DOMINION REPORTS.

It is the intention of Mr. James Corrie, the Managing Director of "THE TIMES PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY," to publish, during the present session, after the model of HANSARD, a volume entitled DOMINION REPORTS of Debates in the Canadian Parliament.

The basis of the proposed volume will be very full reports prepared by a staff of the best reporting talent in the country.

To insure a perfectly authentic record, the members, as in the English model, will be requested to make corrections of any errors that may happen to creep into the reporter's notes, but nothing will be inserted not spoken in Parliament.

Also, to insure compactness, as in the case of the English model, all superfluous words and repetitions will be left out. This will bring the volume within portable size, and ensure its readability.

Orders from booksellers throughout the Dominion will be duly attended to, and the usual trade discount allowed.

The publisher has secured the services of a gentleman of very long experience to edit the proposed DOMINION REPORTS.

If sufficient inducement is offered it will be translated and published in French.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Canada Dominion Life Company—A. G. Ramsay.

Mare Found—Joseph McGaw.

Just Received—Hauser's News Depot.

Spring Importations—Garland, Mutchmor & Co.

Brick House to Let—Mrs. Mitford.

The Ottawa Times

TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1870.

☞ For interesting Reading Matter see First Page; for Ottawa Markets see Fourth page.

NOT AT ALL DISCONTENTED.

There could not possibly be a greater mistake than to suppose that, because Sir Alexander Galt believes that in some shape or other, either as a monarchy under British protection, or as a Republic, without other than such casual protection as may arise, in due process of time, Canada may be no longer a dependency of Great Britain, the people of this Dominion are discontented. There is nothing whatever to produce discontent in Canada at present. Bread is cheap, business is good, and the only genuine political grievance has been removed. It was the silver nuisance. There are no distasteful or unpopular measures. There is not a "cry" even for the opposition to indulge in. The country believes that some protection ought to be obtained against the United States manufacturer, and that fishing should not be permitted to Americans within our waters. The Government of the United States in their exclusiveness, as regards foreigners, are a source of annoyance, but here, there is no complaint at all in respect of measures, but only a sad grumbling about men in office. The lament of the opposition journals is that different members of the Ministry are somewhat jealous of each other. Two of the leading grumbling exponents of public opinion seem literally to regret that Sir George Cartier and Sir John A. Macdonald and Mr. Tilley and Mr. Howe do not pull more harmoniously together. The Hamilton *Evening Times*, following the example of the *Globe*, deplores the constrained subservicncy of Sir John A. Macdonald to Sir George E. Cartier, regrets that Mr. Tilley should have so few supporters, and speaks of Mr. Howe as the most *effete* specimen of hoary headed statesmanship this country has ever witnessed. That organ of a discontent, non-existent among the people, goes further, and declares that the Hon. Joseph Howe is "weak, vain, egotistic, prosy, gesticulative, insufferable, a superannuated beau, and an intolerable humbug." This is a fair specimen of the "discontent" prevalent in the Dominion. It is simply a jealousy of the men in power by the very few who are covetous of power. There is no discontent among the people, and the New York *Albion* who, by the way, compliments Sir Alexander Galt and Mr Huntington as the champions of an independence which no one seeks, chimes in with the opposition and imprudently states that it has been the misfortune of Canada that her statesmen are or have been men of narrow views. This exponent of English feeling in New York goes still further and states that the great mass of the British American people, in and out of the Dominion, not satisfied with Confederation, long for a system which shall give them more of a national existence than would attach to a mere dependency of the Crown, however great and prosperous and practically independent. This is not true. There is not a journal in the Dominion in which such dissatisfaction is expressed. The Parliament of Canada does not represent any such dissatisfaction. There are only two gentlemen who have said that which it was unnecessary and therefore absurd in them to say when they did say it that this country will, in the course of time, be, in a national point of view, a greater country than she now is. The declaration about Canada's probable future was not less absurd than would be a declaration by a member of the House of Commons of the United Kingdom in his place in Parliament that, as Carthage, Athens, Rome, Babylon, Jerusalem, and Thebes had decayed so would London, becoming eloquent upon the musings of Volney's New Zealander, astraddle upon London Bridge. In the United States' Senate many years ago, Mr. Calhoun, in deprecating a war between England and the United States alluded to the disruption of that country into four parts, each part falling to the lot of a successful general, but he did so to show the evil consequences of war. Here, when Sir Alexander Galt needlessly broached the subject of independence, there was no trouble of any kind except the introduction of Sir Francis Hincks into the Cabinet, of which Sir Alexander, Mr. Cartwright, and one or two other gentlemen did not approve. Within the Dominion there is no discontent of any kind—not of a mere personal and transient character. The Halifax Evening *Express* says:—

> People outside may imagine we are ill but really we can't feel it; and must needs think that some one is lying. We are not gorged with the plethora of our wealth to be sure; but our coal trade has increased; our fishermen and farmers are getting fair prices, and are paying only fair prices for what they sell and buy; and on the whole we think Nova Scotia is not likely to be a thorn in the side of the Dominion.

With regard to the cases of Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, we think the lovers of the Dominion need not alarm themselves. We will be far more compact as a Dominion without them, and possibly we shall have fewer burdens to bear; though for the mere sake of the sake of having all the Colonies of England in this quarter in one union, we doubtless wish to see them united with us.

RETALIATION

In an article that appeared in a recent issue of our paper we found cause to congratulate the Honourable Minister of Finance on the stand he assumed in relation to the coasting trade of the Dominion. To-day, we reiterate the indorsation of his policy in relation to our commerce and our fisheries. Some may find fault with the spirit of retaliation, or rather justice to ourselves, which formed the basis upon which we tendered our congratulations, but looking at the matter fairly we fail to discover that the question can be viewed from any other stand point. Say what we will, the unwritten statutes of *lex talionis* are implanted in the breast of all human beings and act as the governing policy of most states and peoples, and it is not within the compass of man's mind to follow to its fullest interpretation the doctrine of divesting ourselves of our cloak for the benefit of the man who has already wheedled us of our coal. Theology and legislation should perhaps go hand in hand, but until we attain that high stage of perfection that will enable us to frame acts combining the moral and practical qualities of both, we must compliment the Ministry on the policy relating to the fisheries, which has recently been announced in the House of Commons. We admire the manly candour with which the Hon. Premier answered Mr. Fortin a few nights since, in reply to a question in relation to this subject. With no uncertain sound the policy of the Ministry was heralded in the answer that it was not the intention of the Government to issue any licence to foreign fishermen during the ensuing season, and it was the intention of Government to protect the rights of Canadian fishermen on Canadian waters.

At the present time, the Dominion is in an embryotic state of existence, and it is clearly our duty to take counsel from the example of older Nations and follow the policy that has commanded success for them when they were similarly situated, and in no way can the striking advancement of the adjoining republic be more clearly accounted for, than by the admirable, though perhaps selfish policy they adopted in the earlier and later days to foster their natural resources for their own exclusive benefit. In no period of their existence can we find any disposition on their part to allow one hair loom in their possession to escape from its natural guardians; on the contrary we find that up to the time the reciprocity treaty was consummated in 1854, they surrounded themselves with metes and bounds which kept the colonies that continued faithful to their allegiance, completely isolated from them. Our object at present is not to sit in judgment upon the past policy of that nation, but, to advert to the advantages or disadvantages that may accrue to ourselves by the action, in respect to this question, taken by the collective wisdom now assembled at Ottawa. From 1818 to 1854 the United States were prohibited from taking fish within "three miles of the coasts" of the Maritime Provinces. Two modes of interpreting this restriction prevailed—the Crown lawyers of Great Britain and the provincial authorities, held that the "three miles" meant from headland to headland on our coasts, while the United States authorities contended that it meant "three Marine miles" from the nearest coast or British Territory. Acting according to their light, being stuck by the narrow views that obtained with their Republican neighbours, the colonies immediately before the consummation of the Reciprocity Treaty in 1854 fitted out cruisers to preserve their rights. This action was fully indorsed by the Imperial authorities, who placed a fleet of their vessels upon the same waters. The following year, however, saw the Treaty producing its fruits; American vessels holding the same status in British waters as our own, and our people participating in other benefits that accorded from the different branches of commerce, that this reciprocity of trade opened up to them. After the ten years during which the Treaty had to run, had expired, the United States closed their markets to us, by a tariff upon fish shipped by the Provinces which virtually amounted to a prohibition. Since then, the fleets that sailed from their ports, have been allowed to fish within our waters, with no restriction save a nominal tax, which, viewed as an equivalent for the benefits reaped, is simply ridiculous. How, on the other hand, have our own people been placed by the high protective tariff imposed upon Dominion produce? During the time the Treaty was in force our people never for one moment imagined that a nation whose prosperity was so obvious to the world, would fall back upon a system that would have for its object the crippling of the commerce of any country. With these views, the different Provinces of the Dominion embarked in enterprises tending to develope their resources. The consequence was that the repeal of that treaty ruined hundreds who had staked their prosperity upon the future usefulness of that nation. Are we now to be told that such action merits our gratitude, and should we, in face of such facts, take again the initiative of a more generous policy than is advocated by the measure that is now sought to be carried into effect by legislation? In some parts of this Dominion, the division upon this question comes home with telling force. In a speech delivered at Detroit, in 1865, by the present Secretary of State, he stated in allusion to this subject: "So distasteful was this great concession, without an equivalent to the people of the Lower Provinces, that it was denounced by some of their ablest public men as an unrequited sacrifice of their interests." The article of mackerel alone is now in many of the States almost as important an item of food as breadstuffs, and that fish is not now to be found save in our waters. Shall we then go on allowing a nation to reap the harvest that is ready for our own sickle, because, forsooth, Great Britain by reason of varied resources has advanced her trade a hundred years in advance of other countries, while we are yet in our commercial swaddling clothes? If we consider the fisheries of our coasts upon the same terms as they have been held for the past few years we rob the Dominion of one of the greatest sources of our future success. In the words of the speaker above quoted, "the ocean is our prairie," and we must endeavor to produce from it every advantage that "God and nature has put into our hands." But the mere fact that we have lost our fish and every equivalent for them, sinks into comparative insignificance when we reflect that the protective duties of our neighbors thrown us with a more serious injury, that of the loss of our fishermen. Already thousands of our population are to be found, who have forsworn allegiance to their country, on account of the superior facilities that naturalization in the States has afforded them, in respect to this calling. If they can come into our waters, upon equal terms with those residing in the Dominion, and enter the market of the States, whilst our people have the doors of that market closed in their faces, it does not need much foresight to tell what the result must be. Such considerations as these, we trust, will be fully weighed when the matter comes up for debate, and we are glad to perceive that, in the spirit in which we have written, the House is likely to take action upon it. What we want is a reciprocity of interests and trade between the United States and the Dominion. If we cannot have this, and that without further delay, then by all means let us give them reciprocity in policy and tariffs. Tax their coal and corn and exclude their ships, and while paying them the compliment, as Dr. Tupper so shrewdly remarked, of adopting their policy, at the same time protect our people and their interests, and teach our neighbours by the only argument which they can appreciate the advantages of, but we cannot afford in our present undeveloped state of nationality to be generous to others before we are just to ourselves.

We are willing to remove all restrictions upon commerce, if we are met fairly on the same platform, and to deal with this or any other question on as broad a basis as the United States, but we are unwilling to do more, nor can we afford to do this, until we are assured that our advances will be met in the same spirit.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

After routine proceedings, a debate arose upon Mr. Oliver's motion for an address to the Government for a duty on wheat, flour, salt, coal, &c., &c. The mover and Messrs. Cameron, of Huron, Gibbs, Pope, Ferguson, Scatcherd, Colby, Stephenson, Webb and Connor, supported the proposed policy. Messrs. Anglin, McKenzie and Mills, protested against it. Sir Francis Hincks and Sir John A. Macdonald deprecated passing the motion. The Government would submit its policy in discussion. Hon. Mr. Howe said that the Nova Scotians were free traders, but when they saw a policy of commercial coercion pursued for political ends by our neighbors, they were ready to resist it.

Mr. McCallum criticised the Department of Public Works and the Government for not completing the Welland Canal.

Mr. Thompson and Mr. Masson followed—taking the same view.

Hon. Mr. Langevin replied that the Government intended to go on with the work, and give them the Erie level in the spring of 1871.

Mr. McDonald, of Lunenburg, brought the subject of the Halifax Post Office before the House, referring to the fact that the present office was too small and unhealthy. There was a building erected for this purpose among others, by the Province, which should have been used for it.

The Minister of Justice said the Provincial authorities had refused to transfer it, and the Dominion Government felt it better to erect a new one rather than continue an unseemly dispute. They had decided to erect a new one.

Mr. Mackenzie, in Mr. Huntington's absence, moved for correspondence with the Imperial Government, respecting the removal of troops, the use of military stores, and respecting the colonial connection. He thought the conduct of the Imperial authorities in removing troops not blameworthy—that we were large enough and rich enough to provide for our own internal police.

He also moved for a list of defaulters in the public offices, and any new regulations respecting the audit of accounts, calling attention to the recent case in the Receiver General's Department.

Hon. Sir Francis Hincks replied that there was only one such defaulter. Proceedings had been taken against no more. In the recent case the regulations for audit had not been found defective, but there had been gross neglect in carrying them into effect by an officer who should have checked these payments.

Mr. LaRivière asked if he had been dismissed.

Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald said that they had decided to do nothing with the man till the conclusion of the principal offender.

In reply to Mr. Dufresne,

Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald said that the two Provinces were paying all the expenses of the arbitration.

Mr. Dunn moved the second reading of a Bill to restore the appeal from decisions of Justices in cases under $10, taken away by an Act of last session.

He was supported by Messrs. Harrison, Blake, Ferguson, O'Connor, Lawson, Cameron, (of Huron) and others, and opposed by Mr. Smith (of Westmoreland).

We have to acknowledge the receipt of a very useful and decidedly interesting publication, especially to young ladies, intituled "Peters' Musical Monthly," for January. It costs only $3 a year, and is obtainable from the publisher, Mr. J. L. Peters, 599 Broadway, New York. It is apparently a combination of new sacred and secular music—hymns and polkas, psalms and mazurkas—the "Te Deum" and the "Parisienne," "Why don't you write to me," and "To the temple I repair."

Blackwood, from Messrs. Durie & Son, for February has also come to hand.

The March number of "The Manufacturer and Builder," published by Messrs. Western & Co., New York, with its ordinarily interesting contents, has been received.

Symptoms of Consumption.—The general symptoms of this disease are an habitual cough, morbid expectoration, pains in the breast, casual flush or feverish heat in the hands, feet, and cheeks, change of voice, thin fingers and nose, bent or crooked nails falling of the hair, &c. This disease has been divided into three, four, and even five stages by medical writers; but, for practicable purposes, three stages will be found best adapted to the course of disease. To entirely cure this cough, and eradicate all the early symptoms of this fatal malady, Dr J. Briggs' Renovator, the Great Throat and Lung Healer, is thoroughly adequate and sure. It is not unpleasant to the palate, and its properties are all of a healing and purifying nature. After once having used it, no person would hesitate to acknowledge its superior efficacy in staying the hand of that fell Destroyer, Consumption. Sold by Druggists and Country Dealers.

Latest by Telegraph.

By People's Line.

Office: G. P. Drummond's Exchange Offices, 19 Sparks street.

TORONTO.

Toronto, March 5.

The By-law granting $100,000 in aid of the Muskoka Railway, has been carried after much more obstinate opposition than had been expected. The numbers stand: majority 3 to 1.

The annual meeting of the Toronto Dispensary was held yesterday afternoon. The report stated that an average of 12 patients were assisted daily; the revenue amounted to $319 of which a balance of $28 23 remains unexpended.

The Government House is expected to be finished in about six weeks. The *Globe* to-day refers to the work, and pronounces everything to have been done in a most satisfactory manner.

MONTREAL.

Montreal, March 7.

The Irish Protestant Benevolent Society held their annual meeting this evening, at the Prot estant House of Industry and Refuge.

The members of the St. Patrick's Society meet this evening, to make arrangements for their procession on St. Patrick's Day.

About one a.m., on Saturday, the shop window of Mr. Virtue's grocery, corner of St. Patrick and Simcoe-sts., was broken into, and three bottles of whiskey stolen therefrom.

By the death of Lieut-Gen'l Bloomfield, Major-Gen'l Lord Frederick Paulet, the officer who commanded the Guards when quartered in Montreal, becomes a Lieut-Gen'l in the army.

About noon, on Saturday, a young man went to the lumber yard of Connell or McGovern, in William-st., accompanied by four carters, loaded their sleighs with twelve feet planks, and drove off. In the evening a complaint of the theft was lodged with the police, at the Chaboillez Square Station, and at 11 p.m. the young man was arrested, and will be tried at the Police Court to-day.

QUEBEC.

Quebec, 7, 1870.

The Grand Railway Bridge over Jacques Cartier River is reported to-day by the Chief Engineer as being able to bear five times the weight ever likely to be put on it.

Mr. Gifford, who recently committed suicide in the Metropolitan Room by cutting his throat with a razor as previously reported, was of melancholy temper, and of hereditary insanity. His father died insane two weeks before. Both were Scotchmen.

Capt. John Miner, of Detroit, is at Noonan's hotel, and gives an exhibition at the Skating Rink this evening on stilt skates.

Weather—Thawing.

A letter from Col. Gugy appears in to-day's *Chronicle*, complaining of some statements relative to the Beauport Wharf in the case of Gugy vs. Brown.

HALIFAX.

Halifax, March 6.

The debate on the school affairs was continued in the Assembly this afternoon.

Mr. Purdy went largely into the Arichat school difficulty, reading extracts from books used in these schools, of a Catholic tendency contrary to law.

Mr. Wilkins said this matter had been brought to his notice, but as the law provided that trustees should investigate irregularities he did not submit it to the Council.

Mr. Purdy said extracts had been sent to the Attorney-General, to be submitted to the Council.

Mr. Flynn had, in his capacity of a School trustee, countenanced the violation of the law and in his capacity of member of the Council of Public Instruction had prevented an investigation being held.

CABLE NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

London.—The Pall Mall *Gazette* of to-day says it is unable to admire the American policy seeking to appropriate all the islands and ends of the territory in the market, regardless of the character of the people, or the value of the land.

Mr. Gladstone to-day received a deputation of Irish people on the Land Bill, now before Parliament, and in response to their address, promised every necessary modification.

A proposal of the *City of Boston*, the journal today cite the case of the *City of Washington*, which was out four weeks with a broken rudder, in 1866, but which came into port safely at last.

The managers of the Inman steamship line are still confident of the safety of the *City of Boston*. They have sent out a great many vessels to cruise in search of her.

Owing to the recent very severe gales, it is stated that there are at present adrift 500 vessels of all sorts, off Ireland, unable to make English ports.

Two officers of the Channel squadron, just on the point of leaving Lisbon, for Payasal, have been instructed to keep a sharp look out for the missing steamer.

The *Saturday Review* says the repression of lawlessness in Ireland should precede any legislation.

An able communication on the Irish question appears in the *Times* to day, occupying nearly a page. The writer admits and justifies the Irish Land Bill as a noble and comprehensive measure, points out the defects of the Bill, and shows that it may easily be remedied.

A new project is on foot for laying a new trans-Atlantic cable, which is to be smaller and lighter than those heretofore used, the estimated cost of cable wire not to exceed £250,000. A scheme is talked of for connecting England with all her colonies by telegraph.

FRANCE.

Paris.—Seven members of the editorial staff of the *Reform* newspaper have been convicted of violations of the press law, and received sentences of fine, and to four months imprisonment. The total amount of fines imposed is 10,000 francs.

Rochefort, one of the writers for the *Marseillaise* who on seeing the Emperor one day shouted "*Vive La Republique*," has been condemned to imprisonment for three months, and fined 500 francs.

SPAIN.

Madrid.—The Duke De Montpensier arrives here to-day, and entered the city amid the firing of guns, ringing of bells, and the enthusiasm of the people. He will not settle here with his family.

In the Constituent Cortes to-day a proposition was made for a vote of displeasure because the Bishop of Osira was brought into the Chamber in the custody of the civil guards. The matter was summarily rejected by a vote of 132 against 9.

Important changes have been made to-day in the administration of the affairs of the provinces. No less than thirty Governors have been either removed or transferred. The Carlists are very active and determined. Scenes of violence and bloodshed have occurred today at Arragon and Legoria. No particulars have been received.

Madrid.—An official denial is given to the despatch to a Paris journal stating that the fleet of Montpensier was received with an ovation on his return to this city.

In the Cortes, yesterday, General Prim positively contradicted a report that he was intriguing in favour of the Duke. He stated that the Cortes alone had the right to elect a king who should be the head of the Government. He added that there was no reason why the assembly should not remain in session.

The elections in the Cortes have resulted, as a rule, in favour of the Government.

TURKEY.

Constantinople.—The Turkish Government has issued a decree prohibiting the Bosphorus. Obstructions are being put down to deter and vexation during passage.

BELGIUM.

Brussels.—The new Postal Treaty between Belgium and the United States, which reduces the ocean postage to one-half the present rates, has been ratified by the present Government.

ITALY.

Despatches from Rome says a cardinal's hat has been promised to the Primate of Poland.

It is rumored that the sessions of Council will be suspended during May, June and July.

BALTIC.

Sweden.—The ice on the Baltic has broken up and navigation will soon be resumed.

CUBA.

Havana.—Scanorel, the assassin of Isaac Greenwaldth, was this morning found guilty of murder, and sentenced to be executed this afternoon.

AMERICAN NEWS.

New York.—The monthly meeting of the Woman Suffrage Association was held yesterday at the Cooper Institute, and members proceeded to congratulate each other upon the appointment of a female Justice of Peace in Illinois and a jury of women in Wyoming.

Mrs. Dr. Dr. Hallock made a speech, and advanced the startling theory that woman as the Conservative element in politics ought to form the Senate.

Rochester.—Several business houses in this city resumed specie payment to-day.

Philadelphia.—Three fires occurred here between midnight and daylight. The most serious was the burning of the upper part of the east section of of Brown's Iron Building, corner of 5th and Chesnut streets. The fire was confined to the fourth and fifth stories. Pennington's safe and beer vaults on the first floor were damaged by water, and in Lading & Sons blank book manufactory on the fourth floor. The stock was destroyed. Loss $16,000; insured for $12,000.

Washington.—Capt. Hall delivered a lecture tonight to a crowded audience, including the President and Vice-President. His said his intention in coming hither was to ask an appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars for an expedition to the North Pole in the interest of science, geography, and commerce.

San Francisco.—The white laborers employed in the cuts of Nevada, California, have driven off the Chinamen laboring on the railroad, destroying their tents and buildings. The game of billiards for a thousand one and the championship of America, for 1500 points, pushed and crotch shots barred, between Derry and Rudolph took place tonight and was won by the latter.

Currency and Coinage.

(To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.)

Halifax, 22nd November, 1867.

Sir,—Among the many subjects for discussion started by the Confederation of the Provinces, one of the most important is that of currency. There are at present two currencies in use in the Dominion—one common to Canada and New Brunswick, and the other that employed in Nova Scotia. Differences of opinion exist among thoughtful men as to which of these should prevail. True it is, there are some who would summarily settle the question, without inquiry and not upon its merits, by asserting that there is no necessity to ascertain which is best, but that one one which shall give the least present trouble to the greatest number should be accepted. In other words, because, say they, more persons use the currency of Canada and New Brunswick than that of Nova Scotia, the former should be adopted. This, however, is rather an inconsiderate mode of settling such an important question. It can be shown that the currency of Nova Scotia is superior to that of the other Provinces, wisdom would suggest that it should become the currency of the Dominion.

The legal gold coin in Canada and New Brunswick is the sovereign, and British silver subsidiary thereto circulation while the money of account is dollars and cents. The value of the sovereign is $4 86⅔. In consequence of containing a fractional part of a cent it can never pass at its true value, but must be taken at others little over or under it. The evil of having for the legal tender a gold coin which cannot be evenly expressed in the money of accounts is at once apparent. The conversion of Canadian currency also involving a fraction, cannot, however, involve a rather troublesome calculation. The largest portion of the trade of these Provinces being with Great Britain, the inconvenience of having to make intricate calculations or trust to tables of exchange to ascertain the value of goods imported or exported is continually experienced. Now, if a currency can be adopted in which these difficulties do not occur it would seem to be our wisest policy to adopt it even if in doing so it temporary difficulties should have to be encountered.

In Nova Scotia legal tender current coins are those of Great Britain. The dollars and their aliquot parts are still a legal tender, but as they are very few in circulation, and their intrinsic weight, it may be safely asserted that the coins of Great Britain are the only legal tenders in use. The money of account in Nova Scotia, as in Canada and New Brunswick, is dollars and cents. There is this great difference, however, in which the currency of Nova Scotia is superior to that of the other Provinces—that the sovereign contains exactly five dollars, and the silver coins proportionately quaint, if not decimal, parts of the dollar. The sixpence sterling is exactly one eighth, the shilling a quarter, and the florin one-half of a dollar. Hence there is no difficulty whatever in converting the currency of Nova Scotia into sterling, or decimals. In fact, the currency of Nova Scotia is that of Great Britain under another name. All the coins of the latter (except the copper ones, which, if it were thought advisable, might also be used, as they are nearly equal to one and two cents) are in use in Nova Scotia. By adopting the currency of Nova Scotia we would, in reality, adopt that of the mother country, as well as get rid of the difficulties continually experienced in Canada. And as coins and currency exert considerable influence on the habits and sympathies of a people, we would thus form other ties than those already existing binding us to Great Britain. One coinage would be in use in Britain and her North American Colonies, and the feeling that we are Britons as well as Colonists would be strengthened.

There is another and perhaps still stronger reason why the currency of Nova Scotia should be chosen. For many years past attempts have been made to fix on some coin as the unit on which to base a universal metallic currency. After many meetings and much discussion the coin has at last been selected. At the currency congress recently held in Paris, where the principal commercial nations of the world were represented, it was agreed to adopt the French five franc piece as the unit with which to start in the formation of a universal currency. Now it so happens that the unit of Nova Scotia its dollar—is as near as may be of the same value as the five franc piece, five of the latter being only a small fraction less than the sovereign in value. Hence, by adopting the currency of Nova Scotia the Dominion we should not only be brought into accord with the mother country, but possess a currency identical with that which is destined to become universal among civilized nations.

PETER JACK.

Only a Cold Let to Go as it Came—Dissolve not yourself with such words. In this changeable climate of ours, a cold once contracted must be expelled instantly, loose no time, or health and even life itself may be sacrificed to "only a cold." Get Dr. J. Briggs' Renovator, the great Throat and Lung Healer. Sold by Druggists and Country Merchants. 1241a

Dominion Parliament.

SENATE

Ottawa, March 7th, 1870.

The Speaker took the chair at the usual hour.

After routine business.—

A Message were received from the Commons acquainting the House with the appointment of the Commons quota of the Joint Committee on printing and the Library.

Hon. Mr. SANBORN introduced a Bill relating to Official Assignees, which was read a first time, and ordered for a second reading on Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Ottawa, March 7, 1870.

The SPEAKER took the chair at three o'clock.

Several petitions were presented, asking for the imposition of a duty on coal and other articles imported from the United States.

Also, a petition from Baptists of the Lower Provinces, asking for the establishment of an Asylum for Inebriates.

Hon. Mr. DUNKIN presented the first report of the Committee on Immigration and Colonization, recommending the reduction of the number of members required to form a quorum.

Mr. McFARLANE presented the second report of the Committee on Standing Orders, recommending the extension of the time for receiving petitions for one week.

Mr. MORRISON introduced a Bill to provide for the amalgamation of the Canadian Bank of Commerce with the Royal Canadian Bank. Referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

Hon. Mr. CARLING introduced a Bill to incorporate the Detroit River Transit Company. Referred to the Committee on Railways.

Mr. MACKENZIE said that before going on with the "questions" by members he wished to bring a matter to the attention of the House. He said that on Friday last the report of the Committee appointed to look over the North West papers was brought down. He understood that the correspondents of some of the newspapers had got possession of some of the papers connected with that report. It would be well if these gentlemen should understand that these documents should not be published before they were laid before the House, and that no newspaper should get them before the House did. If the practice of allowing the press to have the use of these papers was to be continued it was only fair that they should be given to all the newspapers at the same time.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said as he understood the matter these and all other papers were brought down for the use of the members of the House and no person should get them before them. The primary object in getting down papers was for the use of the House. That the information should be given to the public, through the press, was a secondary consideration.

Mr. MACKENZIE said the members of the press were not to be blamed, because, as a rule, they had been allowed to get possession of these documents as soon as they were brought down; but, in this case, where eliminations were to be made, it was not expedient that they should have been taken away. However, the general rule authorized the press correspondents in their attempts to get the papers.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said this was an exceptional case.

Hon. Mr. WOOD asked if he had understood the leader of the Government to state that when papers were brought down to the House that they were not then public, and had not the members of the press a right to get them and print them? He had always understood that papers were published, and were public property as soon as they were brought down to the House.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said that these papers were given to the press as a matter of practice, but still the principle should not be violated, that the House should have the complete control of papers laid on the table.

Mr. SPROAT asked whether it is the intention of the Government to place in the Estimates for this year a sum sufficient for the construction of a Harbour or Harbours of Refuge on the East Coast of the Lake Huron, and if so, whether it is intended that such work shall be proceeded with during the current year?

Hon. Mr. LANGEVIN said that a report on the subject had been presented to him, and that the subject was under the consideration of the Government.

Mr. CHIPMAN asked whether it is the intention of the Government to take any steps to prevent certain parties from building a dyke across Canning River, in King's County, Province of Nova Scotia, thereby stopping the navigation of said River?

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD replied, the Government had no official information of any such attempt to obstruct the River. Any person so doing would be guilty of committing a nuisance, and any person suffering therefrom should apply to the authorities to have the nuisance abated.

Mr. CALDWELL asked whether the contractors on sect on No. 3 of the Intercolonial Railway have been paid the full amount of their claims for work performed, and if not, whether it is the intention of the Government to retain the balance due and appropriate the amount, together with the proceeds of the property of the contractors, now in the hands of the Government, towards the liquidation of unpaid claims of the sub-contractors and employees who have been engaged on that section?

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD replied, that the contractors of Section No. three had been paid up in full.

Mr. CALDWELL enquired, whether it is the intention of the Government, now that Messrs. Elliott & Co., have been relieved from their contract on Section No. three of the Intercolonial Railway, to pay the just debts due by that Company to the sub-contractors and employees, whose money and labour has been expended in the prosecution of that great public work?

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said, that the gentlemen had not been relieved of their contract, but that it had been forfeited. The Government were not aware of any debts due by the firm. It had no dealings with the sub-contractors, who had to look to the contractors for their pay.

Mr. MAGILL asked, whether it is the intention of the Government during this Session, to introduce a measure by which the Laws, Rules, and practice of the Court of Admiralty now in existence in the Province of Quebec may be applied to the Inland Lakes, Canals, and Waters of the Province of Ontario; or is it the intention of the Government to confer certain powers on our Courts by introducing the system now in existence in the United States, by which the District Courts established in the different States are invested with Admiralty powers.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said, it was the intention of the Government to bring down an Act to establish a Court of Appeal and if the House thought well of it to confer upon that Court Admiralty Jurisdiction to a certain degree

Mr. COFFIN asked, whether the American Government had been notified by the Dominion Government that it is their intention to place an armed force in Canadian Waters for the protection of Canadian fishermen?

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said, there had always been an armed force supplied by Her Majesty's Government for the protection of British fishermen. The Canadian Government had no reason to believe that that force would be withdrawn, and therefore had no intention of putting on an armed force of its own. It was the intention of the Government to have a certain number of police vessels there, for the enforcement of law in these waters.

Mr. SAVARY moved for copies of all correspondence respecting a uniform system of Currency.—Carried.

Mr. OLIVER moved for an Address to His Excellency, praying for the imposition of an import duty on wheat, flour, Indian corn, hops, coarse and fine salt and coal. He said the Government had sent a deputation to the West Indies and South America, with a view of opening up a trade with those countries, but since its return nothing had seemingly been done by the Government to open up these fields for our commerce. He thought that a little attention to the subject would greatly increase our commerce. For instance, immense quantities of flour were being imported into the Maritime Provinces which if a proper duty were imposed would be supplied by the Upper Provinces. In reference to the Reciprocity Treaty he said that Canada was now giving to the United States liberties on our fishing grounds, in fact, all the privileges we have to offer, and, therefore, they were not as anxious to renew the Reciprocity Treaty as they would otherwise be. Whenever there was any excitement or uneasiness in any of our local markets, the facilities afforded to the United States manufactures were such as to enable them to step in and offer their products on better terms than Canadians. For instance, he stated, that last year we imported into Canada 1,655,000 bushels of Indian corn, which comes into direct competition with our own coarser grains. The larger distillers in the country did not pretend to buy Canadian grain and had no interest in the local market which in consequence suffered great loss. In Coal—we imported $951,000 worth and exported in the face of a restrictive tariff $630,000 worth.—There was no doubt he said, but that, if a proper duty were placed on the article, there would be brought about the free trade which was predicted in the Confederation debates, an interprovincial traffic, that would be beneficial to the whole Dominion. In the item of Salt (which would be referred to more fully by the member for Huron who was interested in the commodity,) the country had also suffered. Last year according to the trade returns we imported $442,000 worth from the United States which comes directly in competition with our own industry on the Shores of Lake Huron, where Salt-works had been erected at a cost of about $200,000. The object of the American salt manufacturers was, he said to cripple these manufactures and they were succeeding. He had read a circular issued by the proprietors of the Syracuse salt wells, in which they offered to deliver salt in Canada, at one dollar and sixty cents a barrel, while at the same time they are charging one dollar and ninety cents at their own wells, their object being to obtain a monopoly over the whole American continent. The trade in hops was also being much injured by the freedom afforded for American competition. He believed it was the interest of the Province to secure to our own people the markets of the country. If American products came into the country, they should, under present circumstances, do so, under a tax which would add to the revenue of the country, and which we will require for our large public works.

Mr. M. C. CAMERON (Huron) next had the floor, but said he would give way to the Hon. Finance Minister, as he was anxious to hear an expression of his opinion on this question.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS—was afraid that anything he could say would not be exceedingly satisfactory to the honourable member. He inferred that the honourable member for Oxford had secured his object in bringing his resolution before the House. Nothing could be more inconvenient to the Government, than being asked so soon to bring down their financial policy to the House. It was particularly inconvient just now, because there was a pressure being made on the Government of the United States, with a view to having a clearer commercial intercourse with this country, than has existed hitherto. (Hear, hear.) Although he had already intimated on a former occasion, that he could not hold out any probability of anything in the shape of a renewal of the old Reciprocity Treaty, yet he could say that he did not despair of something in the shape of a Reciprocal Measure or Treaty which would impose very low duties on some articles and perhaps allow free trade altogether in others. He trusted the hon. member would see the expediency of not pressing his address, and waiting till the Government came down with their measures, which he hoped would meet with his support.

Mr. M. C. CAMERON (Huron), said, that perhaps on the whole, the Hon. Minister of Finance was not to blame, for not speaking out on a subject like this. He had not expected him to state that he was going to put a protective duty on salt, in which he and his constituency were particularly interested, or on coal or any other article, and he took it, that the Government would not wish to say that they would deal with the question, in a manner suitable to their ministerial position. He was not so sanguine, he must say, as the Hon. Finance Minister in respect to a renewal of our trade relations with the United States. These movements on the other side for a renewal of Reciprocity, had been going on for years, and always most opportunely, just as this House was going into session. (Hear, hear.) Something of this kind had occurred every year ever since the abolition of the old treaty, and we would have the same thing renewed every year until the Canadian Government took an independent stand, dictated by Canadian interests and Canadian interests alone. The moment this House rose, so soon would all these movements cease. Was the Government prepared to say that any advances had been made by the American Government towards a reciprocal trade arrangements.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS—Yes.

Mr. M. C. CAMERON was glad to hear it, but did not consider that that was in accordance with the views expressed by the President of that Council on the subject, which were decidedly hostile to Reciprocity.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS begged to contradict the hon. member. The President expressed himself as being opposed to a *renewal* of the old Reciprocity Treaty, but not against trade relations with this country.

Mr. M. C. CAMERON said, that that view was taken, at any rate, by a great many members of the Congress and Senate. The leading organ of the liberal party in Ontario had taken the step of advocating free trade, and he was glad to say that it was almost the only one that had warned the Government not to betray our trade relations with the United States. If he for a moment believed that the motion of the member for Oxford would have the effect of retarding or preventing the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty, he would sooner allow his constituents to suffer for a time longer, rather than jeopardise its renewal. In his humble judgment the Government could take no better step that to protect Canadian products. Why should the Americans want the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty? Are not all the Canadian markets open now to them, while their markets are closed up against us in almost every commodity. They reap all the benefits of free trade, and we have all the evils of protection without any of its benefits. In support of his position he quoted from J. Stuart Mill, to the effect that a retaliatory policy was in some cases justifiable. Fortified by such opinions they could afford to overlook that of journals which were opposed to this proposal. They had heard the same thing talked of for the last six years; that reciprocity would be sure to come immediately. He agreed, however, with the member for Cumberland, that the period had now arrived when they must pursue a policy of independence on this question, consulting their own interests, independent of what was said or done on the other side of the line. For want of doing so, our interests were languishing and almost paralyzed. In fact with regard to the interest, even if it stood alone, he thought that the Government should not hesitate to extend a measure of protection in favour