs and also large schooners are owned in the County of Charlotte. Most of them are engaged in the lumber trade between the West Indies, United States and Europe. Cannot give the amount of tonnage. These vessels are principally manned by persons who have been fishermen. This class of men make the best officers and sailors that can be produced.

D. W. Stewart.—The number of registered ships at present owned in the County is

but five, and two of them are under 25 tons. Three are at present engaged in the wood trade to Great Britain and United States. Two of these have been built since the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States, and designed for the West Indies trade, which they purpose to commence the present season.

Robertson.—Cannot state how many vessels owned in the County. Only one is owned at Moncton Port, and this a small fishing vessel.

Hickman.—24 vessels 9910 tons, are owned at the Port of Dorchester. They are manned by men of the country.

R. Cole.—Am not prepared to state number and tonnage of vessels owned in the County, but know that the smaller ones are engaged in freighting to St. John and carrying grindstones and building stones, coal and plaster to the United States, and larger ones load with deals for Europe.

A. Ferguson.—One square rigged ship, two brigantines and two or three schooners, are, I think the only vessels owned in this County. The former are engaged in carrying lumber to Britain, the latter in the coasting trade.

Hemlon.—There is but one ship of 600 tons owned in the County. She is commanded by the owner, and manned by a mixed crew.

Pride.—One ship, engaged in freight trade, about 600 tons, navigated by a native master and mixed crew.

A. Macdonald.—Owned in this district 17 schooners of 800 tons burthen, engaged in the fishing and coasting trade, and manned by natives of this place.

Tremain.—No record has been kept—probably from 300 to 350,—tonnage about 10,500, principally engaged in the fishing and coasting trade.

Ruggles.—See Customs Returns.

Donovan.—On 1st January last there were 268 vessels, 18,473 tons, registered at Arichat, engaged in the European, South American and United States trades, and in fishing, manned almost entirely by persons residing in the county.

Viets.—The number and tonnage of vessels owned in the county cannot be correctly stated for reasons given elsewhere. They are engaged to Europe, West Indies, United States and other countries, and manned by Nova Scotians principally.

J. V. Stewart.—There are 5 vessels owned in this district, viz: 2 brigantines and 3 schooners; the aggregate tonnage is 489 tons; 1 schooner trading to the United States, 1 do. engaged in fishing, 1 schooner and 1 brigantine in West India trade, and 1 brigantine in foreign voyages; manned by native seamen.

Perry.—Boats and vessels from 3 to 20 tons, to the number of 45 to 50, and 200 men, engaged in coasting and fishing. Exclusive of these, there are several large ships owned in the district, and registered in Yarmouth,—say 3,000 tons.

Dewolf.—Eight vessels are owned in this district, (not county;) 3 schooners comprising 274 tons are in the plaster trade; 2 do, each 29 tons run steadily to and from St. John, N. B.; 2 brigs and 1 barque of 800 tons or so in a foreign trade.

Corbet.—There are 7 vessels owned at this port; united tonnage 411; all are engaged in coasting or fishing.

Amberley.—Number of ships 435; tonnage 99,000; manned by 3,000 men, British subjects; engaged in fishing; the coasting and foreign trade.

M. Macdonald.—I have no means of knowing the exact number of vessels owned in the county. There are 25 registered at this port (Hawkesbury), with a total tonnage of 2,072 tons. Many of the vessels owned in the County are registered in other ports. All are engaged in fishing and coasting. When fishing they are manned with a crew of from 10 to 20 men; when coasting, with crews of 4 to 8 men each.

Ditmars.—Eight in this district 777 tons; West Indies and United States trade; two officers and two to four seamen.

J. Ross.—Cannot account only for the two ports under my survey, viz: Margaree and Cheticamp, on account of receiving no reports this year.

Hatfield.—Fifteen vessels all classes; 1,636 tons; plaster, lumber, coal and West India trade.

Nic Ison.—The vessels built along this place are registered at Pugwash.

Sargent.—About 70, exclusive of fishing vessels; 7,000 tons; West India, United States and coasting trade.

Campbell.—Seven vessels; 500 tons; coasting and foreign trade.

Farnsworth.—Four at this port, 381 tons.

McNeill.—Not more than 6 or 7 schooners ; tonnage, say about 240 ; number of men 24 ; employed in the coasting trade generally.

Sellon.—On December 31st, 158 vessels 15,966 tons, employed in the West Indian, South American, Newfoundland, United States, fishing and coasting trades, were owned at this place.

Ratchford.—Number, 94 ; tonnage, 11,505 tons.

Cook.—Our vessels are chiefly engaged in the coal trade between this port and United States, and are manned by any kind of seamen their owners can pick up. This loose way of procuring men subjects both masters and owners to much trouble and inconvenience in the shipping of their crews. It is thought here by those most interested, that a Shipping Office under good regulation and judicious management, would have the desired effect of remedying this evil.

Kavanagh.—Cannot give the tonnage. The coal trade.

W. Kidston, Jr.—Ten vessels of an aggregate of 548 ; principally engaged in the coasting and Newfoundland trade ; some two or three in fishing ; manned by natives.

Question 40.—How are the Masters and other officers instructed, and are there any regulations for the instruction of young mariners on shipboard ?

Answers of—

Chalmers.—Many are, instructed by practice on shipboard.

Frazer.—No instruction.

Dunham.—Masters and officers become so by practical experience on shipboard, by gradation. There are no particular regulations for the instruction of young mariners.

Scott.—No mode of instruction. Steamers generally under command of those who have been previously the pursers of the vessels.

Gaskin.—Masters are not instructed specially, they rise from before the mast. Masters of most of our steamers rise from pursers.

Middleton.—There are no apprentices on the lakes. Boys and young men commence as ordinary seamen, and after a few years experience take their places as able seamen, from which they rise by merit to be mates and masters.

Elliott.—No schools for instruction. Parties learn by shipping when young, and growing up in the business.

Dumaresy.—The instruction of masters and other officers is very limited, and there is no means of instructing the young mariners on board the schooners.

Stors.—The only instruction they have is what they can pick up aboard. There are no regulations for the instruction of young mariners.

Vigneau.—There is no marine school here. The captain or master and officers generally all possess the same practical knowledge of the art, acquired by practice from childhood, as a farmer is formed in Canada and elsewhere. There are no regulations on board, other than the constant working of the vessels entailed by the fishery on the banks and shoals around us. The fishery on the coast of Labrador is more quiet ; there is less sailing done.

Chrasson.—There is no school of navigation here.

C. C. Fox.—The masters of the foreign going ships, mentioned in my reply to Question 39 learn navigation in Great Britain. I only know of one among the masters of fishing or coasting vessels who is acquainted with the science, and there are no means of teaching the young mariners on board.

Henderson.—Masters and men on the vessels have all gained their knowledge by practice.

McGonagle, Doyle, Clark, Morgan, Jamieson, C. Cole, Cook and Harris.—According to the Merchants' Shipping Act.

J. W. I. Fox.—The masters and mariners here have generally no education, very few can read and write, and there is not one who could navigate a ship beyond the ports of the Dominion.

Eden.—The masters and other officers of vessels have no means of becoming instructed in the different branches of navigation.

Dimock.—Cannot say, not aware of any.

Labbé, Grant, Langlois, Tyrrell, Ouellet.—No regulations for instruction of young mariners on shipboard.

Charron.—I have no knowledge of any regulations which provide for the instruction of young seamen. And all the instruction afforded to captains and other officers consists in a few years apprenticeship on board of a ship.

Julien.—None.

Council of Quebec Board of Trade.—There are no special means for the instruction of young mariners or officers intended for the mercantile marine, beyond the ordinary instructions given to pilots' apprentices.

Cotté.—I know of none.

Hon. J. Ferguson.—Masters and officers of foreign going ships are of necessity instructed. Of coasters the majority are not so. No specific regulations exist on shipboard for the instruction of young mariners.

D. W. Stewart.—I cannot answer. They are reputed good practical seamen.

Robertson and Hickman.—Masters and other officers are instructed in the business, commencing young aboard of ship, and receiving instructions as they grow up.

R. Cole.—Our master mariners are instructed both by practice and theory.

Snell.—Masters and other officers are instructed by going to sea before the mast first, and then rising by degrees as they become acquainted with the requirements of their profession.

Tory.—Not well instructed, and no regulations on shipboard for instruction.

Hemlon.—They learn the act of navigation in the common schools, or they make private bargains with captains to instruct them, sometimes on shore but sometimes on shipboard.

Fride.—They are instructed in the common schools. There are no regulations for the instruction of young mariners on shipboard.

A. Macdonald.—Masters and officers are poorly instructed. There are no regulations for the instruction of young mariners on shipboard.

Harley.—In common schools.—No.

Tremain & Ruggles.—In common schools. No regulations for the purpose on shipboard.

Donovan.—Masters have no instructions but what they learn themselves. No regulations for young mariners on shipboard.

Viets.—By common schools.—None.

J. V. Stewart.—There is no special mode of instructing masters and other officers, nor are there any regulations for instructing young mariners on shipboard.

Dewolf.—There are no regulations for the instruction of masters or young mariners.

Corbet.—Nothing further than a practical knowledge and there are no regulations for further instruction.

Amberley.—No special means for education of mariners—not instructed on board.

M. Macdonald.—The officers and crew instruct themselves. There is no particular system or regulation for instructions.

Ditmars.—By common school teachers generally. No regulations for instruction of young mariners on ship board.

J. Ross.—Self instructed; no regulations on ship board.

Hatfield.—In common schools; no regulations for instruction on board except reefing and steering.

Nicolson.—There is no board for examination of masters and officers or pilots. The instruction of mariners on shipboard is what they can pick up themselves.

Sargent.—No regulations for instructing young mariners on shipboard. Many masters are self taught.

Mine.—No regulations for the purpose.

Farnsworth.—At school and on shipboard.

McNeile.—Don't know of any regulations for instruction of young mariners. The masters are pretty good seamen, but their knowledge of navigation is limited.

Ratchford.—No regulations for instruction.

Cook.—The masters and other officers sailing out of this port are generally but imperfectly acquainted with navigation as a science; what knowledge they have is generally

obtained from seafaring friends while at sea, or from the teachers of mathematics on shore. Those masters who hold certificates of competency have had to undergo a nautical training in Britain before they could obtain them. The tuition on shore here is neither of that scientific nor practical character which would enable our masters and officers to pass any board of nautical examiners.

There are no regulations in this port for the instruction of young mariners while on ship board, nor do I see that there can be any. Our voyages are too short, and our trade with the United States too precarious to have any such system of instruction that would be useful to the young mariner.

Kavanagh.—Masters of vessels are instructed in navigation. None.

W. Kidston, Jr.—Get their instruction abroad. No regulations with regard to young sailors.

A. M. Rudolf.—Young mariners are generally taught navigation by the captain on board ship.

Question 41.—State the number of certified shipmasters, and also the number of pilots, with the pilotage grounds of each, and the rates of pilotage.

Answers of—

Chalmers.—There are six shipmasters in this County. Masters and mates do their own piloting.

Frazier.—No certified shipmasters; no pilots. Our provincial laws make no provision for certified shipmasters.

Dunham.—There are some who hold certificates given by a Board of Underwriters. I think it is not a very general thing. No pilots nor pilotage grounds.

Simpson.—No regular pilots or shipmasters.

Taylor.—One shipmaster, Captain, Milloy. No pilots.

Scott.—Some certificates issued by an "Association of Canadian Underwriter" for insurance purposes. No regular pilots.

Middleton.—The only certificates held by shipmasters on the lakes are issued by the American (U. S.) Board of Lake Underwriters, who give them to masters they have confidence in. Were some system in force by which only reliable, sober and trustworthy men would command our lake craft, a great proportion of the disasters annually taking place would be avoided. Every master is supposed to know the whole route he travels over, and is his own pilot.

Dumaresy.—There are no certified shipmasters, nor are there any pilots.

Stors.—There are no certified shipmasters except those in command of foreign going vessels. There are no branch pilots. Two licensed pilots would be most desirable for the Bay and Basin of Gaspé.

Vigneau.—I know of no captain holding a certificate of capacity as such; there is no licensed pilot here. Any one boards the foreign schooners or vessels according to his knowledge and acquaintance with the harbors, demanding a dollar for his services.

Chrasson.—None of our captains hold diplomas, and we have no certified pilots for our ports.

C. C. Fox.—I know of only two certified shipmasters who reside in the County of Gaspé.

Henderson.—There is only one Canadian owner of a vessel in the County.

J. W. I. Fox.—None.

Eden.—We have no branch pilots, a want that should be remedied in some way, as in some cases lately incompetent persons have taken charge of vessels outside to the detriment of the trade of the port.

Dimock.—No pilots in this County.

Labbé.—The number of Canadian captains who hold certificates attesting their capacity for command is ten. Ten! in Canada, a Province of Great Britain!

Langlois.—The number of shipmasters holding London or Liverpool certificates is, I think, from 7 to 10. The number of pilots for and below the port of Quebec is 240. The pilotage ground extends from Quebec to Bic, and the rates of pilotage are 18s. per foot of draught, from Bic to Quebec, and 15s. from Quebec to Bic. The distance is one hundred and fifty miles. The rates of pilotage for and below the port of Quebec are very low as

compared with the rates of other commercial ports, as will appear from the statement hereunto annexed.

Tyrrrell.—The number of captains who hold certificates of capacity from the Board of Examiners at Liverpool and London, in England, is at most six or seven. The number of pilots belonging to the Harbour of Quebec and below, is 240; and the limit of their jurisdiction extends from Quebec to Bic. The rates of pilotage are 18s. currency per foot of draught from Bic to Quebec, and 15s. currency per foot from Quebec to Bic, a distance of 150 miles. These rates are very low when compared with the rates of other trading ports, and considered with respect to the heavy responsibility resting upon the pilots.

Ouellet.—The number of captains who have obtained certificates of capacity from the board of examiners at Liverpool and London is seven. The number of pilots for the Harbour of Quebec and below is 240.

Charron.—The number of captains who have obtained certificates of capacity in England is seven, and that of pilots hailing from the Port of Quebec and below, is 240. The jurisdiction of the pilots extends from Quebec to Bic. The rates of pilotage is, downward, *i.e.* from Quebec to Bic, 18s. currency per foot draught of water, and 15s. currency per foot from Bic to Quebec, the distance being 150 miles. The rate of pilotage from Quebec and below is small indeed as compared with the known rates of other trading ports, as any one may be convinced by referring to the table included in the answers given by Mr. Cyprian Langlois, Pilot.

Julien.—Some ten to twelve masters have certificates.

Council of Quebec Board of Trade.—There are about twenty-five ship-masters belonging to Quebec who have taken out their certificates in England. The number of Pilots is 247. The pilotage grounds extend from Quebec to Bic, a distance of about one hundred and fifty miles.

Cotté.—I know of none. The number of pilots is twenty-seven.

Hon. J. Ferguson.—No certified shipmasters reside in the county. About 20 pilots. Their grounds, ten miles from land off their respective harbors. The rates inwards or outwards are \$2 for vessels 30 tons and under; \$3, 30 to 50 tons; \$4, 50 to 75 tons; \$6 for 75 to 100 tons; above 100 tons, inwards \$1.20 to \$1.40 per foot; outwards, 80c. to \$1.

Hency.—There are only three certified shipmasters in the Parish of West Isles. There are some 12 pilots in the County of Charlotte at present. There are several other pilots who have branches, but do not pilot at present. They are in coasting vessels between ports in the county and the United States. The pilot grounds range from Mount Desert to Point Lepreaux in the Bay of Fundy, and all the Ports in the County of Charlotte. The rates of pilotage range from \$1 to \$2 per foot, according to the distance between the places where boarded and taken to.

J. & S. Leonard.—Number not known.

D. W. Stewart.—But one certified shipmaster. The number of pilots that have received branches is far greater than the trade of the port requires. Two or three of the number, who were more ambitious, made a voyage or two across the Atlantic to learn something of seamanship, and now may be said to monopolize the business. The rate of pilotage is, for the lower loading places 3s. 6d. in and out; for Dalhousie, 5s. in and 3s. 6d. out; Campbellton, 7s. 6d. in and 6s. out. No particular grounds assigned to each.

Robertson and Hickman.—Cannot state the numbers. Each port in the county has its own pilots.

R. Cole.—There are very few pilots needed, as the captains generally do their own piloting, except at Shediac.

A. Ferguson.—I think there are at present six or seven certified or branch pilots. The pilotage ground is limited to a few miles beyond the harbor, and does not extend down the Bay Chaleur, or seaward any distance, and no distance money allowed. The rates of pilotage are as follows:

Inwards to Dalhousie.....	4s. 6d. per foot,	Outwards, 3s. 6d. per foot.
“ Point Le Gard,.....	5s. 6d. “	“ 4s. 6d. “
“ Campbellton,.....	7s. 0d. “	“ 6s. 0d. “
“ Jacquet River Roadstead..	2s. 6d. “	“ 2s. 6d. “

Inwards to the Sound between Her- }
 on Island & Main, up } 3. 6d. per foot, Outwards 3s. 6d. per foot.
 to Charlo Roadstead... }

Snell.—Cannot say how many certified shipmasters; there are 20 pilots. The pilotage ground is from Machias Seal Island to Point Lepreaux, L'Etang, St. Andrews, St. Stephen's Ledge, St. George and Passamaquoddy. The rates of pilotage are: from M. S. Island to St. Stephen's Ledge, \$2 per foot; from M. S. Island to Lepreaux, the same; from Head Harbor to the inner Bay of Passamaquoddy, \$1.50 per foot; from Head Harbor to Welsh Pool, in Friar's Harbor, \$1 per foot.

Tory.—Cannot answer first part of question. Two pilots, St. Mary's River. Do not know rate of pilotage.

A. Macdonald.—No pilots or certified shipmasters in this district.

Harley.—No authorised pilots.

Tremain.—No certified shipmasters nor authorised pilots.

Ruggles.—Not any branch pilots in this County.

Donovan.—There are not more than three or four masters out of this port that have certificates. There are no licensed pilots in this County. They are very much required at Arichat, as vessels are constantly looking for them in bad weather.

Viets.—The number of certified shipmasters cannot be given under present arrangements. There are no authorised pilots in this County.

J. V. Stewart.—There are no certified shipmasters in this district that I am aware of, neither are there any pilots.

Dewolf.—Cannot tell the exact number of certified shipmasters, not more than six. There are no regular pilots in this place.

Corbet.—There are no certified shipmasters or pilots belonging to this port. There are no pilots required.

Amberly.—No licensed pilots. Have no data in my possession to enable me to state number of certified shipmasters.

M. Macdonald.—We have no pilots, and they are not needed. As a class every one connected with our vessels become acquainted with the duty of pilotage. There are very few certified shipmasters.

Ditmars.—No certified shipmasters. No pilots.

J. Ross.—No pilots or pilot grounds.

Hatfield.—Not aware how many.

Nicolson.—There are but few of our shipmasters in the home trade; the rest are employed in the foreign trade. Such as command schooners have no certificates of competency.

Sargent.—No certified pilots.

Campbell.—None.

Farnsworth.—Four at this port. No pilots.

McNeil.—Don't know the number of certified shipmasters,—it must be few. There are three pilots. Ground—Great Bras d'Or. Rate of pilotage for vessels of 100 tons \$4; for every additional 50 tons \$1; Coasters free, according to Nova Scotian laws.

Ratchford.—Not aware of any.

Cook.—There are 80 shipmasters sailing out of this port who hold certificates either of competency or servitude. There are 14 licensed pilots for this port and harbors adjacent, who are licensed annually by a Board of five Commissioners who have power to make all By-laws and Regulations for the government of the pilotage of this port. The pilotage grounds extend from 25 miles to the westward to 25 miles to the eastward of Pictou Harbor. These limits are made for the purpose of enabling the pilots to demand a half pilotage if their services are declined; but no pilots are confined to them. They may if they choose pilot to and from any port in the Straits of Northumberland, and to and through the Gut of Canso. As there are no licensed pilots for the Gut of Canso the pilotage to and through it is mostly done by the Pictou pilots. For greater information I subjoin a copy of the Pilot Regulations now in force. Your Committee cannot fail to perceive that they require to undergo a revision in consonance with an increasing trade and the new relations we sustain to each other as a Dominion. I have to remark here, that it is the universal wish amongst owners and shipmasters here " that the pilotage of the Port

of Pictou should be compulsory on all vessels above a certain tonnage.

Kidston.—No certified shipmasters; one pilot stationed at mouth of Bras d'Or. \$8 for under 100 tons.

Question 42.—Are the pilots instructed in the art of navigation, and is a knowledge of the art necessary to them.

Answers of—

Chalmers, Frazer.—No. Not necessary.

Elliott.—No regular pilots.

Vigneau.—These pilots (41) are even not always practically possessed of the art of navigation. The first cow-herd at hand may often board a vessel, but a knowledge of navigation is necessary to prevent improper sailing of the vessel, and accidents from running aground.

Henderson.—The art of navigation not necessary here as navigation is never out of sight of land.

McGonagle & Doyle.—Yes.

Clark.—Yes, they are deep sea pilots.

Morgan.—They are.

Leslie.—Yes, decidedly.

Jamieson, C. Cole, Cook & Harris.—Yes.

Delany and others.—They are not; but it is necessary that they should be instructed.

Whalen.—Not instructed.

Dimock.—There being none, cannot say; but knowledge of navigation would be very necessary.

Labbé.—Our pilots are not generally skilled in navigation,—an art which would be of such infinite service to them.

Grant.—Section 21 of the 12th Vic. Chap. 114 obliges the pilots to know how to calculate a ship's way on chart, and to work a ship. I consider it highly important that they should be perfectly instructed in the art of navigation.

Langlois.—The pilots are not instructed in the art of navigation, with the exception of a very small number who are holders of certificates as captain or mate: but they are all skilled in the working of a ship and thoroughly acquainted with the river St. Lawrence. An acquaintance with the art of navigation, if not indispensable, would at least be of the greatest advantage to them.

Tyrrell.—The pilots are not trained to the art of navigation, except a few who have obtained certificates as mates, but all of them understand the working of a ship, and have a perfect knowledge of the River St. Lawrence. I am of opinion, that a knowledge of navigation would be of immense advantage to them, if it is not indeed indispensable.

Ouellet.—The pilots are not generally instructed in navigation, except a very small number who have obtained certificates as mates, but all of them are qualified to handle a vessel and perfectly acquainted with the river St. Lawrence. I consider that a knowledge of navigation would be an immense advantage to them, if not really indispensable.

Julien.—The pilots are generally instructed in the art of navigation, and it is very necessary that they should be.

Council of Quebec Board of Trade.—A knowledge of the art of navigation is indispensable, and by the Trinity House regulations, a pilot apprentice is obliged to make four voyages to England,—Clause 21 of the Act "To consolidate the laws relative to the powers and duties of the Trinity House of Quebec" provides as follows.—That no person shall obtain a branch as pilot, unless he proves that he has *bona fide* served a regular apprenticeship during seven consecutive years under a branch pilot authorized by license to have an apprentice as hereinafter mentioned, and made four voyages to Europe; nor unless he has been examined and found sufficiently conversant with arithmetic, able to speak, read, and write the English language, and to calculate a ship's way on the chart, and to work a ship, and is perfectly well acquainted both with the north channel of the river St. Lawrence between Quebec and Isle du Bic, and with the south channel of the said river between the same limits, and has conducted himself soberly, and been of good moral conduct during his apprenticeship.

Cotté.—They are not, but should be.

Hon J. Ferguson.—The pilots are not instructed in navigation, nor is a knowledge of the art necessary to them.

Henry.—I am informed that only two or three of our pilots are instructed in navigation. I think that all pilots should be so instructed.

J. & S. Leonard.—Are not instructed, but it is quite requisite that they should be.

D. W. Stewart.—No. To know how to manage or to work a ship is essentially necessary.

Robertson & Hickman.—Do not consider a knowledge of navigation necessary for pilots.

R. Cole.—Navigation is of little use to pilots at the head of the bay.

A. Ferguson.—Our pilots are not instructed in the art of navigation. It is not so much required by our pilots as a knowledge of the method of management or working of a ship with which our pilots are acquainted. The majority of them have served sometime at sea, and have found it of material service to them in their calling. It should be made imperative that applicants should serve a certain time at sea before procuring a certificate or branch as pilot.

Snell.—It is not necessary for pilots to be instructed in navigation, they are never required to take charge of a ship out of sight of land.

Tory.—They are instructed. A knowledge of the art is necessary.

Hendon.—Pilots not instructed in navigation. Do not think such instruction necessary.

Prade.—*Tremain.*—*J. Ross & Hatfield.*—Not necessary.

Nicolson.—None of our pilots are qualified in navigation.

Campbell.—Yes.

McNeill.—Don't think it necessary for this ground.

Ratchford.—Not required.

Cook.—None of the pilots, except myself, are instructed in navigation. As the Pictou pilots are the only ones who take charge of vessels to and from the Gut of Canso, and as the navigation between here and there is what is called "broad water," I think it is necessary that they should be to some extent instructed in navigation. They should be, at least, able to lay off a course upon a chart, and to work a traverse,—this is to compound a number of courses into one.

Kavanagh.—I think so.

W. Kidston, Jr.—No.

W. Ross.—Our pilots are not instructed in navigation, and need not be, as they use only boats, and never require to sail far off the coast,—generally not more than a few miles.

McAulay.—They are not and need not be.

A. M. Rudolf.—They are not generally, but should be good sailors, and understand the evolutions of a ship thoroughly.

Question 43.—How should instruction to shipmasters, pilots and mariners be given : by schools ? If so, of what kind, and where should they be established ? Would not a more extended and general knowledge of navigation be an effective means to promote and encourage shipowning ?

Answers of—

Chalmers.—Practice makes the best sailors in these waters.

Patterson.—By a practical knowledge. This could not be given in a school.

Fraser.—Not necessary at all. Neither would knowledge of navigation promote or encourage shipowning.

Dunham.—The best instruction is experience. Don't think a theoretical knowledge of navigation necessary to the encouragement of shipowning on the lakes.

Scott.—No institution for imparting such instruction.

Gaskin.—Schools should be opened for the instruction of shipmasters, pilots and mariners, for which purpose a training ship of say 300 tons would be required. Kingston would be a proper place for such a school. A more extended knowledge of navigation would be an effective means to promote and encourage shipowning.

Dumaresq.—A school of naval instruction established at Gaspé Basin is much needed.

One such school would be sufficient for this County. It would be the means of extending a knowledge of navigation, and would certainly encourage ship owning. There is no means whatever at present for the mariner of this County to acquire any knowledge of navigation.

Vigneau.—The Government, for the education of seamen, should grant a sum for the establishment of schools of marine instruction at Amherst and House Harbor, from 1st December till 1st April. This course, which is followed all along the coast of New England, U. S., would encourage youths to learn navigation, and such of them as are in better circumstances to acquire vessels for themselves,—an inclination which languishes here, especially when there is no bounty on the tonnage, that being indispensable here to enable us to compete with the advantages possessed by our American neighbors.

Chrasson.—The Government would do well to subsidize one or two teachers of navigation here.

C. C. Fox.—The benefit all who follow the sea, whether fishermen or not, would derive from a knowledge of navigation is indubitable, and equally so is the fact that the best way of teaching the science would be by schools established in different ports of the Dominion. What means can be devised for introducing them on these coasts, so that instruction in navigation should at once be cheap and easily accessible I cannot say; but I wish to indicate one or two ways in which the coast population will be immediately benefited by their introduction, besides that additional security to coasting and fishing vessels, which is at once obvious.

On all the seaboard a large portion of the population become mariners in the hope of either becoming masters in the mercantile marine, or petty officers in the navy. Now, the young men of these coasts are placed at a disadvantage, not only as compared with those of other countries where tuition in navigation is easily obtained, but even with those of their own class inland. Those who follow the ordinary trade are assisted in every way; their education and daily observation teach them some part of their future trade, and they can be apprenticed to some particular calling without difficulty. Not so with our youth on the coast. None of the elements of navigation are taught in our schools,—neither father nor friends can teach them that of which they are themselves ignorant, and if they enter the only branch of industry to which their early training inclines them, they must remain mere laborers with no hope of ultimate advancement. Thus, not only is an important profession closed to them, but Canada is weakened by the absence of a body to which she must look to form her future marine.

This ignorance of navigation is also heavily felt by the older men who have already taken to sea either as fishermen or coasters. A good knowledge of localities enables them to voyage about the Gulf, and even on the Atlantic seaboard of the Lower Provinces. But here again their ambition is rudely checked, for should their coasting freights fail, they have no alternative but to lay up their schooners and leave their more educated competitors to freight to the West Indies or United States. This tells severely on their material prosperity, and through them on that of the country generally. There can be no inducement to build either more or better vessels when the use they can make of them is so limited; nor is it likely that they will invest more capital in an enterprise the great prizes of which are taken by others. In fact, instruction in navigation and the circulation of superior models, (suggested in Question No. 12), must accompany each other, if the full benefit of either is to be derived by Canada. Should both be rendered accessible to the people, I for one, am confident that in a few years our ships will be manned by crews as hardy, industrious and intelligent as can be found in any country, and will compete in all markets on equal terms with those of our enterprising neighbors in the United States.

One more point of view from which the schools of navigation must be looked at, I will mention: Many of the European shipmasters frequenting this coast lose wares or men from desertion or illness. The laws of Insurance require that their ships shall be properly manned before sailing, which implies the presence on board of some one able to take charge besides the master. But to obtain this is often impossible here, especially late in the season when there is no time to send elsewhere, and hence they have to leave with insufficient or incompetent crews to the great risk both of men and vessel. All this danger and hindrance to commerce the existence of schools of navigation would prevent.

Henderson.—Such instructions would be of no particular benefit either to masters or pilots of vessels on these waters.

McGonagle.—By schools and on board ship.

Doyle.—Schools should be established in all mercantile ports. By these and by instructions on board ship.

Clark & Morgan.—Nothing like aboard ship.

Ileslie.—To engage a number of respectable, educated apprentices.

Jamieson, C. Cole, Cook & Harris.—By schools and on board ship.

F. Le Gressly.—The establishment of schools where young men may learn navigation on this coast, would much benefit us shipmasters who frequent it, since from desertion or illness we often lose men whom we cannot replace here through the ignorance of the art among the inhabitants. Thus we are obliged to engage incompetent persons or go short-handed; in either case the danger and risk of the vessel is increased, and commerce necessarily suffers.

Delany and others.—One of the best means of encouraging building would be to establish a school of navigation in each County and another for our Islands.

J. W. I. Fox.—Instruction to shipmasters, pilots and mariners should be given by public schools for those requiring it and who could not afford to obtain it elsewhere. These schools of navigation and seamanship should be supported by Government and established at the chief ports of the Dominion, where pupils would be admitted at a moderate charge, or free, as their circumstances required, and where officers and pilots could be examined and obtain certificates. They should be open during the winter season, as at this time many of our ports are closed and seamen have little to do. The instructors should be men of good capacity, and capable of teaching navigation in all its branches, seamanship, sparring and rigging vessels of all classes, and a knowledge of gunnery, the steam engine, and the duties of shipmaster when in course of a voyage, &c., for those advanced pupils who may require such instruction.

For the practical purposes of seamanship, the outline or upper deck frame of a ship could be built upon the ground of the establishment, sparred and rigged, such as existed at Greenwich, England, some years ago; where pupils of the naval school were exercised in sparring and rigging, sending up and down the masts and yards, bending, reefing and furling sails, &c., &c. This could be done at very little expense, and would be of immense value to the student. In fact the building for these public schools could be built and fitted in form of the upper part of a ship, and would serve both purposes.

If our Dominion seamen had a greater knowledge of piloting and navigation, a vast amount of life and property would be saved, and it would encourage many persons to build and own ships. I am confident that though we are such an important maritime country we are far behind other countries in this respect. Neither mariners nor pilots have the necessary qualifications for these important offices, nor am I aware that any establishment now exists in this country where they can be obtained.

Rivcrin.—Instruction is required and would be very beneficial.

Sirois.—If naval schools were established at the principal centres, they would assuredly be very numerously attended by the young men who would make great sacrifices to obtain the instruction they might afford.

Eden.—Schools of navigation are absolutely necessary in this county. They would be among the very best means to encourage shipbuilding; and, as a consequence, would stimulate the young men of the different localities to remain in the Province or Dominion instead of emigrating.

J. Le Gressly.—If there were schools where the young men could learn navigation it would not only benefit the country but be of great value to the shipping that frequent this coast. When by death or desertion we have lost men, it is impossible to get any on this coast fit to replace them, and we thus have to sail, either short handed, or with crews who know nothing of their duty. Of course great risk is run by us in consequence.

Vantier.—There would undoubtedly be great benefit derived by the young men of this coast if schools where navigation could be learned were opened during the winter. At present there is no chance for their learning it at all. If navigation were known, a large trade would be opened to the many owning vessels who are now only able to coast, and as a natural consequence shipbuilding would increase.

Whalen.—By a good school.

Dimock.—By schools. A mariners' school should be established at New Richmond, it being the most central part of this county. A general knowledge of navigation would be an effective means of promoting and encouraging shipowning, and the trade of this county.

Labbé.—Instruction in navigation ought to be provided under the auspices of the Government, and to be given in a marine school, established at Quebec, that being the largest sea-port in the British Provinces in America, and a seaman possessing both personal experience and theory should be appointed the director of such a school. This increase would be advantageous both to the builder and the future owner of the ships. Our Canadian captains are generally absent, having sailed on long voyages, and we are obliged to entrust our ships to strangers who often lead us into great expenses, while we should be much safer in the hands of a captain whose family is resident here in Canada.

Grant.—With reference to instructions to shipmasters, I am strongly of opinion a board of examiners should be constituted to instruct sailors in seamanship and navigation. At present our sailors are compelled to proceed to Great Britain, and remain there some time, at considerable inconvenience and expense, in order to procure certificates and pass an examination. Two boards, would probably be sufficient—one at Halifax and one at Quebec; and as the consent of the Imperial authorities would be necessary to such an arrangement, so that colonial certificates might be recognized in all parts of the world, an understanding could probably be arrived at, by which the Imperial Board of Trade, would name an examiner at each port and the Dominion Government a second. Two examiners would of course be necessary—one for seamanship and one for navigation. I believe a more extended and general knowledge of navigation would be highly beneficial to our seafaring population by qualifying them for the highest positions in our mercantile marine, and affording them additional means of employment. Schools of navigation should also be established to instruct our hardy youth in the principles of navigation. There is no better material in the populations of the world, out of which to make the best of sailors, than is to be found amongst the people residing on the coasts of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the river St. Lawrence, and the western lakes, and if these schools were established very many of the youths of the country, now living in idleness and vice in our large seaport towns, would take advantage of them to acquire knowledge of a profession both honourable and useful—full of daring and excitement—and surrounded with attractions not common to the other avocations of life. I earnestly commend this matter to the serious attention of the committee.

Langlois.—Instructions should be given to shipmasters, pilots and mariners by naval schools, on board a vessel located in the Port of Quebec, and specially set apart for the purpose. A more general and complete knowledge of navigation would open a new field for the youth of our country, and would be a most powerful means of encouraging ship building and ship owning, and trade generally.

Tyrrrell.—Instruction should be afforded to captains, pilots and seamen by means of naval schools, and I think that it would be preferable that those schools should be established on board of a vessel in the Port of Quebec, devoted to this special purpose, and that a Board of Examiners should be appointed to grant certificates to captains and mates. A more general and extensive knowledge of the science of navigation would open to our young men a new career, and be a powerful means of encouraging ship-builders, out-fitters, and trade in general. Pilots especially would derive double advantages from such an institution.

I venture to suggest that the care of the light-houses and floating lights ought to be entrusted to seamen or to persons sufficiently instructed in the science of navigation, as thus they would become a means of preventing a great number of the accidents which are now daily occurring. Moreover this might be made a means of encouraging those who, in advanced life, devote themselves to the study of navigation, that is to say, who having retired from active service might thus find suitable employment.

Ouellette.—Instruction should be accorded to captains, pilots and seamen in naval schools; and I am of opinion that such schools ought preferably to be established on board of a ship stationed in the roadstead of Quebec, specially devoted to the purpose. A more general and more extensive acquaintance with the science of navigation would be a means

of opening a vast career to the young men of the country, and a powerful means of encouraging ship-building, and giving an impulse to out-fitting, and trade in general. Pilots more than any other would derive double advantages from such an institution.

Charron.—Instruction ought to be imparted to captains, pilots and seamen by means of schools of navigation established in the Port of Quebec, on board of a ship fitted for the purpose. A more extensive knowledge of navigation would be a powerful means of encouraging ship-building, and such schools would open a new career to a great number of young men. Pilots themselves would derive great benefits from such an institution.

Julien.—Instruction should be given to masters and pilots by means of nautical schools, under the control of the Government of the Dominion; and such a school should be established at Quebec, as being the most considerable port of the Dominion. A more extended knowledge of navigation would be one of the most powerful means of encouraging ship-owning. Vessels under 300 tons should be exempt from the pilotage laws.

Council of Quebec Board of Trade.—Instructions to ship-masters, pilots and mariners should be given by schools, which might be established at Quebec, Halifax, and St. John, New Brunswick. A more extended and general knowledge of navigation would undoubtedly promote ship-owning, and the Council think it very desirable that new ships built at this port should be manned by native seamen, which might tend to suppress the present crimping system,—and it would also be very desirable to establish a Board to grant Certificates to masters and mates. We would also suggest that masters of vessels trading between ports of the Dominion should be allowed to pilot their own vessels, upon obtaining Certificates of competency from the Trinity House.

Cotté.—By means of a school of navigation, in which the theoretical part could be taught in Winter and the practical part in Summer. The school should be located at Quebec in the Winter and in the Gulf in the Summer. I am of opinion that more extended knowledge would undoubtedly prove a most powerful inducement to persons of means to own ships.

Hon. J. Ferguson.—Shipmasters, pilots and mariners should have an opportunity to acquire instruction in schools. These need not be established specially for this purpose, as the teachers of the present Grammar Schools and Superior Schools of the County should be equal to the performance of this duty. Doubtless a more extended knowledge of navigation would give an impetus to shipowning.

Heney.—Instruction to shipmasters, pilots and mariners should be given by schools. There should be a school for such in every parish. Cannot say whether a more general knowledge of navigation would promote shipowning.

D. W. Stewart.—I would suggest that every teacher of a Superior or Grammar School should be competent to teach the science of navigation; the practical part would be best taught at sea. A knowledge of navigation would make owners more familiar with the profession, and might tend to encourage shipowning.

Robertson and Hickman.—Think more instruction necessary, but cannot say as to best method of getting it.

R. Cole.—If a school could be erected in each County for the instruction of young shipmasters, pilots and mariners, it would be calculated to encourage shipowning and give a better knowledge of navigation.

A. Ferguson.—I cannot say.

Snell.—Instruction should be given theoretically by schools; there should be schools of navigation in every port where ships are owned. I think a more extended and general knowledge of navigation would promote and encourage shipowning.

Tory.—By schools, in the common schools of the country. A more general knowledge of navigation would have a tendency to promote ship-owning.

Challoner.—A more extended and general knowledge of navigation would encourage ship-owning.

Hemlon.—I believe such instruction should be given by schools, and would encourage ship-owning.

A. Macdonald.—A school established in each district for the purpose of teaching navigation would be an effective means to encourage ship-owning.

Harley.—A more extended and general knowledge of navigation would encourage ship-owning.

Tremain.—By schools expressly for the purpose of instruction in navigation, and all marine matters. One should be established in the shire town of each County. This would, in my opinion, be an effective means to promote and encourage ship-owning, and would otherwise have a beneficial tendency.

Ruggles.—A nautical teacher should be established at each of three localities in this County. I would suggest as the most central for such Digby, Weymouth and Westport. A more general knowledge of navigation would, without doubt, promote and encourage ship-owning.

Donovan.—Schools to teach navigation are very much required. There should be one at Arichat.

Viets.—Instructions to mariners could be given by either day or night schools, or by both. A teacher might be profitably employed at Digby, Bear River, Westport, Weymouth and Metaghan during the winter. Undoubtedly the better instructed the officers of a ship are, the more advantageous to the owner.

J. V. Stewart.—By schools. Some special aid should be granted for the encouragement of night schools, which would be a great boon to the maritime classes of the community, and would most certainly be a means of promoting and encouraging ship-owning.

Corbet.—A general knowledge of navigation would be very beneficial.

Amberly.—We have a seminary in Yarmouth, and the founders have made provision for rooms to be used for any new educational purpose. Our shipmasters and mates would avail themselves of the benefits of a commercial and maritime school. A Government endowment would be added to by private parties, and the universally expressed opinion is that our ship-owners would be greatly benefited by an improvement in the education of ship-masters.

M. Macdonald.—A more extended knowledge of navigation would, in a great measure, encourage ship-owning.

Ditmars.—A mariners' school would be beneficial in sea ports. Ship-owning would, I think, be increased by a more general knowledge of navigation.

J. Ross.—By schools.

Hatfield.—By first-class masters and schools; to be established where ten or more vessels are owned. I think a more extended knowledge of navigation would be an effective means to encourage ship-building.

Nicolson.—Should encouragement be given to mariners in general to learn navigation, as by schools opened in seaports, the knowledge would be to the benefit of ship-owners in particular, as well as for the nation.

Mine.—A more general knowledge of navigation would most certainly be an effective means to promote and encourage ship-owning.

Farnsworth.—They study at the established schools.

McNeill.—Cannot suggest mode of educating masters and pilots, but know many who would be efficient officers were they sufficiently instructed in navigation.

Cook.—Instruction should be given to ship-masters, pilots and mariners by nautical schools. In them the ship-master especially should be taught all the requisite knowledge which goes to making of perfect master mariners, and would enable them to pass any Board of "Nautical Examiners." These schools should be established in all those ports of the Dominion which have a certain amount of tonnage thereunto belonging, and should be supported in part by the general government, and partly by the persons receiving instruction therefrom; or by a small tax per month on all masters and mariners while actively employed on board vessels belonging to the port. There is no doubt that an efficient, extensive and general knowledge of navigation would be an effective means to encourage ship-owning.

Kavanagh.—I think so. At Sydney and Louisburg.

W. Kidston, Jr.—By schools, most decidedly. I would suggest two naval schools, one at Sydney and one at Halifax.—This is for Nova Scotia. I think that to the last question in the paragraph I can most decidedly return an affirmative answer.

W. Ross.—Schools for the instruction of mariners require only to be established in the most prominent seaport towns. Proper instruction for sailors is only acquired by labor and experience at sea, anything else is largely theoretical. No difficulty here in getting persons capable of taking charge of all our vessels. With a fair English education,

navigation is easily acquired, first by calculations and problems in proper schools, and afterwards by such practice at sea as time and experience only can give.

McAuley.—Shipmasters, pilots and mariners can be instructed in our principal schools in the county. The difficulty here is in getting vessels, and not masters or mariners.

A. M. Rudolf.—When seamen have a thorough practical knowledge of their business, and know how to manage a ship thoroughly, the more highly they are educated the more reliable they are.

Question 44.—What class of vessels or ships are built in your County, with the tonnage yearly; and of these, what portion is sold abroad, and what part owned in the County?

Answers of—

Cartwood.—None but small schooners and open boats; not over 100 tons annually.

Chalmers.—Not any building in this County at present.

Patterson.—About 1,000 tons is the yearly average of steamers and sailing vessels built in this County. Very few are sold abroad. Several sea-going ships of 1,400 tons have been built here and gone to sea; there are none now building.

Farncomb.—Only one vessel has been built at this port during the past 13 years; burthen, 100 tons.

Fraser.—Barques and schooners of from 100 to 350 tons; steamers, principally tugs; scows and barges. About 400 to 500 tons yearly, only a small portion of which is sold out of the country.

Dunham.—Average number of ships built here (Port Burwell) yearly for the past seven years, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; whole tonnage, 2,425, embracing barques, schooners and scows, of which six have been sold and the balance are owned here. This does not include any vessels built elsewhere in the County.

Simpson and Taylor.—None.

Scott.—Ship-building in this County is confined simply to small boats—stone and wood barges.

Whitehead.—None built lately; all ured at home.

Anderson.—Steam tugs and scow schooners. About one vessel built in this port yearly. None sold away from the County.

Gaskin.—Vessels from 150 to 450 tons burthen are built here, four or five yearly. None go abroad, they are built for local use.

Elliott.—Wooden scows. It is very difficult to say what amount of tonnage. All owned here, and none sold abroad.

Dumaresny.—There have been no vessels built of late years in this County.

Vigneau.—Building timber being very scarce here comparatively, none have been built for some years. We buy from the neighboring Maritime Provinces, but the refusal of the bounty to such vessels has caused us to be losers by them, as they do not pay. It is therefore necessary that the bounty should be extended to all the vessels which we hold of British construction, or even of foreign, if that were possible, as our neighbors own superior vessels which might fall into our hands, in the case of shipwreck.

Chrasson.—We build our own vessels, but timber is now becoming scarce and for some years back we have had to purchase vessels in Nova Scotia.

Bailey.—Our vessels are of 60 tons and under.

Henderson.—The boats or vessels generally built are from 45 to 50 tons burden.

McGonagle.—A few small vessels.

Doyle.—All classes.

Clark & Morgan.—The largest and finest afloat.

Jamieson, C. Cole, Cook and Harris.—All classes; cannot answer latter question.

Eden.—Chiefly schooners, but some brigs and brigantines have been built,—the latter mostly owned by Jersey houses, the former in the County.

Whalen.—Only schooners of 90 to 200 tons.

Dimock.—Those built by Messrs C. Robin & Co. are first-class; the others, cannot say, nor state the yearly tonnage built, or whether sold abroad or owned in the country.

Julien.—The vessels built here are generally for the French and English markets: But very few are owned here.

Council of Quebec Board of Trade.—Schooners from forty up to one hundred and twenty-five tons, and vessels from three hundred up to two thousand tons. The pilotage being compulsory on vessels over one hundred and twenty-five tons, seriously interferes with the construction and owning of vessels varying from one hundred and twenty-five to three hundred tons. Nearly all the vessels of three hundred tons and upwards are sold abroad, and the tonnage varies according to the demand. The smaller vessels are generally owned in Quebec, and its neighborhood.

Hon. J. Ferguson.—A superior class of ships are built in this County, but as the tonnage fluctuates with the demand cannot state the annual production. Of these some are employed in the coasting trade of the country, but the greater number being built for sale, are owned only until disposed of.

D. W. Stewart.—Formerly larger sized ships were built here, but within the last two or three years ship building, has been confined to two brigantines, one of 118, the other of 124 tons. Both are owned here.

Robertson and Hickman.—Six years' class. About 3,000 tons annually. None sold abroad.

A. Ferguson.—Shipbuilding was carried on to a limited extent in this County in former years, and ships sent to England for sale; of late the building of ships has been quite discontinued. The owning of ships was never made a business in this County.

Snell.—The vessels built in this county are mostly small, from 400 tons down to 30 tons. I think that 1000 tons would be the average yearly, probably one-half of the tonnage being sold abroad.

Tory.—Vessels from 10 to 500 tons are built.

Hemlon.—The class of vessels built in this County are from 600 tons to schooners of 20 tons. The large vessels are all sold in the English market, while the small are owned in the County.

Harley.—A number of schooners, some brigs and ships. Almost all owned in the County.

Tremain.—Principally schooners and brigs: yearly tonnage about 1,000. Nearly all owned in the County.

Donovan.—Ship building has fallen off very much; last year there were only 9 vessels, 700 tons, built;—all owned in the County.

J. V. Stewart.—There is one ship built here yearly, averaging 600 to 700 tons register. There is now one of 800 tons on the stocks, owned in Yarmouth.

Perry.—There are now 5 ships in the course of construction in the district, of from 400 to 1,000 tons register each, aggregate about 3,300 tons, which is about the average amount annually built here for several years past. About one-fourth owned in the district and three-fourths in Yarmouth.

Dewolf.—Within the last 30 years but four small vessels have been built in this district.

Corbet.—None in this locality during the past few years.

Amberly.—Mostly spruce ships to class from 3 to 6 years. None sold abroad.

M. Macdonald.—None of the ships built in the County are classed. They cost from \$20 to \$30 per ton.

Ditmars.—Class A 1 and 1½.—Only occasionally classed. Yearly average for the last four years 300 tons. All owned here.

J. Ross.—All small vessels; none sold abroad

Hatfield.—Small, from 50 to 150 tons; two to three vessels,—all owned in the County.

Sargent.—Schooners, brigs and barques, averaging about 5,000 tons yearly. About half sold out of County.

Mine.—Vessels of from 60 to 700 tons are built here to the aggregate amount of from 3,000 to 5,000 tons yearly, of which three-fourths are owned in the County.

Campbell.—From 12 to 2,000 tons,—built chiefly for sale.

Farnsworth.—Schooners, brigs and some barques.

McNeill.—Shipbuilding in this County is nearly at a stand still.

Sellon.—Barques, brigs and schooners for our own trade. Six vessels, 674 tons.

Ratchford.—Tonnage varies. From 6 to 12 per year. Average tonnage each, 150.

Cook.—Vessels built here are classed from four to 7 years. There are now building about 2,500 tons, but in former years the average tonnage built would be from 5,000 to 6,000 tons. In general our shipbuilders build their vessels for the purpose of sailing them and they are therefore built and rigged in a superior manner. Few North American built ships can bear comparison with those built and fitted out in Pictou.

W. Kidston, Jr.—As a general thing, second class schooners of an average tonnage of 100. All are ultimately sold.

McAuley.—Schooners, brigantines, brigs and barques are built in our County and owned by different persons.

Question 45.—At what cost can 5, 6 or 7 year ships be built and fitted for sea, exclusive of disbursements for the voyage? By whom are your vessels classed, and what are the charges of classification, including the cost of survey when in course of construction?

Answers of—

Chalmers.—Vessels are classed by a marine inspector from Toronto.

Patterson.—We have no vessels built here to class over five years. Sailing vessels of 200 tons and under can be built and fitted for sea without disbursements for the voyage for \$45 per ton; over 200 tons for \$40. (Tonnage computed by carpenter's measurement.)

Our vessels are classed by marine inspectors, appointed and paid by the different Associations of Lake Underwriters. To get a vessel classed for seven years the inspector must see her at four stages of her construction. His expenses for such special surveys must be paid by the owner. They have not complied with this rule, and therefore we have no vessels classed for 7 years.

Fraser.—In no place could vessels be built cheaper than here, but ship-building not being encouraged there is very little done. What few vessels are built are classified by the various insurance agents who insure them, but I do not know what they charge.

Dunham.—Vessels built here will cost about \$30 per ton on an average. Classed by underwriters at their own expense.

Simpson.—Cost about \$50 per ton.

Scott.—I have no knowledge of the matter further than that there is some classification made by the Association of Canadian Underwriters.

Anderson.—Good vessels of 300 to 400 tons, as large as could pass through the Welland Canal, would cost, ready for sea, \$40 to \$50 per ton. Lake vessels are classed by the insurance inspectors.

Middleton.—Vessels are classed by the American Board of Underwriters through their inspectors in Canada, and by an inspector from each of the Canadian Insurance Companies. There is no charge made for classification.

Elkott.—Could not say.

Vigneau.—Our vessels cannot be built and rigged for less than twelve and even fifteen pounds a ton, apart from the outlay caused by the voyage. They are never classed, there being no inspector here, or regulation on the subject.

Chrasson.—Sea-going vessels cannot be built and fitted out under from £12 to £15 per ton. Our vessels are not classed; there is no inspection.

Clark.—They are 20 years, and cost £16 to £20 sterling.

Morgan.—The iron-built ships class 14 years and under.

Delany and others.—At cost of £500 to £650 for vessels of 40 to 50 tons.

Dimock.—Vessels classed No. 1 can be built and fitted for sea, exclusive of disbursements for the voyage, for \$32 per ton. Not aware by whom our vessels are classed, they being classed at other ports.

Labbe.—We build at Quebec vessels of all sizes and dimensions which are mostly classed at the English Lloyds and at the French Veritas as seven years' ships. The fees which we are bound to pay are £5 sterling for the first visit, and 1s. sterling for each ton of the ship's measurement. After having paid these fees we cannot obtain justice, as our ships ought to be classed as nine years' ships instead of seven years' ships. I have had occasion at different times to pass several years in England, and have discussed the merits of our ships there. The English themselves acknowledge that our ships lasted much longer than was shown by their classification, and that measures should be taken by our Government, and application be made to Lloyds through the British Government to

provide a remedy for this evil, inasmuch as the English market is nearly the only one to which we can send our ships for sale without paying expensive duties in addition to the exorbitant fees at Lloyds. It is my opinion that our Government should appoint Canadian Inspectors for Canada, to inspect and superintend the building of our ships. The Europeans who are imposed upon us, are often persons of no ability, who owe their appointment to patronage. There are at Quebec men of the highest capacity for the fulfilment of such a duty.

We can build magnificent ships at Quebec for the sum of thirty-six dollars (\$36) a ton, which would be classed as seven years' ships.

Julien.—Good vessels constructed here and classed for seven years, can be sold for \$32.

These vessels are classed by superintendents or inspectors, appointed by the English and French Lloyds.

The cost of classification is as follows:—For the first inspection a fee of \$20, and 25 cents per ton on completion of the vessel.

Council of Quebec Board of Trade.—It is not usual to build five or six year ships in Quebec. Our ships are classed seven years by the surveyors to Lloyds and Bureau Veritas, the cost of survey being one shilling per ton for Lloyds, and half that sum for the Bureau Veritas. The cost of a seven year ship fitted for sea, exclusive of disbursements for the voyage, ranges from thirty-six to forty dollars per register ton.

Hon. J. Ferguson.—At from six to ten pounds per ton, and are surveyed while in course of construction by a surveyor from Lloyds, by whom they are recommended for classification for 5, 6 or 7 years as the case may be, at a cost, for a general survey, of one shilling sterling per ton.

J. & S. Leonard.—Vessels can be built and fitted for about \$33 per ton, classed by English, French and American Lloyds, and at various prices, the American the cheapest.

D. W. Stewart.—The vessels are classed by an officer specially appointed for that purpose, who visits them while being built; the cost I don't know.

Robertson.—Five and six years' vessels fitted for sea, \$30; seven years class for about \$34 per ton; classed by English Lloyds and French Veritas. Cost of classing, according to size; for vessels of 400 tons register, about \$100.

Hickman.—Five and six years' class vessels can be fitted for sea at about \$30 per ton; seven years' class for \$34 per ton. Classed by English Lloyds and French Veritas at cost of about 20 cents per ton.

R. Cole.—At about \$32 per ton. They are classed by Lloyds; cannot state the charges for classification and inspection.

Snell.—Five year ships can be built for £6 per ton; six year ships for £7 per ton, and seven year ships for £9 10s. per ton; they are surveyed by Lloyds' agent while building. The agent's fee is one shilling per ton. The agent does not class them but recommends them for such a class as he deems proper. They are classed in England; the charge for classification is, I believe, £5.

Tory.—Forty dollars per ton for seven years; classed by Lloyds.

Harley.—From \$24 to \$30 per ton.

Tremain.—Our vessels are not built under inspection. They are built and fitted for sea for from \$40 to \$50 per ton.

Ruggles.—From \$35 to \$40 per ton, known as carpenter's tonnage. Of late years classed at French Lloyds.

Donovan.—Ships will cost about \$40 per ton. There is no person appointed to class vessels.

Viets.—A vessel of 174 tons, Custom House measurement, copper fastened, and well fitted out, costs from \$40 to \$45 per ton. The ships built in this County, if not altogether, are mostly classed at French Lloyds, being at less cost than by English Lloyds.

J. V. Stewart.—About \$36 per ton. They are classed at French Lloyds at a cost of about £35 sterling.

Perry.—About \$40 per ton register. Classed chiefly by French Lloyds. Six pence sterling per ton register for 5 year ships, and one shilling sterling for six year ships.

Corbet.—About \$48 per ton.

Amberly.—The cost of seven, six and five year ships built at Yarmouth is as follows

per ton register, viz :—7 years, \$48 ; 6 years, \$44 ; 5 years, \$43.50. The difference now is so little between six years' and five years' ships that the latter class is seldom built. Vessels classed at Lloyds and French Veritas, charges from \$15 to \$20 per 100 tons, including cost of survey.

M. McDonald.—None of the ships built in this County are classed. They cost from \$20 to \$30 per ton.

Ditmars.—\$35 to \$40. French Veritas generally. From \$100 to \$150, varying according to size and description.

J. Ross.—Don't know ; none classed.

Hatfield.—About \$40 per ton for our best vessels. Owners generally survey them in course of construction.

Nicolson.—There are two inspectors for classification of new vessels,—Tucker, agent for Lloyds, and Forbes, agent for the French Insurance Office.

Sargent.—About \$60 per ton register.

Mine.—Six years' ships can be built for \$50 per ton register. Classed by Mr. Sims of French Veritas. About 25 cents per ton.

Campbell.—\$40 to \$50 per ton. French and English Lloyds.

Ratchford.—We have no classification. From \$20 to \$30 per ton for hull.

Cook.—A six years' classed ship of 600 tons can be built and fitted for sea for \$45 per ton, exclusive of disbursements for the voyage. If coppered she will cost \$5 per ton more. Our vessels are classed by English, French and American Lloyds' Surveyors, all of whose charges for classification and survey are much the same. I could only procure the table of charges of French Lloyds, which are as follow :—

SCALE OF CERTIFICATES and Survey Fees of Vessels in the Register Veritas, or French Lloyds.

(CERTIFICATES.)

Vessels of 100 tons and under,.....	£1 0 0
“ from 100 to 200 tons,.....	2 0 0
“ “ 200 “ 300 “	2 10 0
“ “ 300 “ 400 “	3 0 0
“ “ 400 “ 600 “	3 10 0
“ “ 600 “ 800 “	4 0 0
“ “ 800 “ 1000 “	5 0 0
“ “ 1000 “ and upwards,.....	6 0 0
Duplicates 400 tons and under,.....	0 10 0
“ 400 “ “ upwards,.....	1 0 0

Fees for special survey of new vessels of all grades, during the whole course of building :—

Vessels of 100 tons and under,.....	£ 6 0 0
“ from 100 to 200 tons,.....	8 0 0
“ “ 200 “ 300 “	10 0 0
“ “ 300 “ 400 “	12 0 8
“ “ 400 “ 500 “	14 0 0
“ “ 500 “ 600 “	16 0 0
“ “ 600 “ 700 “	18 0 0
“ “ 700 “ 800 “	20 0 0
“ “ 800 and upwards, 6 pence per ton.	

When the surveyor's services are required in another port than his place of residence, each day of absence is to be paid at the rate of £2 per day, independent of travelling expenses.

W. Kidston, Jr.—A six years' ship can be fitted for sea for about \$36 per ton. None of those hitherto built here have been classed at all.

Question 46.—Would it be desirable to have the Canals of the Dominion widened and deepened, where it would save the breaking of bulk ?

Answers of—

Chalmers.—It would be an advantage to sailing vessels.

Patterson.—It would tend to a great increase of our trade if the Welland and St.

Lawrence Canals were deepened to pass vessels drawing 12 feet of water, without breaking bulk. I do not think the increase of tolls would pay for the outlay, but it would be a general advantage to the country, and much more so if the locks on the Welland were the same size as those of the St. Lawrence.

R. Bell.—The Welland, St. Lawrence and Ottawa Canals must be enlarged ere long to meet the increasing trade of the west.

Fraser.—The opinion of all men of intelligence is undividedly in favor of enlarging and deepening our canals, provided our Government could receive an assurance from the American Government that it would not interfere with or interdict the trade that would spring up between the Western States and the seaboard. This would give unlimited employment to British as well as American vessels, and as a natural consequence the building of vessels and navigating them, as well as the training of skilful seamen, would take care of itself.

Dunham.—The widening and deepening of the Canals is desirable for facilitating the carrying trade.

Simpson and Taylor.—Yes.

Scott.—The general opinion of ship-master here is that it is highly desirable.

Whitehead.—No doubt of it.

Anderson.—By all means. The enlargement of the Welland Canal would be a great boon to the whole country.

Gaskin.—It would be very desirable to widen the Welland Canal same as Cornwall Canal, and make the uniform depth 12 feet. Canal tolls should be removed from British vessels passing through the Welland Canal, and all cargoes imported in foreign bottoms should be charged tolls in both canals. If some such discrimination be not made, Canadian bottoms will ultimately be driven from the lakes, owing to the restrictions and impositions placed upon them in American ports.

Middleton.—I would not approve of the enlargement of the Welland Canal, which will I think, be able to do all the Lake Erie business for all time, but would recommend the construction of the Georgian Bay Canal, if practicable, of a size to admit vessels of 800 tons for the great western trade. By this the dangers of collision and grounding, of the St. Clair flats, and the islands of Lake Erie would be avoided, and the distance between Chicago and Kingston, the natural terminus of sailing vessels, materially shortened. I am of opinion that if vessels of that size and drawing only twelve feet, which is all the water we can depend upon in most of the lake harbors, cannot be made safe to encounter the gales and seas of the ocean at all seasons of the year. Freight can be carried by barges between Kingston and Montreal cheaper than by either steamers or sailing vessels.

Elliott.—Think it highly desirable and necessary to have the canals widened and deepened.

Doyle.—It would undoubtedly be serviceable to inland navigation.

Jamieson.—I think it most desirable and would be of great benefit.

Cook.—It would be very serviceable to inland navigation.

Harris.—Yes, in my opinion.

Dimock.—Yes.

Labbe.—It is unnecessary to widen or deepen canals to accommodate our sea-going vessels, as they are never of such dimensions as to be adapted for canals, any more than those intended for canal trade are fitted for sea. A few of such vessels built for lake navigation do go to sea but often (not to say always) with ill results and great losses.

Montreal Board of Trade.—We would repeat the opinion substantially expressed by the Board on more than one previous occasion, but especially on the 23rd day of September, 1867, that, in order to obtain the full measure of benefit contemplated from the works already accomplished in the St. Lawrence and Welland Canals, it is desirable to continue these improvements until uniformity of lockage and depth is obtained throughout the route from Lake Superior to the ocean. We would further suggest that the first part of the work to be prosecuted with a view to immediate advantage in the facility for loading vessels for the through voyage, and so economizing in freight charges, should be the work of enlarging the locks of the Welland Canal to the length of 200 feet and the breadth of 45 feet that are yet under that size. We would bear in mind, however, that these works have been successfully undertaken, and their prosecution recommended at dif-

ferent times, with a view to the accommodation of the growing volume of traffic, and the prospect then in view of such treaty relations with the United States as would tend to facilitate and increase traffic, and so make these works profitable either directly from tolls to be levied, or indirectly by the employment of the marine of the Dominion, and in the many forms attendant upon the active current of trade; and as we do so find that no progress is being made towards the attainment of these objects, we are of opinion that the further prosecution of these works and means for the improvement of traffic may fairly progress together. Turning to the Ottawa route: we find that the lock at St. Anns, and the Carillon and Grenville Canals are all insufficient in size and efficiency for the actually existing traffic. The export of sawn lumber having, during last few years, grown to very large proportions, it is notorious that the vessels engaged in the trade are subject to constant delay, and the cost of transport is further increased by the inability to load vessels to their full capacity in descending from Ottawa to Lachine, rendering it necessary to complete their cargoes at the latter point before proceeding on the voyage to Lake Champlain; and we are further informed that the entire works upon the Carillon and Grenville Canal locks are in such state of decay and imperfection that there is danger of the route being closed by the structure giving way. The improvement of this route of navigation is a matter of pressing importance.

Council of Quebec Board of Trade.—We think so.

A. Ferguson.—As this is a subject with which I do not profess to be acquainted, I shall waive replying to it, more specifically, than by stating that in my opinion it is desirable at all times to avoid breaking bulk during transit.

Edgett.—Improving the canals I think would be a very desirable thing if can be done without overburdening the country with debt. The people here are very much alarmed about taxation.

R. Cole.—I am not aware of any canal that requires widening and deepening. A new one is anticipated and required from the head of Cumberland Bay to Bay Verte.

A. Ferguson.—The widening of the canals would materially facilitate trade in saving the breaking of bulk, if the vessels on the inland waters of Canada were adapted as sea-going craft.

Snell.—I think it would be desirable to have the canals of the Dominion widened and deepened where it would save the breaking of bulk. I think there should be a ship canal cut through from the head of the Bay of Fundy to the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Devolf.—By all means, have the canals widened and deepened when practicable.

Cook.—This is a question for Upper Canada.

Kavanagh.—It would be desirable to have the canals widened.

W. Kidston, Jr.—There are no canals here, and I do not feel justified in giving an opinion.

W. Ross.—In the event of free trade with the States, the want of which is reducing this Island to poverty, deepening and widening of your canals will become a public necessity, particularly if the free navigation of the St. Lawrence is granted to the Americans. By this means, fish, plaster, &c. would find a more direct conveyance to the Western States, and even to the markets of Ontario, where consumers are yet comparatively strangers to our rich, palatable and nutritious salt water fish.

A. M. Rudolf.—If the canals of the Dominion were larger and deeper it would generally facilitate business, and consequently add to the wealth of the country.

Letter from W. Dunscomb, Esq., Collector of Customs at Quebec, in relation to the navigation of the Gulf and River St. Lawrence, also respecting the Electric light for Lighthouses.

Custom House, Quebec, 4th December, 1868.

J. E. B. McCreedy, Esq. Clerk to Committee on Fisheries and Navigation, House of Commons, Ottawa.

SIR,—The navigation of the St. Lawrence having virtually closed for this season, all vessels for foreign parts having taken their departure; I have now the honor to acquaint you that in accordance with Mr. Fortin's request that I should procure, for the information of the Committee on Fisheries and Navigation, views and opinions of masters of vessels

frequenting this port as to the requirements necessary for rendering the navigation of the Gulf and River St. Lawrence easy and safe, I have taken every opportunity to obtain the opinions desired,—As all masters of vessels seemed to agree in the opinion of those already furnished, I thought it unnecessary to trouble the committee with any written answers in addition to those already sent to you,—but give you their views in the following paragraph :—

The masters of vessels whom I have consulted agree in opinion :

That a steam trumpet and a good light should be placed on the Bird Rocks.

Also a steam trumpet and light on Manicouagan shoal.

A steam trumpet on the south-east end of Red Island reef.

And that a second light, affording a leading light, should be placed in the Traverse.

Which several ameliorations in their judgment would make the navigation of the Gulf and River St. Lawrence easy and safe.

The masters of vessels generally bear testimony to the sobriety, intelligence and usefulness of the pilots as a body [with as few exceptions as are usually found among so large a number of men.

In Mr. John Richard's (navigating Lieutenant R. N., H. M. S. "Constance") communication, the committee will not fail to remark the suggestion to substitute the electric light for the oil lamps now in use, it being the brightest artificial light yet known.

The late Professor Faraday, in his report on this light, "Royal Institution," 29th April writes :

"I beg to state that in my opinion Professor Holmes has practically established the fitness and sufficiency of the Magneto-Electric light for light-house purposes, so far as its nature and management are concerned.

"The light produced is powerful beyond any other that I have yet seen so applied, and in principle may be accumulated to any degree ; its regularity in the lantern is great, its management easy, and its care there may be confided to attentive keepers of the ordinary degree of intellect and knowledge."

In a personal interview with Lieutenant Richards, he seemed to think the introduction of the Electric light of such great importance for vessels navigating the Gulf and River St. Lawrence that in furtherance of the views of the committee I have procured full information on the subject, and particularly as to the cost of Magneto-electric light compared with the oil lamp lights now in use: And transmit to you to be laid before the Committee a series of papers printed by order of the (Imperial) House of Commons, a perusal of which will give an accurate idea and furnish full particulars of the Magneto-electric light now well established on the coast of England.

The parliamentary papers consist of—

- Called for by Lord Louvain 4th August, 62. 1st.—Copy of Mr. Faraday's Reports on the Electric light to the Royal Commissioners and of those made by order of the Trinity Board.
- Called for by Mr. Milner Gibson, 24th April, 1868. 2nd.—Copy of Reports to the Trinity House, by Professor Faraday, upon the Electric light now in use at Dungeness, subsequent to his report of 5th July, 1862, printed in Parliamentary paper, No. 489, of session 1862; of correspondence between the Board of Trade and the Trinity House concerning the said light; and of correspondence between the Board of Trade and the Trinity House concerning proposed alterations in the Portland light-houses, and the adoption of the Electric light at that station.
- Called for by Mr. Graves, 30th May, 1866. 3rd.—Copy of correspondence between the Board of Trade, the Light-house Boards, and other bodies or persons, concerning the Electric light, subsequent to the date of the last Parliamentary Return.
- Called for by Mr. Stephenson Cave, 21st April, 1868. 4th.—Copy of further correspondence between the corporation of the Trinity House and the Board of Trade relative to the Electric light (in continuation of Parliamentary paper, No. 313, of session 1866.

The probable cost of the apparatus and the erection as well as the expenses attending the continual regulation and use of the Magneto-electric light will of course be governed by the rates of wages and the cost of fuel in this country. But notwithstanding that the change in the system of lights involves a fresh outlay, the committee will not fail to remark that it is intended to extend the use of the Magneto-electric light in the United Kingdom

by placing it at one or two salient points and head-lands of commanding position on the British coast.

As a matter in affinity to this subject I may remark in conclusion that Quebec, a ship building port, and ranking in the first class of shipping ports, with a tonnage this year (1868.) of 646,511, tons coming from, and going to all parts of the world, has not a school for teaching navigation, and it is a mystery to me in what way young men desiring to adopt the sea as a means of livelihood can acquire in Quebec a knowledge of navigation.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. W. DUNSCOMB.

Collector.

Letter of J. C. Nolan and others, dealers in Fish and Oil, respecting compulsory inspection of those articles.

QUEBEC, May 22nd., 1869.

P. FORTIN, Esq., M. P. Ottawa.

SIR,—We, the undersigned, dealers in Fish and Oils, respectfully request that you will use your best efforts during the present Session of Parliament to introduce a measure in the House of Commons, making it compulsory to have an Inspection Law passed for Fish and Oils. If some such law be not passed, the trade must suffer considerably or become almost wholly extinct. Buyers and sellers (as you are aware from a knowledge previously acquired by you in connection with the Fisheries) are all alike interested in pressing for a compulsory measure to enable them to remedy the evils which has been for a long time a subject of general complaint.

We are respectfully yours,

J. J. Nolan,
M. Grant,
Thos. Fraser & Co.,
L. & A. Carrier,
Wm. Convey,
Hunt, Brock & Co.,

W. H. Jeffery & Co.,
Arch. Leduc & Co.,
W. & R. Brodie,
John Ross & Co.,
A. J. Maxham & Co.,
H. Murphy.

Matthew G. Mountain,
Turcotte & Frère,
Henry Glass,
Jno. Hearn,
LeMoine & Sewell,

PILOTAGE IN THE RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.

Mr. Price's Bill.

The *News* begins by stating that "the system which now controls the pilots is essentially a bad one," but he does not prove it.

"We believe," he says, "that there are only three or four ports in the world where the cost of pilotage is as high as at Quebec, and we know that the proprietors of vessels feel this keenly."

What is the truth? At Quebec the cost of pilotage during the summer season is, for the ascent 18s. a foot, and for the descent 15s. a foot, for a distance of 150 miles.

The cost of pilotage at New York, for a distance of 18 miles only, is 10s. for vessels drawing less than 14 feet; 12s. 6d. for those drawing from 14 to 18 feet, and 15s. for those drawing more than 18 feet. These are the prices for vessels within the pilotage limits; but if the vessels are boarded by the pilots out of sight of the light house at Sandy Hook, where pilotage commences, for 10s., 12s. 6d. and 15s., there must be substituted 12s. 6d., 15s. 7½d. and 18s. 9d.

These are the charges for American vessels, but foreign vessels pay according to the draught of water which we have just indicated: 15s., 17s. 6d., 18s. 9d. and 24s. 5d.

Armed vessels pay at New York 25s. a foot.

At New York the navigation is open throughout the whole twelve months of the year, whereas it is only so for six months and a half at Quebec.

The pilotage distance is eight times longer at Quebec than at New York, and as nearly all the vessels at the latter place are boarded out of sight of the light-house at Sandy Hook, the pilots there almost invariably receive the highest rates of pilotage.

At Liverpool, where the extent of the pilotage limits is, for the ascent, 36 miles, and for the descent 12 or 18 miles at the most, the charge for pilotage per foot is, for English vessels 11s. 3d. currency, and for foreign vessels 15s.; for the descent the charge is 6s. 3d. for English vessels and 10s. for foreign vessels.

Now the extent of pilotage, in the ascent, is four times greater at Quebec than at Liverpool, and in the descent eight times greater.

Let us now compare the London prices with the Quebec prices.

At Quebec, the extent of pilotage is 150 miles, and at London 84 miles, or rather more than half.

At London, navigation is open throughout the whole twelve months of the year; at Quebec, it is only so for six months and a half.

ASCENT.			
London 15 feet.....	\$ 54 50	.....at the rate of.....	\$3 63
Quebec 15 "	54 00.....	"	3 60
London 17 "	64 49.....	"	3 79
Quebec 17 "	61 20.....	"	3 60
London 19 "	92 21.....	"	4 85
Quebec 19 "	68 40.....	"	3 60
London 21 "	113 63.....	"	5 41
Quebec 21 "	75 60.....	"	3 60
London 23 "	136 85.....	"	5 95
Quebec 23 "	82 80.....	"	3 60

DESCENT.			
London 15 feet.....	\$ 54 55	.....at the rate of.....	\$3 63
Quebec 15 "	44 89.....	"	3 15
London 17 "	64 49.....	"	3 79
Quebec 17 "	50 87.....	"	3 15
London 19 "	92 21.....	"	4 85
Quebec 19 "	56 86.....	"	3 15
London 21 "	113 63.....	"	5 41
Quebec 21 "	62 84.....	"	3 15
London 23 "	136 85.....	"	5 95
Quebec 23 "	68 83.....	"	3 15

These figures will suffice to convince every impartial person not only, that the cost of pilotage is not high at Quebec, but also that it is considerably less than in the other parts of the world. Again, the *News*, after asserting that there are only two or three ports in the world where pilotage is as costly as at Quebec, and that merchants complain of this bitterly, gives a formal denial to that strange assertion by adding immediately after:—"We are far from saying that the pilots are too highly paid."

It would be important to know the number and the names of the pilots who desire the dissolution of the Corporation, "or who are desirous of withdrawing from it," in order to compare them with the mass who are in favor of the corporation, and to form an estimate of their motives. There is nothing very surprising in the fact that two or three individuals, dissatisfied for one reason or another, reject to-day what they desired yesterday. Perhaps, if their position was altered, and their reasons in that way removed, they would, as before, be for the Corporation!

No one has forgotten the reasons which called the present Corporation into existence, and induced the Committee on Private Bills unanimously to approve of it, despite the protestations of all grades of representatives of trade. That Committee was composed of Upper and Lower Canadians, of men entirely independent of the influence of the pilots, and rather disposed to lend an ear to those who, in large numbers, took upon themselves to speak in the name of the trade of the country.

Parliament sustained the decision of the Committee, and words more eloquent than those of the parties interested, and new and important reasons will be needed to induce the Legislature to reverse its action.

If, as the *News* declares, certain active pilots formerly earned from £250 to £300, and if they now receive on an average only £140, why did those pilots, without one single exception, sign the petition asking for the corporation? why did certain pilots, whose services were most in demand, and who withstood the corporation for more than fifteen years, conclude by asking for it more earnestly than the others? It was because, as was proved by the discussion of 1860, it was not the pilot who received his pilotage, but the merchant consignee, the captain, the marine dealer, the stevedore and the butcher!

These are the reasons which make it easy to understand why men who then apparently earned from £250 to £300 now prefer to receive but £140.

The *News* expresses pity for the lot of pilots whom merchants select by preference, as the law allows, and who, he says, are in consequence obliged to do more piloting than the others.

That sheet, which speaks in the interest of the merchants, certainly ought not to complain of a clause inserted in the law at their special request and agreed to by all the pilots. But an examination of the roster at the pilots' office will prove to the writer that he has fallen into error, and that the work, under good management, is equally divided among all the pilots.

The incorporation of the pilots has been productive of two circumstances: first, the merchant consignees, who used to obtain employment for an excessively limited number of pilots, have in this matter considerably extended their confidence and have discovered that there are many more good pilots than they formerly thought; second, the number of special applications for particular pilots is daily diminishing. And why? Because of the 250 pilots there are but very few who are incompetent.

"Captains of vessels complain loudly," says the *News*, "of the want of energy manifested by the pilots under the existing system. They declare that instead of the pilots seeking the vessels as in other ports, the vessels are frequently compelled to seek them, often thereby incurring great risk; and we have heard that several vessels have been compelled this spring to anchor at Bic, having been unable to find the pilot schooner.

"We are also informed that others have been detained in the harbour of Quebec when they were ready for sea in consequence of their pilots having come on board drunk; we are ready to furnish proof of this, if called on to do so."

The assertions of the *News* are in flagrant contradiction with the facts of the case, for we have before us 8095 certificates granted by captains since the corporation came into existence, that is to say, during the year 1861-62-63. These certificates are in the following terms:

"I certify that pilot——has piloted the——drawing———feet———inches of water (from Quebec to the sea, or from the sea to Quebec) to my entire satisfaction.

Signed—— "Captain."

Of these 8095 certificates, there are but four in which the captain has not stated that the pilot had done his duty to his entire satisfaction.

It is absurd to say that the pilots do not seek the vessels, since it is to their interest to make as much money as possible, and not to lose a single pilotage, even the smallest. It may happen that in a fog or when the fleet arrives all at once in the spring, some ships may escape them in spite of all they can do. But what was the state of affairs under the old system? The pilots proceeded in search of vessels as far as the Banks of Newfoundland and 300 miles from the coast; and if despite their natural wish to catch the vessels at Bic where the river is so narrow, they sometimes miss them, how could they always perceive them in the open sea where a space is unlimited?

In those days as many as 80 ships arrived at Quebec without pilots, and more than 200 have passed Bic in one year without meeting any. Those who lived by the old system saw nothing of these disadvantages because their eyes were closed by self-interest.

It is not true that ships have been detained at Quebec because the pilots were under the influence of liquor; for the instant the captain informed the board of management of the fact, those pilots were immediately replaced by others. The law allows the suspension of a pilot who is intoxicated when in charge of a ship, and yet no captain has hitherto availed himself of the law in that respect. Besides, the same disadvantage might have obtained before the corporation existed, and the latter has no power to make sober men of those who are not so; it can only punish them if those who are exposed to suffer from them prefer their complaint as the law provides. It may be said that the corporation has done much to add to the dignity of the pilot and to encourage the active and industrious pilot, since the amount of fines imposed on pilots, who failed in their duty in any respect, amounted last year to \$12,000, which amount was divided among those pilots who faithfully performed their duty.

This year the amount of the fines has been very insignificant, because the severity of the management, shewn by the amount of the fines last year has had a salutary and improv-

ing effect on pilots who are in the habit of falling into error from any cause whatever.

English maritime insurance companies, the *News* tells us, have all addressed petitions to the Canadian Legislature against the corporation of pilots and "have in consequence," he thinks, "increased the autumn rates during the last two seasons."

Yes; Lloyds addressed petitions to our Legislature; but, in explanation, we may state that those companies acted at the instigation of their agent here, who was a merchant consignee and largely interested in preventing the formation of the corporation. At all events those petitions which contained no valid reasons, did not operate to prevent either the committee on private bills or the House from granting the act of incorporation.

The *News* does not positively assert, (he merely *thinks*) and he is right, that the insurance companies have increased the autumn rates in consequence of the existence of the corporation. Had the rate been really increased, those who gave him his information would have made him speak more positively, for they are perfectly conversant with what occurs at Lloyds.

That Journal assures us that the £6 sterling a month, given to a pilot carried out to sea by a ship, are sufficient to induce pilots to allow themselves to be so carried away.

Now there is nothing to compel the captain to carry the pilot away with him, and then to say that a pilot may be tempted to allow himself to be carried off for £6 sterling a month, is to stretch the bounds of absurdity beyond all measurement and exhibits a wish not to be believed at any price.

The Liverpool pilot carried out to sea receives from £20 to £25 a month over and above remuneration—the amount of which is fixed by the board.

The New York pilot carried out to sea receives £25 a month.

Now our pilots only ask £15! Is that so exorbitant?

The number of pilots that have been carried off since pilots have existed is very minute; there have been years when not a single pilot has been carried off. This fact controverts the statement that the pilot loves to abandon his family and to cross the sea for a miserable six pounds sterling. And even then he does not receive them for they belong to the general fund. He only receives the 250th part—the 250th part of £12 or £15 sterling at the most, for on an average not more than one pilot is carried off to sea in each year.

The increase of wages from \$30 to \$60 would have but one effect—it would make captains of ships careful not to carry off pilots inconsiderately.

The *News* alluding to the clause which provides that in future indentures of apprenticeship shall be entered into between the corporation and the apprentices, and not between the latter and individual pilots, says: "as the board of management is exclusively composed of French Canadians this is clearly a barefaced method of excluding sons of other nationalities from pilotage."

This accusation which we refuse to assign to the ordinary editor of the *News* is unjust in the extreme, and evidently proceeds from a mind which imputes to others motives by which it would itself be influenced in like circumstances.

No, exclusion has never been an attribute of French Canadian character, and the proof is that there are this day pilots of British origin who have been the apprentices of French pilots; and a further proof is that to give the lie to the writer in the *News*, the board of management had some days previously replaced one of its members who resigned, Mr. Dumais, by a pilot of British origin, Mr. O'Reilly.

The only object of the board of management is, while imparting better and more complete instruction to the apprentices, to utilize them at the same time on the corporation schooners.

What the pilot apprentice has to learn is not so much the working of a ship at sea, which is easy enough in itself as the space is unbounded, as in the river in its most difficult and contracted channels, where the least mistake might prove fatal.

We quote the *News* :—

"The 6th clause repeals the old Act which obliged the pilot to remain in charge of the vessel for 48 hours after arrival in port; so that if a vessel is compelled to anchor because the tide is too low to allow of her proceeding to the place where she is to discharge her cargo, or in a storm, or it may be while the captain is obliged to go ashore for orders, the pilot may claim a second pilotage."

As every reader is aware, contrary to what is the case at London, New York or Liver-

pool, vessels arrive here in the spring and autumn nearly all together, and the provision which allows the captain to retain his pilot for 48 hours after his arrival in the harbor has been precisely the cause why vessels have failed to find pilots at Bic.

As all the ships arrive together the greater number cannot proceed even within the 48 hours to the unloading ground, and thus the opposition to the 6th clause is based upon no reason of any real value.

A ship *which is arriving*, caught in a storm, is in no worse position than a ship *which has arrived* and is caught in a storm; this latter, if in need of a pilot, obtains one at the rate of a pound a day.

But we do not see that any inconvenience would result from allowing twelve hours or even more to the captain to allow of his going ashore, should he see fit, for orders. What is of importance is this, that when ships are fairly at anchor in the harbor, other vessels which are on their way up should not be exposed to be wrecked for want of pilots.

The *News* objects, when it is desired by the Board of Trade to extend the pilotage grounds below Bic, to the increased extent being paid for in proportion to the remainder. Yet such a demand is based on justice if time is to be taken into account as well as risk, trouble and responsibility. "But," says that journal, "the captain does not want a pilot below Bic, because the river there is more dangerous than elsewhere, but because he requires to have one on board when he enters upon the dangerous part of the navigation above Bic. The Board of Trade proposes to extend the pilotage ground to Matane, and for this to allow the pilot 3s. a foot more," that is to say, a fifth or a sixth, as the case may be, while the new extent of ground would add more than one half to the present extent. What justice and what generosity!

The pilots are not desirous to go beyond Bic, a limit fixed by able and experienced men and adhered to as such without dispute for a century; but as under the new arrangement they would be obliged to establish four new stations, one at Matane, one at Pointe des Monts, a third at Metis and a fourth at Manicouagan, as the four schooners would entail greatly increased expense, with much less facility for replacing them, and as even with these arrangements the return would not be in proportion to the outlay, the river being much wider at Matane than at Bic, and it being likely that many vessels might pass without being seen, they consider that they shew great moderation in asking *only* for payment in proportion to the distance.

"We have seen," adds the *News*, "a table prepared and printed by the Board, in which the prices in Quebec and in New York are contrasted. They appear to conclude from the table that as the extent of the pilotage ground at New York is only 18 miles and at Quebec 150 miles, the Quebec pilots ought to receive eight times as much as those of New York. But this is an absurdity. Distance does not constitute the sole basis of the remuneration of the pilot. The New York pilots go from 60 to 250 miles out from Sandy Hook in search of vessels, and they are obliged to keep up a fine and costly fleet of schooners."

No, the pilots asked for nothing of the sort; they only put that table before the public to prove that they are not fairly paid. What they seek is fully set out in their demand. The facts will remain uninfluenced by the exaggerations of our contemporary.

Before the existence of the corporation our pilots often went 600 miles out from Quebec, and received nothing more on that account; but the New York pilot is entitled to increased pay if they board vessels out of sight of the light house at Sandy Hook, and hence his ambition to keep a good offing. Many captains have refused to receive our pilots below the limits of the pilotage grounds, even during storms; but at New York the law makes it compulsory that they should be received, and that they should be paid.

The pilots of New York have better vessels than our pilots, because they earn more money than the latter. There are 190 of them while of ours there are 250. With a view to their comfort there are never more than ten or twelve of them in a schooner, and the Board of Management at Quebec, in order to economise, puts as many as forty in one small schooner. The average outlay of the Corporation for each of our pilots is \$17, and for each New York pilot it amounts to from \$280 to \$320; and despite all this the net income of each pilot is on an average from \$1,000 to \$1,200, while that of the Quebec pilot ranges from \$500 to \$560.

The following table shews the sums which have been paid to each pilot according to

the number of ships arrived from 1856 to 1863 ; together with the further amount of one-sixth additional asked for (calculating from the eleventh foot upwards) if such an increase had been granted :—

Years.	Arrivals.	Revenue.	Addition of one-sixth.
1856.....	920.....	\$368 00.....	\$60 00 @ \$64 00 increase.
1857.....	1203.....	512 00.....	86 00 “
1858.....	912.....	360 00.....	60 00 “
1859.....	884.....	320 00.....	52 00 “
1860.....	1169.....	468 00.....	79 00 “
1861.....	1353.....	528 00.....	88 00 “
1862.....	1152.....	460 00.....	76 00 “
*1863.....	1515.....	591 35.....	98 55 “

N. B.—The foregoing ships were those which were bound to take pilots.

By a document submitted to the English parliament in 1863 respecting pilots and pilotage in the United Kingdom for the year ending 31st December, 1862, we find that there are at Liverpool 12 pilot vessels, consisting of schooners and cutters, on board of which there are 36 masters serving alternately, collecting moneys, and sitting with the members of the Board of Trade, and 198 pilots : there being three masters in each schooner, which carries a definite number of pilots and apprentices. The apprentices serve as crews under the corporation and not under the pilots individually.

The total revenue for the year 1862 was £60,640 sterling, giving an average for each master and pilot of £257 8s. 8d. sterling.

The *News* complains of another table published by the Board of Management. We give it below. It is divided into two portions, which we should have preferred to place in juxtaposition with a view to their comparison. The first shews the relation between the tonnage and the draught of water in the old styles of vessels, and the second the same relation in vessels constructed according to the new system. The object of this table is to shew that a vessel of 1,200 tons, built upon the new system, pays no more than a ship of 600 tons, when constructed in the old style, used to do.

OLD STLYE OF BUILDING.

NAME.	TONNAGE.	Draught of Water ; Ascending.	Amount of Pilotage.	Draught of Water ; Descending.	Amount of Pilotage.
		ft. ins.	\$ cts.	ft. ins.	\$ cts.
Quebec.....	587	17	61 20	20	63 00
Columbus.....	514	13 6	48 60	20	63 00
Aurora.....	629	17 6	63 00	19 6	61 43
Thisle.....	265	13	46 80	18	56 70
Thames.....	388	15	54 00	18	56 70
China.....	634	17 3	62 10	19	59 85
Russia.....	349	12	43 20	16	50 40
Eldon.....	437	13	46 80	20 3	63 79
Congress.....	413	13 10	49 80	16	50 40
Cambria.....	417	15 6	55 80	17 6	55 13
Rainbow.....	491	14	50 40	18 6	58 28
Bows.....	247	13 6	48 60	15	47 25
Thomas.....	211	14 4	51 60	16	50 40
Lamont.....	283	10 4	37 20	16	50 40
Indefatigable.....	587	12 6	45 00	17 6	55 13
C. Harrison.....	530	16	57 60	18 2	57 22
Warburton.....	404	12	43 20	16 3	51 19
Urania.....	194	9 9	35 10	14 4	45 15
Globe.....	328	10 3	36 90	15 6	48 83
Dybes.....	223	13	46 80	14	44 10
Dovereux.....	425	13	46 80	19	59 85

* An extraordinary fact calls for remark ; it is that there was not a single wreck within the limits of the pilotage grounds during the year 1863, and consequently there can exist no grounds for apprehension in relation to an increase in the rates of insurance as a consequence of the existence of the Corporation of Pilots.

NEW STYLE OF BUILDING.

NAME.	TONNAGE.	Draught of Water ; Ascending.	Amount of Pilotage.	Draught of Water ; Descending.	Amount of Pilotage.
		ft. ins.	\$ cts.	ft. ins.	\$ cts.
Powerful.....	1230	12 6	45 00	21	66 15
Bosphorus.....	1445	12 6	45 00	22	69 30
Marcia Green Leaf.....	1177	13 6	48 60	20 10	65 62
Advance.....	1466	13 6	48 60	21 6	67 73
Ailsa.....	1299	14 6	52 20	21 6	67 73
Illustrious.....	1172	14 6	52 20	21 9	68 51
Ocean Empress.....	1069	12	43 20	20	63 00
Ottawa.....	1049	12 2	43 80	21 6	67 73
Colonial Empire.....	1350	12 6	45 00	19 8	61 95
Empire.....	957	12	43 20	17 6	55 13
Almira.....	1019	14 6	52 20	21	66 15
Tasmanian.....	1136	13 4	48 00	20 10	65 62
Beaconsfield.....	794	11 6	41 40	16 6	51 98
Caspian.....	1018	13	46 80	19	59 85
Island Home.....	950	12	43 20	19	59 85
Celestial Empire.....	1278	12	43 20	20 6	64 58
Grace Ross.....	1217	12 6	45 00	21 6	67 73
Ontario.....	1067	12	43 20	18 6	58 28
E. W. Farley.....	1269	14	50 40	21 6	67 73
Czar.....	1147	14	50 40	21 8	68 25
Great Eastern.....	22000	25 6	91 80	26 6	83 48

"Yes," says the writer in the *News*, "but not to mention that many of these vessels never came to Quebec, the Board takes care to select from among the vessels built in the old style those that were in ballast or partially laden when ascending, while it chooses out to contrast with these ships built in the new style which were perfectly light."

There cannot be any error, for this table is made up from the Custom House books. But since the comparison as to the ascent is rejected, let us take the descent when the ships are all completely laden.

The *Quebec*, 587 tons, drew when going down twenty feet of water, and the *Powerful*, 1,230 tons, drew 21 feet. The first yielded \$63 to the pilot, and the second \$66. The *Columbus*, 514 tons, drew 20 feet, and the *Bosphorus*, 1,425 tons, 22 feet. The *Eldon*, 437 tons, drew 20 feet 3 inches, and the *Great Eastern*, 22,500 tons, 26 feet 6 inches.

The reader may continue the comparison from the table.

"The real gauge of the responsibility of the pilots" is not "only the draught of water of the ships,"—it is the draught of water and the mass to be moved. It needs not to be far advanced in the science of navigation to know that the heavier a vessel is the less she is under the control of her anchor, and the longer she is the more difficult it is for her to move in a narrow channel. If the wind or the tide fail just when they are most needed, or if the set of the current is upon a reef and her anchor does not hold, she will run aground, while a vessel of less weight will escape. Long vessels also turn more slowly than short ones, in accordance with a natural law; and sometimes a long vessel has barely room enough to go about in certain narrow and difficult channels of the river.

The proof of this assertion is that of the eight vessels which have gone ashore within the limits of the pilotage grounds since the Corporation has been in existence, one only—the *Canada*—measured less than 600 tons.

The *Rennetis* measured 1,434 tons; the *Almyra* 1019; the *Madras* 1,200; the *Cox-fiance* 1,000; the *Advance* 1,400; the *Bec* from 1,000 to 1,200; and the *Echo* 1,100.

We hope therefore that the Legislature will turn a deaf ear to the unjust claims of certain petitioners. Let us add in conclusion that all the merchants are not equally unjust, and we are assured that Mr. Ross, who was the outfitter of not less than 18 large ships built this winter at Quebec, considers the demand of the pilots a just one.

SUPPLEMENTARY LETTER from Mr. R. D. Stupart, Secretary to the Canada Lake Underwriters' Association, to Alexander Mackenzie Esq. M. P.

A. MACKENZIE Esq., M. P.

&c, &c, &c.,

SIR,—At the commencement of the session I forwarded to Ottawa, for presentation, the enclosed petition, signed by about 760 Ontario shipowners, captains, &c, and the bills before the House all neglect the points petitioned for.

That "respecting inspection of steamboats" seems generally faulty, inasmuch as it presumes engineers, (*i. e.* machinists) to be fit persons to inspect vessels' hulls, and to determine how boats shall be lowered.

"Inquiries into shipwrecks." If Toronto is not on the "coast of Canada" or the "Split Rock" "adjacent thereto," (Page 1. lines 4 & 5) accidents on the St. Lawrence cannot be inquired into; but most assuredly there is no navigation in the world that requires more especial supervision than that between Brockville and Montreal.

It is the interest of Ontario to improve her sailing masters. Nova Scotia has coal, Marmora Iron, and Ontario generally food and men. If her merchant seamen will not quality for the ocean others will do the ocean work, and her vessels will continue to be idle for six months of the year.

Should you see no objection to doing so (that is if it is not considered presumption) will you give the enclosed to the chairman of the committee on Inland Navigation.

Your obedient Servant

R. D. STUPORT.

Secretary to the Canada Lake Underwriters' Association.

MEMORIAL.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable SIR JOHN YOUNG, Baronet, G. C. B., &c &c. Governor General of the Dominion of Canada, in Council.

The Memorial of the undersigned shipowners, shipmasters, merchants and others, RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH;

That great loss and damage to shipping and property, peril and loss of life, and inconvenience to trade, is caused by the absence of due provision in the laws of this Dominion for the regulation of matters connected with merchant shipping and especially for.

An investigation into the circumstances attending loss of or serious danger to vessels.

The signing of articles by seamen so as to secure efficient control over them, prevent their abandonment of vessels in case of disaster, and guard against their raising unjust claims whilst in foreign ports.

The compulsory detention of foreign vessels in Canadian ports until security be given for damage done by them, or other claims against them.

An examination into the qualification of masters and mates of less than two years' standing; the granting certificates of capability, and the withdrawal or suspension of such certificates in cases of incompetency or misconduct.

Wherefore, your memorialists would respectfully urge upon Your Excellency the necessity of extending to this Dominion, and to the navigation of its inland water, all such provisions of the Merchants' Shipping Acts of 1854, 1855 and 1862 as may appear practicable and desirable, as well to meet the foregoing requirements as generally to benefit the important interests of trade and shipping.

And your memorialists would further pray Your Excellency to take into consideration the establishment of some simple and equitable system whereby provision may be made for sick and disabled seamen, and for the support of their widows and orphans.

And your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

Extract from Minutes of Canadian Lake Underwriters' Association, July 5th, 1866.

"To be eligible for a master, a man must have navigated the lakes or seas for five years, two of which he must have been mate on the lakes. Of those two years he shall have been first mate for one.

The losses from ignorance of masters had been so great that underwriters would not insure unless the captain of a vessel was qualified as above. Requiring much more than this for lake captains would be useless. Permitting any one that can pay \$1500 or \$2,000 for

a vessel to become her captain would do little harm if he only lost his own property, but unfortunately he loses a great deal more of other peoples.

LETTER from Mr. Stupart to the Chairman of the Select Committee on Fisheries and Navigation.

TORONTO, ONTARIO, 4th June, 1869.

To the Chairman of the Committee of the House of Commons on Maritime and Inland Navigation, &c &c &c.

SIR,—As Canada has about 2,800 miles of lake and river navigation, with shoals, canals and dangerous rapids, some laws will be required for which no precedent can be found in those of other nations.

The Bill respecting inspection of steamboats, contains a clause (4) providing means of lowering boats. Last year the propeller *Perseverance* caught fire and fourteen lives were lost, yet she had boats which were not lowered. The propeller *Enterprise* came up whilst the ill-fated vessel was burning,—heard cries for help from those of the crew who were floating about on spars, &c, yet this vessel could render no assistance. Why did they not pick up the drowning men with their boats?

If ever there was an accident that required investigation, this did; but the law had been complied with, both vessels had been inspected, both had proper boats, and the engineers were competent. The safety of all depended on the master, a person not recognized by the law as being of any consequence.

The *Grecian* has struck on the St. Lawrence rapids and sunk four times within two years. On the 18th ultimo, it was a miracle that several hundred men were not drowned; yet, so far, it does not appear that any steps have been taken to ascertain the causes of the several disasters, or the qualifications of the masters in charge of vessels, or the pilots they employ.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

R. D. STUPORT.

Secretary to Canada Lake Underwriters' Association.



REPORT

OF

HER MAJESTY'S ACTING VICE-CONSUL GENERAL

AT CHRISTIANIA,

ON THE

COD & HERRING FISHERIES OF NORWAY,

FOR THE YEAR 1866.

—

COD FISHERIES.

THESE fisheries are carried on all along the coast of Norway, from the Naze to the Varanger Fjord, close to the Russian frontier.

They are divided into three distinct fisheries, viz. Loffoden, Romsdal and Finmark fisheries, the most important of which is that of Loffoden, carried on among a group of islands of this name, lying a portion of the Norwegian coast from north latitude $67^{\circ} 20'$ to $69^{\circ} 20'$, occupying four degrees of longitude.

They comprise a number of islands, some of considerable magnitude, and collectively form the outer or western side of the West Fjord, where the great annual cod fishery is chiefly carried on.

This Fjord, which is the most extensive on the coast of Norway, has a communication with the ocean, independently of its 60 miles broad entrance, by numerous narrow sounds, through which the main receives and supplies the immense mass of water which flows in and out of this Fjord. In it the depth of water is so considerable that there are but few places where the lead will reach the bottom; on these it varies from 80 to 200 fathoms.

Near the coast there is a fishing bank of irregular breadth; it neither deepens nor slopes gradually, but consists of three terraces of different depths.

Nearest the land this bank has a depth of from 20 to 30 fathoms, extending for certain distance at that level, when it suddenly drops to between 40 and 50 fathoms, which, in a similar way, again extends some distance, when the third ledge or terrace appears, on which there are from 90 to 120 fathoms water.

It is on these ledges or banks that the extensive Loffoden fishery is carried on, affording, during three or four months of the year, lucrative employment to between 25,000 and 30,000 people.

The famous and undeservedly dreaded Maelstrom runs between the above mentioned islands, and is so little thought of by the inhabitants, that they pass and repass it in their frail vessels at all states of the tide, except at certain times in the winter season; and far from drawing in whales and other things that come within its range, it appears to be a favourite resort of the fish of the country, and the fishermen reap a rich piscatorial harvest from its bosom.

The greatest rate of the tide at the Maelstrom, in winter, does not exceed six miles an hour.

As is usually the case, the cod made its appearance at the Loffodens towards the end of December. From the commencement of the following month the inhabitants of these islands carried on a lucrative fishery; but as the weather during this month was frequently stormy, and the fishermen not numerous, the month's catch was unimportant.

As customary at the beginning of the fishery, the so called "nightlines" (deep-sea lines) were the only gear used.

From the middle of January until Easter there blew a succession of easterly winds, with alternate clear and frosty days and snow storms, which greatly retarded the arrival of the fishing population from the south; towards the middle of February, however, nearly the usual number had reached the fishing grounds.

They repaired, this year, in preference, to the grounds as Henningsvær and to the eastward, where nearly all the stations were crowded, while but little more than 500 boats were engaged on the banks to the westward.

Towards the end of March, when the Finmark fishing commences, a large number of the men leave the Loffodens to proceed thither, and about the 14th of April the remainder generally depart, not indeed from decrease of fish, but more from custom, and the fact that they are under farm contracts on land, where their services are required for the labours of the field and other domestic purposes.

The fish remained, this winter, a longer time than usual under the land, at the western stations in the Ostnæsjord, and later in the season, for some time, at Gimsostrommen, where they appeared in great quantities. It was unfortunate, therefore, that the western stations, this year, were so little frequented, for although the total catch exceeds that of an average year, it would have been very considerable, had the fishermen not gone, in such large numbers, to the eastern stations, where the fish, comparatively, were not abundant.

According to the 11th section of the law regulating this fishery, and at the request of the men themselves, the sea was, in many cases, portioned out by the Inspectors into parallels or lines, between the net and line fishers; this was, nevertheless, not done to the same extent as last year.

From the following table will be seen the number of fishermen employed, as well as the description of the gear used, and in what districts:—

Districts.	With Nets.				With Lines.			With Deep Sea Lines.			Totals			
	Fishermen.	Crews.	Boats.	Number of Nets per Man. Nets combined with Lines.	Fishermen.	Crews.	Boats.	Fishermen.	Boats with Lines.	Boats without Lines.	Fishermen.	Crews.	Boats.	
Bergen.....								2		1	2	1	1	
Christiansand.....								3		1	3	1	1	
Province of S. Drontheim, ..	115	23	24	.....	9	3	3	350	2	116	474	144	145
Province of N. Drontheim, ..	164	28	28	1	31	7	7	355	6	147	550	188	188
Nordland.....	7,726	1,331	1,690	319	5,855	1,521	1,740	1,521	95	570	18,102	3,517	4,095
Finmark.....	2,345	391	596	84	1,723	436	474	656	173	50	4,724	1,050	1,293
	10,350	1,773	2,338	404	7,618	1,976	2,224	2,887	276	885	20,555	4,901	5,723

From this it will be seen that there were 25,756 men and 5,723 boats engaged in this year's fishery at Loffoden alone, exclusive of the numerous driers and salters, &c., on shore (whose number may be estimated at 7,000), engaged in preparing the cod for exportation and home consumption.

It may not be without interest to know how many men and boats were employed in the Loffoden fishery on a given day; I therefore include the following table, which shows the actual number engaged on the 16th of March this year, as well as the districts they belong to, and the tonnage and crews of their crafts:—

DISTRICT.	Number of Boats.	Number of Crews.	Total Tonnage in Barrels.	Average Number of Crews per Boat.	Average Tonnage of Boats.
Bergen.....	15	74	7,250	4.9	483
Aalesund.....	1	5	420	.....	420
Christiansu.....	24	122	10,990	5.0	450
Drontheim.....	77	415	29,780	5.4	400
Bodo.....	4	18	1,330	4.5	332
Indberred.....	3	15	1,420	5.0	473
Orland.....	3	10	1,000	3.3	533
Fosen.....	15	60	5,240	4.0	349
Namdal.....	24	140	10,690	5.1	445
Helgeland.....	78	361	39,955	4.8	512
Salten.....	87	405	36,690	4.7	422
Loffoden.....	19	87	9,360	4.6	493
Senjen and Tronsoø.....	27	138	10,780	5.0	399
	377	1850	164,905	.....	.....

The number of fishermen employed was about as many this year as last, whereas the number of boats was less by about 46.

The total take of fish at the Loffoden, was about 21 millions, of which 12 millions were salted and prepared as clipfish, and 8½ millions dried and prepared as stockfish; the remainder was applied for home consumption.

The size and fatness of the fish were pretty regular. It must be observed that the cod liver does not always bear the same proportion to the fish; there is often a striking difference between the yield of one year and that of another. Some years it takes as many as 500 to make a barrel of oil; at others 300 are sufficient; this year 400 were required to make a barrel of liver oil.

20 to 22 fish gave an average weight of 40 lbs. of clipfish; 27 to 28 ditto gave a like weight of stockfish.

The yield of oil was about 26,000 barrels, and of roe about 18,000 barrels.

The prices per great hundred (of 120 fish) ranged between 4 and 6½ dollars; average rate 6 dollars

Fresh livers fetched from 9 to 10 dollars per barrel; old livers, towards the close of the fishery, only from 6 to 7 dollars per barrel.

From 6 to 6½ dollars were paid for a barrel of salted roe.

The weather, in general, was not stormy; several accidents, however, occurred, and 15 men lost their lives by drowning.

No considerable loss of gear took place.

The government Inspectors cause all such derelict property to be sought for and taken up, and at the close of the fishery have it sold by public auction at some convenient place in the neighbourhood.

The salvage account shows, this year, that the expense of recovering lost property caused an outlay of 306 dollars 76 skillings, while the proceeds of the public sales were only 285 dollars 38 skillings.

The medical officers appointed by the Government report the sanitary state of the fishermen to have been satisfactory. At Loffoden there were 36 cases of typhus and 16 of inflammation of the lungs; 13 of these patients died.

The Government Inspectors were stationed at the fishing grounds from the 16th January to the 14th April. They have no longer much control over the description of implements or gear employed, nor over the manner of prosecuting the fishery; but they are invested with large powers as a maritime police, with extensive magisterial jurisdiction

over the different stations and waters, with authority to treat summarily all disputes and offences in connection with the fisheries.

The following statement will show the character of the misdemeanors for which fines were inflicted, viz:—

- 1 for breach of the peace.
- 6 for fishing without proper boat-marks.
- 110 for drawing their nets before the morning signal, and placing them out before the evening signal.
- 18 for using illegal gear.
- 2 for injury to other men's gear.
- 4 for leaving gear out on the Sunday.

141, total number levied, amounting to 349 dollars, of which 328 dollars fell to the State, and the remainder to the local poor-box.

No Government superintendence is exercised at the other fisheries.

The expense incurred by the State in superintending and keeping order at the Loffodens amounted, this year, to 8,457 dollars 69 skillings.

An attempt has been made this year to bring into use the boats used in the south of Norway, called the Lister boat, (resembling the Norwegian pilot-boats about the Naze and entrance of the Christiania Fjord, *i. e.*, one-masted, long, open boat, with jib, fore, and mainsail,) with a view to supersede the antiquated "Nordland boats," now almost exclusively used, and which, in form, resemble the old Roman galley, having only one lug sail, reefed from the bottom.

A large Lister boat was provided, in size and capability as large as any now used at the fishery, bearing 36 nets, and capable of carrying 18,000 fish, and of keeping the sea in ordinary weather. In order to induce the men to use a boat, to them of so novel a description, the Inspectors were obliged to guarantee them a certain payment, in case their catch should prove unproductive. This eventuality, however, did not arise. The new boat proved itself seaworthy, and appropriate for the work it had to do, so much so that it was sent afterwards to the Finmark fishery, where it also worked successfully; and from the experience thus acquired, there is reason to believe that the Lister boat will gradually replace the ill-adapted constructions now in use. A trial was also made, this year, with the "synke net," (sinking or submerged net,) but with a much larger and more expensive one of a new construction. It was fished with during 27 days by 29 men, and the result was a total take of 36,000 fish, valued, with the livers, at 3,000 dollars, a result sufficiently good to justify further trials.

It has hitherto been believed that both the cod and herring, at stated times, seek the neighbourhood of the land to deposit their ova, which they do at the bottom of the ocean, and that the yield of the fisheries in great measure depended upon the suitability of the localities they choose for this purpose; and the irregular produce has accordingly been attributed to disturbing causes which disquieted the spawn, and interfered with its due development. In many cases the disturbance has been attributed to human agencies, which it became of importance to investigate and control.

When the recent legal enactments for the better regulation of the saltwater fisheries of this country were under discussion, arguments were adduced in favor of the complete or partial prohibition of the use of certain nets and gear, which it was presumed interfered with the development of the young fry.

The use of trawl nets was especially considered baneful to the herring fishery, as in drawing them the spawning grounds were swept, and the ova supposed to be disturbed and destroyed; and with respect to the cod, the casting of the net in the early stages of the fishing was believed to stay the rising of the fish and their subsequent spawning.

Science now appears to have arrived at a different conclusion, so far at least as the spawning of the cod and mackerel tribes is concerned.

The Norwegian Government, for some years, have annually expended a certain sum of money for the purpose of investigating the habits of the cod, and for obtaining information with a view to improve and develop the fisheries of Nordland and Finmark; and last year a Commission was named for the purpose of collating this information, and proposing suggestions for a revision of the laws regulating the deep-sea fisheries.

These investigations, which have been made with great care and patience, and, have extended over a considerable period of time, appear to prove that the winter cod, "*Gadus morrhua*," spawns in the open sea, at a considerable distance from the bottom, and that the spawn or ova do not sink to it, but go through the entire process of incubation floating about at no great distance from the surface. The same is believed to be the case with the haddock and mackerel, and the numerous other species of the *Gadus*.

It is yet doubtful how far this new discovery will affect the current opinion as to the injurious effect of the use of deep-sea nets; but it is clear that, should further research tend to the same conclusion as regards the herring, the old complaints against their use during the herring fishery will likewise become groundless.

The Government themselves have, at any rate, come to the conclusion that the fewer restrictions that are imposed the better; and the evident tendency of their legislation is to remove all existing barriers, and, leave to the individual full freedom of action to carry on the saltwater fisheries in the manner his expediency and experience may suggest to him.

Before quitting this subject, I should mention that the Commissioners are of opinion that nets which are placed out both up and down in the sea, (deep-sea nets and floating nets,) may, in narrow channels and waters, be placed out in such numbers and at different depths as effectually to impede the rising of the fish. Taking this view of the case, they propose to prohibit, in certain localities and cases, too early and indiscriminate casting out of nets at the Loffoden fishery.

The instances where injury is stated to have been caused by an injudicious use of certain nets appear to me not to be sufficiently authenticated, and may probably have been put forward by parties whose interest it was to prevent their wider application. When, therefore, regard is had to their immense importance as a successful fishing implement, and to the material loss, in a national economical point of view, which even their partial and qualified prohibition might entail, more conclusive data should be required before giving such prohibition the force of law.

As there is no Government inspection at the Romsdal and Finmark fisheries, it is not easy to collect reliable information concerning them. The first one is of minor importance: its yield, even in the best years, rarely exceeds five millions of fish, and figures but very little in the returns as an article of export. The take, this year, is estimated at about four millions of fish.

The second named fishery is of great importance to the trade between the province of Finmark and its Russian neighbour of the White Sea, and it is difficult to say to which of the two it is the more valuable.

The whole coast abounds in fish, and a considerable quantity is taken at a time of the year when it would be difficult for the Finmark fishermen to cure and prepare them for distant foreign markets; but the Russians make their appearance at this season, and purchase the raw fish as they come out of the water, weigh and count them on the decks of their vessels, and pay the Norwegians on the spot, in rye meal and other Russian produce. Several hundred Russian vessels yearly find employment in this manner.

The Russian Government consider this intercourse of such importance that they have specially exempted the Norwegian raw and salted fish from duty at the ports of the White Sea. The great encouragement that Government afford to the trade with Finmark has, no doubt, strengthened the belief that the Russians are endeavouring to obtain a permanent footing in the north of Norway.

Independently of political considerations, the commercial importance of an open-water port in these latitudes, and the right of direct participation in these lucrative fisheries, would make such an acquisition highly desirable. They possess, moreover, large tracts of inland forests in Russian Finmark, which lie unproductive, from want of available issues on their own coasts for the lumber, the only water outlet being the Pasvig river, which empties itself in the Varanger Fjord in Norwegian Finmark.

A few years ago, the Norwegian Government revised the laws regulating the Loffoden fishery, and rescinded the greater part of the restrictions which impeded its free prosecution. The Romsdal and Finmark, and Nordland fisheries were, however, not interfered with, so that the antiquated and illiberal enactments which hampered the first-named fishery, are, for the most part, still in force at the two latter.

At these, the ocean is still divided into parallels or districts, corresponding with the different stations on shore, and the fishermen belonging to the one are forbidden to fish in those belonging to the adjacent station. No one is allowed to proceed singly to sea, but all must put off at a certain signal given by the inspector at each shore station, who decides "according to the weather," whether the fishing shall be carried on that day or not. Many other repressive rules are enforced, which it would be too long to enumerate in this Report.

The result of the labours of the Commissioners appointed, in 1853, by Her Majesty's Government, to investigate and report on the deep-sea fisheries of Great Britain and Ireland, has been read with much interest in this country, and the conclusion they have come to, that all existing restrictions should be removed, will, I doubt not, have considerable influence in modifying these mediæval enactments, when the contemplated revision of the laws on the Norwegian salt-water fisheries takes place.

The Finmark fishery begins in April, and generally continues until July or August.

It is called the "Lodde" or capelin fishery, from the fact that the appearance of this little fish (*Mallotus arcticus*) off the land is the signal of the near approach of the cod, which eagerly pursues and devours it.

It was unusually productive this year, the catch having been equal to an average year at the Loffodens, viz., 15 millions of fish.

The collective result of the cod fisheries will be, at Loffoden, 21 millions; in Finmark, 15 millions; in Romsdal, 4 millions; or about 40 millions as the total fishing for the year 1866, and which, computed at the current prices at the fishing grounds, represent about one million sterling.

The following table gives the returns of the fishings since 1860 :—

Years.	Loffoden.	Finmark.	Romsdal.	Total Catch.
1861	20,000,000	5,000,000	3,500,000	28,500,000
1862	11,500,000	8,000,000	6,000,000	25,500,000
1863	17,500,000	3,000,000	4,000,000	24,500,000
1864	10,000,000	11,500,000	5,500,000	27,000,000
1865	19,000,000	9,000,000	9,500,000	37,500,000
1866	21,000,000	15,000,000	3,900,000	39,900,000

I am unable to obtain accurate information as to the fishings of any number of the previous years, but I annex a table showing the extent of the export of cod fish and its products for 51 years—1815-65—which may serve as a guide to ascertain the quantities fished in each of these years :—

Years.	Stockfish.	Clipfish.	Liver Oil.	Roes.
	lbs.	lbs.	Barrels.	Barrels.
1815-19	17,363,560	3,264,000	19,193	8,545
1820-24	22,847,360	9,690,210	27,265	
1825-29	34,688,720	12,851,200	40,458	22,146
1830-35	36,301,440	14,887,480	27,468	21,742
1836-40	32,555,040	22,513,760	38,564	21,356
1841-45	27,315,560	18,505,960	49,004	22,863
1846	35,089,760	26,070,320	60,504	21,149
1847	33,315,400	24,047,480	53,932	21,583
18 8	30,324,720	20,591,720	55,500	25,657
1849	36,365,560	26,214,120	59,910	23,957
1850	33,719,520	26,244,000	54,730	21,262
1851	42,676,240	32,468,160	39,609	31,233

Years.	Stockfish.	Clipfish.	Liver Oil.	Roes.
1852	38,596,600	24,328,800	45,571	24,429
1853	32,879,120	29,414,760	53,127	35,230
1854	35,575,040	25,888,920	47,487	23,215
1855	32,748,960	44,636,680	78,804	30,668
1856	40,173,760	43,247,920	76,694	39,816
1857	34,216,680	51,923,520	55,298	19,739
1858	27,221,520	34,664,680	36,552	24,109
1859	22,763,440	41,410,680	56,894	24,954
1860	29,119,440	41,536,280	72,634	34,164
1861	27,390,960	40,271,080	67,551	39,591
1862	29,633,680	36,422,240	63,181	26,165

Years.	Stockfish.	Clipfish.	Cod salted in bulk in Ships.	Liver Oil.	Roes.
	lbs.	lbs.	Barrels.	Pots.	Barrels.
1863	26,609,320	36,075,200	57,680	5,570,711	31,456
1864	27,647,300	50,832,000	61,169	7,577,574	33,636
1865	37,223,600	54,918,560	33,771	9,030,221	37,941
1866					

The Norwegian "pot," or quart, is equal to 0.2124 gallon.

The barrel is equal to 3.1862 bushels, or 0.3983 qrs.

The export of cod salted in bulk and bartered to the Russian traders of the White Sea, cannot be accurately ascertained; it is computed to average between 10,000 and 15,000 tons annually. The number of barrels above quoted is only the quantity cleared out from the custom houses.

The following table shows the countries to which the above fish goods were shipped in 1865:—

To.	Stockfish.	Clipfish.	Cod in Bulk.	Liver Oil.	Roes.
	lbs.	lbs.	Brls.	Qts.	Brls.
Great Britain and Ireland.....	24,000	1,473,800		343,997	
Gibraltar.....	2,125,860				
Sweden.....	5,762,000	1,800	2	76,640	
Russia.....	2,012,280		33,769	684,460	
Finland.....	602,240			2,400	
Prussia.....	152,000			504,004	
Denmark.....	230,800	4,240		138,010	
Holstein and Altona.....	1,200			1,575,116	
Hamburg.....	825,080	844,320		2,382,190	
Lubeck.....				26,760	
Bremen.....	12,480	218,240		213,480	
Hanover.....	2,280			140,040	
Holland.....	5,467,200	62,000		3,097,918	
Belgium.....	1,868,560	5,200		146,460	
Brazil.....		980,840			
France.....	459,760			175,555	35,424
Spain.....	349,600	44,959,760		116,220	2,485

To	Stockfish.	Clipfish.	Cod in Bulk.	Liver Oil.	Roes.
Portugal.....		2,223,480	.....	.....	30
Italy.....	4,670,920	.....	.....	6,960	
Austria.....	1,999,120				
Mediterranean.....	10,378,040	27,000	.....	15,961	
West Indies.....	42,800	4,117,760			
China.....	238,760				

The export to China seems likely to increase, as the small shipments hitherto made have left a profit. A cargo of clipfish has this year, been shipped from Bergen to Hong Kong, and the Norwegians appear hopeful of competing successfully with the Japanese in this article.

A considerable quantity of guano has, of late years, been made of the "debris" of the cod at the Loffodens. A native, as well as a French Company has been formed, in order to render it available as an article of export; their success, however, has been but little encouraging, owing, I believe, to injudicious management, and the great difficulty of collecting the refuse at a moderate outlay. The fishing extends over a large extent of coast, which renders it difficult to bring a sufficiency of the raw material to the manufactory at a reasonable cost. The French have a considerable staff at the fishery during the season, and have erected at Kablevaag an expensive hydraulic press and other machinery, as well as storehouses, &c.

About 600 tons were exported during the past year.

To make this report as complete as the materials at my disposal will allow, I will conclude by a short description of the gear and implements in use at the fisheries.

They are of the same description throughout the country, and consist of three kinds, viz., the deep-sea line, the ordinary line, and the link net.

The first is a simple hand line of about 600 feet, used in all places where the fish has made its appearance, but does not rise from the bottom; each boat is equipped with from three to five such lines, and manned by a crew of a similar number. The bait used is herring, roe, or the capelin, which last is considered much the best. False bait, of shining tin, imitating the herring, is likewise used, and jerked up and down until the fish bites. The number taken in 24 hours by such a boat averages about 250.

For ordinary line fishing a boat is used manned by six men and a boy, and provided with sufficient lines to carry 24 rings or sets of hooks of 120 each. The hooks are placed from four to six feet apart and baited as the hand lines. When the approach of the cod is signalled, they put out to sea to a distance of from seven to twenty miles, and either sink the lines to the bottom, or suspend them at a depth of 250 to 350 feet, according to the position of the fish. The ordinary catch of a boat averages 350 in the 24 hours. For the link-net fishing a boat manned by six men and a boy is required. Each man has generally 10 nets, making 60 for the boat. The vertical measurement of the net is 12 feet, the horizontal from 100 to 120 feet, and the meshes measure fully three inches square; it is suspended by glass floats. 16 to 20 nets are linked together and placed out in the water at night, either near the bottom or otherwise, according to the position of the fish. The average number taken in the 24 hours by a link-net boat is 350; sometimes double that quantity.

Christiania, 1st November, 1866.

HERRING FISHERIES.

Although the herring fishery can hardly be considered the most important of the Norwegian deep-sea fisheries, inasmuch as there is a large capital invested in the cod fishery, yet it is carried on on a longer range of coast, and employs a greater number of hands than any other.

It is divided into three distinct branches. Called the winter or spring herring fishery, the summer herring fishery, and the pilchard herring fishery. The first of these

has, from the earliest times, been the source of riches to the inhabitants of the Scandinavian sea board, and it is especially this spring herring fishery, (so called from the season at which the fish make their appearance off the coast) which has been the most abundant, and given employment to the greatest number of people, and it is therefore, justly considered the most important.

The two other fisheries are of minor importance, and figure but little in the commercial annals of the country as an article of export.

The peculiarities of the summer herring differ, in some respects, from those of the spring herring, both as regards size, appearance, spawning time, and even in the shape of the fins and bone formation; these differences, however, are ascribed to the influence of local circumstances under which they have been developed; and although naturalists have assigned to them different classifications as regards form, they have included them all in the genus "*Clupea harengus*," and consider them to be one and the same with the herring found throughout the North Sea.

I should probably be overstepping the limits of a succinct report of the nature of the present one, were I to endeavour to elucidate the questions as to the causes of the irregular appearance of the herring, and the unaccountable changes in the times and places of its apparition, or to dilate on the theories advanced as to where this fish sojourns during its long absence from the coast.

The solution of these queries is doubtless of importance, from their close connection with the question as to where the fish repair for spawning; but it must be left to science to solve satisfactorily these problems.

The belief was that the home of the fish was in the North Arctic Ocean, whence they issued at stated times to spawn on the shores of the Atlantic and North Sea; but it is now very generally accepted that their home is in the depth of the ocean, in near proximity to the coasts where they spawn, and that their food are the crustacea and small sand cels abounding there.

In common with others of the finny tribes, each kind of herring, impelled by a natural law, seeks, at the spawning time, the spots where it was bred; this operation ended, it returns to its former haunts, which fact explains the appearance near the land of the different kinds of herring, at different times and places. The fry remain for a while stationary near the places where they are hatched, but gradually return to the depths of the ocean, as they increase in size, remaining there until they are mature for procreation, when they again visit the spot where they themselves first came into existence.

Upon the working of this natural law depends the yearly yield of the fishery, and it is not easy to account for the occasional total absence of the fish from their wonted haunts, and their subsequent as sudden re-appearance. This has at times not only been the case on the Norwegian coast, but also on that of Sweden, where the herring suddenly disappeared in 1808, since which time they have never reappeared in any quantity. So large indeed, was the herring fishery in Sweden previous to that date, that in one year upwards of one million of fish were alone used for pressing train oil.

It is a circumstance worthy of note that the same year in which herring disappeared from the Swedish coast, the large fisheries commenced on that of Norway, and yet the Norwegian spring herring is of quite a different form from the fish taken in Sweden.

There have likewise been long periods in the last century during which no herrings were seen on either the Norwegian or Swedish coast.

It is an incontrovertible fact that the herring fishery, from the earliest times, has been a chief source of support and wealth to the inhabitants of Scandinavia. As early as the ninth century we have accounts of successful fishings; and again, about the year 1416, a description of the application of salt as a preservative; in the sixteenth century we are told that as much as 100,000 tons weight of fish were exported from Marstrand (near Gothenburg), and that the herring was so plentiful at Bergen about the middle of the same century that a barrel of the fish cost only about twopence English.

In 1567, the fish disappeared altogether, and it was not until the year 1700 that we have any authentic accounts of an abundant and regular fishery; from this date until 1808, it fluctuated, with longer and shorter interruptions; but since the total disappearance of the fish, as before mentioned, from the coast of Sweden, in the beginning of the

present century, an uninterrupted and extensive fishery has been regularly prosecuted on the coast of Norway.

It has been stated by many persons, whose arguments have been numerous and well-supported, that the herring caught on the Norway coast was identical with that fished in the Swedish waters; but facts appear to contradict this assertion. It is certain that the large fishings in Norway have always taken place in the months of January, February and March, while those of Sweden have as invariably been carried on in October, November and December. The induction, therefore, would be that the form of the fish was different, and that it had a different spawning time, and was quite local to the shores of the Cattegat.

It might be interesting to investigate more closely the history of the herring fisheries of this country; but fear of being led into too much detail impels me to curtail the subject, and to proceed to describe them as they are at present carried on, and give their practical results for the current year.

The coast between the Lindesnæs (the Naze) and Stat, lat 62° 10' is the chief home of the herring. To the east of the Naze it has only occasionally shown itself, in the year 1760 and 1833; on the other hand, a considerable fishery was formerly carried on to the north of Stat, in the years 1736 and 1756; but since the momentous appearance of the large shoals in 1808 these fishings have fallen off. In the present century the most extensive fishings have been and are still carried on to the south of Bergen, round the island of Karm (Karmoen) from Skudesnæs, on both sides of the island, to Osnægavlen and the adjacent islets Fæs and Rovær; and on the mainland, from Haugesund, past Sletten, to Tjernagel; and along the south-eastern and western sides of Boumel island, (*Bommeloen*.) from *Baarlandsvaag* to *Hiskeu*, which range includes *Espevær*, also one of the best fishing grounds.

Although the fishings on this long range of coast have been abundant during the greater part of the present century, the fish have been capricious in their appearance at the different points along the coast, appearing in some years in large shoals at one spot, and totally abandoning others, which, for years, had been regularly visited. This uncertainty in the wanderings of the fish doubtless renders the result of the year's take equally uncertain; but, on the other hand, it cannot be denied that, were their habits less erratic, too great a number of boats and nets might congregate at one spot, and not only render the fishings difficult and dangerous, but still worse, impede the spawning of the fish, and probably frighten them away, in search of quieter localities. The impression in this country is, that the future permanency of the fishings depends in some measure upon ignorance of their movements.

Explanations have not been wanting as to the capriciousness of their migrations, only one of which I will mention, as appearing to me less imaginative than the others—and that is, the herring shun the places where the year previously large fishings have taken place, because large quantities of dead fish fall to the bottom and infect the water.

Instances are given where, in great shoals, masses of dead herring have sunk to the bottom, and where for many years afterwards, no shoals have reappeared. One place in particular, near Gatten, south-west of Bergen, is pointed out, where, one year, between 20,000 and 30,000 herring died from want of room for the shoal, and at which spot no fish have since been seen.

The real cause however, has yet to be discovered, and more probably it will be found to be in close connection with occult submarine agencies, with the abundance or scarcity of food, and with the storms and currents affecting the ocean.

The fishing population on the coast of Norway have a belief in certain "sights" or "warnings," according to which they predict the good or bad results of the next year's fishery, as well as the places where the shoals may be expected; for instance, the appearance of the "autumn whale" in large numbers augurs an abundant fishery in the following spring, and that the fish may be looked for in the places where the whales have been seen; the appearance likewise along the coast of large floating masses of slimy microscopical animalcula are supposed to indicate a plentiful fishery.

The only reliable warning, however, of the near approach of the shoals, is the appearance of a small herring, called by the natives "*strasild*," (*straw-herring*.) which is fished off the coast all the year round; when this shows itself in more than usual quantity, it is

a sign that the spring herring are rising from the depths of the ocean, and may soon be looked for near land. Their actual approach is heralded by the shrill cry of the immense flock of sea fowls, and the spouting of the numerous whales which eagerly pursue the shoals and prey upon them.

The best fishings now commence in the month of January, and end towards the close of the month of March. The fishermen, with some show of reason, affirm that they are best when the moon is on the increase. The fishings began, this year, early in January, but during nearly the whole of this month, the weather was so tempestuous that it was both difficult and dangerous for the boats and craft to put out to sea; the fishings, in consequence, were greatly impeded, and many accidents occurred, twenty men lost their lives by drowning. On the 17th of the month, the first large shoals appeared, but the weather continued so boisterous that the use of trawls or seines was, to a great extent, prevented, and the most fish were taken by drift-nets.

The most extensive fishings in the southern district (which, in the latter years, have been at Rovær) took place this year on the south side of Karmoen, on the north side they were insignificant. The chief resort of the fish, however, was at Kinn, in the northern district; they did not seek smooth water, nor enter the sounds and smaller Fjords in any quantity, but wherever any considerable fishings did take place, the men had a hard task to empty their overflowing nets and dispose of their produce in time for the next day's labours. The fishings at Kinn only lasted from the 11th to the 14th February, but 2,000 boats and 15,000 men engaged in them, and 200,000 barrels of fish, or more than one-fourth of the total catch of spring herring, were caught in this short time.

As a proof of how profitable the fishings can be at times, I will mention that, at Skudesnæs, several boats earned as much as \$700 each, and that six boat gangs from Lister netted about \$1000 a piece (£224.) At the Hviting Islands the shoals were so thick that a boat fished 183 cwt. in one day; and in another place so large a shoal appeared that after 1000 tons of fish had been taken, no sensible diminution in its extent could be perceived, and the impression is that the shoals were larger this year than usual, a fact which seems borne out by the unusually large number of whales and sea-birds that visited the coast.

The total quantity of herrings fished was fully 750,000 barrels, of which 600,000 were salted for exportation; the remainder represents the home consumption. The barrel contains about 224 lbs. English; the catch, therefore in weight is equal to 75,000 tons.

The proximity of the fishings to the principal salteries greatly facilitated the immediate curing of the fish, and it is expected that this year's produce will be of a superior quality. It is now, I believe, generally admitted that the cure of the Norwegian herring is excellent, and that careful sorting and packing have given it a better name on the foreign markets than it formerly had; but in many parts of the country the curing is still carelessly done; the fish are good enough in quality, but they are suffered to lie too long in heaps, and the full barrels are often left open, exposed to the action of the weather.

The Government inspectors have endeavored to replace the old system of counting the fish by measuring, and suitable appliances for the purpose were, this year, placed at the different stations. The herrings are now counted as they are taken out of the nets, and are sold to the buyers, (who follow the fishing boats,) at the rate of 480 fish to the barrel.

The average price paid at the fishing grounds was 10 to 11 marks per barrel of herrings, (9s. to 10s.,) for drift net fish; but in exposed situations, where the buyers' craft could not keep the sea for want of harbours, the price fell as low as 4 to 6 marks (3s. 5d. to 5s. 5d.) The increased competition and the use of the telegraph tended this year to equalize prices at all the stations.

The result of the fishery is unusually good; the catch was very nearly the largest ever taken, and the price obtained very remunerative. If we take the total quantity fished, viz. 750,000 barrels, at an average price of \$2, we obtain a sum of 1½ millions of dollars as the earnings of the fishermen. The profits of the speculators, who again sell the fish to the salters, and those of these latter and of the numerous hands employed on the shore in its further preparation, may be estimated at another half million, making two millions of dollars as the value of the herrings taken this year, before their appearance on the market as an article of export. Their value, a few months later, at the Baltic ports, has been between four and five dollars the barrel; therefore, if we take the quantity as likely to be

exported this year at 600,000 barrels, and multiply this by 4½ dollars, we obtain a sum of 2,700,000, dollars, which represents the minimum amount of foreign capital brought into the country by three months' successful fishings; of this sum about 170,000 dollars represent the portion that probably falls, this year, to the share of the native shipping.

In order to arrive at the annual money value to the country, of the herring fisheries. I will take the average export of the last few years, as well as the average price, and estimated extent of the home consumption; the result will be as follows:—

	Barrels.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Spring Herrings, yearly shipments.....	600,000	at 3	1,800,000
“ “ Home consumption.....	100,000	2	200,000
Summer Herrings, yearly shipments.....	200,000	4	800,000
“ “ Home consumption.....	100,000	2½	250,000
Pilehard Herrings.....	20,000	2	40,000
Anchovies (clupca sprattus), kegs.....	20,000	0½	10,000
			\$3,100,000

The shipping prices are taken as “free on board” in Norwegian harbours. To the above sum must be added the amount earned in freights, which cannot be less than 200,000 dollars, making a total of 3,300,000 dollars, as the annual value to the country of these fisheries alone, and which I believe to be underrated; for in some years, the export has reached as much as 900,000 barrels, and prices on foreign markets have gone up to 7 dollars per barrel.

It has attracted some attention in this country, that the British fisheries, which, it appears from the returns, were formerly on a par with those of Norway, should have exceeded them in produce during the last few years; this is attributed to the fact of the employment of a greater number of hands and nets to each boat.

Considerable entanglement and loss of gear took place; in one night, at Kinn, upwards of 2,000 nets were lost, of a value between 6,000 and 8,000 dollars. The inspectors' salvage account shows that the expense of recovering lost property amounted to 1,017 dollars 82 skillings, and that the produce of the sale thereof brought in 1,066 dollars 6 skillings. Fifty-five fines were inflicted for the following offences; they varied in amount between 1 and 100 dollars, and were of the following nature:—

- 24 for being at the fishing grounds at prohibited times.
- 3 for placing out seines at prohibited times.
- 2 for having gear in the water at prohibited times.
- 1 for having placed out gear over a seine's floats or marks.
- 2 for cutting other men's nets, without properly fastening them again.
- 1 for throwing out ballast contrary to regulation.
- 2 for proceeding to the fishing grounds in a craft having gear in tow.
- 9 for breaches of the peace.
- 11 for illegal sale of spirituous and malt liquors.

55 fines, amounting to 792 dollars, of which 672 dollars fell to the state, 70 dollars to the local poor boxes, and 72 dollars to the informers. The expense incurred by the state, for superintendence and extra judicial officers, was 8,758 dollars 53 skillings.

The fishings have, of late years, extended over a longer range of coast than formerly, and the want of proper lights and harbours of refuge has been much felt. The Government have now decided upon expending a certain sum of money for the purpose of remedying the evils their non-existence occasions; and when the works they have projected are completed (including a harbour of refuge at Udsire), it is expected that the produce of the fishery will be much increased. In the interest of the fisheries in general, they have likewise decided on extending the telegraphic wires to the Russian frontier, notwithstanding that this work will involve a large and unremunerative outlay, for the lines will pass through but few and unimportant towns, separated by large and sparsely populated tracts of country.

As far as I am aware, the application of the telegraphic wire in aid of the fisheries is peculiar to Norway; and as it is has already been of great utility in this respect, a few words concerning its operation may not be out of place in this Report. As I have already endeavoured to explain, the deep sea fisheries take place from the Naze to the Varanger

Fjord, the most important of them between Stavanger and this last named Fjord, extending over a range of 1,200 miles of coast; some of them are variable, both as regards time of year and locality; others recur at stated periods, but with lesser oscillations with respect to time and place.

The population directly and indirectly interested in the fisheries, is probably not less than 150,000, and the fishermen actually engaged in them at one time not less than 60,000. These latter move to-and-fro with their boats along the coast, according to the reports they hear of the so called "sights," *i. e.* straw herring, sea birds, whales, &c., &c.; and formerly before the telegraph was impressed into their service—the inability to test the accuracy of the reports, and the great distance they had to traverse before reaching the neighbourhood of the shoals, were the cause of endless disappointments and failures, and the catch was frequently lost for the want of hands to capture fish. This is now all changed as far as the herring fishery is concerned. Telegraphic stations are now erected, or are in course of erection, at the principal points along the coast, and the Inspectors cause daily notices of the appearance and position of the shoals to be posted up at each station, and keep up constant communication with all these stations now in operation. "Field" telegraphs are kept, in readiness to be joined on to the main line, and thus the slightest movements of the shoals are carefully watched and communicated, and it is a curious sight to witness the sudden exodus of thousands of fishermen with their train of buyers, salters, &c. with boats, barrels and appliance hastening to a distant place at the call of the wire. The men seem to prize highly this valuable coadjutor, and when the catch is chiefly attributable to its agency, they call the fish "Telegraph herrings." The Inspectors likewise, every morning post up at the different stations a statement of the quantities fished, and quotations of prices paid per barrel, which they continue to do until the spawning time is passed, which is indicated by the milky appearance of the water.

Although the herring is fished during three months, the chief fishings only extend over about six weeks, during which from 10,000 to 20,000 tons are taken weekly.

The benefit likely to accrue from the use of the telegraph is incalculable, for it is not only likely to increase the yield of the great annual cod and herring fisheries, but it will enable the scattered dwellers along the coast and on the shores of the large Fjord to assemble at given spots during other seasons of the year, and to prosecute with advantage the minor but numerous other fisheries of the country, especially that of the fat and much esteemed summer herring, which, in plumpness and delicacy of flavour, fully competes with the Dutch or "North herring."

The quantity of spring herring fished, during the last twelve years, was as follows:—

	Barrels.		Barrels.
In 1855.....	420,000	In 1861.....	365,000
1856.....	320,000	1862.....	740,000
1857.....	320,000	1863.....	730,000
1858.....	400,000	1864.....	590,000
1859.....	610,000	1865.....	685,000
1860.....	730,000	1866.....	750,000

I have no means of ascertaining the extent of the fishings of any number of previous years, but the followed Table of the quantity exported since the year 1816 will give an approximate idea of it, if it be borne in mind that scarcely more than one-seventh of the gross catch is consumed in the country, and that, in some years, the export has been fully equal to the year's take:—

	Barrels.		Barrels.
In 1816 to 1820, average export.....	95,850	In 1832, actual export.....	523,151
1821, actual export.....	269,197	1833 do.....	622,368
1822 do.....	237,355	1834 do.....	632,797
1823 do.....	298,409	1835 do.....	430,712
1824 do.....	172,231	1836 do.....	386,270
1825 do.....	244,508	1837 do.....	643,959
1826 do.....	260,912	1838 do.....	322,144
1827 do.....	359,459	1839 do.....	346,930
1828 do.....	450,906	1840 do.....	648,619
1829 do.....	347,870	1841 do.....	487,554
1830 do.....	260,095	1842 do.....	567,922
1831 do.....	416,870	1843 do.....	368,947

	Barrels.		Barrels.
In 1844, actual export	732,960	In 1856, actual export	480,852
1845 do	584,142	1857 do	415,831
1846 do	712,565	1858 do	478,677
1847 do	556,180	1859 do	605,577
1848 do	431,868	1860 do	685,384
1849 do	693,747	1861 do	366,571
1850 do	490,591	1862 do	744,658
1851 do	659,986	1863 do	734,075
1852 do	516,156	1864 do	549,871
1853 do	511,483	1865 do	630,467
1854 do	427,759	1866 do	(about) 600,000
1855 do	469,868		

The above Table does not include the summer herring, of which as much as 200,000 barrels are sometimes exported.

I annex likewise a Table showing the chief countries which imported Norwegian herrings, in the years 1863, 1864, and 1865.

NATION.	In 1863.		In 1864.		In 1865.	
	Spring Herring.	Other Herring.	Spring Herring.	Other Herring.	Herring.	Other Herring.
	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.
Great Britain.....	4,179	2,762	21,125	19,642	32,549	6,815
Sweden.....	230,470	33,207	203,381	43,407	215,670	21,417
Russia.....	295,735	7,764	182,189	7,092	201,462	11,907
Finland.....	18,148	1,301	2,059	1,967	4,478	232
Baltic Ports.....		2,590		3,053	1,305	3,829
Prussia.....	182,522	76,564	133,596	96,782	166,682	91,114
Mecklenburg.....		2,253	1	5,276	357	6,434
Denmark.....	2,133	42,663	3,066	26,557	2,557	46,928
Sleswig.....				2		4
Holstein.....		2,490		454		34
Hamburg.....	681	9,414	1,184	17,801	2,229	16,057
Lubeck.....		1,919	434	596		342
Hanover.....			10	305	550	130
Belgium.....	92		227	30	455	42
Mediterranean.....					400	
United States.....	38	445		586		5
Holland.....	77	371	2,643	831	3,451	4,508
Bremen.....		1		300		
Total.....	734,075	183,747	549,915	224,631	632,625	209,798

Sweden, Russia, and the Baltic ports are the chief markets for the Norwegian herring. Attempts have been made to ship to Leghorn, the Black Sea, and Madeira, but the results have not been encouraging. Of late years, shipments have been made to England, but it appears that the prices obtained there are low, and the demand depends to a great extent upon the result of the Scotch fisheries. The English, it seems, purchase only what they call here "round salted" herrings, which they afterwards smoke, and the Norwegians are turning their attention to the possibility of themselves smoke-curing, with a view to finding a good market in England and Holland, and, through this latter country, in Germany, where smoked herrings are consumed in very large quantities.

The Scotch and Dutch herring command a higher price on foreign markets than the Norwegian does; but this fact does not, it appears, injure the demand, for the consumption of the former kinds is principally limited to the better or middle classes, whereas the lat-

ter, which is a cheaper, and at the same time a good article, is chiefly consumed by the masses.

The herring export trade has hitherto been pretty nearly concentrated in a few hands in Bergen, Stavanger, and Haugesund; but since the opening of the railway to the frontier, Christiania has begun to engross a large portion of the trade with Sweden.

The method of the capture of the herring is by means of drift-nets and seines or enclosing nets, called also, I believe, trawls. The drift-net boats are manned by a crew of four or five men each, and the usual practice is to carry in each boat 20 to 25 nets. In the northern fishing district there are sometimes only 15 to 18 nets to a boat. The nets are from 60 to 74 feet long, and have meshes measuring about an inch from knot to knot, or 10 to 12 squares to the foot. The depth of the net is between 100 and 150 meshes. Two sets of such nets, of three each, are fastened together, and are called a link. They are kept up by bouy ropes with cork floats, and are sunk by common stones attached to them, either right to the bottom or not, as circumstances require; they are placed out in the evening, and drawn in the morning, remaining all night in the water, drifting with the current.

As much as 40 cwt. of herring may be taken in a "link," and even as much as 20 to 24 cwt. in a single net. Day fishing is likewise practised when the herring are chased by the whale or cole-fish (*Gadus virens*.) A drift net boat has often several links in the water at one time, but in many cases one is found sufficient to load a boat. An ample reserve of nets is always necessary, for the entanglement and loss of tackle and gear is, at times, so considerable that masses of entangled nets are found, so large and compact that several persons can stand on them without sinking.

The drift nets are generally made of common hemp twisted double or triple and tanned with birch or oak bark. I should mention, before quitting this subject, that the average take of a drift net is about 1,000 fish. The seine or enclosing net was used in Norway as early as 1820, since which time it has been employed side by side with the drift net in the herring fishery.

A complete set is composed of three nets, viz:—one large one measuring 100 to 120 fathoms in length and 16 to 20 fathoms in depth; a lesser one of 80 to 100 fathoms long and 14 to 15 fathoms deep; and a still smaller one measuring only 35 to 40 fathoms by seven to nine fathoms in depth. A separate boat is required for each of these nets, (of which the largest must have a tonnage of 80 to 100 barrels,) besides smaller boats carrying a quantity of ropes, tarpaulins, grappels, landing nets, scoops, white painted boards, buoys, &c., and other requisites.—The gang numbers 25 to 30 men, and their complete equipment, with nets, boats, &c., as above described, costs between 1,500 and 2,000 dollars (£337 to £450.) The gang elect from among their number a "leader," upon whose activity and special knowledge depends the success of the seining. It is he who, from the deck of the lodging-boat (which always accompanies the fishermen,) gives the signal of the approach of the shoal, and decides when the operation is to commence, which he wholly directs. The method of using these nets is probably so well known in Scotland that it is unnecessary for me to describe it here; but I may remark that the quantity of fish a seine gang, such as I have described, can take, rarely exceeds 600 to 800 barrels in a day, without extra assistance.

Fishing with seines is more uncertain than with drift-nets, and it frequently happens that owing to stormy weather and other causes, seines catch nothing at all; but, on the other hand, they can be very successful, and there are instances of one single "look" or enclosure containing 20,000 to 30,000 barrels. This uncertainty, however, and the large capital required to fit out a seine gang, limits their use. The relative number of drift net and seine gangs that fished, this year, has already been stated in a preceding part of this Report.

The boats used in this fishery are one-masted open boats, carrying jib, fore and main-sail, and measuring about 30 feet by 10 feet; the depth of hold is from 3½ feet to 4 feet; they are chiefly built for sailing, but carry oars, and are made of fir or pine-wood. Their cost is about £27.

Numerous and animated controversies have taken place on the relative merits of the two modes of fishing, with a view to determine their influence on the future permanency of the fisheries, and on the ulterior quality of the herrings as a marketable article, but the

arguments are too numerous to be embodied in the present statements, and may more appropriately form the subject matter of a subsequent communication. I will, therefore, conclude this Report by stating that there are no legal prohibitions in this country against the use of any kind of nets, either as regards description, measurement, or size of meshes but the existing laws, nevertheless, enforce certain restrictions as to the mode of using them, which clearly encourage the employment of the drift net, to the detriment of the seine.

As I have already stated in my recent Report on the Cod Fisheries, the tendency of the legislation of this country is to remove the restrictions which still interfere with the free prosecution of the fisheries; and as the latest law concerning the herring fisheries dates from 1851, it is probable that when the alteration which it is proposed to effect in the laws regulating the cod fisheries are made, this law will likewise be included in the same revision.

Christiania, November 16, 1866.

SEVENTH REPORT

OF THE

SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

FISHERIES, NAVIGATION, &C.

COMMITTEE ROOM, 16th June, 1869.

The Select Committee on Maritime and River Fisheries, Ocean and Inland Navigation and the Inspection of Fish, beg leave to present the following as their Seventh Report.

Your Committee having had the personal attendance of Mr. S. Wilmot, of Newcastle, Ontario, and heard his explanations of his very ingenious and successful operations in breeding and reproducing salmon and other fish, would express their strong approbation of the same, and would earnestly recommend to Your Honorable House that proper encouragement should be given to this most important branch of industry, believing that Mr. Wilmot is eminently deserving of commendation and remuneration.

Your Committee would also bring under the consideration of Your Honorable House a Report respecting Mr. Wilmot's operations, recently submitted to the Honourable, the Minister of Marine and Fisheries by Messieurs Whitcher and Venning, which Report is hereunto appended.

All which is respectfully submitted.

P. FORTIN,
Chairman.

SPECIAL REPORT OF MESSRS. WHITCHER & VENNING, ON FISH BREEDING, AT NEWCASTLE, ONTARIO.

To the Hon. P. MITCHELL,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
&c., &c.

OTTAWA, 4th June, 1869.

SIR,
We proceeded, yesterday, to Newcastle, Ontario, in compliance with your directions, and made a personal inspection of the Fish Breeding Establishment there under charge of Mr. Wilmot.

The premises are situated on Baldwin's (or Wilmot's) Creek, a small stream traversing the township of Clarke, in the county of Durham, and discharging into Lake Ontario, about forty miles east of Toronto.

This creek is well situated for salmon, as it forms a natural inlet of the sheltered bend of the lake between Bond Head and Darlington. Although at its entrance into the lake it passes through a marshy lagoon the bed of the stream further inland is of a gravelly nature, and the water is pretty clear, regular and lively in its flow.

In early times it was famous for salmon, great numbers of which fish frequented it every autumn for the purpose of spawning. They were so plentiful forty years ago, that men slew them with clubs and pitchforks—women seined them with flannel petticoats—and settlers bought and paid for farms and built houses from the sale of salmon. Later they were taken by nets and spears, over one thousand being often caught in the course of one night. Concurrently with such annual slaughter, manufactories and farming along the banks had fouled and changed the creek from its natural state, and made it less capable of affording shelter and spawning grounds. Their yearly decreasing numbers at length succumbed to the destruction practised upon them each season from the time of entering the creek until nearly the last straggler had been speared, netted or killed. Such is, in short, an epitome of the history of every once populous water connected with Lake Ontario.

In 1865 a scanty remnant was snatched from extinction through the efforts of the Fishery Department. This remnant was afterwards utilized by Mr. Wilmot, who conceived the idea of restocking the stream by artificial reproduction. His initial experiments, purely of an individual character, were prosecuted during two years under much outside difficulty and at very considerable personal labor and expense. They were however successful, establishing the important fact that salmon eggs could be hatched out there, and the young fish reared through proper means and intelligent care. Aided to a very limited extent in the following years by the Government, Mr. Wilmot has persevered, and he now exhibits to us upwards of 140,000 well shapen, healthy and active Salmon Fry from three-fourths of an inch to one and a half inches long, already susceptible of being fed and reared to that stage of vigor and growth when naturally they would emigrate from their native stream and return adolescent salmon. Let us state here that these fry are no hybrids—no doubtful or inferior members of the salmon family—but the thorough progeny of the true salmon (*Salmo salar*) which forms so valuable a product of our sea-coast and tidal river fishings in other parts of the Dominion. Their identity is an ascertained certainty. We note this point for the double reason of anticipating a doubt which is known to exist in the minds of many persons and also to show that the commercial value of the fish so bred renders the subject of its increased production worthy of greater attention. Grilse, or in other words, two year old salmon of the experimental hatching of 1866, having revisited the creek in the fall of 1868, are actual progenitors of part of the present large hatch of salmon fry. The female grilse is not known to propagate on her first migration from sea, but the male does. The few full grown stock fish, male and female, which were last autumn accompanied by the large number of grilse returning to the stream, were rendered available towards supplying the fecundated ova laid in the hatching troughs.

Mr. Wilmot purposes bringing to Ottawa, and exhibiting to all interested, living specimens of the salmon fry so reproduced. Also the stuffed male and female full grown salmon from which the milt and eggs were obtained; together with a pair of grilse presumed to be from the hatch of 1867. This exhibition of the parent salmon, the adult, and the infant fish should convince the most skeptical of the reality and utility of the fish culture with which these experiments are connected.

The buildings in which Mr. Wilmot's operations are carried on are durable, efficient and economical. They consist of a hatching house and a reception house. The former is about sixty-four feet long and some twenty four feet in width, strongly roofed, and having a stone masonry wall seven feet deep, and so embanked with solid earth as to form a complete underground cellar impervious to frost. Within these walls are placed on trestles, longitudinally, a series of wooden hatching troughs extending nearly the whole length of the apartment, each about twelve inches wide and eight inches deep, raised three feet from the ground floor. These troughs are laid on a slight decline to facilitate the steady and constant flow of water through them to ensure due aeration. They are fed from a water-tight tank at the head pierced for tin spouts, and arranged to admit the water through filtering screens. This tank is supplied from the canal dug alongside of the main stream, on a small dam across it, which at once gives a head for the canal and turns the salmon into the tail race below, leading them into a commodious reception house adjoining, where they are enclosed and kept until

ripe for manipulation. Above the cellar are other useful apartments. The whole establishment is built on a well devised, simple and inexpensive plan. It is calculated for the disposal of between four and five millions of fish eggs.

After the ripened eggs are expressed from the female fish and impregnated by the milt from the male fish they are placed on grills made by arranging double rows of glass rods in small wooden frames, sufficiently close together for the eggs to rest without falling through. The frames are so disposed in the troughs that a gentle current of water flows constantly over them from the reservoir: and the work of incubation proceeds. Incessant care and delicate and minute attention are necessary to ensure the safety and healthy condition of the eggs, and the gradual development of the embryo fish. The slightest mistake, neglect or carelessness might frustrate every endeavour, and some trivial accident may thwart the entire process. The hatching out occupies from 150 to 180 days, according to the mean temperature. Most of the eggs laid down by Mr. Wilmot, in November, hatched out on the 24th of April. When the young fish first emerge from the shell they are self subsisted for about six weeks from the oily yolk of the egg in the form of an umbilical sac adhering to their transparent bodies. This appendage having become absorbed by the living organism, the young fish require to be afterwards fed by artificially prepared food. Boiled bullocks liver grated very fine is scattered amongst them, and they devour the morsels with great avidity.

The outside works at Mr. Wilmot's, intended as receptacles for the brood, consist chiefly of a succession of ponds caused by damming the main creek at different places. In these the fish will be nursed till they attain sufficient strength and size for the lake, preparatory to pursuing their natural instincts—salmon to seek the salt water, white fish and salmon trout the larger water of the lake.

When it is considered that fully seventy per centum of the eggs deposited in this establishment have produced healthy young fish, last year's operations may be safely pronounced most successful. And should these fish pass a lucky season, there is every reason to count on their returning to the vicinity of this stream as adults in such immense numbers as to astonish and delight us with the prospect of a new and abundant source of valuable and nutritious food.

It is worthy of mention here that the large quantity of salmon fry now ready to be released from the hatching house, is nearly half as great as that raised from last year's deposit of eggs in the famous Stormonfield ponds, on the River Tay, which establishment has been in full operation for upwards of fifteen years.

Besides the salmon eggs hatched out at Newcastle, Mr. Wilmot has tried some equally satisfactory experiments with the ova of white-fish, hatching out considerable numbers. Owing to an accident the bulk of these were unfortunately destroyed. He also has proved the result of impregnating with the milt of a male grilse the eggs of a female salmon-trout. This experimental cross has resulted in the production of hybrids of a very promising kind. It is quite probable such a mixture may form a desirable addition to our already varied stock of native fishes—partaking perhaps of the fine edible qualities of both the migratory and lacustrine species. These hybrids may not propagate, but if they can be artificially bred in sufficient numbers the improvement is a very material one. We have the testimony of Professor Von Siebold and Dr. Gunther for the superiority as table food of barren fishes of the salmon family. Their flavor is excellent, and their flesh is more easily cured than that of the true salmonidæ.

The principal advantages to the public fisheries of the Province of Ontario which these very successful operations justify us in anticipating, are of a two-fold nature—direct and indirect. Directly we count upon a cheap and immediate increase, capable of almost indefinite extension, in the supply of salmon to our markets; and the restoration of this fish to many of our rivers throughout Canada which are now in an exhausted or deserted state. The breeding also by similar process of other descriptions of fresh water fishes such as can be propagated in unlimited quantities, consequently at cheaper cost, and are required to furnish the wants of those classes among our people who cannot afford the high priced fishes, is also a direct public benefit. This establishment may become not merely an exemplar, but a feeder to other endeavours of the same kind in the various Provinces of the Dominion. And in a commercial sense we are justified in expecting remunerative results from the enhanced value of the various fishing stations.

We venture to affirm that within three years not only the present, but any like estab-

ishment, may be made self sustaining through the pecuniary proceeds from the sale of fish eggs obtained and fish purchased for use in the neighboring States and by private individuals. The states of Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and New York are now making most vigorous efforts to procure impregnated ova and young fish. They pay high prices; and individuals find it profitable to raise and sell them. There are at present several persons engaged in this business. With the exception however of one person who has invested capital in obtaining vivified salmon eggs in Canada, the other parties devote their attention mainly to the breeding and rearing of brook trout and shad. Mr. Seth Green, who lives near Rochester, New York has amassed wealth by selling eggs and young of speckled or brook trout. He receives \$10 per thousand for the eggs and \$40 per thousand for the young fish. The spawn and fry of Canadian trouts and white fish are of superior worth, and those of the salmon more than double that value. There would be no difficulty in procuring and hatching millions of eggs from various species of fish, out of which sales could be made from the surplus after supplying our own waters.

There is a special feature in these indirect benefits which applies more particularly and forcibly to the maritime Provinces; it is, that by these nurseries myriads of small fishes may be readily produced and used to replace the failing supplies of piscine food on which depends so vitally the prosperity of the coast fisheries, and the loss of which has for two or three seasons past reduced the sea board population in many places to actual want.

We cannot close this brief report without bearing cheerful witness to the untiring zeal, practical intelligence, and ingenious industry which have enabled Mr. Wilmot to surmount difficulties and brave discouragements necessarily attending the experiments which he has so perseveringly pursued to a successful conclusion; and we beg leave respectfully to commend his interesting and useful labors—promising extensive benefits for our fishing interests,—to such substantial recognition on the part of the Government as they deserve.

We have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obdt. servants,

W. F. WHITCHER,

W. H. VENNING.

Fishery Officers.

FOURTH REPORT

OF THE

SELECT STANDING COMMITTEE

ON

Railways, Canals, and Telegraph Lines.

RAILWAY COMMITTEE ROOM,

Tuesday, 11th June, 1869.

With reference to the Bill (No. 42) to incorporate the Detroit River Bridge or Tunnel Company in view of the representations made by the Great Western Railway Company, in reference to their intention to carry into effect the powers conferred upon them by their Acts of Incorporation to cross the River Detroit at this point by a Bridge or Tunnel, they deem it inexpedient to proceed with this Bill during the present Session; and they therefore report the same with the evidence and proceedings of the Committee had thereon.

GEORGE ET. CARTIER,
Chairman.

PROCEEDINGS OF SELECT STANDING COMMITTEE ON RAILWAYS, CANALS, AND TELEGRAPH LINES.

COMMITTEE MET.

Members present:

Hon. Sir GEORGE ETIENNE CARTIER, Bart., Chairman.

Hon. Messrs. Abbott,
Anglin,
Blanchet,

Messrs. Costigan,
Currier,
Gendron,

Hon. Messrs. Campbell,
 Carling,
 Chauveau,
 Connell,
 Dorion,
 Dunkin,
 Galt,
 Holton,
 Macdonald (Cornwall),
 Wood,

Messrs. Jackson,
 Jones (Leeds and Grenville),
 Macdonald (Glengarry),
 Mackenzie,
 Masson (Soulanges),
 McDonald (Middlesex),
 Morrison (Niagara),
 O'Connor,
 Picard,
 Shanly,
 Street, and
 Walsh.

The Committee proceeded to the further consideration of Bill (No 42) to incorporate the Detroit Bridge and Tunnel Company.

The Clerk laid before the Committee, the evidence taken and printed in support of the said Bill, which is as follows:—

William Scott, Esq., Civil Engineer, examined.

By Mr. O'Connor :

What is your Profession?—Civil Engineer.

How long have you been in that business?—Over 30 years.

What were the character of the works you were employed on?—In England I was Engineer of Railway Works, Piers and Harbours, Water Works, coast protection and other works. In Canada I have been Engineer of Railway Works; established Pointe Pelée Light House in Lake Erie and other lights on Lake Huron, and in the United States, Engineer of Railroads. My experience as an Engineer extended over the range of the profession.

Have you had any experience in tunnelling?—Yes.

Do you consider it practical to tunnel under the Detroit River?—Yes, I consider it perfectly practicable and safe, judging from the nature of the strata as found by borings made in Detroit thirty years ago by the Water Works Company, 260 feet deep, and by the result of a well 70 feet deep, on the Canadian side, close to the river, both discovered nothing but clay to the depth required for tunnelling.

Do you consider it practicable and easy to bridge the Detroit River?—It is perfectly practicable and easy to bridge the Detroit River, and it may be done in two ways; first, a high level bridge, 110 feet above the water, and spans of 300 feet, to allow sailing vessels under. In 1865, I made a plan of such a bridge to lay before the National Convention a similar bridge, in every respect, only 80 feet high, has since been built and opened across the Mersea, near Liverpool, under which the ships sail.

The second and least expensive plan is to build a low bridge, having two swings, to be opened and closed by steam power, which can be done in 60 seconds, and as all vessels are now towed up and down the river this would not be objectionable; and in winter, or for six months of the year, the bridge would remain closed at the time when the crossing by other means is not attainable.

What would be the cost of a tunnel, or of a bridge according to those plans?—I have estimated the cost of a tunnel, such as is shewn in the plan here produced, to be from \$3,000,000 to \$3,500,000. The cost of a high level bridge would be \$2,500,000. The cost of the low level bridge with swings would be \$1,800,000.

When did you first conceive the idea of tunnelling the Detroit River?—I first conceived the idea of tunnelling the River Detroit in the fall of 1854, when I made surveys; and in February, 1855, I published a pamphlet shewing the practicability of such a work (pamphlet here put in, and refer to pages 9, 10, 11, 12 and 16.)

In 1865, I made surveys of the river, in the immediate vicinity of Detroit, for a bridge, and the result is shewn by a plan I laid before the Board of Trade and the International Convention at Detroit. A similar plan has since been carried out in England over the Mersea (plan here produced.)

I again made surveys and sections for tunnel last fall, in 1868 the result is before you in plan and section of tunnel.

On the 1st February, 1867, among other matters entered into in conversation with Mr. Swinyard, the present Manager of the Great Western Railway, the matter of this very bridge was brought up. He highly approved of bridge scheme if it could be carried out; said that boats were inadequate for the service in winter, and that the Great Western Railway would guarantee \$40,000 per annum to any company that would build a bridge and pass over their traffic. Now, without any just cause, they oppose the granting of a charter.

State, in as brief a manner as possible, the necessity there exists for a bridge or tunnel at this point?—The communication is good in summer, as there are three ferry boats, and the Railway boats of the Great Western are then fully adequate to the work. The Great Western boat carries over fourteen cars at a time. In winter it is quite the reverse, as there are days that no boats could cross. I have known, in the winter of 1868, more than 300 car loads of goods waiting for weeks in Detroit, that could not be got across, and the Great Western yard, which contains 3 or 400 cars, would be quite full of empty and full cars waiting to get across. I have, myself, personally been from 9 o'clock, p. m., to 4 o'clock, a. m., all night crossing in the "Union," belonging to the Great Western Railway, which is a most powerful boat, and for many days there is no crossing at all. If we had communication by bridge, a number of wealthy people from Detroit would come to live in Windsor, and help to make up for the loss inflicted on store-keepers and others by the Great Western Railway removing all their freight business over to Detroit; but, independent of this, the trade and commerce of the two countries require this communication quite as much as they require the international bridge at Buffalo.

What has been your object in pursuing this work for so many years?—Simply to benefit the Dominion of Canada. I was aware that some day, when the people of Detroit awoke up to the importance of their position as a point of communication between the East and West, there would be a large concentration of Railways at that point. To benefit us as a people we must provide the means of passing that traffic by the shortest and most expeditious mode across our territory. Every passenger that crosses leaves us four or five dollars that we would not otherwise get, and every 100 lbs. of freight helps to enrich us as a people. The Great Western Railway lately has lost a great deal of this trade, which now goes south of Lake Erie, and all this has been brought about by the inadequate means of crossing in the winter. A lot of passengers come, find the river blocked, no crossing, or perhaps five or six hours taken up in it, they lose two or three trains and their connections, and swear never to come that road again. It is a notorious fact that for one through passenger now by the Great Western, there were three some years ago; these irregularities were so notorious during the last two winters, that they were posted all over the West, and the consequences were that the roads south of Lake Erie double their traffic, while they lost it.

The people of Detroit are now going to donate \$1,100,000 to help in four new Railroads from the West, South West and North (See map here put in). For us, as a people, or our institutions to derive any benefit from it, we above all things require a safe and certain mode of crossing the River Detroit. The solicitor of the Great Western Railway pretends that they have a charter, and some day will build a tunnel; it has been dormant (even if they have those powers) 11 years, and now when a Company comes forward and say, we will build a bridge or tunnel, they resist us.

It has been objected that a bridge would be in the way of the navigation of the river; state your views on that?—A bridge if placed in a proper position to accommodate to all interests, would not in any wise impede the navigation. There is not one vessel out of five hundred, either sails up or down the river. They are now all towed from lake to lake, as it is found to be quicker and less expensive. There are powerful tugs that take nine ships in one tow; but in case of a solitary vessel or two sailing, the Company could keep one tug to tow such through or under the bridge. There will be no difficulty with the navigation interests which do not concern the Great Western Railway. The American navigation interests are thirty times greater than the Canadian, and if a bridge is objectionable, they will object as it cannot be built without their sanction.

Can you give an idea of the cost of the Great Western Railway boats to the Company during the year?—There are two boats belonging to the Great Western Railway, one for passengers and one for freight; their yearly maintenance, &c., can be little short of \$100,000. In the winter of 1868, I had from very competent authority, the fact that the boat called the Great Western was costing \$1200 per week, or \$200 per day, consequently the Com-

pany would be great gainers if they could have the same service performed for them for \$40,000 or \$50,000 by a Bridge Company. As a question of economy it ought to be interesting to their stock-holders.

Do you think the stock would be taken up if this charter was granted?—I have no doubt upon this matter as I believe the work would pay ten per cent on capital expended, besides the Legislature of the State of Michigan passed joint resolutions last session, requesting Congress to aid such a work by a money grant. By the laws of Michigan a Company can be formed at any time for such a work.

Are there any bridges over the great rivers of the United States, and what comparison do they bear to the Detroit River?—Yes there are five bridges built or projected over the Mississippi, one at St. Louis, one at Quincy, Alton, and Rockdon. Two other points that have received the sanction of the United States Government, they are low bridges with draws. The commerce on the Mississippi at St. Louis, must far exceed that on the Detroit River.

How long have you been a resident of Windsor, and state your knowledge of the river?—I have been 16 years a resident of Windsor, and I have been particularly observant of the river both in summer and in winter. Having before me this great work that I set myself the task of accomplishing, I know every turn, depth and bend; I know where the ice accumulates to a great depth, and I also know spots comparatively free; between the Great Western Dock and the Central Michigan the ice is most heavy, many times 20 feet of anchor ice, and it will, at all times in winter, be a serious matter to keep up communication, and the cost enormous. The building of a bridge or tunnel would add 10 per cent to the value of the shares of the Great Western Railway, and the sale of the one million sterling stock in the London market, referred to by Mr. Irving, would be greatly facilitated thereby, if it is not already taken.

Have you had a business communication with Mr. Irving, on the subject of this Bill. If so, state what it was?—Yes. I had an interview with Mr. Irving, he representing the Great Western Railway. I proposed that the way to secure the interests of the Great Western Railway was to give them two Directors to be named in the Bill. He said no, he would oppose it unless we ceded to the Great Western Railway the control of the charter.

And then he withdrew.

François Caron, Esq., examined.

How long have you been a resident of Windsor?—Eighteen years.

You are perfectly acquainted with the Detroit River, state your knowledge of the difficulty of crossing in all seasons, if any?—The crossing is good in summer, but generally difficult and dangerous in winter; I have known the ice permanently fixed for six weeks at a time; no common boats could cross. I have also known that the very powerful and splendid boats of the Great Western Railway, could not cross for days together, while at other times they would be several hours on the passage.

Have you ever observed an accumulation of freight on both sides of the river on that account?—I have, to a large extent, and I have been told by members of the Board of Trade of Detroit, that on that account a large amount of freight and business has been sent by the roads south of Lake Erie instead of passing through Canada.

What effect has the removal of the freight business of the Great Western Railway from Windsor to Detroit had on the business of the Town of Windsor?—The effect is, that a great many families have left the town and moved to Detroit and other places; and has been a great loss to the business of Windsor.

What would be the effect of a communication by bridge or tunnel on the general commerce and well being of the Dominion of Canada?—It would be the means of securing the greatest amount of passenger and freight traffic from the great west through the Dominion, and would form one uninterrupted line of communication for the transportation of goods and passengers from the Atlantic to the Pacific, at this time the Detroit River being the only place where there is a broken line of communication.

And then he withdrew.

Alex. W. Powell, Esq., Governor of the Gaol at Ottawa, examined.

How long did you reside in Windsor?—About 4 years.

You are perfectly acquainted with the Detroit River, please state your knowledge of the crossing of the Detroit River at different seasons?—It is easy to cross in summer. In

winter, from November to April, it is very difficult and uncertain owing to heavy ice. I have seen three days at a time that no boats could cross, either ferry or Railway boats. The ice is always dangerous and cannot be safely crossed on foot; I only recollect one or two days it could be so crossed; I recollect several parties being nearly drowned.

Have you ever heard Detroit business men saying they would have their residence in Canada if the means of crossing was good at all seasons?— Yes frequently, and they regretted that they could not do so, the ground in Canada side being so much better situated for residences, but the uncertainty of crossing hindered them attending their business.

And then he withdrew.

The Committee deliberated and

Mr. *Irving* being called upon to establish the power of the Great Western Railway Company to cross the Detroit River by a Tunnel or Bridge, cited the following Acts of Parliament, 4 Wm. IV., cap. 9, sec. 9–16 Vic. cap. 99, sec. 4, and 22 Vic., cap. 116, sec. 11.

And then he withdrew.

George Lowe Reid, Esq., Civil Engineer, of Hamilton, appeared on behalf of the Great Western Railway Co., and made the following statement: I am the Chief Engineer of the Great Western Railway Company, and have had the charge of its Engineering works for about fifteen years.

The subject of bridging or tunnelling the Detroit River has engaged the attention of the Great Western Railway Company for several years past.

It was feared—that the objections which might be raised to the construction of a bridge across such an important and frontier channel of Inland Navigation, would prevent the Great Western Railway Company of availing themselves of their powers to cross the River, and accordingly, during the past Fall and Winter, steps were taken to determine the practicability of a tunnel to connect their Railway with those of the State of Michigan, which terminate in the City of Detroit.

The prosecution of this survey involved a series of accurate soundings and borings taken at intervals across the whole of the width of the River, which has been a work of considerable expense.

A Tunnel constructed of masonry under the bed of River, which is forty feet in depth, with approaches of a practicable grade on either side, would involve a total length of Tunnelling of about fifteen thousand feet, or nearly three miles, and the cost would not be less than from three to four millions of dollars.

On account of the great magnitude of a Tunnel and cost of a Tunnel built in this manner, it became extremely desirable to ascertain with some degree of certainty, whether a Tunnel or Tube of wrought iron could not be sunk in sections in the bed of the River (in a Trench to be dredged out of it) leaving a clear depth of twenty-five feet above the top of said iron tube, seeing that the length and cost of a Tunnel thus constructed, would be much less than one built of masonry in the ordinary manner; but such detailed surveys consume a considerable length of time, and until they are finished it is impossible to determine the best location for the Tunnel and its approaches, or to prepare a perfectly accurate estimate of its cost.

The Great Western Railway Company have not yet completed these detailed surveys, and they are consequently unable as yet to take any decided course of action towards the commencement of the work.

In these circumstances the Railway Company oppose the petition for a charter, because they would then be deprived of any voice in the selection of a location of a work in which they are the parties chiefly interested.

Without the traffic of the Great Western and Michigan Central Railways, the revenue of the Tunnel could not even pay the cost of its proper maintenance.

The necessity for a Tunnel has only forced itself upon the consideration of the G.W.R. Company within the past two years, when it had become apparent that the traffic had exceeded the capacity of the ordinary steam Ferry Boats in the use for many years past, they constructed an Iron Steamer of great capacity and power, whereby 14 to 16 cars could be transported over the river without breaking bulk, in a space of 15 or 20 minutes. At present that system of transit is found to be sufficient; but the advancing growth of the Traffic with the Western States has impressed upon them the necessity of meeting the requirements of the future by effecting a still more rapid communication between the two sides

of the river. And hence, the G.W.R. Company are now giving their earnest attention to the work to be prepared, if feasible, for the period of time when the large anticipated Traffic will justify the expenditure.

In reply to a question from Mr. *Shanly*, M.P.

Mr. *Reid* explained that the nature of the soil through which the borings had been made, presented no difficulties to the construction of a Tunnel.

Mr. *O'Connor* then obtained permission from the Committee to withdraw so much of the Bill as relates to the construction of a bridge.

The Committee then deliberated on the evidence, and the question being put on the preamble,

Mr. *Holton* moves that in view of the representations made by the Great Western Railway Company respecting their intention to exercise the power they claim to possess under the Act of 1858, it is inexpedient further to consider this Bill during the present Session.

On which the Committee divided, and the names being called, they were taken down as follows:—

YEAS:

NAYS:

Hon. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER, BART., *Chairman*.

Hon. Messrs. *Anglin*,
Blanchet,
Carling,
Chauveau,
Dunkin,
Holton,

Messrs. *Jones*, (*Leeds and Grenville*),
Mackenzie,
Morrison (*Niagara*),
Picard,
Shanly,
Street—13.

Hon. Messrs. *Macdonald* (*Cornwall*),
Wood,
Messrs. *Currier*,
McDonald (*Middlesex*),
O'Connor,
Walsh.—6.

So it was carried in the Affirmative, and
Ordered, That the Chairman do report the said Bill to the House with the proceedings of the Committee had thereon.

Adjourned to the call of the Chair.

Appendix (No. 5).

FIRST REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN THE DISTRICT OF OTTAWA.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Return was printed for distribution only.]

SECOND REPORT

OF THE

SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

HURON AND ONTARIO SHIP CANAL.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
June 14th, 1869.

The select Committee to whom was referred the Petition of John Gordon and twenty thousand others, of the Province of Ontario, praying for the construction of the "Huron and Ontario Ship Canal," with power to send for persons and papers, and to report as to the practicability and expediency of the work, have the honor to report :

That this project has, for many years, engaged a large measure of public attention. In 1855, surveys of the route were made by Mr. Kivas Tully, C. E., who reported favorably thereon, and his Report was confirmed by that of Col. R. B. Mason, an eminent American Engineer. In 1856, the Parliament of the late Province of Canada incorporated a Company with powers to construct the work. In 1857, a Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly of the late Province of Canada was appointed to enquire into and report on the projected work, and on the 9th June of that year, the Committee, through the late Joseph Hartman, Esq., M. P. P. for North York, reported strongly in favor of the enterprise, and stated that no work yet projected in Canada has equal claims with the proposed Canal, to a liberal grant of land. In 1864, a Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly of the late Province of Canada was appointed to consider the practicability and propriety of constructing this Canal, and on 31st May of that year, that Committee, by their Chairman, Thomas D. McConkey, Esq., M. P. P., reported, approving of the Report of the previous Committee, and stating that, to Canada the project is scarcely less than vital, and having regard to the magnitude and importance of the work, the Committee suggested that a grant of land commensurate with the importance of the undertaking, should be made as one of the best means of securing the construction of the work.

Your Committee have to report that they have had submitted to them a large body of evidence in reference to the expediency and practicability, in an Engineering as well as a financial point of view, of the projected Canal.

Your Committee have had under their consideration a full and comprehensive Report of Mr. William Sykes, C. E., the resident Engineer of the Canal Company, on the general merits of the proposed Canal, containing a large amount of valuable commercial and other statistics bearing on the subject, and a full description of the Engineering features of the work, and the prospects for traffic to render it remunerative.

Mr. Capreol, on behalf of the Canal Company, submitted the proposal of a number of capitalists in the United States, to undertake one half of the contract for the construction, taking in payment one half of the capital stock of the Company—say twenty millions of dollars—provided the remaining half be undertaken by British or other contractors, and that the Company be aided by the grant of ten millions acres of land.

Your Committee have had submitted to them letters from Messieurs. John Hawkshaw and A. M. Rendel, eminent Engineers, of London, England, expressing their confidence in the engineering practicability of the work, and from Mr. George Wythes, a prominent, and reputedly wealthy English contractor, offering to undertake the remaining half of the contract for construction, on the basis of the proposal of the United States capitalists already mentioned.

Your Committee have also had submitted to them a number of letters from various parties, prominent and well informed in matters of finance, expressing confidently the opinion that, in the present state of the English money market, the Stock of the Company would be readily taken up, provided that a grant of ten millions acres of land were made to the Company, but, at the same time, unequivocally stating that, without such grant, the floating of the Stock would be impossible at present.

Your Committee had also important evidence from the Honorable Charles Tupper, C.B., Walter Shanly, Esq., C.E., the Honorable John Ross, and the Honorable James Skead, which is submitted herewith.

Your Committee beg to report that they have no doubt as to the expediency of the proposed Canal. They are satisfied that, if constructed, it would be of immense value to the commercial and general interests of the Province of Ontario, and of the whole Dominion of Canada. The interests of Ontario would be greatly promoted by the local expenditure, and the development of the extensive region of unoccupied land North and West of the Canal, and the interests of the Dominion, by the introduction into the country of the large amount of capital, estimated at forty millions of dollars, required for its construction; by the encouragement of immigration; and by the completion of a most important link in the chain of through communication between the Great West and the Old World. The Canal, if constructed, as it would be wholly within British territory, would be a most important key to the trade of the West and greatly conduce to the establishment and continuance of reciprocal trade between this Dominion and the United States of America.

Independently of these important national, commercial and social considerations, it is obvious to your Committee that a large accession of revenue must accrue to the Dominion Exchequer from the construction of this work, as out of an expenditure of forty millions of dollars, chiefly for imported labor, a large amount must flow into the public chest through Customs and Excise.

The testimony adduced before your Committee has satisfied them that the work is practicable in an engineering point of view, but that unless a liberal grant of land be given in aid of the Company, the work, in the opinion of your Committee, cannot be accomplished.

The following statement of comparative distances by different routes, shews the great saving that will be effected by this Canal when constructed:—

CHICAGO TO QUEBEC.

<i>Via</i> Lake Erie, the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals.....	1,550 miles.
<i>Via</i> Huron, and Ontario Ship, and St. Lawrence Canals.....	1,180 "
Making a saving of.....	370 "

CHICAGO TO NEW YORK.

<i>Via</i> Lake Erie and Erie Canal.....	1,504 "
<i>Via</i> Lake Erie, Welland Canal and Oswego.....	1,500 "
<i>Via</i> Huron and Ontario Canal and Oswego.....	1,225 "

CHICAGO TO LIVERPOOL.

<i>Via</i> Mississippi and New Orleans	6,000 "
<i>Via</i> Erie Canal and New York.....	4,000 "
<i>Via</i> Welland Canal and St. Lawrence.....	4,180 "
<i>Via</i> Huron and Ontario Canal and St. Lawrence.....	3,736 "

And it is shewn, in the Report of the Canal Company's Engineer, Mr. Sykes, that by the saving of transshipment, a cargo of 1,000 or 1,200 tons shipped at Chicago for Liverpool *via* the Huron and Ontario Canal, would, under ordinary circumstances, reach Liverpool before a similar cargo, shipped at same time, *via* Buffalo and Erie Canal, could reach New York.

The relations of the proposed Canal to the North West Territory, and the development of that extensive and valuable portion of the Dominion, are also, in the opinion of the Committee, additional reasons for the undertaking of the work. The necessity for its use would also, it is believed, lead to an international system of Navigation Law between this country and the United States, which would be equally just to both; and largely stimulate the important industrial branch of ship-building in this Dominion. By means of its construction the river St. Lawrence, which is the natural highway between the Great West (now rapidly becoming the granary of the world) and the consumers of Europe, would be more used than at present. The consequence would be the necessary enlargement of the St. Lawrence Canals and the acquisition to that noble river of the vast trade which nature intended it to have, but which the energy of man has hitherto, to a large extent, diverted through artificial channels in the neighbouring Republic. By means of the improvements suggested in the navigation of the St. Lawrence, and an improved system of International Navigation Law, Canada would share, to a large extent, in the carrying trade of the world, and our Confederacy would be enriched by the stream of trade which would pass through our territory on its way to the ocean.

The whole of which is nevertheless respectfully submitted.

ROBT. A. HARRISON, *Chairman*,
 CHAS. CONNELL,
 CHARLES TUPPER,
 J. H. GRAY,
 J. G. BLANCHET,
 JAMES METCALFE,
 JAMES BEATY,
 AMOS WRIGHT,
 G. H. SIMARD,
 L. H. MASSON,
 THOS. D. McCONKEY,
 J. P. WELLS,
 W. C. LITTLE,
 GEORGE JACKSON,
 THOMAS R. FERGUSON.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Ottawa, 15th June, 1869.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
 WEDNESDAY, 9th June, 1869.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

At the request of Mr. Capreol, DR. TUPPER made the following statement:

Dr. Tupper stated, that in the year 1868, he had several interviews with the Duke of Buckingham, who took great interest in the proposed canal and expressed a hope that ere long it will be constructed. He had also had several interviews with Mr. Hawkshaw and Mr. Rendell, both of whom are engineers of the highest standing in England, and who expressed their confidence in the feasibility and practicability of the undertaking. He had had communication also with Mr. Wythes, the eminent English contractor, and the latter proposed in the event of the Government expressing a willingness to grant 10,000,000 acres of land, to send out engineers at his own expence, to verify the reports of Mr. Sykes by actual survey.

Dr. Tupper impressed on the committee the importance of some project of this kind for facilitating access from the West to the Seaboard, being undertaken without delay, not only in a Provincial but a National point of view. Men of the highest character and standing in England, both contractors and engineers, are in favor of the construction of works of this kind. He knew Mr. Wythes to be a man of immense wealth, and second to none in England as a contractor. He also stated that Sir Harry Verney, a member of the Imperial House of Commons, expressed great interest in the construction of the proposed canal. Dr.

Tupper considered that the Government of the Dominion should make a grant of 5,000,000 acres of land, and a like quantity should be granted by the Government of the Province of Ontario. Grants of land in favor of such projects are the best mode of appropriating wild land that can be made, not only in the interest of the companies, but in that of the country at large, as by this means, capitalists abroad become emigration agents for the country, and settle its wild lands without expense to the country.

THURSDAY, 10th June, 1869.

MR. Fowler, of Toronto, appeared before the Committee, and read the report of Mr. Sykes (1867) to the Huron and Ontario Ship Canal Company.

MR. F. C. Capreol, who was also present, handed to the Chairman,

Letters from A. Welch and others, of Philadelphia, dated 13th April, 1867, from Mr. Wythes, London, England, dated 3rd February, 1868; from Mr. Hawkshaw, dated London, England, 24th December, 1867; and from A. M. Rendell, Esq., dated Westminster, England, 28th March, 1868, which were read.

FRIDAY, 11th June, 1869.

MR. Fowler again appeared, and read the report of Mr. F. C. Capreol on his (Mr. C's) Mission to England.

MR. Fowler read the report of the British North America Bank as to the character of the gentlemen who had made propositions to contract for the construction of the said canal.

MR. Sykes was also present, and was called upon to read his report on the nature of the soil, &c, on the line of the proposed canal, which he accordingly did.

MR. Fowler explained how the boring was done, as also the depths and nature of the soil.

HON. MR. Skead, who had been requested to attend, appeared.

The Chairman remarked that the Committee did not wish to impose on Mr. Skead the necessity of giving his evidence, if he was indisposed to do so, on a route which he might consider as a rival of the Ottawa River route.

MR. Skead disavowed all such narrow prejudices, and said he felt a deep interest in the prosperity of the whole Dominion and was an advocate for progress and Public Works generally. Instead of viewing these prospects as rivals, or opponents, he considered them as being both necessary and calculated to accommodate a different kind of traffic,—While the "Huron and Ontario Canal would be a Ship Canal, he considered such a channel as quite out of the question by the Ottawa route, which must be a barge canal. He thought that eight feet of water was as much as could be relied on at all seasons; and considered the fact of the necessary cutting being through the hardest granite quite conclusive against a deep water navigation."

Several questions were put to Mr. Skead, which he requested to be put in writing, which was done, and they were handed to him with a request that he would return written answers thereto.

SATURDAY, 12th June, 1869.

MR. Fowler again appeared, and read several documents shewing financial prospects of the Company. He also stated that the Messrs Freshfield, of the "Bank of England" would have no hesitation in furnishing the necessary funds for carrying on the proposed work, provided the grant of land was obtained from the Government. Also, that the labor to be performed, and the expenditure of from \$5,000,000 to \$6,000,000 would inevitably induce immigrants to settle on the wild lands of the Dominion and Provinces generally. That if the work does not go on the money will not be spent; and that the Dominion Government has a greater interest in the scheme than the Ontario Government; and that in his (M. F's) opinion, the revenue to be derived from the settlers will more than balance the contemplated grant of land to the company.

Hon. Mr. Tupper, C. B., suggested that, as the proposed expenditure was mostly to be made in Ontario, a compromise be proposed by the committee, viz; to ask the House of Commons to authorize a grant of 5,000,000 acres of land, provided the Ontario Government will grant the same amount; and by this means bring a pressure to bear on the

latter Government, and throw on them the responsibility of carrying out, or rejecting the scheme.

MONDAY, 14th June, 1869.

Hon. Mr. Skead appeared before the Committee and handed to the Chairman answers to the questions submitted him at the meeting of the Committee of Friday the 11th June, instant, which were read by the Chairman and are as follows, viz:

Question 1. Are you acquainted with the project for the construction of the Huron and Ontario Ship Canal, and what is your opinion of its bearing on the general interests of the Dominion of Canada?—I am. It is a local work, and if at all practicable, would benefit the Dominion so far as it tended to develop local interests.

2. Will you read from page 210 of the Report on that work. Do you think that the opening of this Canal would have the effect of greatly stimulating ship-building, and the construction of large vessels on the shore of the Georgian Bay?—The stimulating of ship-building or any other industry would not depend on the opening of the canal, but on the traffic seeking its channel as an outlet, and such traffic would, in a great measure, be governed by the channel through which it would reach the seaboard. One of those channels (the Erie Canal) is filled to its utmost capacity,—the other (the St. Lawrence Canals) being smaller than the projected one, I therefore cannot see what appreciable effect this projected canal would have in increasing the need for new ships, except for such as might be destined for use on the Lakes only.

3. Would such a business be valuable to this country?—Certainly, it would help to revive an already declining trade, injured by the construction of iron ships on the Clyde and elsewhere. But such revival can be realized only by opening a channel for trade, (such as the projected canal), in addition to those already existing. And such new channel should not be designed merely as a competitor against other channels already existing, but mainly as a means of stimulating agricultural development, and other productions for the furnishing of freight.

4. Do you consider the proposed canal entitled, on its merits, to Governmental or Legislative aid by a grant of land or otherwise?—As a local work, if it can be shewn that it would promote local development or that of the Dominion, I would be prepared to advocate aid by the Local Legislature or Dominion Government, by grant of lands, &c. But, situated as it is, it could only become a competing channel against others already in existence—using the same outlets—and having its site only a couple of hundreds of miles more easterly than, and therefore to the prejudice of the already existing canal—(the Welland)—on which it would be no improvement, as it would involve three times the length of artificial channel, and more than three times the height of lockage of the Welland canal—thus retarding navigation to a far greater extent than any advantage which could possibly result to it from the shortening of the distance to the seaboard.

5. Will you state your opinion of the probable effect of the proposed canal on the opening up and rendering available extensive timber regions north and west of the Georgian Bay, as well as of the value of an extensive timber trade to the Province of Ontario and the Dominion of Canada, in view, not only of the United States market, but also, the markets of the West Indies and of Liverpool, &c., for sawed lumber and staves, &c.?—As the proposed canal would not penetrate a lumber region it would be of no value to the trade, which as far as the pine region, north of the Georgian Bay is concerned, now reaches the seaboard by the way of the Ottawa, the lake shores and the various rivers entering Lake Huron. And, moreover, as the proposed canal would be over 100 miles below the principal streams, it is hard to conceive how it could influence the trade; and especially in view of the fact, that the hardwood region, lying to the West of it, sends its produce into Lakes St. Clair and Erie, by the various rivers entering those lakes from the eastward. If a trade could be profitably developed in the latter description of lumber, (hardwood), it would benefit the Province of Ontario considerably, as it is the only portion of the Dominion which contains a large area of hardwood. But pine will naturally seek the seaboard by the shortest and most direct and economical route which is always along the channels of the rivers whereon it is produced. It (pine)—(owing to its lighter specific gravity allowing it greater power of flotation) needs no elaborate means of transit—whereas hardwood needs to be shipped. But the effect of the proposed Huron and Ontario Canal on either kinds of timber trade would amount to nothing.

6. What is your opinion of the value of the proposed Huron and Ontario Canal, and Ottawa Canals, and of aiding such works by grants of Public Lands or otherwise?—The proposed Huron and Ontario Canal is a local work, and should be treated as detailed in 4th Query. The Canals necessary to improve the Ottawa Navigation are not only Public Works in which every section of the Dominion is interested, but also an imperial necessity in which Great Britain must be considered; because they would facilitate direct access to the centre of the Dominion—extending, at once, towards the grain trade of the North West Territory, and the grain and cotton trades of the Western States. They would therefore cheapen breadstuffs in the Maritime Provinces and in Liverpool, &c., and complete a line of communication, the shortest and most economical, from the Western Shores of Lakes Michigan and Superior to the seaboard; and through the centre of the largest pine region in America. Their construction would create manufacturing industry on every fall of the river whence they are named, nay, on every fall of every river from Lake Huron to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Such a work is emphatically a Public Work, beyond the sphere of mere competition, one whose direct and immediate tendency would be to develop and create traffic, instead of only contending for a traffic always crippled by monopolies. And the manifest fact that they (the Ottawa Canals), would facilitate and accelerate the opening of all the lands, pine bearing and other kinds, between Lake Huron and the Ottawa River, as well as provide markets for their produce, is sufficiently decisive in favor of their construction—which is the work of Government alone, in whose hands this important Commercial and Military Highway must remain.

7. Will you state your opinion of the two proposed lines of Canals, and the part each is destined to play in developing the resources of the Great West?—The proposed Huron and Ontario Canal, if feasible, would tend to draw a part of the traffic of the Western Territory towards New York, to the manifest injury of the St. Lawrence route to the seaboard. And the farmers of the Western States complain of a combination of forwarders who exact excessive freight charges, which so reduces the value of grain that corn has been actually burned for fuel in Wisconsin.

At present, with the St. Lawrence open, a fair demand in the Maritime Provinces and in England for breadstuffs, it costs the farmer in the Western States five bushels of grain to bring one bushel from his field to New York. On the contrary, the Ottawa Canals, by enabling him to place his freight on the sea-board, by the shortest, best and cheapest route would reduce his freight-charge to a minimum. And besides, the amount of freight could be indefinitely increased. Cheap transit cheapens food, and cheap transit necessarily quickens and fosters agricultural development too. Again an immense amount of water power is available on the Ottawa and its connecting rivers, and this must play an important part in the development of the industrial resources of the country. The proposed Huron and Ontario Canal promises none of these advantages, and would play no part in developing the resources of the Western Territory.

The lumber trade now descending the Ottawa River from the eastern slopes of the "height of land" forming the watershed between it and Lake Huron, is over 1,000,000 tons, and no ingenuity could take any of this trade into the Georgian Bay, except by the line of navigation known as the Ottawa Canals. And this line would strike the Georgian Bay about 150 miles above the head of the proposed Huron and Ontario Canal. It is therefore hard to conceive what value the latter could be to this trade, or to whatever portion of it that might require a market at Chicago or on the shores of Lake Superior. I am consequently of the opinion that these two projects cannot fairly be compared as works of public utility, one serving merely local interests, the other, the Ottawa Canals, being at once a great public necessity of the Dominion of Canada, and a great Imperial, Military and Political requirement.

I would now add, in respect to a Ship Canal or Canals, for the Ottawa route, my opinion is, we should have Locks 250 feet long, by 50 feet broad, with from 8 to 10 feet of water on the sills of the Lock-gates; a greater depth is recommended by engineers and others, but from the nature of the rock formation through which the canal will have to be cut, and the Locks constructed, it will be attended with a great deal of extra expense, and the depth of water in the different lakes, and slack water reaches, would not afford a greater depth through the summer season.

Mr. Shanly's estimate places the expense at about \$24,000,000; Mr. Clark's at about \$12,000,000. It is generally supposed that the expenditure would be from 12 to \$15,000,000

by adopting Mr. Clark's scheme, to complete the navigation from Montreal by the Ottawa route to Lake Huron.

Hon. Mr. Skead said further that a Ship Canal on the Ottawa route was almost, in his opinion, impracticable on account of the enormous expense which would necessarily be involved in the cost of its construction, as that for a great portion of the navigation season, only a depth of from four to six feet of water can be relied on for a great distance, and that the rock excavation, to obtain a greater depth, would cost at least five dollars per cubic yard, besides the cost of coffer dams.

Walter Shanly, Esq., M.P., a Member of the Committee, examined :

8. Are you acquainted with the project to construct the Huron and Ontario Canal, and what is your opinion of its bearing upon the general interests of the Dominion?—I am acquainted with the project for the construction of H. & O. Ship Canal. The project if carried out, would undoubtedly result beneficially to the trade of the Lakes and the commerce of the Dominion.

9. Have you seen the plans and specifications for the work which are now before the Committee?—I have seen the plans and estimates prepared by Mr. Sykes, but have not read the specifications.

10. Do you consider the general character of the proposed works adequate to the end in view?—The general character of the designs strike me as well adapted to the object sought to be attained, save in respect to the locks. I think that all locks in connection with our system of interior navigation should be planned to admit the passage of side wheel steamers as well as propellers. In point of length and depth of water, Mr. Sykes' dimensions appear to me to be ample for all purposes; but I would favor a width of 50 feet rather than 36.

11. Do you think the prices at which the works are estimated fair and reasonable?—For all the mechanical structures the prices set down in Mr. Sykes' estimates of cost should be sufficient, if building material is to be had within reasonable distances, but in respect of the excavation I could not venture to form an opinion without first making a careful examination of the grounds. The item for "Lands and Damages," \$300,000, would not, in my judgment, be found sufficient for the purpose.

12. Are you acquainted, either personally or by repute, with Messieurs John Hawkshaw and A. M. Rendell, civil Engineers, of London, England?—I am not personally acquainted with Messrs. Hawkshaw and Rendell, the English engineers, but they are well known to me by reputation as at the head of their profession.

13. Have you seen the written opinions of those gentlemen on the practicability of the proposed canal, and from your own knowledge of the country and the character of the proposed works, are you disposed to concur in the opinions they have expressed?—I have read the opinions given by those gentlemen on the question of the H. & O. Ship Canal and concur with them in thinking that aside from the great cutting through "the ridges" there are no difficulties to be encountered greater than have already been encountered and overcome elsewhere.

14. Have you seen the proposal of certain persons in the United States to undertake one half of the contract for construction and take payment in stock in the company, and do you know any of the persons whose names are attached to that proposal, either personally or by reports and what is your opinion of their standing, means and character?—The proposal of certain persons in the U. S. to undertake the construction of the work, or a portion of it I now see for the first time. Two of the gentlemen whose names are attached to that document I know very well, Messrs. Scott and Courtright, and with other two, Messrs. Jackman and Lanman I am acquainted by repute. They are all what I would term *strong men* as undertakers of large works, *very strong men*.

15. Have you seen Mr. Sykes' estimates as to the water supply, and what is your opinion as to the water supply?—I have not seen Mr. Sykes' calculations of water supply, but with such a reservoir as Lake Simcoe, assuming that it can be made use of as the summit feeder, there can, I think, be no manner of doubt about there being abundance of water.

Hon. Mr. Tupper stated that there would be no antagonism between the two routes, as the Ottawa is only intended to be a barge Canal.

Hon. John Ross Senator, who had been requested to attend the Committee, appeared, and was examined as follows, viz.:

16. Are you acquainted with the project for the construction of the "Huron and Ontario Ship Canal," and what is your opinion of its bearing on the general interests of the Dominion of Canada?—I have seen the profile and consider the project as of the greatest importance to the trade and commerce of the whole of the Dominion of Canada.

17. Are you acquainted, either personally or by repute, with Messrs. John Hawkshaw and A. M. Rendell, Civil Engineers, of London, England?—I have known them both slightly for the last fifteen or eighteen years.

18. Have you seen the written opinions expressed by those gentlemen, and what importance are you disposed to attach to them?—I have seen the written opinion of those gentlemen, (they were shown me by Mr. Capreol) and I consider their opinions of vast importance, as they are of the *highest* standing in their profession. Mr. Hawkshaw is Engineer of the "Metropolitan and Tunnel Extension Railway." He is one of the first Civil Engineers living. Mr. Rendell, although a younger man, also stands high in his profession.

19. Do you know Mr. George Wythes, of London, England? If so, please state what you know of his character, standing and reputed means?—Mr. Wythes is a large contractor. He is a contractor on Railways and other Public Works. He was a contractor on the Great Western Railway of Canada from Toronto to Hamilton. He is reputed to be of very great wealth, and to have made a great deal of money on contracts. I have known Mr. Wythes fourteen or fifteen years.

20. Do you consider that the proposed "Huron and Ontario Canal" is a work of sufficient importance to the public interests of the Dominion to entitle it to Legislative aid by a grant of land or otherwise?—Certainly, I do.

21. Do you know the Messieurs Freshfield, Solicitors of the Bank of England, and what can you state as to the value of their opinion on the financial prospects on the "Huron and Ontario Canal Company?"—I have no personal acquaintance with the Messieurs Freshfield, but I know them by reputation. Their opinion ought to be good, considering their financial respectability.

For Report of Joseph Hartman, Esq., see Appendix (61) to Journals of Legislative Assembly of late Province of Canada, 9th June, 1857.

For: Report of Thomas D. McConkey, Esq., see Appendix (2) to Journals of Legislative Assembly of late Province of Canada, 31st May, 1864.

SECOND REPORT

OF THE

STANDING COMMITTEE

ON

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

The Standing Committee on Immigration and Colonization beg leave to report that, in the report of the Committee on Immigration and Colonization of 1868, the clause of the "British America Act," conferring joint or concurrent jurisdiction on "Immigration into the Province," upon the Legislature of Canada and on all or any of the Provinces, included in the Confederacy, is quoted and thus commented upon;—

"These clauses seem to place every interest in connection with the public lands, and their settlement, beyond the purview of this Committee" and further that, "in order to avoid a conflict of authority, and to secure the efficiency of any general immigration scheme, it is necessary that there should be an understanding, and, consequently, co-operative action between the General and the Provincial Legislatures."

In conformity with the latter suggestion, proceedings have been taken which are thus reported, in certain documents which were submitted to the House of Commons, on the 26th of April last.

MINUTES OF ARRANGEMENTS.

"At a meeting of Delegates from the Government of Canada, and the Provincial Governments of Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick on the 30th October, 1868, on the subject of Immigration, there were present:—

Sir John A. Macdonald, K.C.B., and the Hon. J. C. Chapais,
on behalf of the Government of the Dominion.

The Hon. John Carling and the Hon. E. B. Wood,
on behalf of the Government of Ontario.

The Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau and the Hon. Christopher Dunkin,
on behalf of the Province of Quebec.

The Hon. A. R. Wetmore and the Hon. Mr. Beckwith,
on behalf of the Government of New Brunswick.

After full discussion of the subject, the following propositions were agreed to, subject to the approval of the respective Governments:—

As the General Government receives the Emigrant Tax and is charged with the administration of the Quarantine Laws and the Establishment and Maintenance of Marine Hospitals and must of necessity be the means of communication with Her Majesty's Government on all the matters affecting emigration, it is agreed:—

1st. That the General Government shall establish and maintain at its expense an efficient Emigration office at London, England, and such other places in the United Kingdom, as the Government may from time to time think proper.

2nd. That it shall also establish at least one agency on the continent of Europe, and as many more as it may from time to time deem expedient.

3rd. That it shall defray all expenses connected with the Quarantine establishments at Quebec, Halifax and St. John, New Brunswick.

4th. That it shall maintain and defray the expenses of Immigration Offices at Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa, Halifax and St. John, New Brunswick, and also at Miramichi or some other points contiguous to the line of the proposed Intercolonial Railway.

5th. That it shall, if need be, apply to the Parliament of Canada annually, for a grant in aid of Immigration generally.

6th. That the several Provinces on their part shall establish an efficient system of Emigrant Agency within their respective Territories, and shall connect it, as much as possible, with a liberal policy for the settlement and colonization of the uncultivated lands.

7th. That in addition to the European agencies of Canada, each Province may appoint such agents in Europe or elsewhere as they think proper, and that such agents shall be duly accredited by the General Government.

8th. That each Province shall transmit from time to time to the Department of Immigration of Canada, and to the agents of Canada in Europe, full information as to its system of colonization and settlement, the lands assigned for free grants to settlers, if any, and the condition of such grants, together with all such information as may be deemed important for the promotion of Immigration.

9th. That in order to prevent disappointment on the part of intending Emigrants, and to insure correct information, no Province shall alter the terms and conditions proposed to be so conveyed to the General Government and the European agents without due and reasonable notice, and that if possible such information should be prepared during the winter in each year, and be in force, without any restrictive change, for the ensuing season of navigation.

10th. That each Government shall appoint a Delegate to meet at Ottawa, for the purpose of mutual conference, and for the better carrying out an efficient system at least once a quarter in each year.

11th. That such Legislation as may be required to carry this arrangement into effect shall be submitted to the respective Legislatures concerned at their first Session.

The within correctly sets forth the agreement come to at the Emigration Conference held at Ottawa on 30th October, 1868.

[Signed],

E. B. WOOD,
JOHN CARLING,
PIERRE J. O. CHAUVEAU,
CHRISTR. DUNKIN."

The above minute of arrangements, having been sanctioned by His Excellency the Governor General, was communicated to the several Provincial Governments and replied to as follows:—

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 20th January, 1869.

SIR,—I am directed by the Lieut. Governor of the Province of Quebec, to inform you that he has submitted to his Council the Copy of the Order in Council of His Excellency the Administrator of Canada, and a Copy of the Minute mentioned in the said Order on the subject of the Conference between the Federal Government and the Local Governments in relation to Immigration, and that the contents thereof meet the approval of the Lieut. Governor in Council.

I have, &c.,

PH. J. JOLICOEUR,
Assistant Secretary.

The Hon. the Secretary of State
For the Provinces, Ottawa.

(Copy—827—68)

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 1st February, 1869.

SIR,—I am commanded by the Lieutenant Governor of this Province to inform you that having had under careful consideration your letter of the 22nd December and its encl-

asures, namely : a copy of the Minutes of the proceedings had by the Delegates, from the Government of the Dominion, and from the Provincial Governments of Ontario, Quebec, and New Brunswick, at a Conference held at Ottawa on the 30th October, 1868, to consider the subject of Immigration, and a copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Administrator in Council on the 18th December, 1868, having further relation to the subject, he approves on behalf of the propositions drawn up and agreed to at the Conference.

I am further commanded to announce to you for the information of His Excellency the Governor General that an appropriation of \$10,000 (ten thousand dollars) has been made by the Legislature of Ontario, in aid of Immigration for the year 1869.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant

(Signed)

THOS. C. PATTERSON.

Asst. Secretary.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State (Provinces),
Ottawa.

(Copy)

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Fredericton, N. B., 1st February, 1869.

SIR,—The minute of the arrangements provisionally come to by the delegates appointed by the Governments of Canada, Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick respectively, on the subject of Immigration, was submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick in Council, on the 9th day of January last, when it was ordered as follows :

“ The Council confirm the action of the delegates at Ottawa on the 30th October, 1868, with the proviso that it may not be convenient for New Brunswick to be represented every three months at Ottawa, possibly not more than twice a year ; and they do not consider any legislation in this Province necessary at the present time to carry out the arrangement entered into.”

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

Hon. H. L. Langevin, C. B.,
Secretary of State, Ottawa.

(Signed), JOHN A. BECKWITH.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Halifax, Nova Scotia, 16th February, 1869.

SIR,—Having in accordance with the wish expressed in your Despatch (No. 949) of January 21st, called the attention of my Council to the proposed arrangements concerning Immigration, a copy of which was enclosed in your Despatch (No. 906) of December, 22nd. I have the honor to state, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, that in a minute submitted to me this day my Council inform me that “ While fully admitting the value of a well-directed effort on behalf of Immigration, they have to express their regret that in the present financial condition of the Province, with the limited amount at the disposal of the Legislature, they are not in a condition to co-operate in the enlarged scheme of Immigration recommended at a meeting of Delegates held at Ottawa on the 30th October last.”

I have &c.,

(Signed)

HASTINGS DOYLE.

The Honorable.
The Secretary of State for the Provinces,
&c., &c., &c.

PROVINCIAL OPERATIONS, &c.

Your Committee have submitted to the Ministers of Agriculture, in the Province of Ontario and Quebec, respectively, a series of questions which, with the answers are as follows :—

Evidence of Hon. JOHN CARLING, Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works,
Ontario.

Ques. 1. Is the Immigration policy of the Government of Ontario conducted by the Department of Agriculture of which you are the head?—*Ans.* Yes!

Ques. 2. Will you favor the Committee with information in reference to the practice of the Government of Ontario, in obedience to arrangements made at a conference of delegates at Ottawa on the 30th October last?—*Ans.* The following are the most important measures which have been adopted by the Government of Ontario for the promotion of immigration, in pursuance of the arrangements made at the conference of delegates at Ottawa.

Mr. White of Hamilton has been appointed special Emigration Commissioner from Ontario to Great Britain. His instructions are to travel through the United Kingdom, and by every means in his power, to diffuse as widely as possible information in regard to the Province which he represents, and to encourage a healthy emigration thereto.

Large posters, in the English and German languages, and pamphlets, with maps, have been prepared, setting forth the advantages presented by Ontario, as a field for emigration. 12,000 posters and 20,000 pamphlets have been printed and are now being widely distributed by Mr. White in England, Ireland and Scotland, so as to diffuse, as widely as possible, the information given by them.

Circulars have been prepared, and sent to the Reeve of every Township, and the Mayor of every City and Town in the Province, numbering nearly 400, requesting information as to how many and what kind of laborers, mechanics, &c., are needed, and the average wages paid. Returns have been received from 163 of these, which are registered by the Department, and the result communicated, from time to time, to the Emigrant Agents throughout the Province, and made public through the newspapers. These 163 returns show a demand for about 15,000 laborers, 1,500 mechanics and 6,500 female servants, making a total of 23,000. Should the returns that have yet to come in show an equal demand the whole number required will be upwards of 50,000.

Besides the foregoing measures, the Ontario Government are offering, in certain districts, free grants of land to actual settlers, over 18 years of age, subject to certain conditions, as to occupation and clearing. The amount granted is 200 acres to heads of families and 100 acres to each child and other settlers over 18 years of age without distinction of sex.

In order to facilitate access to these lands and to give means of travel through the districts, the Legislature of Ontario appropriated, at its last sitting, the sum of \$50,000 for the construction of Colonization roads, and \$85,000 for Locks, and other improvements in the water communication. These works are being proceeded with as rapidly as possible, and will give employment to a considerable number of immigrant laborers. Besides the above, a further sum of \$50,000 was appropriated for surveys of free grant and mineral lands which surveys are now being made as rapidly as possible.

Ques. 3. On the arrival of the immigrant at any of the agencies of the Dominion, within the Province of Ontario, is there any provision made by the Government of Ontario, for facilitating his settlement?—*Ans.* There is! In the case of immigrants, entirely destitute, and when such relief is absolutely necessary, the Government of Ontario provides food and free passage, by Railway, from Toronto to the station nearest to the place of destination within the Province. The arrangement made is that the Dominion Government is to provide free passage to Toronto, and also, accommodation and shelter at the different cities, where their agencies are established.

It will thus be seen that the Government of Ontario is making all reasonable efforts to perform its part of the agreement entered into, and what is particularly to be desired now, is the cordial co-operation of the people of the Province themselves and that of the various municipalities.

Your Committee in reply to application made by letter to the Provincial Secretaries of Quebec and New Brunswick, respectively, have received the following replies:—

From the Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau, Secretary, Province of Quebec.

TO GEO. JACKSON, ESQUIRE, M. P.,

Chairman, Committee on Immigration and Colonization.

The undersigned has much pleasure in complying with the request made to him for a statement of the measures adopted by the Quebec Government, in behalf of the settlement of the public lands and of immigration.

These two subjects have received the constant attention of the Government and Legislature of the Province, and the greater part of the revenue derived from the public domain has been appropriated, under diverse forms, to these two objects, which it is impossible to separate, since whatever tends to facilitate the settlement of the inhabitants of the province on the public lands is equally favorable to immigration.

The Legislature of the Province of Quebec has passed different laws, with a view to facilitate the settlement of the Crown Lands, and in all this legislation, immigrants have been placed upon the same footing as the natives of the country.

One of these laws, passed in the first session of Parliament, has for its object the construction of colonization roads, which are divided into three classes; those of the first class are considered to be of public and provincial utility and are constructed entirely at the expense of the Government; those of the second class are made in part at the expense of Government and in part at the expense of the municipalities, the latter furnishing less than the Government; those of the third class are constructed upon the same system, but the municipalities must furnish a sum at least equal to the Government grant.

There was expended during the first eighteen months on colonization roads, a sum of nearly sixty-seven thousand dollars, and there was voted for the ensuing eighteen months \$187,000 for first class roads, \$45,000 for those of the second class, and \$30,000 for those of the third class.

In the same session was passed another act to encourage colonization, which exempts all public lands, conceded to a *bonâ fide* settler, from seizure for debts contracted previous to the grant or concession; and which during the ten years following the issue of patents, and during the whole period, not to exceed five years from the time of the occupation of the lot to the issue of patents, exempts from seizure the following chattels:

1. The beds, bedding, and bedsteads in ordinary use by the debtor and his family;
2. The necessary and ordinary wearing apparel of the debtor and his family;
3. One stove and pipes, one crane and its appendages, and one pair of andirons, one set of cooking utensils, one pair of tongs and shovel, one table, six chairs, six knives, six forks, six plates, six tea-cups, six saucers, one sugar basin, one milk jug, one tea-pot, six spoons, all spinning-wheels and weaving-looms in domestic use, and ten volumes of books, one axe, one saw, one gun, six traps and such fishing nets and seines as are in common use.
4. All necessary fuel, meat, fish, flour and vegetables, provided for family use, not more than sufficient for the ordinary consumption of the debtor and his family for three months.

5. Two horses or two draft oxen, four cows, six sheep, four pigs, eight hundred bundles of hay, other forage necessary for the support of these animals during the winter, and provender sufficient to fatten one pig, and to maintain three during the winter.

Last Session the Legislature passed an Act respecting the sale of public lands, providing for the establishment of agencies and the concentration of the agencies for the sale of lands, the cutting of timber, colonization and immigration, and affording better remuneration to persons charged therewith and bringing about simultaneous action for these important objects, necessarily connected together.

The organization of the assistance to be afforded to immigrants at their place of destination, can only be completed on the appointment of the new agents under this Act.

The agencies of the federal Government at Quebec and Montreal having been continued, the provincial Government do not intend, for the present at least, to appoint agents of its own at these points.

As a large number of immigrants are taking the direction of the Ottawa, and a certain proportion of them settle on the lands of the province of Quebec, the local government has opened a credit in favor of the federal agent at Ottawa, to assist in forwarding to the lands of the province of Quebec such immigrants as desire to locate thereon.

✓ The price of lands in the province of Quebec, varies from 30 to 60 cents per acre, those of the eastern portion of the province being generally 30 cents. Free grants are given on the Taché and Metapédiac and other great colonization roads. Detailed information as to the quantity of disposable lands in the various parts of the province and the prices thereof, are to be found in a table prepared by the Crown Lands Commissioner and attached to the report of last session of the House of Commons Committee on Immigration and Colonization,

The report of the Crown Lands Commissioner just published also contains similar information.

Last Session the Legislature passed an Act for the encouragement of Colonization Railways, granting on certain conditions, an annual subsidy to seven different companies incorporated for that purpose; and also an Act for the encouragement and formation of Colonization Societies.

These Societies may also act as Immigration Societies. Their objects are defined as follows:

“1. To aid in promoting the establishment of settlers on Crown lands, to attract emigrants from other countries and to restore to this Province such of its inhabitants as have emigrated;

2. To open, with the leave of the Government, and to aid the Government and Municipalities in opening roads through wild lands of the Crown, or leading thereto;

3. To direct settlers or emigrants towards the localities which the Commissioner of Crown Lands shall, as hereinafter provided, have assigned to and reserved for them;

4. To provide settlers with seed grain, provisions and implements suitable for the clearing and cultivation of land;

5. To aid the department of Agriculture and the department of Crown Lands to diffuse knowledge and information of a nature to extend colonization;

6. To promote colonization and assist settlers, by all means and proceedings which they shall deem desirable to adopt, in conformity with regulations to be approved by the Lieut.-Governor in Council.

The Government grants assistance to the societies, by according to them a grant equal to their subscriptions up to three hundred dollars, and equal to one half the subscriptions over that amount, up to a further sum of three hundred dollars. As many as three societies may be formed, in each electoral division, but the total amount to be expended by the Government for these societies in each county is not to exceed six hundred dollars.

These societies have, moreover, the right of acquiring property, by bequest or otherwise and of receiving contributions from municipalities and from corporations of all descriptions; they are themselves incorporated for this purpose.

The department of Agriculture and Colonization watches over the organization and working of these societies; and there is every ground for hope, that a certain number of them will take an active part in promoting immigration.

Over and above the grants to these societies, townships, or parts of townships, will be reserved for the establishment of settlers, whom they may send thither; and such settlers will have the preference over all others, whether immigrants or natives of the country, upon the ordinary conditions of the sale and concession of Crown Lands, and to each society a *free* grant will be made of one lot for every ten lots upon which its settlers shall have established themselves.

Other societies for Colonization and Immigration, in addition to the three allowed for each electoral division, may be formed, and they are vested with all the powers of the other societies, but they receive no grant from the Government.

To promote Colonization and Immigration, the Department of Agriculture and Colonization is at present causing to be prepared two pamphlets, one of which will be entitled, “The Settler’s Guide”, and will be intended for native settlers, and distributed in all parts of the Province; the other will be distributed in foreign countries; both will be accompanied with maps.

The Government has under consideration the establishment of agencies in the British Isles and on the continent of Europe, but has not as yet decided whether it will or will not rest satisfied with availing itself of the services of the agents already appointed by the Federal Government.

The Government has obtained from the Legislature, a vote of twelve thousand dollars for purposes connected with Immigration, for the eighteen months to which the budget of the last Session extends.

In addition to the ordinary grants for the exploration of Crown Lands and for surveys, the Legislature at its last Session voted a sum of forty-five thousand dollars for explorations, having for their object the ascertaining and causing to be perfectly known, all the resources of the uncultivated territory of the Province.

The Department of Crown Lands is now engaged in organizing a topographical and geological exploration of a part of the vast territory which extends beyond the Laurentine chain, to the north of the St. Lawrence, and which is drained by the Ottawa, the St. Maurice and the Saguenay.

Last year, that Department also caused to be surveyed several townships on the proposed line of the Intercolonial Railway, in order to promote Colonization in those parts.

Lastly, in virtue of a law passed in the first Session of the Legislature, a topographical map, indicating the new settlements and the Colonization Roads is being prepared and will soon be completed.

Such is the summary of the measures conducive to Colonization and to Immigration which have been adopted by the Province of Quebec, to which may be added those which may be suggested and considered at the sittings of the Interprovincial Commission, upon which are represented the Federal and Local Governments, and which was instituted after the conference requested by the undersigned on behalf of the Government of Quebec.

(Signed,) P. J. O. CHAUVEAU,
Secretary of the Province of Quebec.

Ottawa, 11th June, 1869.

From the Honorable John A. Beckwith, Provincial Secretary, New Brunswick.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

FREDERICTON, N.B., June 2, 1869.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, of the 20th May, last, inquiring, on behalf of the committee on Immigration and Colonization, of the House of Commons, if the Government of New Brunswick has adopted any policy for the promotion of Settlement and Colonization, within its limits, under the agreement entered into, at Ottawa, on the 30th October last, between delegates from the Government of Canada and the Provincial Governments of Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick.

In answer to your inquiry, I desire to make the following remarks.

There is no organised department of Agriculture in the Province of New Brunswick; all action which has been taken, from time to time to encourage Immigration, has been carried out by Immigration agents stationed at the principal seaports of the Province, and most especially at St. John, under instructions from the Lieut.-Governor in Council.

New Brunswick has not, as yet, established any agency in Europe, but the attention of the Government has been, more especially, directed to the object of retaining the young men of the Province at home, in preference to endeavouring to induce a large influx of Immigrants, for whose reception, the present year, adequate arrangements have not been made, owing principally to the late period at which the sitting of our Legislature was brought to a close; this object has not, however, been lost sight of, and steps are being taken that will enable us to provide settlement land, and labor, to such Immigrants as may seek our shores in future years, and we will, in consequence feel ourselves justified in inviting them over.

Tracts of excellent farming land have been surveyed in various sections of the Province and roads have been commenced to connect them with our older settlements; those surveys and road lines are being extended the present year, and the lands are available for intending settlers at nominal prices, viz:—

One shilling per acre in money, or thirty cents per acre in labor on the neighbouring roads, three years being allowed as the period in which to perform such labor. This privilege is open to the present inhabitants of the Province, not owning any land, as well as to Immigrants, and has already had the effect of inducing numbers of young men to remain with us, who would under the regulations of past years, have emigrated to the Far West.

Public notice has been given throughout the Province, that parties requiring skilled or unskilled labor and parties having land for sale or to lease, are invited to make it known to the nearest Immigration agent, giving all necessary particulars as to prices that will be given for labor, the nature of the labor wanted, the prices, quality and locality of lands, &c., &c.

The Immigration agents are instructed to record all the information furnished them, impart it to all Immigrants and others who may be desirous of obtaining it, seek out all new

arrivals and forward free of expense, when necessary, intending settlers and laborers to the localities where their services are required.

We do not encourage destitute new comers to locate themselves on wilderness lands, but rather to seek labor for a year or two, until they become accustomed to the country and acquire some means to help them over the first year, but Immigrants of very moderate means and possessing stout hearts and willing hands, succeed well on new land, when they locate themselves in small communities of ten or more families.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

George Jackson, Esq.,
Chairman of Immigration and Colonization
Committee, &c., Ottawa.

JOHN A. BECKWITH.

DOMINION AGENCIES, &c.

In order to present a complete, and intelligible, view of the character of the Agencies employed separately as well as conjointly, by the Provinces and the Dominion, on the subject of Immigration a series of questions were submitted to Dr. Taché, the Deputy Minister of Agriculture which, with his answers, are as follows:—

Mr. Taché's Answers to Questions on Immigration.

1st Question. Does the Dominion Government conduct its Immigration policy through the Department of Agriculture, of which you are the Deputy head?—*Answer.* The Dominion Government Immigration policy is conducted through the Department of Agriculture, of which I am the Deputy head.

2nd Question. What has been done by the Department since, and in consequence of the agreement entered into between the Delegates from New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario, at Ottawa, on the 30th October last?—*Answer.* Since, and in consequence of the agreement entered into between Delegates from the Dominion and Local Governments, the following actions have been taken by the Department of Agriculture.

The agency in England has been transferred from Wolverhampton to London.

A local agent has been appointed at Miramichi, in the Province of New Brunswick.

A travelling agent has been appointed for the Continent of Europe.

Instructions have been issued to all the Immigration agents to make themselves acquainted with the duties devolving upon them by distributing in the manner prescribed all documents, maps and other information furnished by the different Local Governments, and of disposing in the manner desired of any sum which might be intrusted to them by the said Local Governments for the purposes of fostering and aiding immigration to their respective Provinces.

3rd Question.—To what extent, and in what manner, are immigrants aided or assisted by the said Department, on their arrival at any of the ports of the Dominion?—*Answer.* During the last and the present seasons inland passage has been paid in favor of destitute English immigrants forwarded to Canada by charitable associations. In addition to what has been done in this way by the Department, further help and transport has been defrayed by the Local Governments of Ontario and Quebec; the system having been carried on in the following manner: On the arrival of that class of immigrants at Quebec, they are forwarded to one of the five inland agencies pointed out by them as being the one of their choice, where they receive from the Canada agent, at the expense of the Local Government, such succour as they may be in need of, and free transport to the place of their final destination, where they are to obtain employment at once.

The accounts of the cost of inland transport, since the opening of the navigation, are not yet rendered, but they already amount to several thousand dollars.

Besides that, all immigrants arriving in the country by the St. Lawrence, Halifax, St. John, Miramichi, or direct to any other of the agencies, are met by the agents, who are to afford to them counsel, information and protection, and in cases of actual distress or of sickness such help as circumstances may require. At Grosse Ile, Quebec, Halifax and St. John,

the Immigration is furthermore subject to medical visitation and ministration, and to Quarantine regulations when diseases are found among the passengers of any Immigrant ship.

4th Question.—Can you give a comparative statement, extending over the last three years, of the number of Immigrants arriving in Canada, their destination, the aggregate expenditure on account of the service, specifying the gross expenditure at each of the agencies, together with the proceeds of the Immigration tax?—*Answer.* The number of Immigrants for the last three years are recorded as follows :

	1866.	1867.	1868.
Via the River St. Lawrence.....	28,648	30,757	34,300
Via the Suspension Bridge and other inland ports of Ontario and Quebec.....	23,147	26,631	36,511
Via Halifax.....		81	366
Via St. John, N. B.....		409	271
Totals.....	51,795	57,878	71,448

The destination of all these Immigrants may be first given in two large categories, that is: 1st. Of those who have gone to the neighbouring republic, amounting, as far as can be ascertained, as follows :

In 1866, to United States.....	41,704
In 1867, do do	47,212
In 1868, do do	58,683

2nd category. Those who have settled within the territory of Canada.

In 1866, in Canada.....	10,091
In 1867, do	10,666
In 1868, do	12,765

The aggregate expenditure on account of Immigration, comprises the expenses of the different agencies and the expenses of the three Quarantines maintained at Grosse Isle, Halifax and St. John, including the Medical Inspection carried on at the Port of Quebec; to which may be added the undivided share of the cost of maintainance of the Quebec Marine and Immigrant's Hospital. The last mentioned institution, in times of an unhealthy Immigration, may be and has been occasionally the recipient of a large number of immigrants; in ordinary seasons the number of immigrants received as patients may be computed at an average of one hundred; the remainder of the patients are sailors, residents and people temporarily present in Quebec on account of the lumber trade.

The gross amount of the expenditure on account of Agencies and Quarantines has been, for the fiscal year of 1866-67, \$52,798.74, for the fiscal year 1867-68, \$60,181.58, and the same expenditure for the now current and very soon expiring fiscal year 1868-69, may be set down at a round sum of \$37,000. In the expenditure of the year 1866-67, the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are not included.

The gross expenditure at each of the different Agencies for the first fiscal year of the existence of the Confederation, that is for 1867-68, was as follows, including help to and transport of Immigrants.

Quebec Head Office, including Inland transport.....	\$18,803.24
Agency in England.....	2,217.19
Montreal Agency.....	2,857.10
Ottawa Agency.....	1,684.52
Toronto Agency.....	3,907.61
Kingston Agency.....	1,148.08
Hamilton Agency.....	1,350.31
Sherbrooke, temporary Agency.....	997.79
St. John, N. B. Agency.....	861.52
Halifax Agency.....	1,900.22
Total.....	\$35,727.58

The expenses of Port Inspection and of Quarantine have been as follows for the same fiscal year, 1867-68 :

Medical Inspection of Port of Quebec.....	\$ 3,199.69
Quarantine at Grosse Isle.....	17,644.06
do at Halifax	2,085.40
do at St. John, N. B.....	1,524.85
Total.....	\$24,454.00

These expenses have been reduced for the current year 1868-69, in the proportion of the above detailed total gross expenditure of \$60,181.58, to what may be put down at a round sum of \$37,000 ; which expenditure will be, according to all probabilities, almost equally divided between the two heads of expenditure, namely : 1st. Agencies including help to and transport of Immigrants ; 2nd. Quarantines and Medical Inspection.

The proceeds of the Immigrant Tax are set down as follows, for the three last expired fiscal years, namely :

1865-66 to	\$32,408.00
1866-67 "	22,621.00
1867-68 "	31,064.04

It is to be remarked that the apparent discrepancies between the relative figures indicating the number of immigrants and the head money derived from Immigration, are owing to two reasons. 1st. From the fact that young infants counted in the number of immigrants are exempt from the capitation tax ; 2nd. That the season of navigation being divided into two periods by the computation of the fiscal year, the figures relating to the calendar year cannot agree with the figures relating to the fiscal year, a circumstance never to be lost sight of when dealing with such statistical information.

J. C. TACHE.

Ottawa, 8th June, 1869.

NORTH WEST TERRITORY.

The prospect of the immediate acquisition by Canada of control over the extensive domain known as the North West Territory, gives to the subject of Immigration and Colonization an importance without precedent in the history of British America.

Your Committee are under obligations to Mr. Dawson for the information so opportunely given by him touching that territory and the mode of access to it—in reply to questions submitted to him, as follows:—

SIMON JAMES DAWSON, CIVIL ENGINEER, EXAMINED.

1st Question. Referring to the evidence given by you before a Committee of the Legislature in 1859, have you, since that time, had any opportunities of increasing your information in reference to the best mode of access through British territory to the Red River Settlement?—*Answer.* Explorations were carried on for a considerable period subsequent to that time under my direction ; and through the summer of 1868, further examinations were made of the eastern sections of the route as detailed in my report.

2nd Question. When the preliminary scheme of opening the communication detailed in your report, is carried out, what will be the facilities for reaching the Red River Settlement?—*Answer.* Under ordinary circumstances, when the communication is opened and when steamers are placed on the navigable sections and stages on the land roads, the Red River Settlement may be reached in two days and a half or three days from Lake Superior.

3rd Question. How would it then compare with the route through Minnesota?—*Answer.* It would be greatly better and cheaper. The railroads of Minnesota have only yet reached St. Cloud, which is five hundred miles by the road from the Red River Settlement, but even if the Railroads were carried to Pembina on the boundary line, the route by Lake Superior would still be the best as regards immigrants.

4th Question. In what respect?—*Answer.* It would be greatly cheaper as there would be so much of the distance by water, and it would be over five hundred miles shorter as shown on this map, on which the relative distance is set down.

5th Question. What is the population of the Red River Settlement?—*Answer.* From what I can learn, about fifteen thousand, but this does not represent a large floating population who make Red River their head-quarters.

6th Question. What are the educational facilities, and are the religious wants of the community well provided for?—*Answer.* I am aware of no settlement with so small a population so well provided for in these respects. There are schools and colleges where the youth of the country may acquire an education not inferior to what may be obtained in any country. There are Seminaries for females where young ladies may learn all the usual accomplishments that can be acquired in any civilised settlement; and as to religious wants, there are clergymen of various denominations in full proportion to the population.

7th Question. What convenience would there be for the reception of immigrants on their arrival at Fort Parry and how could they get located or employed—or what means of subsistence could they procure in the interim?—*Answer.* In the first place the settlement has always had (with the exception of a year of calamity like the last, when a plague of grasshoppers destroyed the crops) a superabundance of food for sale at low rates, and only did not raise more because of the want of a market. In the event of improvement going on there would always be considerable employment for those newly arrived, who would, or should generally drop out of the labor market before another year, to cultivate their own farms, the facility for doing so, being so very great in a prairie country at once fitted for the plough, as compared with a wooded country, where a lifetime has to be spent in getting rid of the timber and the stumps. For the permanent location of settlers, steps should be immediately undertaken by the Government for the survey of townships, first in every available position where the nucleus of settlement already exists, and extending from these centres as rapidly as possible. Of course a proper survey of the lands already occupied should be the first thing undertaken so as to determine the extent and set proper boundaries to existing properties, to be conformed by sufficient titles, under patents from the Crown. Based upon these, the surveys could proceed and in the meantime such settlers as may reach the country in one way or another, can squat to suit themselves and their possession will of course be respected and the pre-emptive right to purchase given to them, as has always been the case in Canada, when the country comes to be surveyed. When the route by Lake Superior is opened, and facile communication with the country is established, all the machinery your emigration committee, and all other influences combined can induce the Government of the Dominion, or private or provincial associations to put in motion, cannot crowd into it a greater tide of population than it will be ready to absorb, even if the bulk of the vast mass of European emigration annually seeking the shores of America should be directed to it. For the first few years the influx of settlers need only be limited by the capacity of the number that may have preceded them to produce food enough for those to arrive in the following year. After that the produce of the country will sustain any number of immigrants that can come.

8th Question. What class of immigrants would it be most desirable to bring into the Red River country?—*Answer.* The great mass should of course consist of farm labourers, but with as large a proportion as possible of the better class of farmers capable of conducting agricultural operations in conformity with all the modern improvements; the country being so readily fitted for scientific farming, the more of that class that can be introduced at an early period the better, as the system of cultivation thus inaugurated will give a tone to the operations of the more ignorant and lead to the speedy development of a higher character of agriculture. The ordinary proportion of mechanics and trades people should follow as a necessary consequence of exclusive settlement.

9th Question. In an extensive alluvial plain like these prairie countries, will not large quantities of lumber be required for buildings and fences, and how can it be procured?—*Answer.* From the height of land west of Lake Superior, the watershed drained by the river Winnipeg and its tributaries—and through which the route to Red River has to be opened—presents a vast area of country, in many respects similar to the valley of the Ottawa and abounding in Pine timber and waterfalls suitable for saw mills; and this will no doubt at an early day become the seat of an extensive lumber trade destined for the supply of the prairie country to the west of it. For the immediate wants of the settlers there is an abundant supply of timber in most parts of the country along the banks of the rivers and streams, and which, though of an inferior character for the purpose, will suit very well for all the wants of the early settlers, both as regards building and fencing, and as the country progresses they will obtain a supply from the pine region, as Chicago and the prairies west of it now do

from Northern Michigan. The more westerly regions will in like manner obtain a supply from the country along the base and in the valleys of the Rocky Mountains, which abound in timber of good quality.

10th Question. What facilities are there for grist mills, &c., in the prairie country?—

Answer. This is a difficulty shared in common with all other prairie countries or great alluvial plains, the waterfalls suitable for the purpose being of rare occurrence, and over considerable tracts entirely wanting. Instead of the numerous small mills therefore which supply the wants of a more broken country in this respect, larger milling establishments will spring up, either where there are great water powers or by steam, while windmills though less reliable will in the meantime sufficiently supply the local wants of the country in parts destitute of water power.

11th Question. Will the settlers find much difficulty in supplying themselves with fuel?

—*Answer.* Settlement will chiefly proceed in the first place near the banks of rivers, where there are generally, at intervals, considerable belts of wood, as there are also, in various parts of the country, and of course settlers will choose their locations with a view to these facilities. Then there is abundance of coal in the country, in some places so near the surface as to be obtained at little cost, and being on the banks of navigable rivers it will be cheaply transported to all parts where navigation reaches. The great coal fields as yet known are found in the western part of the "fertile belt" towards the Rocky Mountains, along the eastern base of which, indeed, they extend across the Athabaska and Peace rivers and even further north, but coal has also been found on the tributaries of Red River, though as yet to a small extent, but its mere existence being as yet proved it is of course impossible to say to what extent future development may show its abundance or the reverse. It is, however, on coal that the country will mainly depend permanently for its ultimate supply of fuel, and there is no need to apprehend shortcoming in that particular, as the great coal field existing towards the Rocky Mountains is said to be the largest in the world.

12th Question. What would be the prospect for large grazing farms in the prairie region; and what would be the effect of the winter upon stock?—*Answer.* The vast herds of Buffalo that swarm on the plains would seem to indicate the capabilities of the country for stock raising in a high degree. There is manifestly a great advantage over any part of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, in the fact that in some parts of the country domestic cattle can be left out to forage for themselves, like the Buffalo, all winter. To a certain extent the Buffalo migrate in winter; but it is further north, not further south, they go, where there is more of woodland interspersed with the prairies, which affords shelter, and where probably the greater proximity to the Pacific, and greater depression of the intervening mountain chain, still further ameliorate the winter and cause more frequent thaws. Horses are frequently left out all winter at Red River, and find for themselves food enough to keep them in good condition, and cattle only require to be occasionally fed with hay; but further to the west (though further to the north also), all kinds of cattle may be left out, not only without detriment, but they are actually found in excellent condition in the spring.

13th Question. What are the mineral resources of the country other than coal, already referred to?—*Answer.* Its mineral resources are as yet but very imperfectly known. In the part I have myself explored, near Rainy Lake and other places, there are good indications of gold and silver, and the former is now being worked in that vicinity in the United States. The vicinity of the Lake of the Woods, the Winnipeg River, and generally the east side of Lake Winnipeg, abound in indications of mineral wealth, including iron, lead, plumbago, &c. The great chain of the Rocky Mountains, forming a prolongation of the Cordilleras of the south, and which seems to be the greatest auriferous and argentiferous belt in the world, continues its richness throughout the Central States and territories of the Union, and Montana (bounding us to the south along the 49th parallel, a yet undeveloped territory except as regards the gold and silver a few miners and "prospectors" have been working of late years), seems even to surpass in richness any of the previously discovered mining regions; and although its mines were only discovered a very few years ago, it is already yielding about \$12,000,000 (twelve million dollars) annually. The miners and explorers of that region have penetrated to the north of the boundary, and they declare that our territory on both the eastern and western slopes of the mountains is equally rich. If this be so, and there seems no reason to doubt it, the mining interest will soon become a very large one after access to the country has been opened up; and the fact that the very portal to the country, at

Thunder Bay, on Lake Superior, has silver mines of most extraordinary surface promise which are now being developed will, if successful, which there seems every reason to hope, give a great impetus to enterprises of that kind. In the North West there are also large quantities of petroleum and salt, which exists also near Lake Winnepegoos, is there found almost in a state of purity.

14th Question. Having spent some time in the country at all different seasons of the year, you can perhaps give the Committee your views on the climate, comparing your personal observations with general report?—*Answer.* During the time I spent at Fort Garry the months of October and November presented the finest fall weather, Indian summer like, I had ever seen. There were some severe frosts during the winter, as may be seen by the register kept by me and given in my report of 1859, but the average was not colder than here, and the snow never exceeded 18 inches, and averaged less than a foot in depth. On the 9th of April ploughing commenced. Vegetation progressed very rapidly soon after, and by the middle of May we were fairly into summer. My impression at the time was that we had upon the whole about the same climate as Kingston, Ontario, perhaps a little colder in winter, but with finer weather in the spring and fall—which is, of course, highly favorable to agricultural pursuits. Further to the West the climate becomes still milder. The climatology of the country and the influences bearing thereon, and a comparison between different parts of it and their counterparts in Europe, seems to me to be very fairly put in the following extract from the examination of Mr. Wm. McD. Dawson before a Committee of Parliament in Toronto in 1867. After shewing the effect of an approach to the Pacific across this continent from the East as being of the same general character as an approach to the Atlantic from the East across Asia and Europe, in its ameliorating influence upon climate, which is not therefore solely governed by latitude, he proceeds to say—other conditions being equal—that as “The 49th parallel of North Latitude (which is the southern boundary of our “Western territories), passes nearly a degree south of the southernmost point of England, “through the Environs of Paris, through the Southern Provinces of Germany, and less than “a degree north of Vienna, there is therefore no reason, as regards climate, why the lower “course of the Fraser river, or the upper course of the Columbia, in British territory and in “the same latitudes, should not rival the banks of the Rhine, the Meuse or the Moselle. “There is no such reason why the valleys of the Nujiga, the Elk, the Saskatchewan, the Red “River and the Assiniboine, should not yield their golden harvests as rich as those of the “Weser, the Elbe, the Oder or the Vistula.

“The geographical difficulties between these localities, in relation to those influences by “which climate is affected, are indeed such that it would require some very strong facts, sus- “tained by a concurrence of all the most credible testimony to prove that the above com- “parison is too favorable to the places I have named on this continent. The facts established, “however, by all disinterested authorities, prove the reverse.”

15th Question. Do you think that the Indian population will become troublesome?—*Answer.* Not if they are properly handled, and liquor excluded from the regions where they predominate. The Indian wars in the United States have, I believe, been chiefly due to the Indian (white) agents of the Government. The Indians with us have heretofore been accustomed to live on terms of amity with the Whites, and it will be our own fault if that friendly relation is disturbed. Even in an economic point of view, the conduct of the United States towards the Indians has been a mistake, for, it would cost less to maintain them absolutely than it costs to kill them off. There is no powerful tribe of Indians in any of the parts of the territory where settlement is likely to progress rapidly for some time to come, and the Indians of the Lake of the Woods only require to be well managed to be firm allies.

16th Question. Will the means of communication suggested be sufficient to bring out surplus agricultural and mineral products (other than gold) with which to purchase supplies needed by settlers, at prices which will leave a reasonable profit on production?—*Answer.* The rates at which heavy goods can be transported, will be apparent on reference to my report lately printed. The first opening of the route would not admit of large quantities of heavy, bulky freight, such as agricultural or mineral products generally being transported profitably, but it will be observed that the improvement of the route is intended to be progressive, till in its finished state, with 40 miles of rail at the eastern end, 90 miles at the Western and continuous navigation between these points, agricultural and mineral products could be transported to their point of contact, with the navigation of the Great Lakes, cheaper than from any point on the same meridian to the south of the boundary. On the first open-

ing of the route, it is presumed, that the influx of new settlers will afford a market for the surplus produce of the settlement, and by the time this ceases to be the case, the line of communication should be so far complete as to admit of heavy and bulky freight passing over it. From its first initiation, however, there will be an outward trade of great value, in furs and peltries, passing over it, while the mineral region of the precious metals to the West will probably afford an extensive market. Horned cattle and horses could also be raised in vast numbers, and transported at a profit; and large quantities of wood could be profitably produced and transported over the route even in its preliminary stage of development.

REMARKS.

In the absence of precise information, with reference to the topography of the country intervening between Fort William at the head of Lake Superior, and the Lake of the Woods, Your Committee would doubt the propriety of appropriating either funds or land in aid of a railroad which should commence or terminate at Lake Superior. In the meantime, and with as little delay as possible, these points, viz;—Fort William and the Lake of the Woods, should be connected by good roads, over the portages, and the improvement of the connecting water links, as suggested by Mr. Dawson, in the reports which, have been laid before Parliament. This will be alike useful as facilitating access to Fort Garey and opening up, for settlement, the fertile lands around Rainy Lake.

As it is one of the chief advantages of a railroad that it can be kept in operation independently of navigation, and to prove that it is desirable that any railroad to the North West should form a link in the existing railway system of the Dominion, Mr. Russell, in his interesting book recently published, says that, “the probability of a direct railway route being found, by the valley of the Ottawa to Red River, has been to a great degree confirmed by the recent survey of the Montreal River, a tributary which joins the Ottawa in Lake Temiscaming.” On this subject, Provincial Surveyor Herriek in his report of an exploratory survey, in the country north of Lake Superior says, “from inquiries made amongst the Indians, as well as from the officers of the Hudson’s Bay Company, who have travelled much through the country, I am informed that after from thirty to forty miles of hilly country, around Lake Superior, is passed, a level country is reached which extends from the height of land between Lake Superior, and the Red River Settlement east, for several hundred miles and along the north of the sources of the tributaries of the Ottawa. If, then, at any future period, it may be proposed to connect Canada with the Red River settlement, by railroad, it does not appear that much difficulty will be experienced in this part of the route.”

In view of the great importance of this subject your Committee recommend that all doubt respecting the practicability of such a route should be set at rest by an immediate exploring survey of the country indicated.

In order to insure the orderly settlement of the agricultural lands in the North West Territory, your Committee cannot doubt that it is the intention of the Government of the Dominion, to cause an immediate survey of such lands, as will probably be in first demand, and of such other portions as the tendency to settlement indicates, so as to anticipate all possible requirements.

As settlement is of much greater national importance than the mere acquisition of territorial revenue, Your Committee recommend that the lands in the “fertile belt”, as well as in other parts of the territory, which are reported as containing valuable mineral deposits, be offered on liberal terms to settlers and to such as desire to conduct exploratory researches.

Your Committee desire to confine their attention strictly to such matters as are legitimately within their province, but, as the acquisition of a territory, of such vast dimensions, in which there are the respective claims of Aborigines, Squatters, and persons holding under dubious titles to be dealt with, Your Committee may be permitted to express a hope that the Provisional Government to be formed will, without any unnecessary delay, dispose of or adjust such claims, so that an element of danger to the peace and prosperity of future settlements may be taken out of the way.

All which is respectfully submitted.

GEORGE JACKSON,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
HOUSE OF COMMONS,
CANADA, 16th June, 1869.

REPORT

AND

PROCEEDINGS OF SELECT STANDING COMMITTEE.

ON

BANKING AND COMMERCE,

IN RELATION TO THE BILL TO AMEND THE ACT INCORPORATING THE ROYAL
CANADIAN BANK

To the Honorable the Commons of Canada.

Your Committee have (*inter alia*) considered the Bill (No. 87) to amend the Act incorporating the Royal Canadian Bank by extending, if necessary, the time for resumption of specie payment, and also to authorize, if necessary, the amalgamation of the said Bank with any other Bank or Banks, and for other purposes, and have agreed to report the same as amended, with the proceedings of the Committee in reference thereto.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN ROSE,
Chairman.

MINUTES OF COMMITTEE.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
Ottawa, Wednesday 9th June, 1869.

The Committee met.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

HON. JOHN ROSE, Chairman.

Hon. Messrs. Abbott,
Sir. Geo. E. Cartier,
Holton,
Read,
Tilley, and
Messrs. Bolton,
Cartwright,
Gibbs,

Messrs. Mackenzie,
McLelan,
Merritt,
Metcalfe,
Morris,
Simard,
Street,
Thompson [Haldimand],
Workman,

The Committee proceeded to the consideration of the Fourteenth Order, Bill [No. 87], to amend the Act incorporating the Royal Canadian Bank, by extending, if necessary, the

time for resumption of specie payment; and also to authorize if necessary, the amalgamation of the said Bank with any other Bank or Banks, and for other purposes.

The Committee deliberated and,

Ordered. That the said Bill be referred to a Sub-Committee to be composed of the Hon. Mr. Holton, Hon. Mr. Abbott, and Messrs. Morris, Street, Mackenzie and Cartwright, with an instruction specially to enquire into the allegations of the Petition, and the position of the Bank, and to report with all convenient speed.

The Committee then adjourned to the call of the Chair.

THURSDAY, June 17th, 1869.

Committee met.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

HON. JOHN ROSE, Chairman.

Hon. Messrs. Abbott,	Messrs. Merritt,
Sir Geo. E. Cartier,	Metcalf,
Holton,	Morris,
Read,	Simard,
Tilley, and	Street,
Messrs. Cartwright,	Workman,
Gibbs,	

The Committee proceeded to the further consideration of Bill [No. 87] to amend the Act incorporating the Royal Canadian Bank, by extending, if necessary, the time for the resumption of specie payments; and also to authorize, if necessary, the amalgamation of the said Bank with any other Bank or Banks, and for other purposes.

Mr. Morris from the Sub-Committee to whom was referred the Bill with instructions to specially enquire into the allegations of the Petition, and the position of the Bank—reported the said Bill with the proceedings and evidence taken by the Sub-Committee, which was read by the clerk and is as follows:

To the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce :

he sub-Committee appointed to inquire into the allegations of the petition relating to the Royal Canadian Bank, and the position of the Bank beg leave to report,

That they have taken evidence as to the allegations of the petition and the condition of the Bank, which they report for the information of the Committee. They have also compared the Bill with the Act passed in 1867, for the relief of the Commercial Bank of Canada at the time of its suspension—an Act that was passed after mature and careful consideration, and they find that the Bill before the Committee corresponds with it, except as to the reduction of capital, which is not prayed for in this case,—as to the giving a vote to each share, and as to the matter of procedure in the event of an assignment.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ALEX. MORRIS,
Chairman Sub-Committee.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
17th June, 1869.

Messrs. Metcalfe, Woodside and Michic, witnesses examined by the Sub-Committee were called in and subscribed their names to their evidence, and made affidavit before the Chairman that the same was true and correct to the best of their knowledge and belief, and then withdrew.

The Committee deliberated, and

The Preamble was read and adopted.

The First Clause was read and adopted.

The 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th clauses as to *amalgamation* were read and adopted.

The 10th, 11th, 12th (with sub sections) clauses as to *winding up* were read and adopted.

The 13th clause being read it was amended as follows: Second line strike out the words "all legal proceedings of any kind pending against the said Bank shall be stayed."

The said clause as amended was adopted.

Ordered, That the following clause be added to the Bill, and that it do follow the *thirteenth clause*:

"It shall be in the discretion of the Court in which any legal proceedings are proceeding against the said Bank or any Judge thereof, upon the application of the said Bank or the Trustees thereof, shewing a valid assignment under this Act, and that the prosecution of such proceedings would give or tend to give an unjust preference to the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs in such proceedings, or be otherwise unnecessarily prejudicial to the interests of the general body of creditors, to stay such proceedings, upon such terms as such Court or Judge may see fit."

The 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 19th (and last) clauses were read and adopted.

Ordered, That the Chairmen do report the said Bill with the proceedings of the Committee had thereon.

PROCEEDINGS OF SUB-COMMITTEE.

10th June, 1869.

PRESENT:

Messrs. Morris,
Abbott,
Holton,

Messrs. Mackenzie,
Street,
Cartwright.

Mr. Morris was called to the chair.

John Michie, Esq., Assistant Cashier, Royal Canadian Bank, called in, and examined:

Mr. Michie laid before the Committee a statement of the affairs of the Bank on 5th June, 1869. (Appendix A.)

Ques. 1. What is the amount of the subscribed capital of the Bank?—About \$1,500,000; I have no means at hand of telling the exact sum.

2. Have all the instalments been made payable?—No. Stock was taken at various agencies, and different arrangements as to payment were made. About \$1,168,000 has been paid up; and about \$300,000 remains to be paid, of which \$100,000 to \$150,000 is in default. I will ascertain the precise amount for the information of the Committee.

3. Does the statement given in by you show an exact and faithful account of the liabilities?—Yes, it embraces the whole of the liabilities.

4. Is there not an investigation now going on into the affairs of the Bank?—Yes; a committee of three gentlemen in Toronto, and of two of each agency, all unconnected with the Bank, have been appointed to examine into the condition of the business.

(Examined with reference to the assets mentioned in the statement.)

5. With reference to the item set down in the assets, as "Coin, Bullion and Provincial Notes, \$146,625.52,—is that amount actually in hand?—It is in the Bank or its agencies, with the exception of \$50,000 held by the Government of Ontario in Toronto, as security for their balance; they have held this since they opened their account with us. I will hand in a detailed statement respecting this asset.

6. Of what does the "landed or other property" of the Bank, \$16,119.01 consist?—It consists of safes and other furniture at the Bank and its agencies, at the present estimated value.

7. What of the Government securities (set down at \$128,911.10)?—£2 500 sterling, of these are in Toronto, and the balance in the hands of the Union Bank of London, and is available, that Bank being indebted to us. This asset is unpledged.

8. What of the Promissory Notes or Bills of other Banks, \$37,175.61?—They are in the vaults of the Bank and its agencies, and the whole amount is available.

9. What of the "Balances due from other Banks, \$96,269.95"?—This represents the balance due by other Banks to our Bank, and is all available.

10. What information can you give as to the real value of the "Notes and Bills discounted," set down at \$2,422,307.07?—A Committee is now investigating into this. I think that about \$400,000 of them are over due, of which more than half may be considered bad. I will furnish an exact statement of the amount now under protest. The amount under discount has been reduced about \$300,000 since the suspension. The Notes and Bills discounted are in our possession, and are unpledged. My own opinion is that about \$300,000 of this asset may be written off. I think that very little of the current discounts can be considered bad.

11. Are these notes discounted made up of large or of small notes?—Chiefly of small amounts, which had been discounted at the agencies. Our largest account is about \$50,000, with a lumber firm, and we consider it good.

12. To what extent were the Directors indebted to the Bank immediately before its suspension?—All the paper on which the names of Directors appeared was about \$80,000, \$45,000 of which consists of indirect liability as endorsers for others.

13. What proportion of the discounts may be considered of the nature of permanent accommodation, and what temporary?—A very small proportion is for accommodation of a permanent nature, as the cashier has always objected to it.

14. What proportion of your discounts is secured by collaterals?—A large amount is secured by real estate, including part of the over-due paper. I will furnish a statement. The collateral securities have been taken on renewals.

15. Is any part of the paper discounted without endorsers?—Very little indeed.

JOHN MICHIE.

(Sworn before me at Ottawa, in the Committee Room of the Standing Committee of the Commons, on Banking and Commerce, this seventeenth day of June, 1869.

JOHN ROSE, Chairman.)

SATURDAY, 12th June, 1869.

The Committee met.

PRESENT :

Messrs. Morris, Chairman.
Mackenzie,
Abbott,
Holton.

The Chairman mentioned to the Committee that the Hon. Donald McDonald, Vice-President of the Royal Canadian Bank, desired permission to be present during the investigation.

The Committee requested Mr. McDonald to withdraw, in order that they might deliberate, and he having withdrawn accordingly,

After deliberation, the Committee *Resolved*, That having, at the beginning of the inquiry, determined to exclude strangers during the examination of witnesses, the Committee are not in a position to accede to the request of Mr. McDonald, but that he will be afforded an opportunity, when the bill is under consideration, of offering any suggestions that he may desire in regard to it; and that the Committee are desirous of examining him as a witness, if he choose to appear.

Mr. *McDonald* being called in, was informed of the decision of the Committee, and consented to appear as a witness.

Mr. *Michie*, Assistant Cashier, again called in and examined :

Mr. *Michie* produced a Statement of the amount of stock subscribed. (App. B.)

Ques. 16. It appears by the Statement now produced, that about 3,500 shares have been subscribed on which no payments whatever have been made. What explanation can you give with regard to this?—No stockholder has ever been pressed for payment who has not voluntarily paid the calls made upon him. I will procure a list of those who have made no payment on their stock, with the dates of subscription.

Mr. Michie then produced a Statement shewing the liabilities of Directors upon notes discounted to have been, on 21st May, 1869, \$103,021.24, and on 11th June, \$89,216 (App. C.)

17. Does this represent the entire amount of notes on which the name of any Director, or of any firm of which a Director is a member, appears?—It does.

Mr. Michie then produced Statements of securities held against notes under discount (App. D.),—and of the amount of paper in default on 30th April, 21st May, and 5th June (App. E.)

18. Does this latter include all paper in default since the Bank commenced operations?—It does; none having been written off. I estimate the overdue paper as worth about 10s. in the pound. The only paper in default bearing the name of a Director, is for some \$500 or \$600.

19. Have the funds of the Bank been used at any time for the purchase of its own stock?—Not that I am aware of. I think, from my official position, that I should have known it had that been the case. There has been stock purchased by one of the Directors for, I think, \$18,000 or \$19,000, the purchase money was advanced by the Bank, and charged to account standing in the name of the party in trust. This transaction took place more than a year ago. I do not know under what authority the advance was made. I am not aware whether the party in question is held personally liable for the stock, or whether the Bank is responsible for it.

Witness then withdrew.

JOHN MICHIE.

Hon. *Donald McDonald*, a Member of the Senate, voluntarily appeared before the Committee for examination, at their request :

Ques. 20. What is your position in the Royal Canadian Bank?—I am Vice-President.

21. How long have you been on the Board?—I have been on the Board since July, 1865, and Vice-President since July last.

22. Can you give the Committee any information with regard to the assets of the Bank, as set forth in the statement handed in by the Assistant Cashier?—With regard to the first four items, "Coin and bullion, &c.," "Real Estate, &c.," "Government Securities," and "Notes of the Banks," I have no reason to doubt the value of these. I believe \$50,000 of the securities were pledged to the Ontario Government as security for their balance, but cannot say whether they are deposited with the Government, or with the Montreal Bank. I did not know of the transaction at the time.

23. With regard to the item "Notes and Bills discounted, \$2,422 307.07," what proportion of this do you consider should be written off as bad?—It was admitted to me by the Directors at the Board, that the aggregate of losses on discounts amounted to \$200,000. My own estimate of this loss is larger.

24. Are these notes discounted made up of small or of large sums?—I should say that very few of the accounts reached \$50,000; they were generally of moderate amount, though in many instances large or excessive in proportion to the means or resources of the individuals.

25. To what extent were the Directors indebted to the Bank immediately before its suspension?—I cannot state the precise amount.

26. Are you aware whether the funds of the Bank have been used in the purchase of its own stock?—I have reason to believe that it was done from an early period, without, so far as I know, the formal sanction of the Board. Some stock appeared in the published statements, as standing in the name of Mr. John Smith, Mr. A. M. Smith acting as his Attorney. I was never able to discover who this John Smith was, and believed him to be a myth.

27. Have you any other reason for believing that the Bank has been trafficking in its own stock?—I think there is some stock in the name of Mr. Campbell, the Accountant, held for the benefit of the Bank.

28. Can you give any information as to the amount of stock subscribed and paid?—I cannot; the books will shew.

29. Can you state, of your own knowledge, that the amount of paper on which Directors' names appeared, exceeded at any time the proportion of one-twentieth of the entire discounts, as limited by the Act?—I cannot, though I am under the impression that in the year 1866 it did. The total amount of discounts on 30th April, 1866, as shewn by the official Returns, was \$628,328; and if my information be correct, a Bill of Exchange for \$40,000 was discounted about that time, on which the name of one of the Directors appeared.

Witness then withdrew.

Adjourned till 11, A.M., on Monday next.

MONDAY, 14th June, 1869.

The Sub-Committee met.

PRESENT :

Messrs. Morris, Chairman.
Mackenzie,
Street.

The Sub-Committee proceeded to the consideration of the different clauses of the Bill. Adjourned till half-past 10, A.M., to-morrow.

TUESDAY, 15th June, 1869.

The Sub-Committee met.

PRESENT :

Messrs. Morris, Chairman.
Mackenzie,
Holton,
Street.

James Metcalfe, Esq., M.P., called in and examined :

Ques. 30. Are you President of the Royal Canadian Bank?—I am, and have been so since July last.

31. Have you reason to believe that the amounts set forth under the respective heads in the statement of the affairs of the bank on the 5th instant, exhibiting the assets and liabilities of the bank are correct?—To the best of my knowledge and belief they are correct.

32. Have you made a personal examination of the item in the assets "Notes and Bills discounted, \$2,422,307.07"?—I have done so, with a great deal of care. I went over the paper at the head office, and the returns from all the agents, with the reports of the agents as to the character of the notes.

33. What was the result of your examination?—My impression is that there will be a loss of nearly \$300,000 on the paper in default, and on that respecting which there is already some doubt. Although I consider the residue of the paper held by the bank to be good, it is of course possible that upon so large an amount outstanding there may be some further loss. I think the loss would be considerably increased by a forced liquidation. I do not think that any of the assets are pledged, with the exception of \$50,000 to the Ontario Government.

34. Is your paper generally of large or small amounts?—Generally of small amounts, and diffused over the whole country. There were but few large, chiefly lumber accounts for \$50,000 or \$60,000.

35. Do you consider that the accounts were generally proportionate to means of the parties?—They were, with the exception of one account that was taken up without my knowledge before I became President; I refer to the case of the so called "Brown Bank."

36. Have the funds of the bank been used in the purchase of its own stock?—I believe that stock has been purchased to a small extent, though not directly by the board, or with its sanction. I only know positively the particulars of one case. I refer to the purchase of stock to the extent of several thousand dollars by the Hon. Donald McDonald when the market price was about 80. He bought it in his own name, and gave cheques on the bank for the purchase money, stating to me and Mr. Manning, another director, that he did it to keep the stock up in the interest of the bank. The stock subsequently advanced about 3 per cent, when he said he would keep it, but he afterwards transferred it to Mr. Campbell

the accountant, on behalf of the bank, and as I believe, got the money from the bank for it. I do not think the purchases of stock by directors or others in the interest of the bank, would amount to \$15,000 during the last year. The board had no knowledge of the transactions. I never bought any myself for the account of the bank, nor did I sell any.

37. Do you know of any stock held in the name of John Smith, for whom A. M. Smith is attorney?—I know that there is stock so held, but I have no knowledge of the circumstances under which it is held.

38. Can you say whether the paper on which the names of directors appeared has ever exceeded the proportion of one twentieth of the current discounts authorized by the Act?—I do not think so; the directors had usually very small accommodation. I never had any myself, though I was once endorser on a Bill of Exchange for about \$40,000, which was brought to the bank at my instance for the purpose of supplying them with foreign exchange. It was long since withdrawn from the bank.

JAS. METCALFE.

(Sworn before me at Ottawa, in the Committee Room of the Standing Committee of the Commons on Banking and Commerce, this seventeenth day of June. 1869.

JOHN ROSE, Chairman.)

Thomas Woodside, Esq., Cashier of the Royal Canadian Bank, called in, and examined :

39. What is the amount of the subscribed capital of the bank?—In January, 1868, the amount subscribed was a little over 30,000 shares, as stated to me by our Stock Ledger keeper. Some had been subscribed, in certain localities, upon the condition that agencies should be opened there; and where this condition was not carried out the subscriptions were considered as null. There was also some stock subscribed for by individuals, and not paid up, but we did not enforce the payment of calls. The amount of stock on which payments have actually been made is 27,488 shares: the amount paid on these shares up to the 5th of June last, was \$1,168,828.34.

40. Does the statement of the assets and liabilities of the bank on the 5th of June laid before the committee give a true and exact account of the liabilities?—Yes, it embraces the whole of the liabilities. An investigation into the affairs of the bank is now going on at various agencies, and reports are being prepared for the information of a general committee who are to meet at Toronto.

41. Is the item in the assets "Coin, Bullion and Provincial Notes, \$146,625.52," actually in hand?—It is, with the exception of \$50,000 held by the Government of Ontario as security.

42. Of what does the "Landed and other property" consist?—Of furniture and chattels belonging to the bank at its different offices, and is, I think, worth the amount stated.

43. What of the "Government Securities"?—They are in the hands of the bank or its agents, and are not and never have been pledged.

44. What have you to say of the "Promissory Notes or Bills of other banks," and "Balances due from other banks"?—They are all available assets.

45. What information can you give as to the value of the "Notes and Bills discounted," which are set down at \$2,422,307.07"?—I have gone over them and estimated their value, basing my estimate on my own knowledge, and on the reports of the agents, of the inspector, and of the sub-committees now investigating the agencies, so far as these have come in. I estimate that there will be a loss on this asset of \$300,000.

46. What is the amount of over-due paper?—Between \$500,000 and \$600,000.

47. Does the estimated loss of \$300,000 refer to this paper only, or does it refer to the whole amount of paper outstanding?—It embraces the whole. I think that very little of the current paper is bad. Our losses have chiefly been sustained at three agencies,—Kingston, Cobourg and Seaforth. They resulted, at each of these places, from the culpable misconduct of the agent.

48. Would your estimate of the loss on Notes and Bills discounted be enhanced in the event of the bank going into liquidation?—I have no doubt the loss would be very much increased; in fact it could not possibly be otherwise.

49. Are the Notes discounted made up of large or of small Notes?—They are generally

of small amount, and of a legitimate character. They are diffused over the different agencies, of which there are twenty-two.

50. What is the character of your largest accounts?—The largest we have at present is a lumber account, of about \$50,000, which is perfectly secure.

51. Who are the committee of investigation about to sit in Toronto?—Messrs. John Crawford, M. P., Harman, (Mayor of Toronto), and Wm. McGiverin of Hamilton. The local committees of investigation are composed of the best persons who can be obtained in each locality.

52. Have you ever written off any paper?—None. My estimate of \$300,000 includes the whole of the losses since the commencement of the bank.

53. To what extent have the directors been accommodated by the bank?—It has never exceeded \$100,000 or thereabouts at any one time.

54. Can you state, of your own knowledge, that the amount of paper on which directors' names appeared, exceeded at any time the proportion of one twentieth of the entire discounts, as limited by the Act?—I do not think it ever did. The largest amount of paper on which the names of directors appeared at any one time in the year 1866 was about \$80,000, but in addition to this there was a liability on the part of a director on a Sterling Bill of Exchange for \$40,000 endorsed by him, which was cashed by the bank and was subsequently paid off. Ordinarily the amount of discounted paper done for the directors was very small, less, I think than prevailed in any other similar institution in the country.

55. Are you aware whether the funds of the bank have been at any time used in the purchase of its own stock, directly or indirectly?—Yes, I am aware that some transactions in stock took place, but without the knowledge of the board. It was believed to be in the interest of the shareholders to prevent the stock being forced on the market. During the year 1868, stock to the amount of \$19,200 was purchased by the president, Mr. A. M. Smith, from a number of parties, and was held in the name of his brother, Mr. John Smith. From October 1868 to February 1869, stock to the amount of \$14,600 was transferred to the name of Mr. Alex. Campbell, an employé of the bank. The stock held in these names costs respectively, \$16,102.87, and \$11,973.61. The funds of the bank were used to pay for it. When these transactions came to the knowledge of the board, they (on 31st May last) passed a resolution declining to recognise them.

56. Are you aware that any of the directors of the bank were engaged in the purchase of this stock?—I am not aware that any director, other than Mr. A. M. Smith, (then President) and the Honorable Donald McDonald, who is now Vice-President, were engaged in these transactions.

T. WOODSIDE.

(Sworn before me at Ottawa, in the Committee Room of the Standing Committee of the Commons on Banking and Commerce, this seventeenth day of June, 1869.

The witness then withdrew.

JOHN ROSE, Chairman.)

The evidence being closed, the committee deliberated, and it was agreed unanimously that the chairman report to the main committee the evidence taken,—and further, that having compared the Bill now before them with the Act passed for the relief of the Commercial Bank upon its suspension in 1867 (which had been most carefully prepared and considered) they found that its provisions corresponded exactly with those of the Act referred to, except as to the reduction of capital, which is not prayed for, to the giving of a vote for each share, and to a matter of procedure in the event of an assignment.

The chairman left the chair.

A.

STATEMENT for the Week ending the fifth of June, 1869, of the Royal Canadian Bank, acting under Charter.

CAPITAL.

Capital authorized by Act.....	\$2,000,000 00
Capital paid up.....	1,168,828 34

LIABILITIES.

Promissory Notes in Circulation not bearing interest.....	709,966 00
Balances due to other Banks.....	26,556 65
Cash deposits not bearing interest.....	249,530 35
Cash deposits bearing interest.....	461,590 50

Total Liabilities..... \$1,447,643 50

ASSETS.

Coin, Bullion and Provincial Notes.....	146,625 52
Landed or other Property of the Bank.....	16,119 01
Government Securities.....	128,911 10
Promissory Notes or Bills of other Banks.....	37,175 61
Balances due from other Banks.....	96,269 95
Notes and Bills discounted.....	2,422,307 07

Total Assets \$2,847,408 26

THE ROYAL CANADIAN BANK,
Toronto, 8th June, 1869.

T. WOODSIDE,
Cashier.
ALEX. CAMPBELL,
Accountant.

B.

STATEMENT OF STOCK.

Amount of Stock subscribed.....	30,973 shares.
Amount of Stock subscribed on which payments have been made.	27,488 50

Amount of Stock paid..... \$1,374,400
\$1,168,828.34

" still to pay..... \$205,571.66

The calls upon the above 27,488 shares have all been made and are therefore past due with the exception of about one hundred shares.

ROYAL CANADIAN BANK,
Toronto, 11th June, 1869.

JNO. GRAHAM,
Stock Clerk.

C.

LIABILITIES OF DIRECTORS.

On 21st May, 1869.....	\$103,021.24
On 11th June, 1869.....	89,216.00

ROYAL CANADIAN BANK,
Toronto, 11th June, 1869.

JOHN MICHIE,
Assistant Cashier.

D.

SECURITIES HELD AGAINST NOTES UNDER DISCOUNT.

Produce and other securities.....	\$250,900.00
Real Estate.....	121,200.00
ROYAL CANADIAN BANK, Toronto, 11th June, 1869.	AND. CAMPBELL, <i>Accountant.</i>

E.

PAPER IN DEFAULT.

On 30th April, 1869.....	\$411,762.86
On 21st May, 1869.....	475,179.07
On 5th June, 1869.....	578,172.84
ROYAL CANADIAN BANK, Toronto, 11th June, 1869.	JOHN MICHIE, <i>Assistant Cashier.</i>

(The following statement was handed in by Mr. Woodside, to the General Committee, at the time of taking his deposition.)

F.

STATEMENT for the Week ending the twelfth of June, 1869, of the Royal Canadian Bank, acting under Charter.

CAPITAL.

Capital authorized by Act	\$2,000,000 00
Capital paid up.....	1,169,603 34

LIABILITIES.

Promissory Notes in Circulation not bearing interest.....	612,322 00
Balances due to other Banks.....	21,707 45
Cash deposits not bearing interest.....	232,285 58
Cash deposits bearing interest	446,423 58

Total Liabilities..... \$1,312,738 61

ASSETS.

Coin, Bullion and Provincial Notes	159,028 83
Landed or other Property of the Bank.....	16,130 36
Government Securities.....	128,911 10
Promissory Notes or Bills of other Banks.....	38,802 33
Balances due from other Banks	93,067 30
Notes and Bills discounted.....	2,277,733 22

Total Assets..... \$2,713,673 14

THE ROYAL CANADIAN BANK,
Toronto, 15th June, 1869.

T. WOODSIDE,
Cashier.

REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE

ON IMPROVEMENT OF

OTTAWA RIVER NAVIGATION.

The Select Committee appointed to investigate the Petition of the Rev. C. Guillaume and others, praying for the improvement of the OTTAWA RIVER NAVIGATION, and other References, beg leave to present the following as their SECOND and FINAL Report:—

In view of the advanced period of the Session at which the Committee was obtained it has not been thought expedient to endeavor to collect new evidence to show the practicability of opening an unbroken line of navigable communication from Montreal by way of the Ottawa to Lake Huron. Your Committee, therefore, trusting that the investigation will be resumed in the next Session of Parliament, would desire their Report to be considered as preliminary to a more thorough and searching examination of the very important subject with which it deals. Meantime they have limited their labors to collating from the documentary evidence at their command such information as would enable them to present a general summary of the leading features of what is known as the "Ottawa and French Rivers Navigation project," showing the extent and estimated cost of the Works involved in the undertaking and the advantages in point of distance and time of transport to be derived from its completion.

The waters comprising the proposed line of Navigation are as follows:

Ottawa River, Montreal to Matawan.....	305 miles.
Matawan River and Summit Ridge.....	46 do.
Lake Nipissinque.....	30 do.
French River.....	49 do.

Total distance Montreal to Lake Huron.....430

This chain of waters having been used by those engaged in the Fur Trade from the earliest days of discovery as the safest and most direct route from Montreal to the Great Lakes, has naturally, and for a long time, attracted attention as possible to be made available for the wider range of commerce so rapidly developing in the West; and accordingly, in the year 1856, the Commissioner of Public Works obtained from the Legislature an appropriation for the purposes of exploring and surveying the route, a task which they entrusted to Mr. Walter Shanly, Civil Engineer, who made a general exploration of the entire line of communication, and actual Surveys of the Matawan River and of those portions of the Upper Ottawa where the greatest difficulties in the way of improvements are to be encountered.

The appropriation having been insufficient to meet the expenses of a complete survey of the whole route, an order to suspend the work was issued in May, 1857; but a further appropriation having been asked and obtained the following year, the survey was resumed under Mr. T. C. Clarke, Civil Engineer.

The Reports of Messrs. Shanly and Clarke are of record, and the facts they establish may be summed up as follows:—

That the distance from the mouth of the French River, on Lake Huron, by way of Lake Nipissinque and the Ottawa, to Montreal is.....	430 miles
That the saving in distance by this route, as compared with that by the Welland Canal, between Chicago and Montreal is.....	368 miles

That it is possible to obtain a continuous navigation throughout
with a depth of water according to Mr. Shanly's Report of... 10 feet.
And according to Mr. Clarke of..... 12 feet.

That the Bay of the French River affords safe and accessible harbourage for the largest vessels navigating the Upper Lakes.

That an abundant supply of water for all possible purposes of lockage can be obtained at the Summit.

That the total ascent and descent to be overcome by lockage is... 698 feet.

That the total length of Canal required to improve the several obstructed portions of the route, and including the enlargement of the Lachine Canal, will not exceed..... 58 miles.

And that the highest Estimates (Mr. Shanly's) for the completion of the whole scheme of Navigation, providing for locks of 250 feet in length by 50 feet in width, with 10 feet depth of water, is \$24,000,000.

While the lower estimate (Mr. Clarke's,) places the entire cost for a 12 feet navigation at not much over half that amount.

It is also shown by the Engineering Reports referred to, that the saving in time in the round trip of a Propeller between Chicago and Montreal would be about ninety hours less than by the circuitous Lake route; and that the cost of transport, not taking into account the great saving in Insurance, would be less by fully 10 per cent. on the Ottawa route, than on that by Lake Erie.

It is also satisfactorily established that there are no extraordinary Engineering difficulties to be overcome in constructing the several Canals needed as connecting links between the long stretches of deep water which form the leading feature in the entire length of the chain. At the summit dividing the upper waters of the Matawan from those of Lake Nippissinque, a cut of 20 feet in depth and scarce three quarters of a mile in length, would cause the former, now tributary to the Ottawa, to change their course and flow thro' the French River to Lake Huron.

Another feature deserving of remark, is that the improvements required are made up of a number of small canals, no fewer than 21 separate links in a total of 58 miles; the longest link in the chain being the Lachine Canal, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles long; and while it is admitted that in some places the excavations will be of hard rock, it is also shown that there are no very deep or long cuttings and that the dams which will enter largely into the system of construction can be generally constructed without damage to the surrounding country.

Your Committee think that enough has now been said to show the practicability of the route, and with the growing necessity for doing something to improve our system of interior navigation, they respectfully submit that the Ottawa route is deserving of special attention, not alone as affording the most direct water communication between the seaports of the Dominion and the great western lakes, but also because of the benefits to be derived from its construction in tending to open up and make known so large an extent of the interior of the country, thus inducing settlement of our wild lands and stimulating manufacturing industry; the water of the Ottawa and its tributaries, as well in quantity as in facilities for ready application, being, perhaps, unrivalled in the world. From a defensive or military point of view, the advantages of such means of communication with the Lakes, if, unfortunately, they should ever require to be tested, need hardly be remarked upon.

In conclusion, your Committee would re-iterate the hope that this most important National question may soon engage the attention of Parliament, and that it may be consistent with the public interests to complete, at an early day, the Surveys of the needed improvements, so that perfect maps and charts of the route may be available to the public.

All which is respectfully submitted.

ALONZO WRIGHT,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
Friday, 18th June, 1869.

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2. Bill respecting procedure in criminal cases, and other matters relating to Criminal Law ; Presented, 52. Committed, 59. Motion for an instruction to the committee,

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York (West Riding).....	Hon. W. P. Howland.....	Resigned, 1.
Three Rivers.....	Boucher de Niverville, Esq.....	Do. 1, 2.
St. Maurice.....	L. L. L. Desaulniers, Esq.....	Do. 1, 2.
York (N. B.).....	Hon. Chas. Fisher.....	Appointed a Judge, 1, 2.
Northumberland (N. B.).....	Hon. John M. Johnson.....	Deceased, 1, 2.
Wellington (Centre Riding).....	T. S. Parker, Esq.....	Do. 1, 2.
Yarmouth.....	Hon. Thomas Killam.....	Do. 1, 3.
Hants.....	Hon. Joseph Howe.....	App. Pres. of Privy Council, 1, 3.
Richmond (N. S.).....	Wm. J. Croke, Esq.....	Deceased, 1, 3.

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L'Islet.....	Barthélemy Pouliot, Esq.....	Election void, 235.

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3. Verified copy of an Election Petition substituted by an Election Committee, the original having been mislaid, 15.

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