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MONDAY, MAY 6, 1872.

Lambton of being too favourably disposed lumbia's representatives, neither would they have been likely to have charged him

THE TREATY.

proved correct. Heretofore, when two River through the Cariboo country. nations held opinions which were directly | Engineers were appointed to conduct sion, that when international disputes have eligible line for the railway. A table of the strategical skill of a Moltke or the Bute Inlet, which are 2,450 miles from possible proof that their argument could of Washington is the first result of this Island, which is 2,700 miles from the easttriumph of Anglo Saxon common sense. ern starting point. The Parliament of Canada have to deter- The work which has thus been accom. proof of the admission on the part of the mine whether or not the moral effects of plished within less than twelvemonths, is into Canadian waters exce t by our conthis treaty shall, to a great extent, be des- a very great and important one. It is no sent. Just as the payment of rent by a troyed. If Canada, a colony of small undertaking to make even a prelimitenant is the strongest proof of his admistration of the British Empire, refuses to do nary and superficial survey of a line some of the landlord, so is the nary and superficial survey of a line some of the landlord, so is the nary and superficial survey of a line some of the landlord, so is the nary and superficial survey of a line some of the landlord, so is the nary and superficial survey of a line supe her part in the matter, refuses, in return stretching across the centinent, and when agreement to pay to Canada a fair sum as ought not to be concurred in by the Ca- especially to the Minister of Public Works, States. Her Majesty's Government in the " of other States below. Americans are for ten years allowed to fish in our waters, while the American are for ten years allowed to fish in our waters, while the American are for ten years allowed to fish in our waters, while the American and to Mr. Sandford Fleming and his well took the power and responsibility of this they chose, and therefore, as this was a content of the fortunate cloud that arose between the fortunate cloud that arose between the fortunate cloud that arose between the matter into her own hands. It was a content of the fortunate cloud that arose between the fort open to the Canadian fishermen. Second pledge given by the Government to the a matter of boundary between two nations, ly, because the Americans are allowed the free navigation of the River St. Lawrence.

If the country last year in reference to the construction of the Pacific Railway seems of the United States, as before the Country last year in reference to the construction of the Empty to the United States, as before the Country last year in reference to the construction of the Empty to the United States, as before the States (hear,) and I am quite sure that in this age of railways and when the produced no effect. Great it was between England and Russia. Better that in this age of railways and when the limits of the United States, as before the Country last year in reference to the construction of the Country last year in reference to the construction of the Country last year in reference to the construction of the Empty to the United States, as before the Country last year in reference to the Country last by the Grits. There may be some minor objections, but these are the chief. As to objections, but these are the chief. As to golden bond of friendship and Imperial the first, it will, we presume, be admitted unity which connects East and West tothat the fishermen themselves are the best gether, will be strengthened and rendered judges. And what do we find? That yet more enduring by a chain of railroad favour of the ratification of the Treaty of Washington: that they being fully consci-On the invitation of the flow. James Skead, Drivings of narigating that small piece of the submission of the flower angular of the submission of the submission of the flower angular of the submission of the submissio comais is not conceded to American vesoffice Department, some men of note in other fact of the proper, the capals are as much the proper.

Solution to the united States of the United States.

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Office Department of the united States of the un sels; the canals are as much the proper-ty of Canada as ever they were. No one ty of Canada as ever they were. No one ty of Canada as ever they were. No one ty of Canada as ever they were. No one ty of Canada as ever they were. No one can object to. I do not know for that satisfaction which she failed to the commerce of another. It never to the commerce of another. It is known as the entertainment to the commerce of another. It is known that to the commerce of another. It is known that to the commerce of another. It is known that to the commerce of another. It is known that the commerce of another. It is known that to the commerce of another. It is known that to the commerce of another. It is known that to the commerce of another. It is known that the commerce of another. It is known that to the commerce of another. It is known that to the commerce of another. It is known that the commerce of another that long as we exercise sway over them, what does the navigation of the river amount does the navigation of the river amount does the navigation of the river amount are getting ready, as if by magic, the new locks to overcome the Long Sault Rapids of the Ottawa. the right of transhipment conceded to us which is likely to be most beneficial which is likely to be most beneficial to Canadian shippers? No! But there is a ratification of the fishery clauses. There is a reason why they should disapprove is a reason why they should disapprove of the navigation of the navigation of the St. Lawrence of the navigation of the St. Lawrence of as able and eminent jurists as some one. England refused to ask it for marks by saying that with respect to the navigation of the St. Lawrence of as able and eminent jurists as some one. England refused to ask it for marks by saying that with respect to the navigation of the St. Lawrence of as able and eminent jurists as some one. England refused to ask it for marks by saying that with respect to the navigation of the said simply sum up my refused to ask it for marks by saying that with respect to the navigation of the St. Lawrence of as able and eminent jurists as some one. and his memory by a long perusal of the extracts from the Globe contained in that such vast loads of masonry, are built by the ever thought worthy of having such an local states are deposited on the hill tops, and some one writes my biography—if I am territory; no portion of its shores belong pointed by the United States to choose with the principles and practice of inter-responsibility; she must take the consequence objectionable. With the principles and practice of inter-responsibility; she must take the consequence objectionable. With the principles and practice of inter-responsibility; she must take the consequence objectionable. With the principles and practice of inter-responsibility; she must take the consequence objectionable. With the principles and below the such vast loads of masonry, are built by the such vast loads of masonry, are built by the such vast loads of masonry and England has no right by the site of the constant that the engineering of

of the industry and energy with which the Dominion Government, and those who have been employed by them, have worked during the past twelvemonths in order For the convenience of their customers and others in the trade LINTON A COOPER have opened a Sample Room in Bell's Block, East of Sappers' Bridge. Special advantages will be offered tion necessary before the construction of the line can be commenced. Our friends from British Columbia will, we have no doubt, be especially gratified to find that the Government are so thoroughly in earnest, and the people of the Dominion generally, recognising as they do, the importance of the work, will be glad receive this assurance of the practicability and probability of the Canadian Pacific Railway being constructed at an early

The survey of the line extends from a point named Mattawa, near the river Otta wa opposite Lake Nipissing, to the Pacific Coast, and it is divided into three great divisions, viz.: Mattawa, to Fort Garry Fort Garry, to the Rocky Mountains; from the Rocky Mountains, to the Pacific Coast. From Mattawa to Fort Garry, the distance is about hine hundred miles. serious engineering difficulties were met with in passing from the Valley of the Ottawa to the North Shore of Lake perior. The country extending from Small Black River to the Nepigon River, is excessively rough and no direct practicable route through it, has yet been discovered Other explorations however in rear of this rugged belt of country are now in progress, and the report states that " enough is known to warrant the assumption that all difficulties in this quarter will be ob-

From a point on the Nepigon river th route proceeds westerly without any im portant obstacles to White Fish Bay the Red River near Fort Garry. The the great width of some of the rivers dicate that there will be some long and have accused the honourable member for expensive bridges on the Canadian Pacific Railway. In order to ascertain what route would be the most free from obstacles in the shape of wide rivers, a double expeditions was organized to proceed from Fort with being too ardent a votary of Terpsi. Garry, one to the Yellow Head Pass, and the other to the Howse Pass. The survey in British Columbia was divided into districts, one between Howse Pass and Shus wap Lake, a second between Shuswap This is a saying which, though often re- Lake and the Straits of Georgia by the peated, has never, so far as international Lower Fraser River, a third between Yel

EXCURSION TO GRENVILLE.

FIFTH SEISION: FIRST PARLIAMENT

HOUSE OF COMMONS. FRIDAY, 2nd May, 1872. TREATY CONTINUED

convention of 1818, is an existing com pact, and if not, what are the rights o American fishermen under the treaty of peace of 1783."

· Since the expiration of the reciprocity " treaty in 1866, the British Government both at home and in the provinces, has, in its statutes, its official instructious, and its diplomatic correspondence, quietly assumed that the convention of 1818 i again operative in all its provisions. That the State Department at Washington should by its silence have admitted the correctness of this assumption, which is equally opposed to principle and to authority, is remarkable. We shall maintain the proposition that the treaty of peace o 1783 is now in full force, that all limits moved : and that it is the only source and foundation of American fishing rights within the North Eastern Territoria waters. In pursuing the discussion we shall show, first, that the renunciatory clauses of the convention of 1818 have " been removed; and secondly, that article III of the Treaty of 1783 thus left tree from the restrictions of the subsequent compact, was not abrogated by the war of

The writer thus concludes " Article III of the Treaty of 1783 therefore in the nature of an executed grant. It created and conferred at one blow rights of property, perfect in their i nature, and as permanent as the domin are held by the inhabitants of the United territorial waters. Unaffected by the war and to dry and cure fish in any of the unsettled bays, harbours, and creeks of Nova Scotia, the Magdalen Islan is and

sustained by principle and by authority. and made the basis of any further nego-

standing or reputation, and therefore it | " canals of New York and Ohio. country last year in reference to the con- and affecting a river which forms the "Treaty.

> the citizens of the United States on the " above to the Atlantic ocean. " same conditions and tolls imposed on

Ottawa Valley, and whose weal was particularly regarded by Mr. William H. Sixsmith, the book-the world in general, or the waters of the thousand men, who or the steamer. Captain Bowie, as usual, did his utmost to accommodate the passengers, and in spite of a strong wind and passengers, and in spite of a strong wind and passengers, and in spite of a strong wind and passengers are free, were made common to both nations, so that all those common to both nations, and the consequence was. every other adverse circumstance, the party were States are part owners of the banks of the nity are largely interested; not because of hurried forward to the locks. The house of the rivers, and by a well-known principle of intended to overcome the rapids was dammed but it is a law of actual treaty. The only lize it—I find that in speaking of the navireason why the Grits should oppose the up, and the parties from the steamer had only question then was whether, as the Ameribeing made free. There is a reason why sels, through the locks. A two foot railway make the concession. This was the line seas are seas as much as the Black Sea is canal was in Canadian territory or within any in the world, for there is no where a long the locks. A two foot railway make the concession. This was the line seas are seas as much as the Black Sea is canal was in Canadian territory or within any in the world, for there is no where a long the locks. A two foot railway make the concession. canal. taken by Her Majesty's Government, and a sea and not a river. The like is en- that of the United States, and she accept like is the country, unless taken by Her Majesty's Government, and a sea and not a river. The like is en- that of the United States. I have no more distinguished body than the jurists, ed all the reponsibility which that refusal is unobjectionable to the country, unless that of the United States is unobjectionable to the country. Mr. Mackenzie, after refreshing himself whole cart loads of debris from the botwhich they had a right to take; and when closed on all sides by the United States. There is a reason why at present, runs along the bed of the canal. The lake is end at present, runs along interesting document prepared — and international law to claim its navigation. acted in good faith in choosing the site, be, whether for England or against it, you the Canadian Government, on the other fully and calmly to consider the circumstant of the consideration of the conside raised, as to astonish the beholder. There is a when, as a matter of history, the questions look being built and an one in the canadian Government, on the canadian Government of th connected with this treaty are upheld, it hon, friend will look into the matter, he learned and careful judgment in the matter and learned an that solid, unpretending style of masonry, every will be found that upon this, as well upon will find that these great lakes have ever vations proved that to be the case. stone being of equal depth and negultude, as to every other point, I did all I could to been treated as inland seas, and as far as Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE: Hear, hear. appear potent indeed. The reason is, because the government of Sir John Macdonald endorse the Treaty as it now stands, and invite the House to support

It.

Stone being of equal depth and negatitude, as to vie with the lines of the pyramits themselves. One; can searcely contemplate how much stands, and invite the House to support

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Stone being of equal depth and negatitude, as to vie with the lines of the pyramits themselves. One; can searcely contemplate how much stands, and invite the House to the stands, and invite the House to support

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Stone being of equal depth and negatitude, as to vie with the lines of the pyramits themselves. One; can searcely contemplate how much stands and invite the House to the stands of the Dominion (cheers). Now, sir, with read some remarks of Mr. Phillimore, a not and could not pretend to have the from the language of the report of the Fenian claims. That Canada was deeply made between England and Canada of a in keeping up a marine police force

Neckar, the Mayne, the Moselle, the uses the words-"The Government of Her says is only secured to Canada during the tion of them. It has never sidered the great, the enormous benefit Meuse, and the Scheldt. But especially Britannic Majesty engages to urge upon the Government of the Dominion of Canati time, just as the navigation of the St. Lawrence is given for all time, just as the navigation of the St. Lawrence is given for all ternational claims to hand in those claims. the present claim of the United States the use of the Welland and St time. The United States have in detail before the sitting of the commis- great public enterprises (Cheers) No one with respect to the navigation of the Lawrence, and other canals in the Dominion gone to all the expense of building sion. What Canada pressed for was that c.n say now when she is sending out the "St. Lawrence, was precisely of the same on terms of equality, &c.," it contains an the canal, and now we have the principle should be established, that of her most distinguished statesmen to nature as that which Great Britain had admission by the United States, and it is of them. If the United States put on a the demand should be made by England take the place of the nobleman who now "put forward with respect to the navigation of some advantage to have that admission, toll there we pay no greater toll, and it upon the United States, that that demand so worthily represents there Make any in tion of the Mississippi when the mouth that the canals are our own property, is of the first and last advantage to the should be acquiesced in, that the question the Dominion. No one can when England and lower shores of that river were in which we can open to the United States as commerce of both nations that the deep- of damages should be referred to a tribunal is siding us by endorsing a loan spreading the possession of another State, and of we please. The reason why this admission ening of these channels should be gone like that now sitting at Washington for over so many years, and which will not be which claim Great Britain had precured is important is this-article 26 provides on with, and I can tell my hon, friend, the investigation of claims connected with finally extinguished till most of us now "the recognition by the Treaty of Paris that "the navigation of the River St. moreover, that in this present Congress the civil war in the South, that time should here will have been gathered to our in 1763.

"The principle argument contained in the 45th parallel of north latitude where "the reply of Great Britain was, that the it ceases to form the boundary between the revenues of the United States for that vidual Canadian who suffered by those herself from us and giving up the colonies. "liberty of passage by one nation through the two countries from to and into the sea object. So much for the St. Clair Flats. outrages should have an opportunity of the dominions of another was, according shall forever remain free and open for the Now, sir, as to some of the advantages to filing their claims of putting in an account to the doctrine of the most eminent purposes of commerce to the citizens of be gained by the Treaty, I would call the and of offering proof to establish their terms than we could on our own or dis Why did the Globe, in its report of the Bocky Mountains, consists

"territorial waters. Unaffected by the Treaty, I would call the and of offering proof to establish their terms than we could on our own or dit attention of the House to the 29th clause, right to an indemnity. The Canadian alone is not the only benefit this guaranteed by the Treaty, I would call the and of offering proof to establish their terms than we could on our own or dit of 1812, they still exist in full force and attention of the House to the 29th clause, right to an indemnity. The Canadian alone is not the only benefit this guaranteed by the Treaty, I would call the country west of this point, extending to "of 1812, they still exist in full force and the country west of the House to the 29th clause, right to an indemnity. The Canadian which clause ensures for the whole time Government carefully avoided by any the Treaty, I would call the country west of this point, extending to "of 1812, they still exist in full force and "of the House to the 29th clause, right to an indemnity. The Canadian which clause ensures for the whole time Government carefully avoided by any the Treaty, I would call the country was to the United States, subject to any laws and attention of the House to the 29th clause, right to an indemnity. The Canadian alone is not the only benefit this guarantee. "Treaty, American citizens are now entitled to take fish on such parts of the cousts of Newfoundland as British "to the paramount rights of property; that it was what these writers called an of the continuance of the time whole time document of the continuance of the statement of their views the placing of a finish at once to all dreamers or speculation." The country avoided by any of the whole time document of the continuance of the statement of their views the placing of a finish at once to all dreamers or speculation. The continuance of the bonding system, which clause ensures for the whole time document of the continuance of the statement of their views the placing of a finish at once to all dreamers or speculation. The continuance of the bonding system, which clause ensures for the whole time document of the continuance of the statement of their views the placing of a finish at once to all dreamers or speculation. The continuance of the bonding system, which clause ensures for the whole time document of the continuance of the bonding system. We know how valuable the continuance of the bonding system, which clause ensures for the whole time document of the continuance of the continuance of the bonding system. "this notion of a natural right to the free made it was known that for the purpose of the winter months when we are deprived that we acted with due discretion in that more incalculable advantage than the " passage over rivers, but, on the contrary, ascent the river could not be overcome in of the respect, (hear, he ir). Now, one of the mere advantage of England's guarantee of the inference was that, not being a nas its natural course an argument might be American press has been loudly calling protocols will show the result of the de-"tural right, it required to be established hung upon it that the ascent might be for the abolition of the system is a proof mand for indemnity. The emand was made as that it is I Loud cheers; Aye, but it is not by a convention ; that the right of pas. open to the United States and that there of the boon which they considered it to by the British Commissioners that this that it is a humilian in to make a barguin sage once conceded must hold good for fore it might imply as a matter of argu be. They have said that if Canadians question should be discussed and con-i- of this kind. Why, Sir, it was no humili-"other purposes besides those of trade in ment, that the canals were available for would be dered by the commission, but the United tion in 1841 to obtain an Imperial guarantee " peace, for hostile purposes in time of that purposes and so the next clause pre- deprived of this system, and allowed to States Commissioners' objected, taking the tee for the loan necessary to construct

and elaborated by jurists of no mean "from Canada by land carriage or by the paragraph of that article which gives the before this Treaty was ratified—they can was discussed in this House before my humiliation then in this case to accept the disputes are concerned, been realised or low Head Pass and the Upper Fraser is one of the merits of this Treaty that it accepts the responsibility for forever sets the dispute at rest. The "tically the St. Lawrence was a strait, and rivers Yukon, Porcupine xnd Stikine. | the United States over all their avenues | these letters which led to the appointment | withdrawing our claims in respect to the writers on this subject, the very writers " was subject to the same principles of Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE—Hear, hear. of trade, and long before that time ex- of the High Commission it was intended Fennan raids. It was by no prompting antagonistic to each other, the only mode of adjustment was are course to brute force.

Such, at all events, has been the rule in such as the surveys in each of these districts, and six surveying parties were organized.

Such, at all events, has been the rule in surveys in each of these districts, and six surveying parties were organized. Such at all events, has been the rule in surveys in each of these districts, and six surveying parties were organized. Such at all events, has been the rule in surveys in each of these districts, and six surveying parties were appointed to conduct the same principles of the same past times. Great Britain and the United States have, however, come to the concluinshere fisheries, and this was admitted | " which the subjects of the United States is a great trade, and that the Americans stantial advantages that Canada has gained of the argument advanced by satisfactory shape in the guarantee of again after the question had been raised "and Great Britain both dwell; and, on are now sending vessels and are fitting out by this Treaty. Then, sir, the 30th article the hon. member for Sher- £2,500,000 immediately and we may say to be settled, the pen is a more power approximate distances shows that from Mat and mosted in the United States, that "the same principle, the natural link of others for the navigation of the Yukon. conveys a most valuable privilege to brooke, and I stated at the time that £4,000,000 in all ultimately. [Cheen] But and satisfactory weapon than tawa to the Pacific Coast, the distance will the very ratification of the I will tell my hon. friend that are I thought there was great weight in the I hear it objected that Canada ought not the sword, or, in other words, that diplomany can effect a more permanent and consideration of the terminus in British conclusive adjustment of quarrels, than all consideration of the sword of the sword, or, in other words, that diplomany can effect a more permanent and consideration of the sword of the sword, or, in other words, that diplomany can effect a more permanent and consideration of the sword of the sword, or, in other words, that diplomany can effect a more permanent and consideration of the satisfactory weapon that the terminus in its effect to an abrogation of the convention of 1818. They the distance will the very ratingation of the consideration of the strait, must be equally available for the to have made a bargain at all She could that canada ought so the very ratingation of the convention of the strait, must be equally available for the convention of 1818. They the distance will the very ratingation of the convention of the convention of 1818. They the distance will the very ratingation of the convention of the convention of the convention of 1818. They the rating that the the point was great weight in the very ratingation of the convention of the convention of the convention of the strait, must be equal in its effect to an abrogation of the convention of 1818. They the rating that the terminus of the convention of the con "International Law, is intrinsically differ. greatest importance to the Western coun- American Government and American did not make a bargain of that kind, but impetuous valour of a Murat. The Treaty of Washington is the first result of this the first result of the correspondence in which the subjects and the correspondence in which the subjects are correspondence in which the correspondence in which the subjects are correspondence in which the correspondence in whic enter our waters is the strongest possible "try to which it belongs. The track of proof of the admission on the part of the ship is effaced as soon as made; the it was who called attention to commercial interests in this country. It " track of an army may leave serious and of my hon. friend. Sir, I am not unaware the great wrong to our trade by the Act of respect. Now, we could not help that. is unpopular in canada because of its pa-"lasting injury behind. The United that under an old treaty entered into be- 1866, and impressed by him with the great | There was the correspondence to speak cuniary arrangements, but it is urged on us "States would not 'shrink' from the ap- tween Russis and England that the former importance of the subject, I was enabled for itself, and it was matter of more than for Imperial causes and for the sake of the "plication of the analogy with respect to granted to the latter the feee navigation to press the adoption of this article and to doubt whether those claims were included peace of the Empire, but the pecuniary "the navigation of the Mississippi, and of these streams, and for the free navigation of the Mississippi, and whenever a connection was effected be. It is of the streams in Alaska. But that sir, that this is of importance, you can see the consider-" tween it and Upper Canada, similar to was a treaty between Russia and England, by reading the Buffalo p pers. Sometime correspondence did include them; and he ed; And the undoubted slaim of Canada for certain advantages which she obtains, to permit American fishermen to enter the permit american fishermen to enter the waters, the good feeling which the treaty was calculated to encourage will easing public men in Great Britain and memorica will have been in vain. Now let us see why it is that the members of the certain advantages which she obtains, to permit a divided that a very large portion of the permanent of the route surveyed had never before that existing between the United States and it may be argued, and would be argued to continuance of our right. So much, sir for ompensation for these, Fenish out of the route surveyed had never before on an acknowledgment of thee permanent of the voice surveyed had never before on the string between the United States and it may be argued, and would be argued to end the undoubted daim of Canada and it, may be argued, and would be argued to our right. So much, sir for ompensation for these, Fenish out of the route surveyed had never before of these permanent of the voice surveyed had never before on the string between the United States and it may be argued, and would be argue they the entrance of out right. So much, sir for othe set of the string the west provided that the case of rivers which and the string the west provided the string the was treatly be were crying out that the entrance of our right. So much, sir for the use of our string the the value the was treatly be were crying out that the entrance of our right. So much, sir for the use of our string the was treatly be a get they ere or ying out that the expression he used. And the undoubted daim of Canada and it may be a rgued they are crying out that the entrance of our right. So much, sir for the use of our string the was the string the were that por Us see why it is that the members of the Ontario Opposition claim that the Treaty ought not to be concurred in by the Ca.

The dovernment the thanks of the Windsor or Collingwood, or the Welland and asserted in the formal message by the whole of our proposition and asserted in the formal message by the present formal message by the whole of our proposition and asserted in the formal message by the whole of our proposition and asserted in the formal message by the whole of our proposition and asserted in the formal message by the whole of our proposition and asserted in the formal message by the whole of our proposition and asserted in the formal message by the whole of our proposition and asserted in the formal message by the whole of our proposition and asserted in the formal message by the whole of our proposition and asserted in the formal message by the whole of our proposition and asserted in the formal message by the whole of our proposition and asserted in the formal message by the whole of our proposition and asserted in the formal message by the whole of our proposition and asserted in the formal message by the whole of our proposition and asserted in the formal message by the whole of our proposition and asserted in the formal message by the whole of our proposition and asserted in the formal message by the whole of our proposition and asserted in the formal message by the whole of our proposition and asserted in the formal message by the whole of our proposition and asserted in the formal message by the whole of our proposition and the whole of our proposition and the formal message by the whole of our proposition and the formal message by the whole of our proposition and the formal message by the whole of our proposition and the formal message by the whole of our proposition and the formal message by the whole of our proposition and the formal message by the whole of our proposition and the formal message by the whole of our proposition and the formal message by the whole of our proposition and the displayed in pushing on the work; and especially to the Minister of Public Works, and to Mr. Sandford Fleming and his well and the United States above, that the United States above, the Mr. Sandford Fleming and his well and the United States above, the Mr. Sandford Fleming and his well and the United States above, the Mr. Sandford Fleming and his well and the United States above, the Mr. Sandford Fleming and his well and the United States above, the United States abo

" It seems difficult to deny that Great

"latitude forty-five degrees north to its | I have mentioned would be of no use, as | but they joined and placed their signatures | destroyed our property: It was therefore | jeopardy in that way; and accordingly a fit thing to press upon Englan 1 to seek | suggestion was thrown out which I have menuoned would be of no use, as out they joined and partition for these great wrongs. As causing England to seek suggestion was thrown out which, without mouth. The United States possessed there is no advantage to be obtained to a map, and anyone resume to a map and holding the map as a compensation for these great wrongs. As causing England to expend a surpresse, a consequence of our position as a colony or putting the least additional resume to a map and holding the resume to a map and holding the map as a consequence of our position as a colony or putting the least additional resume to a map and holding the map and holding the map as a colony or putting the least additional resume to a map and holding the map and holding the map as a colony or putting the least additional resume to a map and holding the map and holding the map as a colony or putting the least additional resume to a map and holding the map and holding the map as a colony or putting the least additional resume to a map and holding the map and holding the map are a colony or putting the least additional resume to a map and holding the map are a colony or putting the least additional resume to a map and holding the map are a colony or putting the least additional resume to a map and holding the map are a colony or putting the least additional resume to a map and holding the map are a colony or putting the least additional resum the St. Lawrence, to the point where their northern boundary touched the Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD: My in the United States. It may be their northern boundary touched the Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD: My in the United States. It may be their northern boundary touched the Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD: My in the United States. It may be the could only do it through England. We had no means and no authority to do do us more good, and prove of instance. the river. These two governments were hon friend says "Hear, hear," but I will unfortunate that it is so because it may We had no means and no authority to do do us more good, and prove of info therefore placed pretty much in the tell him that the only lever for t respect to the navigation of the St. Law. of our canals. So long as we have the whether under that treaty, and that man England consented to open sonably expect. This was a mole of dispositions with the United States upon ing of the question in the line " respect to the navigation of the St. Law. of our canals. So long as we have the masters, which is a por ion of the treaty and as ob-" had been in with respect to the naviga- and can do just as we please. American ligatory as the treaty is that the canal is in the subject. In the instructions it is satisfactory to both countries, and one United States or not. When the point stated that Canada had been invited to which does not in the least compromise quisitions of Louisians and Florida. rapids, if they get a strong Indian to steer, but they will never come back again unless with the report, Her Majesty's Government land and that it had not done so; and I have a statement of the claims to Eng. our dignity or our self espect. (Hear, The argument on the part of the but they will never come back again unless with the report, Her Majesty's Government land and that it had not done so; and I have no doubt not done so; and I have not done so; and I have no doubt not done so; and I have not done so; and I have no doubt not done so; and I have not done so; and I h United States was much the same as Canada chooses, (hear.) The keel drives I have no doubt under the advice of Her dare say it will be charged—Indeed, I is well established; her good faith in that which they had employed with re- through those waters and then the mark had finment spect to the navigation of the Missis- disappears forever and that vessel will be with words that cannot admit of argument papers—that that was an instance of Can dealings. Her Majesty's Government can sippi. They referred to the dispute forever absent from the place that once that the two must be taken together adian neglect. Now, it is not an instance go to the House of Commons and sak for "about the opening of the Sche'dt in 1784, knew it unless by the consent of Canada. and that the map explained and defined to the dispute to river, the fact of the banks having been recess as we had no lever in the question so that Her Majesty's Government de dians had a right to press for the pay- public of England, will never be called the creation of artificial labour was of the fisheris we had none clined to argue a proposition so unworthy ment of those claims whatever the amount; upon to put their hands in their pocket. "a much stronger reason, than could be to get reciprocity except the naviga of being urged as that the map was not for all the money necessary to be spent to or tax themselves one farthing to pay no said to exist in the case of the Missis | tion of the St. Lawrence. I admit that | binding and obligatory upon them. But repel those incursions had been taken out | (Cheers) At the same time the Imperial "sippi for closing the mouths of the sea for any practical use or purpose whatever, sir, "out of the nettle, danger. we pluck of the public treasury of Canada and had government, by giving us this guarantee to be raised by the taxation of the country. Government, by giving us this guarantee to be raised by the taxation of the country. and the Swin, and that this peculiarity to trade, for the purpose of enlarging our by looking at the clause I referred to, that Not only had they right to press for that, great works of public improvement we probably caused the insertion of the relations with the United States in any it is a matter of no consequence whether but every individual Canadian who suffer have undertaken was explained the other stipulation in the Treaty of Westphalia; way, neither were the fisheries or the St. the canal is in the United States or Cana ed in person or property because of those day in a manner that I would not attempt "that the case of the St. Lawrence differ. Lawrence any value; but the real substantial from that of the Scheldt, and these case of the Scheldt, and the schedule and the Canada on the Canada, however, to put a Minister. Besides the double advantage and fell directly under the principle of in als and the right to them is expressly equal terms with the people of the United limit to those claims, and to state what to ourselves in getting the endorsement stated in the Treaty stated in the treaty; and when the treaty; and when the treaty is a stated in the treaty is a stated in the treaty; and when the treaty is a stated in the treaty is a stated in the treaty; and when the treaty is a stated in the treaty is a stated in the treaty is a stated in the treaty; and when the treaty is a stated in the treaty is a stated in the treaty is a stated in the treaty; and when the treaty is a stated in the treaty is a sta of Vienna respecting the Rhine, the in clause 27 which relates to the canals to which I have referred, that canal he sidered as a satisfactory liquidate to the English people there is to be con-

"war; that the United States could not consistently urge their claim on specially within the control of Canada and lift the United States should ever commit claims was not included in the correspondence of the canals originally. It was not commit claims was not included in the correspondence of the canals originally. It was not commit claims was not included in the correspondence of the canals originally. It was not commit claims was not included in the correspondence of the canals originally. It was not commit claims was not included in the correspondence of the canals originally. It was not commit claims was not included in the correspondence of the canals originally. It was not commit claims was not included in the correspondence of the canals originally. It was not commit claims was not included in the correspondence of the canals originally. It was not commit claims was not included in the correspondence of the canals originally. It was not commit claims was not included in the correspondence of the canals originally. " principle without being prepared to the Canadian Government, and prevents the folly of injuring their carrying trade dence and reference. In doing that they for £1,400,000 in 1865 for the purpose of and made the basis of any further nego. the following that the basis of any further nego. the following that the basis of any further nego. the following that the basis of any further nego. the following that the basis of any further nego. the following that the basis of any further nego. the following that they have occasionally and the basis of any further nego. The following that they have and reference. In doing that they have took the same ground that my hon. friend by adopting a hostile policy in that there has been in some of the sir that that the pretension was formally set up "Hudson, to which access might be had newspapers a sneer cast upon the latter commercial interest, they could do so value of language, took when the matter the Intercol niai "railway. Why is it a

public gratitude be freely extended. The pledge given by the Government to the country last year in reference to the country last year in reference to the considers.

In the considers had no control. Being that this clause gives us a direct amelioration and not to raise that this clause gives us a direct amelioration of the extreme, almost the force these claims upon their considers.

In the commissioners to new ones, it was well that the questions between them, but which should be settled at once as between them, but which force these claims upon their considers.

In the commissioners to new ones, it was well that the question of all questions between them, but which should be settled at once as between them, but which force these claims upon their considers. Sculty; and, in spite of the efforts of the Majesty's Government, and in the in- "right. The United States stiff remain rence, I will make one remark, and will new enterprises are about to start that this It was the fault of Her Majesty's Govern- teed some years since to be expended ernment are now willing to grant the "over it the produce of the vast and rich any way hand over or divide in any way hand o "free navigati n of the St. Lawrence to territories which border on the lakes the River St. Lawrence to claims should be one of the matters dealt no object in applying it for the construct reignty or right whatever, except in the put a differential scale of tolls on Ameri-matter of navigation. Both banks belong can vessels passing through our canals, was a great disappoin ment to my col-"British subjects." I need not say, sir, that in so doing she this, but it was a matter of sentiment only. However, there could be no practical good to Canada in resisting the con- "law; secondly, that her conduct with re- States vessels may use the St. Lawrence be hereafter, if the treaty be adopted, and ington was concerned, in consequence of I sepest 1 am not speaking with cession, and there was no possible evil in- "spect to the navigation of the St. Law. on as free terms as those of Canadian this act passed, a matter for the consider ation of the St. Law. on the defective nature of the sub- of that kind would have been acceptable incon- the consider ation of the Government of Canada in the consider ation of the Government of Canada in the consider ation of the Government of Canada in the consider ation of the consider ation at the consider ation of the consider ation of the consider ation at the consider at the consider at the consi On reading a report of a speech of my Clair Flats, and in consequence to improve they were in the right, both were firmly the United States for those wrongs, we shewn you the advantages which will for

The canadian Pacific Railway

The report furnished by Mr. Sandford

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and important facts. From it we derive
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both nations, and are so now. In the St. justice of their own case. Both believed that if we failed to obtain redress from tered upon. The Finance Minister has ter, to which we must bow if it is against, was due to us by her shoul i take a direct for the good of Canada that those article us, and to which I am sure the United pecuniary form. We were unwilling that should be ratified. Reject the Tresty,

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