NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

On no occasion will the names of Old Advertisements be inserted here.

Prize Beast—Satchell Brothers.
Young Ladies' School—Miss Harmon
Intercolonial Trade—G. E. Desbarats.
For Sale or to Let—J. P. Robertson.

The Ottawa Times
County Official Paper.

THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1868.

☞ *For notices of Property for Sale or to Let see Fourth Page.*

THE Hon. Minister of Finance laid the estimates for the current year, ending 30th June next, before the House last night. We publish them elsewhere, omitting, for want of space, the details under several heads.

THE SPEAKER of the House of Commons decided yesterday that no costs would be allowed to petitioners in the objections to recognizances in the cases of Berthier, Vercheres, Joliette, Hochelaga, and St. Hyacinthe, as the objections urged could not be considered as frivolous or vexatious. Mr. CHAPLEAU appeared for the petitioners in these cases, and pleaded ably, claiming costs for his clients. Messrs. DORION, BLAKE, O'FARRELL, and LANGLOIS, addressed the SPEAKER for the sitting members, contending that no costs should be allowed. The argument on both sides was spirited and animated.

In the case of the Bagot election the SPEAKER decided that the recognizances were unobjectionable; it will, therefore, go to Committee.

In reply to an address ordered on the motion of the Hon. Mr. MILLER, the Secretary of State laid before Parliament yesterday, several papers relating to the Fisheries of the Maritime Provinces; among them was a special report on the distress which prevails in Nova Scotia. These papers show that the evils which formerly existed to such an extent on the rivers of Canada, are in full vigor, both in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. In the former Province, many fine rivers, formerly abounding in shad, gaspereaux, and salmon, have been entirely depopulated in consequence of impassable dams which prevent the fish from reaching spawning grounds, and almost every river and stream in that Province is fast being ruined from this cause, combined with illegal netting and spearing. There is but one milldam in the Province that has a sufficient fish-way, although the local laws require that all should be provided with them under heavy penalties.

In Nova Scotia the same state of things exists even to a greater extent, and the present distress among the fishermen of the coast is clearly traceable to the obstruction of the rivers which were formerly, and ought to be now, nurseries for several species of fish which frequented the coast. These rivers no longer supplying the myriads of young fish which used to form the chief food of deep sea fishes, the coasts have been almost deserted, and hence the failure of the inshore fisheries.

We trust that under the administration of the active Minister of Marine and Fisheries this state of things will be corrected, and the splendid fisheries of the Lower Provinces, as well as those of Ontario and Quebec, protected as their importance deserves.

WE have on former occasions discussed the stay-away-from-Ottawa plank in the political platform of Messrs. WILKINS, VAIL & Co., who in virtue of a perverse popular verdict, at present control the Local Government of Nova Scotia. We believed that this course had been recommended and pressed upon the Dominion representatives for the purpose of placing them in the back ground, and leaving all the glory to the firm above named. It was urged on the plea of "moral support" to the repeal movement, but it should have been rather "Gentlemen, "stand back; you are in the way of the "Local magnates; if you go to Ottawa the "public attention will be diverted from Mr. "WILKINS and his associates." This theory of ours was formed on a full consideration of the situation, but we have now, from an unexpected quarter, substantial evidence of its correctness. The Yarmouth *Herald* of the 19th ult., significantly says, "the *members of the* "*Local House* almost unanimously united "with the people in requesting the Domin-"ion representatives to afford their moral "aid to the repeal movement by staying "away from Ottawa." Of course! The gentlemen elected to Ottawa are not to be considered the leaders of the people; they are merely "moral aids," whose duty it is to keep out of sight and as quiet as possible, while the "members of the Local House" are engineering through their "movement." The same paper is unsparing in its denunciation of the members who have refused to listen to such disinterested advisers and attributes all sorts of motives, but the right one, as the cause of their coming. It forgets, or ignores, the obligation which these men assumed at the hustings to discharge the representative duties imposed upon them by the Constitution in virtue of their election. Surely that reason ought to be strong enough with honest men to induce them to perform their obvious duty. But the *Herald* says:—

"Stewart Campbell is no longer alone in his defection to the cause of Nova Scotia. It has been known for some time that others of the Nova Scotia Representatives were at least "shakey" in their devotion to their country's interests, and it is now evident that few of them are to be relied on. We deeply regret to say that we have reason to believe that for the most part they do not want repeal."

We should be heartily glad could we believe that this were true, but unfortunately we cannot see that their coming to Ottawa justifies the assertion. We apprehend that during the elections those members promised their constituents that they would pursue a certain line of policy if elected to Parliament, and that in no case did any one of them come forward and say, "Gentlemen, if you elect "me to the Dominion Parliament, I promise "you that—I shall not go." Yet the Yarmouth *Herald* and others berate them for not acting just as if they had made such a speech!

There is other evidence of the hollowness of this stay-away-from-Ottawa cry, for proof of which see the letter of "Veritas" in this issue. Poor Mr. KILLAM, the member for Yarmouth, appears to have been frightened into staying at home, without resigning his seat, as he should have done. But the Yarmouth folks who would not tolerate their member's presence at Ottawa, were fain to send a delegate to procure certain favours from the Dominion Government! We have made some inquiry into the case referred to by our correspondent "Veritas," and are gratified to learn that with the assistance of some of those Nova Scotia members who did not stay away from Ottawa, the mission of Mr. CLEMENTS, necessitated through the absence of Mr. KILLAM, promises to be completely successful. The subsidy asked for will, we have reason to believe, be granted, the service to be performed being of sufficient importance to the public interest to warrant an appropriation. Mr. CLEMENTS also desires the placing of a "fog whistle" at the mouth of Yarmouth harbor, and this, too, is in a fair way of being done. These facts ought surely to clear away the "fog" with which the Yarmouth *Herald* is surrounded on the stay-away-from-Ottawa policy; and perhaps enable Mr. KILLAM to see his way to do one of two things—resign, or take his place in Parliament, for no matter how the repeal question goes his present skulking course will end by covering him with ridicule.

The change in the Currency Bill, conceded by the Government, was entirely due to the presence of Mr. SAVARY, and some other Nova Scotia members, a fact of which the *Herald* man ought to make a note; and when he places this alongside the history of Mr. CLEMENTS' mission, and Mr. KILLAM's absence from his post, he will, perhaps, be candid enough to admit that some good can be done by coming to Ottawa.

We regret to notice that some of the Union papers of Halifax have had the bad taste to twit those gentlemen who have come to Ottawa, for acting "the people at defiance." This is not only unfair, but absurd. It is the people who would persuade them to set the Constitution at defiance. The members are elected to obey the summons of the Crown by attending their places in the Legislature when called upon to do so; and refusal for the perverse purpose of rendering the Constitution inoperative would be a dereliction of duty which no number of resolutions passed at public meetings would justify.

THE Delegates assembled for the purpose of forming a Dominion Rifle Association, met yesterday at the Adjutant-General's office, and appointed a committee of thirteen to draft rules, &c., and report to an adjourned meeting, to be held at ten o'clock this morning, at the same place.

THE following resolution was unanimously adopted at a general meeting of the congregation of St. Andrew's Church, Ottawa, in connection with the Church of Scotland, held on 30th March last:—

"That the thanks of this congregation are due and are hereby tendered to R. W. Scott, Esq., member of the Legislative Assembly for this city, for his exertions to obtain for us an Act of Incorporation, which has been so successfully accomplished, and at a cost merely nominal, and for his very polite attention to the wishes of the congregation expressed through their temporal committee.

SOME hair-brained youth thinking the time had come for going further than a mere demand for repeal got out a small sheet entitled "Blue Nose," at Digby, N.S., in the early part of the month, in which he advocated annexation to the United States. If he acted for the purpose of discovering the state of feeling on the subject, he was soon gratified, for the following emphatic protest was immediately got up, which we believe had the effect of extinguishing the "Blue Nose" altogether:—

DIGBY, March 7, 1868.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—In accordance with a prospectus previously published, a small sheet, measuring eight inches by ten, called the "Bluenose," and advocating annexation to the United States, made its appearance in Digby on Wednesday, the 5th instant.

As strangers may, perhaps, imagine that it speaks the sentiments of a party in this community, we beg to state that such is not the case, and that it owes its existence solely to the fact that the editor is a young man without occupation, and with a mania for scribbling, thus bearing testimony to the truth of the adage, that "Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do."

The character of the sheet in question, containing, as it does, traitorous tirades, and a story of such gross indecency as renders it unfitted for admission into any respectable family, is a sufficient guarantee that its author is to gain for him a notoriety which we are sorry for his own sake, is likely to prove unenviable; but as those at a distance who may hear of, without seeing the production, are likely to form an erroneous opinion of the loyalty of this county, and as the issue of a paper containing such sentiments may place this community in a false position, we consider it our duty to express our total want of sympathy with its politics, and our sorrow that the proprietor's youthful mind is not exercised in such a manner as might gratify his literary tastes without casting a stain on his moral character.

Harry Leigh Yewen,	P. J. Fileul, A. B.,
A. W. Savary, M. P.,	S. F. Huestis,
R. Stephens, M. D.,	P. W. Smith, M. D.,
John C. Wade,	James A. Dennison,
Charles Budd,	R. S. Fitzrandolph,
Botsford Viets,	John K. Viets,
Geo. Henderson, J. P.,	John W. Wright, J. P.,
Edward J. Bodd,	John Dakin, J. P.,
W. L. Bent, M. D.,	W. H. Taylor,
James H. Jones,	F. R. Oakes,
E. M. Marshall,	J. B. Bakin,
Francis Hutchinson,	E. Burnham,
John Daley,	Major R. Tompany,
Thomas Ruddock,	William Hanly,
William Meehan,	C. H. Morse, M. D.,
William A. Dahlgren,	J. S. M. Jones,
Alpheus Jones,	D. W. Elder,
John Donegan, J. P.,	William Smyth,
Thomas B. Fenwick,	John Holdsworth,
C. H. Dakin,	Jacob Dakin,
John Quirk,	G. A. Viets,
James Keen,	Charles B. Robinson,
John S. Bennett,	E. T. Hawkesworth,
A. B. Holdsworth,	William Watt,
Robert A. Dakin,	L. C. Holdsworth,
John Austin,	George Dexter,
Amos Dillon,	George Smyth,
John Smyth,	Edwin C. Dodge,
John W. Letteney,	George Burton,
Charles Godfrey,	A. S. Ruggles,
Edwin C. Raymond,	T. M. Quirk,
Francis Dennison,	W. B. Steward,
Martin Welsh,	Timothy Titus,
Abraham L. Gavel,	John F. McIntosh,
George McIntosh,	E. Beaman,
G. N. Budd,	Elisha Budd,
J. P. Denham,	E. Bent,
W. H. Bent,	David H. Stanley.
David Young,	

HEAVY ANIMAL.—On Saturday afternoon a bullock of gigantic proportions was shown on our streets prior to its shipment to Ottawa. The animal was bought by Mr. John Frankland from West Bros., of Guelph for Morse Bros., of Toronto, and by them to Satchel Bros., of Ottawa, for $400. It weighs 3,000 lbs. and is named "Abe." It took a first prize at a recent Buffalo fair.—*Toronto Globe.*

YOUNG & RAPHARD, of 30, Sparks-st., always employ the best workmen, and are therefore able to make all kinds of jewellery, Masonic jewels, medals, &c.

ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1868.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

Lieut.-Governors of the Provinces		$30,000 00
Additional to late Governors of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia		4,537 80
Governor's Secy's Office		5,370 00
Dept. of Privy Council		17,170 00
Department of Justice		10,073 32
Department of Militia		19,750 00
Department of Secretary of State for Canada—Secretary	$ 5,000 00	
Secretary's Office	11,170 00	
Registry Branch	8,724 17	
Indian Branch	5,716 68	
Ordnance Lands Brauch	4,479 60	
		35,090 45
Department of Secretary of State for Provinces		13,020 00
Department of Finance—Minister	5,000 00	
Audit Branch	14,290 00	
Accounting Branch	19,336 65	
		38,626 65
Department of Receiver General		20,570 00
Department of Customs		12,000 00
Department of Inland Revenue		18,386 10
Department of Public Works—Minister	5,000 00	
General Branch	23,664 66	
Engineering Branch	9,947 00	
		38,611 66
Department of Post Office		45,334 99
Department of Agriculture, Immigration and Statistics		18,460 00
Department of Marine and Fisheries		15,069 07
Total Salaries		331,545 13
Dominion Offices, Nova Scotia		11,500 00
Dominion Offices, New Brunswick		4,725 00
Departmental Contingencies		187,735 00
Arrears of 1867		12,786 59
Total Civil Government		$69,289 72
Administration of Justice		93,087 13
River Police		32,200 00
Penitentiaries and Prison Inspectors		$ 322,246 92
Legislature		392,988 45
Literary and Scientific Institutions		11,550 00
Arts, agriculture, and statistics		7,855 00
Immigration and Quarantine		60,000 00
Hospitals and charities		51,495 27
Militia and gunboats—Ordinary expenditure	$960,940 00	
Miscellaneous	495,921 36	
Gunboat service	25,000 00	
Total militia and gunboats		1,481,861 36
Pensions		25,115 22
Public Works		1,913,376 66
Light-houses and coast service		192,501 55
Ocean and river steam service		136,600 00
Fisheries		48,263 87
Indemnities under Seignorial Acts		144,649 47
Indians		8,400 00
Culling timber		70,500 00
Railway and steamboat inspection		12,142 00

MISCELLANEOUS.

Unforseen expenses	20,000 00
Gratuities granted to widows of Civil Servants to March 15	2,207 33
To pay lessees of Erie and Ontario Railroad for damage to track during Fenian raid, 1866	2,800 00
Indemnity to H. Hurley for property burned by Fenians in 1866	200 00
Claims for compensation for damages by Fenians before Government	725 86
Miscellaneous Printing	8,000 00
Advertising and subscription to Canada *Gazette*	8,800 00
Postages for do	1,200 00
Shipping Master's Office, Quebec	1,200 00
Arrears of 1867	9,035 23
	$50,368 42

COLLECTION OF REVENUES.

Customs	$20,016 00
Do Arrears of 1867	41,622 21
Inland Revenue	114,434 74
Post Office	735,000 00
Do Arrears of 1867	35,391 06
Public Works	730,742 49
Minor Revenues	20,000 00
Total Collection of Revenue	$2,197,206 50
Total	$7,660,766 04

PRESENTATION.

A meeting of the members and congregation of St. Andrew's Church, with other friends and admirers of the Rev. Dr. Spence, was held in the church last evening, for the purpose of presenting their pastor and friend, and his lady, with addresses and testimonials of affection and gratitude on the eve of their departure for Scotland. The Rev. D. M. Gordon, Minister of the Church, occupied the chair, supported on his right by the Rev. Dr. Spence and his lady; Rev. Thos. Wardrope, Rev. Mr. Elliot, Dr. Grant, M.P. On the left, were Rev. Mr. Campbell, of St. Gabriel's Church, Montreal, Rev. Mr. Stone, Alexander Morris, Esq., M.P., Wm. Clegg, Esq., F. G. Crosby and Andrew Drummond, Esq. After prayer and praise, the presentation was made. Accompanying the address to Dr. Spence, was a superb gold watch imported by Mr. John Leslie, jeweller, from the celebrated E. D. Johnson, London, maker to the Admiralty—one of the best of his make—requiring no key for winding or setting.

The address to the Doctor was presented on behalf of the meeting by Messrs. Andrew Drummond, James Orme and E. McGillivray, and that to Mrs. Spence, accompanied with some pieces of plate, by Misses Flora Stewart and Norma VanCortlandt, on behalf of the Bible Class:

ADDRESS.

Dear Mrs. Spence.

We, the members of your Bible Class, and pupils attending the Sabbath School, have heard with great regret that you are soon to leave us, but before parting with you, we desire to express our sincere thanks for the kindness we have received from you, and for the unceasing interest you have always shown in our welfare.

During a residence of twenty years in Ottawa, you have devoted much of your time and attention to the instruction of the children of the congregation. Many of those who at one time attended your Bible Class you have seen grow up around you, some have gone to the Saviour whom you taught to trust and love; while among the members of your class, during the past few years are some whose parents were a long time your pupils.

We shall all fondly remember how affectionate your manner towards us has always been, how simple, clear, and expressive has been your teaching; and how earnestly you have invited us to love and follow Jesus. We shall often recall when you will be no longer with us, the pleasant times which we have spent in you class, and shall continue to wish, as we do now, that God will bless you and keep you, and at last may we all meet where parting will be no more.

Will you kindly accept the gift we now present to you from the pupils of Bible Class and Sabbath School. We offer it not as the measure of their love, but as a token of their gratitude for the instruction you have given, and the unceasing kindness you have shown to them.

Dominion of Canada,
Ottawa, March 30, 1868.

Revd. Alex. Spence, D.D.:

REVD. AND DEAR SIR,—We, the undersigned members of St. Andrew's Church, Ottawa, over which you have had charge for over twenty years, and other citizens of Ottawa, friends of yourself and Mrs. Spence, to whom you have become endeared by consistent christian deportment and unostentatious piety, hearing of your intended departure from amongst us, and thoroughly appreciating, from the experience of the past, the loss which society and the cause of Christ will sustain in your permanent absence, respectfully and earnestly request, that if in any way compatible with your intentions regarding the future, you will determine upon passing the evening of your days amid the associations resulting from your long and arduous labors in our midst. If, however, you cannot consistently with the plans you have formed, continue with us, we beg to assure you of our taking with you the heartiest esteem and highest respect of the community, all of whom we are confident will earnestly pray, both for your continued health and usefulness in this life, and for your eternal well being in the world to come.

In token of the esteem and respect which we have for you, we ask you to accept the accompanying gift, to remind you of your connexion with your friends in Ottawa, believing that you will value it as the tribute of affection from those by whom you have so long been known, and of the deep solicitude felt by them in your welfare.

DOMINION OF CANADA,
Ottawa, 30th March, 1868.

Dr. Spence replied for Mrs. Spence and himself in a most impressive and touching manner, recapitulating his experiences in Ottawa for the last twenty years. The rev. gentleman's address was very affecting. He cordially thanked his many friends for their many acts of kindness and courtesy towards himself and Mrs. Spence, and especially for the handsome testimonials of friendship at this parting scene.

The Bible Class and Sabbath Scholars then sang in fine tune, "There is sweet rest in Heaven."

Mr. Morris, M.P., bore high testimony to the zeal, piety and ability of the doctor, as a faithful pastor, and also to the efficient labors of Mrs. Spence, as a teacher of the young.

Dr. Grant and the Revs. Mr. Wardrope and Elliot followed in able and affecting addresses bearing similar testimony. Under the able directions of James Orme, Esq., Superintendent of the Sabbath School, all the arrangements were well conceived and admirably carried out. Altogether the meeting was of a most gratifying character, and gave the highest satisfaction to all concerned.

THE REPRESENTATION OF YARMOUTH, N.S.

To the Editor of THE TIMES:

SIR,—The people of Yarmouth County compelled Mr. Killam against his own best judgment to remain at home, to prove that they had virtually gone out of the Union and were determined not by any means to "accept the situation."

A company in the town of Yarmouth own the steamer *Linda*, and to prove their disinterested patriotism sent to Ottawa their agent, Mr. Clements, to obtain a subsidy for said steamer, in order to make money out of the Dominion by running her between Halifax and Boston, calling at the intermediate ports. This man after having interviews with the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and the Finance Minister, found there was a difficulty—as the member for Yarmouth should be here to prove their claims; and other members from Nova Scotia had to come to the rescue of the company and their agent. The honest independent conduct of the Yarmouth men deserves all praise and admiration; if indeed, they want anything here they should have *permitted* their member to come to act for them, but failing to do this they should not accept or demand any of the public money of the Dominion, the "reward of iniquity," to carry on their speculations.

Yours, VERITAS.

LOCAL NEWS.

SHORTHAND.—Any gentleman taught privately how to write *two hundred words* in one minute for $10, by a Parliamentary Reporter —Address "Shorthand," TIMES Office. Reference to pupils.

YOUNG & RAPHARD, both being practical workmen, and having devoted their attention particularly to the working business, will guarantee all watches and clocks repaired by them. Watches, clocks, jewellery, and meerschaum pipes repaired, and satisfaction given or no charge.

OPEN THE SINKS.—In every part of the city, there are large pools of standing water, allowed to remain day after day, to the detriment of the public health, and by their unsightly appearance enough to ruin the reputation of the most outlandish and uncivilized country town, and would not be tolerated for one day in any other capital than Ottawa, when all that is required for its removal is five minutes labor to open each sink. One of the worst of these pools on a great public thoroughfare, is that on Rideau, at the corner of Nicholas-st. Open the sink and let it off.

POLICE COURT.—Catherine Whelan, a confirmed drunkard, whose abusive volubility under the influence of whiskey is something wonderful, was arrested on Tuesday afternoon, for being drunk, and locked up in the cells, where she amused herself by singing through the night, to the annoyance of those who were obliged to hear her. She was fined $5 and costs, or three weeks at hard labor.—James Fitzsimmons, drunk and disorderly, fined $2 and costs, or one week.—James Cain, for an assault on his mother, was fined $10 and costs or in default one month at hard labor.

EXTRAORDINARY.—We yesterday saw the fattest and finest steer we remember ever to have seen. It is said to be the fattest, if not the finest known to exist in Canada, its weight being over three thousand pounds. It has been imported from Indiana, and known in the United States as the celebrated "Abe Lincoln." It has been purchased for slaughter by the enterprising firm of Satchell Brothers, of this city at a great price, and will be on exhibition for a short time on the premises of Mr. Harris, Veterinary Surgeon, Clarence-st. This noble looking beast has excited the astonishment and admiration of all who have seen it. See advertisement.

THE GRAND TRUNK MURDER.—The prisoners in this case were examined before the Mayor of Prescott on Tuesday, the county attorney of Brockville being present on behalf of the crown. After some proceedings the examination was adjourned till next Monday, in order to give further opportunity for enquiry. The authorities will endeavor to set a detective on the track of evidence. Detective O'Neill was sent for eight days after the murder, but had to return to Ottawa in a day or two, to attend the assizes in this city, and since then he has not been sent for. Detective O'Neill is not in a position to act without authority, and it is quite possible that for want of an efficient officer to work up this case, it may not be changed as the interests of justice require it should be.

More Evidence against President Johnson.

NEW YORK, April 1.—The *Tribune's* special says the House has obtained possession of very important documents touching Mr. Johnson's opposition to the reconstruction measures of Congress. It is said that members have the original despatches which were sent by Mr. Johnson to prominent officials in the South, Military and Provisional Government, and others, urging them to use all the means in their power to defeat the legislation of Congress, all of which the managers will adduce on the trial. It is believed that they have also important evidence on other points, particularly on the manner in which those laws which he deemed unconstitutional, and therefore vetoed, were executed by his agents under his instructions.

THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

1ST PARLIAMENT: 1ST SESSION.

THE SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, April 1, 1868.

The SPEAKER took the chair at three o'clock.

Mr. MONTIZAMBERT received the title of "English Translator," as well as "Law Clerk."

The petition of Mr. Fortier, late Sergeant-at-Arms, was read and referred to the Contingent Committee.

After some other routine business the Bill for continuing the Parliament in case of the demise of the Crown, was read a second time and referred to Committee of the Whole to-morrow.

PRINTING.

Hon. Mr. SIMPSON moved that the 10th Report of the Committee be adopted. He said the substance of the report was not very important, except in regard to the work performed by the Queen's Printer by mistake, for the librarian, and for which they charged $2,100. The Committee had taken steps to prevent any recurrence of any mistake of this kind in future, and they had recommended that $1,548 be paid the Queen's printer for this work.

Hon. Mr. ROSS said he must bear testimony to the attention which the Chairman of the Committee had bestowed upon this subject, in order to cut down the expenses of the public printing, but he did not think the Chairman of the Committee or the members generally, understood what the effect would be if they adopted this report as it now stands before the House. They could not always get this particular kind of work done in as satisfactory a manner, by contract, as they could by the Queen's Printer, on account of the contractors not having the necessary machinery for this purpose. The work referred to, which was now placed before the members for their use, was of a superior character, both in type, paper and binding. He had never seen any work of this kind so well done by contractors for printing. He supposed the librarian was desired to get the best work done, and therefore took it to the Queen's Printer, following the example of the Government in this matter.

Hon. Mr. SIMPSON said this printing ought to be done by contract, it being no object to have the work done at any great expense, as this catalogue has to be republished every two years. The catalogue they had published two years ago, was very good both as regards type and paper, although the binding was not quite as good as the present. All contracts for printing should be managed by the Committee, and if we do not so be done our duty, we can be displaced; but if we have accomplished a service for the country, our report should be adopted, and all contracts for printing pass through our hands. The charge made by the Queen's Printer for printing this catalogue is $2,100, while according to our contract we could have had it done for $1,250. Now the Queen's Printer had no better mode, or in fact any other way of getting paid, but through the sense of justice of this Committee, as the librarian had no power to order the work or certify the account, and the Government, much to their credit, refused to interfere with the functions of our Committee. We were so desirous of acting fairly and honorably in the matter, that we called in men of great experience from Montreal and elsewhere, who agreed that the offer made was most liberal and handsome under the circumstances.

Hon. Mr. STEEVES agreed with his hon. friend (Mr. Simpson) in his remarks. The charge made by the Queen's Printer for the catalogue was $2,035, but they had allowed the matter to stand over for some time, in order to get information from a person acquainted with printing and the prices that should be charged for work of this kind. From that information we came to the decision to allow the Queen's Printer $1,500 for the work, which was a sum considerably in advance of the amount we would have had to pay if it had been done by the parties who had contracted for the public printing. If the contractors had done the work it would have cost $1,247, but in order that there might be no complaint we agreed to recommend that the sum of $1,500 be paid to the Queen's Printer.

Hon. Mr. AIKENS would like to know whether the Queen's Printer had agreed to accept this sum; if not it would place the librarian in the position of being responsible for the difference between $2,000 and the amount proposed to be paid, while at the same time the committee acknowledge that he acted under a misapprehension of his authority. They ought to be extremely careful in adopting the report, if it placed the librarian in that position.

Hon. Mr. SIMPSON said the committee held that the librarian did know that the work ought to be done by contract. In regard to the price they were to give for the work, the committee did not depend upon their own judgment, but they had a gentleman of experience to measure the work and certify to its correctness.

Hon. Mr. ALLEN thought there was a necessity for their observing the rule to have their printing always done by contract, and then if the librarian took the responsibility of getting this work done by the Queen's Printer, he should take the consequences.

Hon. Mr. McCULLY said there could not be much misapprehension in regard to the matter, as it was well known both to Parliament and to the public, that their printing was done by contract. He was surprised that the Queen's Printer should not know it, but should print this catalogue without discovering whose duty it was to do it. If any one had a right to complain, it was the Parliamentary Printer, as he had provided material, and might well have anticipated that he would have had this work to do.

Hon. Mr. McCREA said there was no one responsible for the payment of the amount claimed; the Queen's Printer could not get any part of his claim unless the House gave it to him.

The report was then adopted.

Hon. Mr. SIMPSON presented the 11th report from the Joint Committee on Printing, which was adopted.

ADJOURNMENT—EASTER HOLIDAYS.

Hon. Mr. ROSS said as the House of Commons intended adjourning for two or three days during the Easter holidays, he thought it was advisable that the adjournment of this House should take place to-morrow evening, instead of Friday evening, as several members wished to reach home this week, which they could not do, if they adjourned on Friday.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL said the responsibility of the adjournment rested with the House, and not with the Government. It was his opinion that it would be for the advantage of public business, that this House should remain until the House of Commons adjourned. If they adjourned to-morrow a portion of the business of the other House might come up to the Senate in their absence, and public business be thereby retarded. He believed the other House would adjourn from Wednesday until the following Tuesday. If the Senate remained in session until next Wednesday, it would then be for the members to say whether to return on Tuesday, or postpone their meeting for a day or two after. If there was to be any difference in time between the adjournments of the two Houses, it would be more convenient to have that difference after the Easter holidays than before, because now they could be advancing the business which came before them; but after the holidays it would be some time before they would have anything to do.

Hon. Mr. DICKEY said it was understood that the adjournment of the Senate was to be for a longer period than that of the House of Commons, and he thought the time had better be taken off the early part of the session, because the business to come before them would, in the latter part of the session, be in a greater state of forwardness than it was now. Then there was an order of the day for the 15th of April on a delicate subject, and he did not know but it might interfere with this separating a man from his wife.

Hon. Mr. STEEVES said he regretted to oppose any measure that was intended for the accommodation of the members from Ontario and Quebec. He thought it was as well to understand at once whether we were to have a longer adjournment than necessary for the purpose of accommodating members to visit their homes. If so, the adjournment would have to be much longer to allow the members from the Maritime Provinces to avail themselves of the same privilege. He did not think it was desirable or wise for this branch of the Legislature to assume that it was not necessary for them to be here all the time the other branch was in session. They should not now establish such a precedent. Some of the hon. members were anxious that this Session should be brought to a close in the early part of May: this adjournment of ten days would not facilitate business, or add to the shortness of the Session. The Government were getting their measures prepared, and they would soon be brought before the House of Commons. The Minister of Militia had a very important measure before that House yesterday in relation to his department, therefore it was necessary, in order to close the Session by the 1st of May, that they should turn their attention to the business of the Session, instead of adjourning for ten days.

Mr. FERRIER had no very strong feeling on the subject, but thought as an adjournment admittedly must take over the Easter holidays, that the public business would not suffer any inconvenience for twelve days.

Mr. WILMOT thought from the past experience we had, that all the legislation is hurried through at the end of the session, that it would be desirable if we did not allow the business to accumulate.

Mr. BUREAU hoped that a little reflection would convince hon. members of the inutility of prolonging the adjournment beyond Thursday of this week. The House could only sit at most, three times in holy week, viz., Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, as on Holy Thursday and Good Friday (being holidays of obligation) no hon. member pretended the House should meet. He appealed to the Government if the Bills from the other House would probably be delayed.

Mr. CHAPAIS said that the ministerial measures were ready to be submitted, but thought it unlikely that the debates on them would be finished, or the measures sent down to this House before their return to their duties.

Mr. WILSON considered it a custom from time immemorial, that we should have a recess over holy week, and the difference of the few days added would be required for the hon. members of Ontario and Quebec Provinces to reach their homes and return, and he could see no possible ground of objection—the despatch of public business could in no way suff... from it.

Mr. McPHERSON opposed strongly the adjournment of this House whilst the other branch of the Legislature was in Session. Of course by adjourning from day to day we could attend to any bills sent to us from the other House, but these long adjournments he felt were inconvenient.

Hon. Mr. ROSS did not desire any other adjournment than the three Easter holidays, but having understood that an adjournment was to take place, he had mentioned the matter in order to know at what time the House intended to adjourn, so that he could make his arrangements accordingly.

Hon. Mr. CHRISTIE said the adjournment would have to extend over some five days as Easter holidays, but this would not give time to members from Ontario and Quebec to go home. This was an unusually early spring, and as they were aware spring operations had begun in Ontario, therefore a few days before Easter was of great consequence to those engaged in agriculture in that Province, and would in a great measure insure the success of their coming crop. If the public business was not to suffer, and he did not think it would, they had better have a few days before Easter than afterwards.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL said it it was the desire of the House to adjourn he should not oppose it, but he had not changed his opinion that the business of the House would be in a more forward state if they did not adjourn until the adjournment of the House took place.

Hon. Mr. SIMPSON thought it would be very important for the farmers to be at home for a few days, in order that they might give directions to their men. He did not think it was right that this House should at any time, or under any circumstances, give up its rights and allow public business to be retarded for the personal convenience of members, but as it was the intention of the House to adjourn for some days, he thought it would expedite business more by having them before than after Easter. It was the custom in England to adjourn for a fortnight at Easter, and he thought we, out of respect for our Roman Catholic citizens, should adjourn during the whole week.

Hon. Mr. McMASTER thought the proper despatch of public business would be in no way interfered with by the proposed adjournment.

Hon. Mr. WARK regretted to see the feeling so strong, and so general, that this House can abandon their posts at pleasure during the sitting of the other House, and felt it was injurious to their reputation out of the House, and lead to the general impression that their duties were of routine, and of little importance under the constitution.

Hon. Mr. DICKEY gave notice of motion for to-morrow, that when this House adjourns it stands adjourned until Tuesday, the 14th inst.

Hon. Mr. SIMPSON moved, seconded by Mr. CHRISTIE in amendment, that it stand adjourned until the 15th inst. (Wednesday.)

Hon. Mr. STEEVES gave notice of motion for to-morrow, that during the proposed adjournment the deduction prescribed by law of five dollars per day, shall be made from the sessional allowance of hon. members for each day such adjournment shall continue.

Hon. Mr. MITCHELL introduced the Bill intituled a Bill for the "Navigation of Canadian Waters," which was read a first time. The second reading was fixed for Monday next.

The House then adjourned until to-morrow at three o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY, April 1st, 1868.

The SPEAKER took the Chair at three o'clock.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON desired to call the attention of the Finance Minister to the fact that the Public Accounts Committee had not been convened this Session.

Hon. Mr. ROSE was understood to say that the Committee would be called to meet at an early day.

QUESTIONS.

It was elicited from Ministers in reply to the understated questions, viz.:

Of Mr. STEPHENSON—Whether it is the intention of the Government to impose a duty upon repairs made to Canadian vessels while in American ports; and also whether the Government have considered and decided as to the propriety of imposing a tax upon American built vessels upon their being registered in Canadian Ports.

That the subject was engaging the attention of the Government.

Of Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL—Whether the Government is in possession of any and what information touching the imposition by the United States Government of additional duties on British caught fish, or of any other changes prejudicial to the fishing interests of the Dominion; and also whether it is the intention of the Government to impose any, and what additional tonnage duty on United States fishing vessels?

That the Government were aware of the recent imposition of United States charges on repacking of fish, and were deliberating upon the best mode of remedying the inconvenience. That the second part of the enquiry it would obviously be improper to answer.

Of Mr. BODWELL—Whether it is the intention of the Government to keep up Spencer Wood, as well as Rideau Hall, for the accommodation of His Excellency the Governor-General, and to make the expenses of his contemplated removal to Quebec, at the close of the Session, and return, chargeable as heretofore to the Consolidated Fund?

That Spencer Wood belonged to the General Government, and was of course being kept up by them, although its ultimate disposition had not been decided. That the Government were not aware of any intention of His Excellency to remove to Quebec, or return therefrom.

Of Mr. BODWELL—Whether it is the intention of the Government to adopt any measures to prevent traffic on the Carillon and Grenville Canal on Sunday?

That the Government would continue to make such regulations as would, as far as possible, prevent Sunday traffic.

Of Mr. BEATY—Whether the Government has taken any steps in compliance with the address of the House of Assembly of the 10th August, 1866, for the procuring of a bust of the late Hon. Robert Baldwin.

That the subject had quite escaped the recollection in the hurry of business, but that they would take prompt steps in the matter.

NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

Mr. MILLS moved an address for correspondence between the Federal and the Ontario Government with a view to obtain surrender to the Government of Canada of the Northwest Territory, &c.

Hon. Mr. MACDOUGALL explained that no such correspondence had passed, and the motion was allowed to drop.

MARRIAGE LAWS.

Upon the motion of Mr. McKENZIE an address was voted for correspondence with Local Governments concerning the present state of the Marriage Laws.

ELECTION PETITION.

The petition of Moses Pratt and others, was, on the motion of Mr. SPROAT, referred to the Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections.

DOMINION STOCK.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON moved that it be ordered that copies of all correspondence between the Minister of Finance and the Bank of Montreal, respecting the sale of Dominion Stock, be laid before this House, &c.

Hon. Mr. ROSE said that the sense of the House had already decided against the principle of publishing statements of private negotiation or tender, which could not be held necessary for the interests of the country. He admitted that the House had a right to know the manner in which the stock was offered, and the amount of it taken up, &c., but repeated his former arguments against the demand for information affecting private parties. There must always be confidential communications of the Government which it would be improper to divulge.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON replied contending that his motion made no unnecessary interference with private interests, and said that the refusal of all the information asked for would strengthen the prevailing impression that the Government negotiation of the stock had been a failure, and that they had had communication with the Bank which was unfit to see the light. He denied that any Government correspondence should exist which it was found necessary to hide altogether, although admitting that its publication at the moment might perhaps be inconvenient.

Mr. BLAKE having briefly supported the motion,

Sir J. A. MACDONALD referred, contending that the House had already decided against the propriety of such motions, and pointing out that the Bank of Montreal, although a financial agent of the Government, had its own private affairs interested, and that public interference with these would be unjustifiable. There must always in such matters be some crude propositions pre