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Office ! 38, Sparks Street.

THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1869. For Ottawa Markets and Interesting

Reading Matter see Fourth Page.

In the Senate yesterday, the Act relating to Patents of Invention was read a second time after a couple of hours' debate.

In the Commons, the first evening sitting of the Session was held. A long discursive debate took place on the Bill introduced by the member for Bothwell, to abolish what is now known as the "dual system." The dethat which might be expected to occur on a Speech from the Throne, rather than on a Bill a specific object in view, but for this House are about equally to blame. The six months' hoist, moved by the Hon. Mr BLANCHET, was finally carried by a vote of 82 to 57, and the House adjourned at 11:30.

Among the arrivals yesterday were, the Hon. Hop. Mr. Anglin, M.P. for Gloucester, N.B., MACDONALD, Req., M.P. for Lunenburg, U.S.

The Hon. J. S. MACDONALD arrived by the nine o'clock train last night, having been down at L'Orignal, conducting the Crown business of the county of Prescott Assizes. the "yeas" on the amendsecond reading of Mr. MILLS's Bill, thereby affording a very practical refutation to the assertion that the two posi-

bluster about the recognition of Cuba President GRANT does not seem disposed to get into a quarrel with Spain for the sake of the insurgents, but merely desires to take American citizens. This is sensible enough, but it is a pity that insurrectionists everywhere throughout the world, the United States only excepted, should receive so much the American people. Without a doubt the Cuban insurgents have counted largely on assistance from the United States; and there is every appearance that they will find them selves utterly deceived. It is better that they should be so, than that more serious troubles Punishment for crime is not only different should have taken place.

in the Commons, to impose upon the large Provinces of Ontario and Quebec a coudition of things distasteful to them, beever agreeable it may be to the

Provinces. in their hands? Would it not charge of antiquated barbarism.

you, by the voices of your own Local Legislatures, have declared your unwillingness to submit. Such a course would have been consistent

with respect for separate provincial interests left their own provinces free to repeal the Mr. Anglin declaring that because this affair. of purely Provincial concern, had been settled in one way in New Brunswick, therefore the Dominton Legislature should step in and tie the hands of all the other Provinces, so that they should be compelled, whether. they liked it or not, to submit to the same

The logic of such a concourse can be all urged its adoption on the ground of conserving the rights of the several Provinces already adopted the prinponents; and so may Ontario and Quebec, if pany that takes special care of all emigrants granting Patent Rights to all, but assuming should manifest a liberal spirit, and place our they please; but as the Dominion Legislature did not force the measure on New Brunswick and effect of Mr. MILLA's Bill could not in general terms be better described than as " an Act to abridge the privileges of the should be dealt with, and decided, by each Province according to the peculiar views of its own people.

THE N. Y. World says " the best run which a self into the ground.

Tue annual meeting of the Dominion the 5ta of next month.

Most people remember the great excite- CANADIAN PARLIAMEN ment created in the British metropolis, and the principal cities of Great Britain, by the very general introduction of the system of garroting, or suddenly choking and overpowering unsuspecting wayfarers, for the purpose of robbing them. The street robbers found the new system attended with immense success. Their victims, upable to give alarm, or to make resistance, were fain to submit to having their pocket8 rifled, and the contents carried off; and before being able to recover themselves, the garroter had in most cases disappeared with his booty. . This was not strange, for coming up behind his victum, he was generally un-

seen, or seen so indistinctly as to elude dentification thereafter, and, unless caught such robberies created intend alarm, and quickened the zeal of the police for their de- surance Company. tection. The robberies continued, but the authorities becoming expert began to be more successful in making captures. The solve his marriage with Ann Catherine This bill so far as it makes provision for ordinary punishment of imprisonment at A message was presented from the Goverhard labour was found, however, to be tonor-General on the postal arrangements with tally inadequate to check the new art plunder, and such was the general indignaion throughout Eugland that the proposal to supplement the ordinary punishment due

to the largeny or robbery from the person, with flogging or whipping the culprit who resorted to the process of garroting, the use of chloroform, or other stupefying agency, common phrase, "it worked like a charm. to give up the practice of sa roting, and con-

other? May there not be cases wherein a form of punishment inapplicable upon any viction for robbing a hen roost, would yet be anything - whether his patent is worth individual interest. While we seek this a reasonable equivalent for some other crime

degree according to the extent of the but different in kind accordin-

agency which is not yet quite discarded in lows, viz. : the best disciplinary systems for the training of the ordinarily virtuous, might be applied, even with a little more than ordinary vigour

menaces society with evils no less destructive the proper fees in that behalf a patent under this Act extending such Provincial patent of our forefathers. Already it can be said with truth in England that the criminal jail is better provided for by the public than his own industry. This is carrying the "vice its own punishment" many degrees nised; and though we should heartily deprediscipline, we think that a little more care for indigent honesty would better become the for their labour, and he did not see what right dents of Canada, should not exist in our

ing classes from this country seem to be alive reason for granting this monopoly. It was to not in the wrong? This reminded him of prohibiting the issue of "Through Tickets," were rescinded, at all events so far as the

seeing that it is now the eighteenpenny side, and proves where they get well served.

Manchester afford advantages which enables of Nova Scotia He would now come country to say whether the obstacles are such from the Reform ranks. [Mr. McKenzie then tions, The Hon, Minister of Militia and the general policy of the Government. He him to sell his paper at 20 per cent reduc- to the last point referred to by the as to prevent us from obtaining what is for the became faculous on the circumstance of Sir Premier of Quebec had also appealed to the (Mr. Jones,) cared not for Conservative nor, tion from former prices. We are glad to Minister of Agriculture, the extension of benefit of the country. If we limit the Bill George E. Cartier and the Hon. Mr. McDou- Province of Quebec on precisely the same Reformer, so long as a sound policy was carried recognise the principle in the establishment of small profits and quick returns. Call and of small profits and quick returns are small profits and quick returns.

SECOND SESSION : FIRST PARLIAMENT.

WEDNESDAY, April 28. The SPEAKER took the chair at three

THE SENATE.

After routine The following petitions were presented By the Hon. Mr. SHAW-Of George Har- not with the consent of the patentee. In rison and others of the Bouth Riding of that case, if you pass this law, you interfere Grenville, praying that a duty be imposed on | with individual rights. That was an objechops imported from the United States.

Mondor of the city of Quebec, praying that he | whole, he thought if we were to have pamay be reinstated as a messenger of the tent rights, and our patent laws assimilated. Senate, or be granted indemnity for the loss | the attempt has been successful, and the

would give it a favourable consideration, as it Macpherson, John Crawford, George Brown, Edward C. Jones, C. S. Gzowski, Edward Blake, Thomas Galt, &c., for an Act incorporating them under the name and style of The Dominion Mutual Life Guarantee As-

county of Ontario, praying for an Act to dis-

the Grand Trunk Railway Company and the A message was presented from the Gover-

nor-G. netal enclosing first and second reports from the Commissioners on the Civil Service Commission,

patent is 15 years—that is an investor may has given so great encouragement to inventive of that time bare it extern and at the end years more. At the and for five or ten sively that it is the public interest which is have time to . end of five years he will served by granting patents to more than

extended for five years, and at the end every inventor, we seek not the a other provisions of the law are found in the terest of the public. What has been the different clauses of the law now in force. He history of patents of invention? We need would give satisfaction. He thought the Bill | sent time, in extending the patent rights. It was much desired by the public. Under the has long been toe law there, that toreigne s 2nd sul-section of clause 31st, which is as fel. an obtain patents as well as residents, and

the subject matter of the patent has not been looming up so great and grand as we are told mainder of the term mentioned in such pa-

It will be seen from the for going that any of getting a patent, unless it was going one who has taken out a pat-nt in any one of to be of extraordinary value to bim. In the Provinces of the Dominion can have the | Sardinia inventors, whether native or foreign, same extended to the whole Dominion, pro- | may obtain patents, the patent becoming void injustice would be done by not granting to the taining patents; but here in Canada there down. patents for New Brunswick or Nova Scotia, sidents. Now these facts should show that they thought they were sufficiently rewarded the ground taken confining patents to resioriginally granted. It must be remembered are expressing the opinion that we are that a patent is a kind of monopoly, though wiser than 'all the civilised countries of THE London Canadian News of the 15th he did not mean to say that the word monop- Europe and America. We say they are oly should be taken in its fullest sense, but wrong and we are right, and we place ournevertheless it is a monopoly, because it gives | selves under the necessity of sustaining that to a man the right of manufacturing or position. Is it possible, or even probable, that vending alone, an article useful to those nations should all be mistaken in this the public; certainly there was great matter of patents? Are we sure that we are encourage men of genius to work for the the definition given of an insane man; that benefit of the public by rewarding them for there was a difference of opinion between the their labour. But when once such discoveries insene man and the rest of the world; we are are made, he did not see what right a person placing ourselves very much in the position and ask to have that exclusive right extended. opinion from the rest of the world. The 6th When he got his patent for a particular place clause and the 31st clause appear to have or province he was circumscribed, and con- been inserted from certain local reasons, sidered himself sufficiently rewarded. He which ought not to be considered in

hoped the Bill would receive the favourable a matter of this kind. It renders consideration of the House, and he would now residence necessary; this may have been move its second reading. Hon. Mr. DICKEY contended against but it is not the legislation we want. We passing over its lines,—the settlement of that some such law as this should pass, he patent laws on a level with those of other German emigrants in the Dominion would be liked the general scope of the Bill, and con- countries. He did not think they should be tenfold what it has been in the past. The sidered it a well considered measure. His legislating on half measures; if it was wrong ment, why should it be attempted to exclude numbers that are proc-eding by the Allan | hon. friend (Mr. Chapais) in dealing with this | to have patent laws let them say so, but if it | line of steamers to Quebec are greatly on the measure had to assimilate the patent laws of was right, then let them grant patents in a Constitution was against the principle of the increase-no less than 3,000 emigrants having three different Provinces, and he had endea- liberal spirit. If we enact that pat ntees Bill. If the hon. gentleman was detertaken passage within the last two or three voured to bring them into harmony as far as | shail establish their manufactories within a | mined to expel the members of the Local possible. He has adopted a middle course certain time in our own land, that is a proper Legislatures from this House let him work between the extremes of the different laws now | check in the matter, and will answer the end | up the public opinion of the several Provinexisting on this subject. It was the first in- in view. It will prevent any fraud being ces. They had the power to create the stance in which the legislation of Nova Scotia imposed upon us by foreigners bringing in disqualification. The Local Legislatures had been made an example for them, and he | their inventions here, and obtaining patents, hoped it might be followed by oti cases. He thus preventing us from using them. thought the patent law of Nova Scotia was This, while it effectually chebks any fraud this Parliament could not do. After replying good, as it confined the right to ob- upon us, also acts to our advantage by securing to other arguments of the mover of the Bill, we are gratified to learn that Magee & Rus- tain patents to persons residing in the within our borders the establishment of Sir George hoped that the hon, gentleman sell's sales for this month; so far, are fully 60 Province, thus encouraging pople to manufactories for their production. He would withdraw his Bill. per cent, more than last April at the same come into the country. He did not like the accept the Bill if he could not de better, but Mr. McKENZIE supported the Bill. He time. This should satisfy the wise-acres, who patent law of New Brunswick, as too wide a if he could get it amended he would endeavour argued that many more reasons might be exclusive rights, they should be given them | and the Government were placed in not being | It affected the constitution of the Governthat the public are not long in finding out for as limited a period as . possible. There able to answer the desires which prevail in ment, and whole ex-system of government.

patents in either of the Provinces may apply for 'a patent covering the whole Dominio providing the manufacture of the article patented has not been undertaken, or the article sold with the consent of the patentee. Suppose a patent has been taken ont in Nova Scotia some ten years ago for the manufacture of a certain article. Since then the knowledge of that inven- o'clock. tion may have come to this part of the Dominion, and a manufactory established for its production, and it may now be sold, but tion against this clause in its present form. v if he understood it right. And upon the

and assimilation of the laws of the several city of Montreal, to be commenced in the provinces, but the adoption of a policy re- course of the present year ? garding " patents of invention," for the By the Hon, Mr. SIMPSON-Of Googe W. Dominion, He did not know why they should Jones of the village of Port Perry, in the be influenced by local considerations in loan to be raised for the construction of regard to the principle they should adopt. obtaining patents, confines it to the Department of Agriculture. A law on this subject is very much desired. Under the present law it is exceedingly difficult, or almost impossible to obtain patents over that portion of the Dominion which was tormerly Canada, and the same rule must apply to the other provinces, as it is doubtful what interpretation courts of law would give to patents obtained under the circumstances then existing, applied to a different state of things The Hon. Mr. CHAPAIS (in English) ex- which now exist. Therefore it was necessary budget came down. (Laughter.) plained that the present Bill (Patents of we should have a law extending over the Invention) was very nearly similar in its whole Dominion; in this view he was preparprovisions as the one he had introduced on ed to sustain the Bill as he was on a former for the construction of an inclosure wall for the intention of the Government to provide the same subject in the last Session of Parlia- occasion. He hoped the Government would the prnitentiary and the asylum at Rockment. He claimed that it was amended and not be so factions in their opposition this wood, near Kingston, and if so, when? improved in some very essential particulars. Session, (laughter,) as to stop wholesome Under the law as it formerly existed in Canada, legislation which was in advance of views the Bitish resident was the only person expressed in this Bill. We were ready to The "cat-o'-nine-tails" had terror for permitted to obtain a patent on an invention. accept the Bill, and it would be only fair on In New Brunswick every person has a right to the part of the Government to accept our get a patent, while in Nova Scotia it was open | amendments to it, if they could not do any a few years, of imprisonment as a very good to every British subject. In this Bill we have better. On a former occasion he had the henour of expressing his views, which views he still the Bill to provide for the carrying out of "Any person having been a resident of alle red to. He had held those views for a Capital Punishment within prisons. The prac-Canada for at least one year next before his number of years, and they had been strength- tice had been adopted in England after the Bill last year, on the ground of want of exof his trade for ever; and many who had application, and having discovered or in- ened by the investigations he had since given most elaborate investigation, and had given that made him to your and that the people themselves should do so again. It was tent prevailed at one point; that annexation held that the people themselves should edde vented any new and useful art, machine, the subject. He believed the view generally, general satisfaction. In 1866, a Royal Commanufacture, or composition of matter, or taken in regard to patents was erroneous, and mission was appointed in England, which exfine their operations to pocket-picking or machine, manufacture or composition of mat- the invention or the copyright was given was the grecommendation of private execuother ordinary modes of thievery. Garroting, ter, not known or used by others before his more in the interest of the public than for the tions. He thought it would be wholly uninvention thereof, and not being at the time interest of the patentee, or author. Public necessary in the present state of public of his application for a patent in public use, interest is paramount to all private interest, feeling to take up the time of the or on sale anywhere with his consent, or Public interest must be obtained even when House in arguing in favour of the Bill. The allowance as the discoverer or inventor there- it is by the sacrifice of private interest. This system of private executions gave more real of may, on a petition to that effect presented is a maxim which runs through every solemnity to the sentence, and prevented to the Commissioner, and on compliance species of legislation. If paterits are those scenes which were sometimes the result troduced by the MINISTER OF JUSTICE respect with the other requirements of this Act, obtain just so much a detraction, or reduction of the assembling of great crowds. He moved isg offences against the person, the same a patent granting to such person an exclusive from the public benefit for private the second reading of the Bill. property therein; and the said patent shall interest, it is a false principle to give them. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said the Bill be under the seal of the patent office and the No intelligent community recognising its might be read a second time, and then taken lature had a seat in this House. They permissively, as part of the punishment for signature of the Commissioner, or the signa- own interest would entertain the idea of precisely similar crimes to those for the ture of another member of the Privy Council granting patents, merely on the ground of in the absence of the Commissioner, and giving encouragement to the patentee, or shall be good and avail to the grantee, his granting copyrights, merely to give encouragesalutary influence in England. Some mem- heirs, assigns or other legal representatives, ment to the author. In one case you create bers objected to this while the Bill was in for the period mentioned in such patent, but a higher style of manufacture, you encourage no patent shall issue for an invention having inventive talent, you attain a degree of proan illicit object in view, nor for any mere gress, by the stimulation which this facility that the Hon. Mr. Donion will move that scientific principle, or abstract theorem." affords, which otherwise would never be obbe admitted it was not as liberal - some of talent, you produce a higher state of literature, the hon, members in this House, and others and every kind of mental effort in a country | would allow the Bill to stand. The question

corporeal circumstances he thought it was the best law that for the benefit of the public? He had on serious consideration of the Government; punishment proceeds from its presumed bar- they could enact. This law does not differ a former occasion referred to the United States; and as the Province of Nova Scotia was doubt, in former times, and in many countries sumed would be considered as the Bill passed machinery. If they have had great facilities question. The Government, however, through the Committee. In the old law for progress, it is in the almost nameless ap- would announce their policy regarding it as patents are granted for 14 years with power pliances of labour-saving machinery in every soon as possible. of extension, but in this Bill the time for a art and manufacture, No country in the world and if it is he can then have the privilege to be open and that time for five other years. All the of the inventor alone, but the in-

for the people. The honourable member said soo, he thought, would go into a foreign country and reside a year, for the purpose

rather than progressing. (To be Continued.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS. WEDNESDAY, April 28. The SPEAKER took the chair at three Several petitions were presented. Fortyree petitions were read and received.

Hon, Col. GRAY gave notice that he would move as an amendment to the Criminal Laws that the accused may, if he demands it, members of the local legislative bodies into force; and the people calmly be sworn and examined in his own behalf. Hon, Mr. ROSE moved that the Hop Messrs. Wood and Dunkin be added to the Committee on Public Accounts. Hon, Mr. ROSE moved that Mr. Merritt b he has sustained in being put out of his situ- Minister of Agriculture deserved great credit added to the Standing Committee on Banking for the present Bill. He hoped the House and Currency .- Carried. Commons if they saw fit to do so. He con-

- QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Mr. BENOIT enquired whether it was the upon the Bill before them as a compromise construction of the fortifications before the

> Imperial Act, giving the guarantee for the fortifications had not yet been passed. Mr. BENOIT enquired whether, with a view to the effective protection of our manufactures, and in order to give an impetus such as is absolutely required to the establish ment thereof, it is the intention of the manufactured goods, and more particularly

on articles, the raw material for which Hon. Mr. ROSE said he must defer the answer to this important question until the Mr. BELLEBOSE enquired whether it

these walls was made by statute.

Mr. MORRIS moved the second reading

The Bill was read a second time and refer- Another reason for opposing this Bill now,

Mr. BOWELL, seconded by Mr. BROWN.

Hon, Mr. ROSE hoped his hon, friend argument elsewhere would desire. Under the present where that encouragement is given. Is not of interest of money was at present under the

The Bill was allowed to stand,

Mr. MILLS moved the second reading of Assemblies of the Provinces, now included. ting or voting in the House of Commons of dence of the Local Legislatures. It had been f that were correct, why deny the constituencies the right of electing Judges of the Superior Courts, or aliens, or any other already undertaken to limit the choice of the

then argued that the members of the Local their interpretation of R form principles, the Legislatures sitting in this House could be dual system was unobjectionable. The prinunduly influenced by the Government. For public money in payment, should be excluded' those who were the best qualified to legislate

the people were against the double represen-Mr. MILLS-Hear! bear!

against it, let the people vote it down. (Ap- should the hon, member persist in forcing a wided he is "a British subject, or a resident if the invention is not worked within a given plause and laughter.) As he had said the measure which had already been condemned in any Province of Canada for upwards of a time. He then referred to the Patent Laws principle was wrong, and he did not think the by the Legislature of his own Province? He year," for the remainder of the term men- of France, Hanover, Holland, Poland, Prussis, arguments of the hon, member would con- hoped the hon, member would consent to tioned in such patent, on the conditions Russia, Saxony and Mexico, as being very vince a single member of the House to the withdraw his Bill. therein contained. He did not see that any liberal in their provisions for foreigners ob- contrary. He hoped the bill would be voted French in favour of the Bill.

modern philanthropist than his zeal for the they would have to come and ask to have it legislation. It should be open to all inven- session concerning a similar measure. There the Crown in this House. Too much power extended beyond the Province in which it was tors to obtain patents. In refusing this we was a slight difference, however, between and authority were being placed in the hands this Bill and that of last year. Last year of the Executive, the hon, mover proposed to interfere with those sitting in the other branch of the Legislature to which he (Sir George) had made objection He was glad to see that his hon, friend had a good memory, for he had avoided this objection in the present, shewing that he had become wiser, and he (Sir George) now proposed to remind him of other objections to the Bill, which he hoped his friend would re- in favour of the Bill. The harmony of making see the reconstruction of the Great Reform member for another year. Besides the ob- the Local Legislatures subservient to the Party, and that it would win over the afiniscalm, which were good against the Bill, he he desired to see. This Bill, if adopted, would wondered that the mover, who professes to tend to secure the independence of the Local hold very liberal principles, should attempt Legislatures; and though for the present it to circumscribe the liberties of the people in would no doubt be voted down by a large even if the Bill were passed this House could not restrict the choice of the Crown in making a Senator of a member of a Local Legislature according to the provisions of the British North America Act (from which he members of the Local Legislatures from sit-

that hon, gentleman himself was against the could declare that neither senators nor members of this House could sit in them, which

are surprised that so many members about have voted have voted have voted for the present; but we about the surprised that so many members about have voted for the present; but we predicted they were leaving the shilling and door had been opened for obtaining patents to do so. His hon, friend who had introduced given for the Bill, and its discussion embraced if Mr. Brown had been defeated; yet no one would pretend the Bill deprecated the position in which he a wider range than had been defeated; yet no one would pretend to say that Mr. Gladstone's Government did if the late member for West York had been defeated; yet no one would pretend to say that Mr. Gladstone's Government did if the late member for West York had was another principle in the Bill which had the community, and which he seems to feel He was surprised, however, to listen to the not been adverted to : that was, if a patent are proper and reasonable. He believed that hon. Baronet, for his sarcastic allusion WE notice at the establishment of R. was applied for and taken out, but was not at some future time this may be done, but to members on this side abandoning o'clock the Speaker left the chair. Eaton, Elgin-st., opposite the Russell House, acted upon within a limited time, it should at present there are obstacles in the way. He their principles. He was glad to find become void. This he considered was a good (Mr. Sanborn) thought these articles were not his hon, friend appreciating the enormity of they present styles truly creditable to the principle. He was prepared to admit there in the country, but where they were, he would the crime of deserting principle and party, debate, referring to the circumstances under there could be no distinction of party without proprietor in selection. We understand his were some good principles in this law that like for those who had a place in the Council especialty since he and his colleagues had which he and the member for Cornwall had distinction of principles, (hear, hear,) and connections with large manufacturers in were not contained in the patent law Chamber to decide. He would leave it to the succeeded in seducing a few weak members gone before the country at the general elec-

members for Cornwall and Brant to become regretted that the hon, member for Lambton, the supporters of gentlemen on the Treasury who had sanctioned the Coalition of 1864. Benches. He argued that the system des- formed between men who had opposed each troyed the independence of members, and if other for twenty years, had not sustained the carried to any great extent would be produc- | Coalition of 1867, to build the super-structive of most disastrous consequences. He ture on the foundations laid by the Consupported the second reading of the Bill.

system was in conformity with the general pressed through a general election it was at practice of confederations having general and the election of 1867. Before the last session provincial legislatures. He referred to the of the old Provincial Parliament it was States of America where there was their members from sitting in the House of

cluded by moving the six months' hoist. Mr. BODWELL argued that it was absurd to contend that this House could not properly exclude members of the Local Legislatures, seeing that so many classes were already excluded. And as to restricting the people's choice, that choice had been restricted already. He contended that the maintenance of the dual system was due to a desire for a retrograde movement towards a Legislative Union. He maintained that if the people were deprived of local control of local affeirs, they would be derrived of one of the greatest boons conferred by the new Constitution The Bill met the general approval of the country, and the principal objection against it had been that brought by the Minister of Militia; but if that objection were to be sustained, then the doors of this House should be thrown op n to judges and all other classes

desirable that in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec members of experience should be found to carry out the new Local Governments. New members who had sat for a year Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD, who was the rules, and how could it have been possible were in order in taking such a wide range of sutting in the Commons, the result work or so in this House, did not even yet know He wished to know whether these g ntlemen indistinctly heard in the gallery, was under- for sixty-five new members to have managed debate. He did not see what connection these stood to say that the provision for the Legislature of Quebec. He looked upon matters had to do with the Bill before the humourous addresses and the humourous addresses t the question as a practical one, without caring whether it was Conservative or Reform, and Mr. SPEAKER ruled that the member for both sides he believed practically the double system had Lambton was in order.

think less in favour of the dual system than he had done; but we were yet without the finding himself with a large deficit. The would not deprive the people of the pinige arguments advanced by the advocates of this Bill. Their whole complaint appeared to be that there was too much harmony, too much unwranglings and disputes. They advocated this Bill, because of much harmony between the Local Governments of Ontario and Quebec; red to Committee of the whole on Wednesday | was that there was no immediate necessity for it. There was plenty of time to conside the effects of the present system, and he would like to see the good old English prac-

tice of not rushing too hastily into changes. proper relations between the Local and General of some benefits. It had contributed very being each a representative of a separate materially to bringing the Legislatures into | constituency for each House. The hon. Premuch from the law as it now stands. In the if they have excelled in anything, it has been peculiarly situated with respect to it, it general harmony. Were it to become permier had said this question should be left to the 17th clause there is a change which he pre- in their improvements in various kinds of would be necessary to devote some time to the manent it would probably lead to evil con- decision of the Local Parliament, but at the arrangement, which, in the nature of things, Premier of the Quebec Government had arwould not last long. He should, therefore, | gued when this question was before that body

vote against the Bill Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said it appeared that the gentlemen opposite were continually seeking excuses for their having failed to carry the general elections. The of the kind. appeal to the people had gone against them, and they were ever seeking excuses for this had gone to the country in open day. The member for Cornwall and himself had gone openly before the people, from constituency to constituency, and advocated harmony between the Local and parties ineligible by law? Parliament had represents West Durham in this House, the proper independence of Parliament could Maryatt's Phantom Ship, &c., &c. him of the double responsibility, they refused do it in this particular as in any other. He to do so, thereby showing that, according to

ciple of the Bill was not one which should that House he would have rememb red it he Mr. DUFRESNE believed the principle of wick the Legislatures had already declared the proper Legislature to dispose of the que tario? Why, at the last meeting of the Legislature it was declared by solemn vote that the two duties were not incompatible Now the Legislature represented the from that Province in this House, and its de-Mr. DUFRESNE—Well if the people are of the electors of the Province. Why then

Mr. YOUNG, after referring to previously patentee the extension of this patent to the was an exception to this rule for granting Mr. CHEVAL addressed the House in of the circumstances which led to the result of the general elections, said he should vote Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER said he would for this Bill, as he should for any other that remind the House of what he had said last would tend to diminish the growing power of people, they would decide the question to

> Hon. Mr. CHAUVEAU briefly addressed the House in opposition to the Bill.

would no doubt be voted down by a large majority the time would come when the House would be compelled to accept it. the country had changed its judgment. He

overruled the judgment of its representative bined influences of the General and was one of the strongest reasons why the sys- Local Governments was irresistible

After Recess. It is proposed by the second subsection of the person is a British subject. If we say this Nothing but the influence of such a system to do with the appeal to the country, nor Dorion.

the 31st clause, that parties having existing we affirm a principle which is retrograding as dual representation could have led the did it affect the result of the elections. He Mr. BLANCHET contended that the dual | a calm and deliberate verdict of the people ex-

North German Parliament and the Austrian known by everybody that there must be a Reichstath, from neither of which were the new election when the Union Act came excluded. It was only in the United and deliberately pronounced their judgment. The union of the Provinces involved the abandonment of all petty provindouble representation was prevented by an clair quarrels in the General Legislature, and long as leading members of long as leading members of the Legislature. double representation was prevented by an the quarrels and disputes of Upper or of long as leading members occupied seat in this House as well as in the Lower Canada had no more right in this this House as well as in the Local Legisla Legislature than those of Nova Scoria or ture it would be impossible to get too New Brunswick. The new Dominion gave Legislatures to sit at the same time, jun their differences about a Clergy Reserve ques- both. For this reason only did be feel be other old issue, and rise to what he believed was the higher and purer politics of the Dominion. As to the responsibility attaching been advocated by the Reform party. The to a Minister of the Crown, even Mr. Bright | principle was one for the restriction of the had warned his constituents that he might privileges of the people, and before that could be compelled by a sense of duty be entertained, it must be shewn that some to go into the lobby, and to vote on great abuse had grown up under it. But the

> Mr. McKENZIE again rose to explain his least, until the work of Confedent views on Coalitions. He denied that the i - been completed. He trusted that this go sue at the general elections of 1867 was the tion would be left over until Newfounding success of Confederation. It was true that and the Northwest should be brought into the the honourable Premier and his colleagues Dominion. The great duty now was to hal gone to the country with this complete the work which had been been by cry, and had endeavoured to persuade the the Coalither of 1864, which had the support electors that the members of the Liberal party of the member for Lambton. The

ferring at some length to English politics, in reply to the member for Halton expense Mr. FERGUSSON rose to a question of ord r.

true he had seen some things that made him was cropping out at another, and that the the matter. He argued and would continue least the credit of being inspired by united

inasmuch as while the members of the already the law in Nova Scotia, and badging ment to compel them to support the General in former times he belonged to the most added. vanced wing of the Liberal party, and was Parliament. He argued that the property

sequences. But he regarded it as a temporary last session of the Quebec Legislature the Prices. that it was a question to be decided by the

Federal Parliament.

Hon, Mr. DORION said he had states of eral Governments. It had been said argument in favour of the Bill, by stating that bedges No. 11. that the country was against the dual syst-m; proportionally there were more placemen in Oktaney Corner. but what was the fact? Why, when the mem- this House than in the English Hiouse of Boston Pilot, &c., &c. ber for Bruce, in the Local Legislature, who Commons, and with such a state of things

the reasons given, he moved the second reading of the Rill (Applance) islatures. In Nova Scotia and New Brunsing of the Rill (Applance) Rill

Ontario Legislature excluding Local Maisters from sitting in the House of Commons. He regretied, therefore, to hear the censures that had been passed upon the members for Cornwall and Brant. There was nothing unconstitutional in a constituency electing one or harboring him after date of this afferds met member to represent them in both Legislatures. He regrested that they had not had any members of the Local Legislatures of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia sitting in this | TITIZENS' House, If there had been the harmony between these Provinces and the Dominion would have been much greater. There had been no complaint from the public regarding the dual representation, although they found that every small grievance was made the subject of petition. He was satisfied if the question were left to the

their own satisfaction. Mr. WHITE said the people of Ontario were not in favour of the dual representation. He regretted that the measure had been discussed from a party point of view, Hou. Mr. HUNTINGDON said that the though he was a believer in party governlogical conclusion of the principal argument | ment. Yet he still more regretted the course against the Bill was that the Local Legisla- pursued by the member for Lamoton, in Wednesday, tures should be abolished altogether. (Hear, | condemning the Minister of Public Works, hear.) The whole cry about barmony was whose past services in the cause of Reform but another form of the reasons put forward should not be forgotten. He also hoped to General Government was not the harmony ter of Militia. He hoped the measure would

the double seat, but had declined. As to the remarks made during this debate about the Mr. McKENZIE contended that the electors | with the remarks of the member for Halton. and appealed to the result of the elections in Public Works. He had confidence in that West York and Kamouraska, as a proof that gentleman and his colleagues, when the Gov-Mr. JONES argued against curtailing th

Sir J. A. MACDONALD said the very fact sentative. They had heard the member for that the constituency of West Durham had | Shefford (Huntingdon) say that the comtions in West York and Kamouraska, though it | ces of recent elections where the influence was true that the present representatives of ot both had been set at defisnce. He deprethese constituencies might be presumed not to cated the remarks that had been made about be supporters of the present Government, yet | the Hon. Minister of Public Works. It had the circumstance was not remarkable. They been said that he had been seduced, but had recently seen in England that Mr. Glad- he had joined the Conservative party under will be received for stone and two members of his Government | the leadership of Mr. Brown. Now not enjoy the confidence of the English peo- | been seduced, what guarantee was there that ple. Sir John A. Macdonald was addressing | the hon, member for Lambton might not himhimself to other matters referred to by the self be seduced. (Laughter.) He believed member for Lambton, when it being six that they must have been consenting partiesthat no action for seduction could lie against the Premier. (R-newed laughter.) There terial. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD resumed the had been too much said about party, but Plan may be seen at the chee of E. Il.

the side which he had formerly opposed was the abuse? Why, that we let After referring to some other points which been all acting together harmoniously had arisen in the debate, Sir John concluded This surely was no abuse On the by hoping the member for Bothwell would contrary, it was of the utmost consecuto were disunionists, because they did not sus-tain the Coa ition. On Mr. McKenzie's re-

Mr. DUFRESNE followed in French

very great satisfaction.

Hon, Mr. CONNELL supported the Bill Mr. MILLS replied at considerable length At 11:15 the division bell was rung and the

The Bill was therefore lost, and the House

minion Tweeds, &c., &c., and at moteral

Corrox Goods have advanced in England been sold since 1862. Call and see.

LOUIS-MOLLUE having left my employ.en herely torbid any person or persons from hiris;

Ottawa, April 28th, 1869.

PROMENADE CONCERT under the auspices of

AND ATHENÆUN.

Commencing at 8 o'class COMMITTEE His Worship the Mayor, H. J. Frid, B. Andrew Drummond, Esq., J. L. Orme, Esq., James Fraser, Esq.

G. M. Rose, Esq., W. Whyte, Esq. A. S. Woodburn, Esq. D. W. Coward, Esq., D. Matheson, Esq., G. Kennedy, Secretary

cents. To be had at the stores of J. L. On prick, Lower Town; and Wm. Hall, Co. Further particulars in future acre

TENDERS

UP 10 THE 30TH INST. Undersigned will furnish all the beilding

COCK, Esq, Elgin-st, Ottawa. R H HAYCOCK, W HORACE LEE,

W MACKAY WRIGHT. Building Committee 0 COOKING STOVES of the best que

U make at

of England, St. Mary parish. The populati almost entirely of ho lodging-house keeper church has an endown new-rents used to gether £120 for the re

To the Editor of THE T

friends of St. Alban's,

the belief in the volunt

you to insert the accom

an English paper ju

sidered it doing very

amount given for rea

April, 1868, to April, 1,

or £480 sterling, but

beside the £3,017 of

England is still ahead

OTTAWA; April 25, 1869.

supplies us with a go,

voluntaryism can acce

Yours.

Sin,-For the ence

ree. In 1865 the red M.A., was obliged to 1 devolving the care Rev. C. W. Roberts, B. charge. It was area should keep the endo the curate had £70 m gin with. Prior to 18 kept in repair by the c of £100 had accumulat of things when Mr. 1 work. His first step retes, and substitute a church-rates had neve the new offertory real twelve months, £306 i in the third, ending wi the same three years church needed a new and a new heating ap al-ed for these objects besides £175 towards for a real of bells! T the congregation stin

> LOCAL AUCTION SALE OF

congregation of St.

1865, to August, 1868

Manchester Examiner.

this evening; and, as speciality; they have

proposal we made last tand for the band, so

following were elected

year, viz. :- Presiden

Meste on THE H

elected ; Captain, L NEW DOMINION BAN Vice-President-W. Secretary-F. Wali

Board of Directors son, J. Sheldor, T. H. ASSAULTING NIGHTwound themselves u chief, by means of men, engaged in the the head of the Deer as-ault d men, how them aloo tas good the affray was ende

found drunk. Case The adjourned cas called up. An old m the defendant, and M Both claimed the two duced in court, and s his house with bread property, and dismis A case of petty la but the circumstance that the magistrate I offender to jail for o

A. WORK OF ART

was not found.

lately seen a most frame, made of leather of this city. The si and the pattern is of gaut design, perfectly purpose to which it tiful cluster of June f they were transferr they might well be I Underneath is a simil coloured. The some well as the frame; forms, is known oul frame, or wreath, is ar freme, and surro da. This work, we and in wax, are well country, and they derstand that this

THE ELOPEMENT mother, pursued by vent their marriage, The officer did not him for the undertain were executed with had been furnished It is doubtful, ho have enabled him to for the young runay wherever they went, seemed to be know Magistrates required ities, &c., as to the endorsing the const enable him to execu and so the fugitives to Winchester, wh who did not hesi