NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Humphrey's Homœopathic Specifics—W Hearn.
For Sale. Sunny Side.
Red Steer Lost—P Duhamel.
Cedar Boat Lost.

The Ottawa Times.

THURSDAY, JUNE 13 1872.

LATEST NEWS ITEMS.

Warm discussions took place in both branches of the Imperial Legislature yesterday relative to the Treaty of Washington. The action of the Government was severely criticised.

The Indian chiefs "Red Cloud," "Red Dog" and others, have met with an enthusiastic reception at Philadelphia.

The body of a man supposed to have been murdered, has been found near Brantford. It is supposed to be that of Thomas Secord of Ingersoll.

Central Illinois has been visited by a little deluge.

The West York Radicals are unable to select a candidate for the Commons

The Carlist insurrection is still brewing in the Province of Tarragona.

Preparations are being made at Washington for a survey of the North Pacific Ocean, Congress having appropriated $50,000 for that purpose.

A large number of Members left for their homes last evening.

Parliament will be prorogued to-morrow. The House will have a short sitting to day.

We understand that Mr. Domville, who left here last night, will be a candidate for the representation of King's County, N.B., at the next election.

The item in the Estimates for the payment of Red River losses passed the house without question, in consequence of the satisfactory explanation Mr. Robertson, of Robertson, Steven & Co., made in regard to Dr. Schultz, claim

"Bah" says the Hamilton *Times* at the conclusion of a long attack upon the Ministerial press. We have no doubt our contemporary feels *sheepish* as all the Opposition organs must do just now, still on the whole we are inclined to think that a bray would be quite as appropriate as a "bah."

THE SESSION AND ITS RESULTS.

The last session of the first Parliament of the Dominion will for several reasons be ever memorable in the history of Canadian politics. It has been remarkable from the fact, that while questions of the most momentous importance have been considered and disposed of, there have been no close divisions or exciting contests in which the two parties in the House were at all evenly matched. It cannot be said to have been an uneventful session, inasmuch as subjects of much weight have been under discussion, but the lack of any opposition worthy of the name has rendered it strangely tame and free from all excitement. The leaders of the Opposition, more than one of whom came to Ottawa flushed with the achievement of a certain amount of success in the Local House, and buoyed up by the hope of a still more glorious victory in the Dominion Parliament, must return to their homes exceedingly crest-fallen and dispirited. The little band which they commanded in the parliamentary battle was not only numerically weak, but was destitute of organization and of all the other elements necessary for success. Blundering at every step, giving evidence of the factious spirit which animates them on every opportunity, showing a marvellous amount of bitterness and rancour but not the smallest indication of statesmanship, the leaders of the Opposition have managed to convince the greater portion of the rank and file, that they are utterly unfit for the positions which their own matchless self conceit and the will of the Honble. George Brown have conferred upon them.

Five years ago the people of Canada were called upon to decide, whether or not the men who had been principally instrumental in bringing about Confederation should be entrusted with the reins of government and be allowed a "fair trial." The question was decided in the affirmative, and, much to the disgust of the Grits, Sir John Macdonald's administration was sustained at the polls. Among those who supported the Government from the first, or, more properly speaking determined to judge them by their acts without any reference to former party and personal prejudices, were many members of the old Reform party of Canada, men who, there is every reason to believe, are as sincerely disposed as ever they were to labour for the reform of all political abuses and for an economical administration of public affairs. These men at all events were bound to the Government by no old Political ties or associations. They were on the contrary, from the mere force of habit, inclined to watch every act of the Administration with a keen and critical glance. They were constantly told by the man whose utterances in former years they had been accustomed to listen to with respect, that it was a most wicked and immoral thing for men who had once been politically opposed to each other to become reconciled, and that though it was perfectly correct for Mr. Macdonald and Mr. Brown to form a coalition in order to inaugurate Confederation, it was monstrously improper for Reformers and Conservatives to unite with a view of rendering Confederation successful. Such were the arguments which those Reformers who had simply made up their minds to judge the Ministerial policy on its merits, heard sounded in their ears every day. Under such circumstances it might with reason have been expected, that there would have been some secessions from the Ministerial or "fair trial" party, and; most certain it is, that had not the Government policy during the past five years been in its general nature acceptable to the people, had it not been attended with most successful results, had it not been conceived in a wise and patriotic spirit, some defections would have taken place and the ranks of the Opposition would have been strengthened. But instead of this the exact contrary has occurred. Instead of the supporters of the Government becoming weaker or less numerous and the Opposition becoming stronger, we have during this, the last session of the First Administration sustained by such majorities as no Government ever commanded in Canada before. And this has been the result of the bright and unsullied record of the past five years to which the Government can point. It is the merest "twaddle" to assert that the large majority of the members of the Senate and House of Commons are "bribed" and "bought." To make such a statement is unworthy of any man, and still more unworthy of one who claims to be a statesman. In tone it sounds more like the wild incoherent ravings of an infuriated fishwife, or of a peevish school-boy who has just received a sound thrashing from a stronger and pluckier adversary. The men who in 1867 were sent to Parliament to give the Government a "fair trial," to support or to oppose Ministerial measures as the interests of the country might seem to demand, have *not* been recreant to their trust. The Ministerial majority in the House has grown, just as the Ministerial majority in the country has gone on increasing. It is the result, not of bribery and corruption, but of wise and enlightened statesmanship. It is the natural consequence of a reduced taxation, a progressive policy, a steady adherence on the part of the Government to the great principles of British American union and British connection, and of a financial administration which has been a perfect marvel of success. These are the true causes of the large majorities which the Government have been able to command during the past session.

The Grits say that these majorities do not honestly indicate the state of public feeling, and contend that the events of the session will have no influence upon the coming elections. They will find themselves mistaken however. The events of the past session of the Dominion Parliament will carry the elections for the Government, more especially when viewed in conjunction with the acts of abominable corruption of which the Grit leaders have been guilty during their brief tenure of office. The action of the Government in reference to the Treaty of Washington commends itself to the sober second thought of every reflective man. The Grits of Ontario who opposed the Ministerial policy in connection therewith, could find no allies except the Anti-Unionists of Nova Scotia, who, for the sake of opposing the Dominion Government and with the desire of causing ill feeling between the Mother Country and Canada, voted against the interests of their own Province and contrary to the wishes of those whom they were supposed to represent. The course pursued by the Government and a large majority of the House relative to this important matter, will of itself render the session memorable and the Ministerial position stronger. The Grit leaders declared that they were going to defeat the Government in the House on the Treaty. They now assert that at the polls they are going to do the same thing. The latter prognostication will prove as incorrect as the former. Judging from what we read in the public press and hear in daily social intercourse, the people of Canada now understand perfectly that as true friends to this country and to British connection, the Dominion Government could not have pursued any other course in reference to the Treaty than that which they did pursue, and that those who opposed the Act giving effect to the Treaty were animated solely by the hope of obtaining a party triumph, and not by any patriotic considerations. The Bill providing for the redistribution of seats, another important measure of the session, was conceived in a fair and impartial spirit. This will be the general verdict of the public concerning it and the result will show that the principle upon which it is based is a correct one. The Pacific Railway Bill is the third great measure of the session. We scarcely think it would have been possible to have devised a scheme more likely to commend itself to public approval, than one which, like that introduced by the Government, provides for the construction of the line without involving the addition of one single dollar of taxation.

The manner in which these the three great questions of the session of 1872 have been dealt with by the Government and by those who support them, must have its effect upon the elections. It will do more to win support for the Administration than the command of millions of dollars could do, No matter what the *Globe* may say, the electors of Canada are not a mercenary set. Their action at the polls will be the result of their honest convictions, just as the action of their representatives in Parliament has been.

Our stock of Carpets is now complete, and is one of the largest and best assorted ever offered in the city, having placed our orders early last autumn, we are enabled to sell much under present prices.
RUSSELL & WATSON.

Dominion Parliament.

THE SENATE.

TUESDAY, June 11, 1872.

The SPEAKER took the chair at 3 o'clock.

BILLS.

Hon. Mr. HAMILTON, from Committee on Banking, Railways and Commerce, reported up the Bill with respect to Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, with amendment, adopting the law of merchants which prevails everywhere.

Also, bills to amend the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway Act.

To incorporate Banque Ville Marie.

To grant additional powers to the Montreal and Ottawa Railway Company.

To incorporate Canada Improvement Company.

These bills were read a third time and passed.

Hon. Mr. DICKSON, from Committee on Standing Orders and Private Bills, reported favorably on petitions of Angus Morrison and others; and of Dominion Trust Company.

CONTINGENT ACCOUNTS

Hon. Mr. SEYMOUR presented a report from the Committee on Contingent Accounts.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Hon. Mr. RYAN made the motion of which he had given notice on a previous day: That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that (during the interval between the dissolution of the present and the assembling of a new Parliament) steps may be taken by the appointment of a commission of enquiry or otherwise, to obtain such full and correct information as may enable the Government to submit to Parliament at its next session, a Bill or Bills, providing-

1st. One uniform system of weight[...]

2nd. The purchase and maintenance at convenient places of accurate and reliable standards of length, weight and capacity, including standards for the measurement of gas.

3rd. A regular and general inspection of all weights and measures throughout the Dominion.

The hon. gentleman stated that the subject had occupied the attention of the House for some time. In 1870 a special committee was appointed to make enquiry into the subject of coins, and weights and measures throughout the Dominion. That Committee made a report which was adopted by the Senate, and after detailing certain circumstances stated that they were "of opinion that no time should be lost in establishing by law a uniform system of weights and measures throughout the Dominion, The duty of initiating legislation on a subject of such importance necessarily devolves upon the Government, and the Committee are of opinion that another session should not be allowed to pass without a measure being submitted to Parliament." Two measures were submitted to Parliament, one of which established the metric system. Another measure dealing with the general subject of weights and measures, and approaching the organization of a uniform system was also submitted, but when it came to be considered, it was not considered sufficiently perfect, and the Government accordingly withdrew it. He did not think that the country had lost anything by the withdrawal of that measure inasmuch as since that time great progress has been made in Great Britain towards establishing the best system of weights and measures. A Royal Commission had been sitting now for five years, and their measure was about complete They had already published five voluminous reports, including also the subject of measurement of gas. The measure, however, was not yet before the Imperial Parliament, though there was no doubt it would be there during the present session. Under these circumstances it appeared to him that when the subject was considered if such importance, that it demanded the attention of a Commission composed of the most eminent men, including the Astronomer Royal, the Government in this country ought to take time before the meeting of Parliament to prepare a measure which will satisfy the people.

Hon Mr. CAMPBELL replied that the Government would consent to the motion. The question had already occupied the attention of the Government, but there were considerable difficulties in the way arising out of the different practices in the different Provinces. A new Parliament, no doubt, would be called upon to deal with the question.

The motion was amended, at the suggestion of Hon. Mr. Letellier de St. Just, to add water metres.

SECOND READINGS.

The following bills were read a second time :—

Dominion Trust Company's Bill—(Hon. Mr. Aikins.)

Manitoba Insurance Combany Bill—Hon. Mr. Girard.)

Western Assurance Company Amendment Bill—(Hon. Mr. Macpherson.)

Patents of Invention Bill—(Hon. Mr. Campbell.)

Imperial Guarantee and Loan Society Bill—(Hon. Mr. Macpherson)

DUAL REPRESENTATION.

The House then went into Committee on the Bill with respect to Dual Representation,

Hon. Mr. BENSON in the chair,

Hon. Mr. LETELLIER DE ST. JUST moved an amendment, making the Bill applicable to all the Provinces.

Hon. Mr. BOTSFORD said that this was intended as a side wind to destroy the bill. The New Brunswick members had no desire to interfere with the other Provinces—they should be allowed to deal with the question as they should think proper.

Hon Mr. LETELLIER DE ST. JUST said that the intention was only to give a wider scope to the bill.

Hon. Mr. GIRARD contended that the principle embodied in the amendment was unconstitutional; the people of the Provinces in question ought first to be allowed to express their own opinions on the subject.

Hon Mr. MITCHELL, in reply to the statement that the legislation was personal, stated one of the gentlemen in the other branch who were to be affected, had elsewhere suggested the amendment which made the Bill applicable to Ontario, and actually voted for it.

The question was put and the motion lost.

Hon. Mr. LETELLIER DE ST. JUST proposed another amendment. That after the first clause the following proviso be added: Provided that the Act will not interfere with or invalidate in any way whatever with thee provisions or enactments of an Act passed by the Legislature of Ontario at its last Session, chapter 4, entitled, "An Act to render members of the House of Commons ineligible as members of the Local Legislatures of Ontario."

Hon. Mr. BOTSFORD said that he must oppose the amendment, and expressed his surprise that an attempt should be made to defeat the wishes of the House of Commons with respect to a matter concerning their own rights and privileges.

The motion was lost on division.

Hon. Mr. LETELLIER DE ST. JUST proposed another amendment against the clause respecting Returning Officers.

The Committee rose and reported the Bill without amendment.

Hon. Mr. BUREAU moved that the Bill be referred back to committee to amend it so as to provide that the Returning Officers shall have under it only the same duties and powers as are now imposed upon them by law.

Hon. Mr. CHRISTIE seconded the amendment.

On a division the amendment was lost by the following vote: Contents 13; Non Contents 25.

The Bill was then read a third time on division.

IMMIGRATION.

House again went into Committee on the Immigration Bill,

Hon. Mr. McMASTER in the chair, and passed it with an amendment. Committee rose and report was adopted.

The Bill was then read a time and passed.

BILLS.

Following Bills also went through Committee, and were read a third time and passed :—

Nova Scotia Shipping of Seamen Bill—(Hon. Mr. Mitchell.)

Bridges Bill—(Hon. Mr. Campbell)

Tea and Coffee Duties Bill—(Hon. Mr. Campbell)

Anticosti Incorporation Bill—(Hon. Mr Price)

Halifax Harbor Master's Bill—(Hon. Mr. Mitchell)

Hudson's Bay Co. Loan Bill—(Hon. Mr. Campbell)

Immigration Act Amendment Bill—(Hon Mr. Campbell.)

Public Works Act doubts removal Bill—(Hon. Mr. Campbell.)

Charlotte County Commissioners of Pilots Bill—(Hon. Mr. Campbell.)

SECOND SITTING.

THE NEW BRUNSWICK SCHOOL SYSTEM.

Hon. Mr. WARK—I feel that nothing but the importance of the subject about which I am about to ask a question can excuse me for trespassing on the attention of the House at the present time. Those who have read the discussion in the press and elsewhere on the Educational Act of New Brunswick must feel the conviction that there is a prevalent opinion that the Legislature of that province has been guilty of an act of injustice to a portion of the people. I am as conversant with the whole legislation of that province as any person in this Parliament, and, therefore, feel, reading these articles and speeches, that I should explain the real facts of the case. I would refer especially to one paragraph, a translation in the *Witness* [...] in a serious manner the feelings we have entertained towards men who owe to us almost all the positions they occupy. We cannot forget that these men of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, at present Ministers by favor of the Conservative party of Ontario and Quebec, belong to the so-called Liberal school, and their present conduct forces us to consider their alliance as the saddest of political necessities. They have inflicted on us an odious injustice at this time. Let them rest assured that henceforth we shall look for revenge to the day when we shall hiss them out of the door." Now I believe this extract is taken from a respectable paper, those words certainly could only have been penned under the influence of wounded feelings, under the belief that a deep injury had been done to the writer's co-religionists. It is understood that what we called special grants have been made for educational purposes for a great number of years, but the origin of those grants is not generally known. In the province of New Brunswick, when first established as a separate province, as was the case in most colonies, the governing class was chiefly, or almost exclusively, members of the Church of England. I could not give a better proof of this than by referring to the fact that when I entered public life, 30 years ago, the whole Executive Council, with the whole Legislative Council, with two exceptions, and the members of the House of Assembly, with thirteen exceptions, members of that church. In the province the necessity of education for the better classes was felt at an early period. A college was incorporated by a colonial charter about the beginning of the present century. It had grants of lands for its endowment as well as grants of money. In 1828 a royal charter was granted, and provided that the Bishop of the Diocese, and for the time being should be the Visitor. The Archdeacon was the President, and the Council was to be composed of persons who should subscribe to the 39 articles of the Church of England. This state of things was not satisfactory to many persons, but at that time the friends of the institution contended that the Legislature could not alter or amend a royal charter. In the course of time denominations commenced to come in and ask for grants to provide for education for those in whom they were interested. The Baptists got a grant of £200 which was subsequently increased to £1,000, and latterly to £1,200. The Wesleyans got £300 for a Male Academy, and subsequently for a Female Academy, they obtained £1,200. At a later period the Congregationalists and the Presbyterians came in and got grants. In connection with the University there was another institution, but for a different object, and that was the Madras School for the education of the humble classes. The Bishop, Rector and Churchwardens of the Trinity Church, were at the head of this institution which also held a royal charter. The only person connected with it, who was not a member of the Church of England, was the Presbyterian clergyman of St. John. His successor, however, was not provided for. This matter gave the same cause of complaint to the humble classes that the University had given to those interested in higher education. The first grant that was made was in 1841, and I give the exact words—"To the Justices of the Peace for the City and County of St. John, £250, towards the support of a free school established in the said city unconnected with the Madras Board." In 1842 the grant was continued in exactly the same words. At that time no denomination is mentioned. In 1843 the Act read—"To the Justices of the Peace for the City and County of St. John in aid of individual subscription toward the support of the Roman Catholic School established in the said City, and now in most efficient operation, the sum of £150." In 1843 the first year I entered the House of Assembly, a petition came up from Portland which is almost a part of St. John, from the Rev. Mr. Dunphy, which was referred to a Committee on School Petitions of which I was a member. I may observe as a proof of the kindly feeling which existed at that time towards the Roman Catholics that though there was not a member of that body in the House of Assembly, the five individuals who were on the Committee recommended the grant, and it was made in these terms: "To the Rev. James Dunphy, of St. John, in aid of the individual subscription to establish a free school in the parish of Portland." This is a grant similar to that made two years before to the Justices of the Peace. The object was to establish free schools where the teachings should not interfere with their religious convictions. The Madras Board had a number of schools scattered over New Brunswick at important points, and other schools gradually sprang up in the same neighborhood, and was supported by the grants in question. These began gradually to be school grants to Roman Catholics, and they went on increasing from the time I have mentioned. In 1856 the amounts stood on the statute book as follows:—The Baptist Academy £150; the Wesleyans £100; Madras School £400, and there was a grant made to a very worthy clergyman in St. John of £50 more. The Milltown Academy in connection with the Congregationalists had £200. At that time the Roman Catholic grants stood thus: Chatham, £50; St. John, £150; Portland, £30; Memramcook, £150; Fredericton, £150; St. Stephen's, £100; St. Andrew's, £75. These grants of 1856 are the 1st that appear on the Statute Book of New Brunswick as made to any particular denomination. After that the moneys were granted for educational purposes and the Government distributed them. There is not a line in the Statute Book to show that there was any grant for religious objects up to the present time. In 1870 the Baptists received $1,200; the Wesleyans, $2,800; the Milton's Academy, $600; the Madras School, $1,600. The Bishop of Fredericton had $200 for a free school; and there was one Church of England free school in St. John that received $200, and another that received $70. The grants to the Church of England, therefore, amounted to $2,070. The Presbyterian school at St. Stephen's had $150; the Academy at Chatham, $500, and $500 at Woodstock. The grants to the Roman Catholics had raised, for they were receiving $300 for a school at St. Andrew's, $600 at Fredericton, $600 at St. John, $400 at Milton, $240 at Carleton, $500 at Chatham, $400 for the Madawaska, $300 at Woodstock, $200 at Portland, $400 at Bathurst, $400 at Newcastle, $100 at St. Stephen.

Hon. Mr. BOTSFORD—You must add Memramcook, $400.

Hon. Mr. WARK—I have not been able to verify that, but I will add it These sums make a total of $4,840. This is a fair statement of the state of thing at the time the New School Act of New Brunswick came into operation. With respect to the University I may mention that in the course of time the Legislature began to insist upon a change in its constitution. It is now divested altogether of its denominational character, and is governed by a Senate consisting entirely of laymen. That Senate has been so enlarged as to leave room for each denomination of christians in the Province to be represented. When young men enter the University, they have to intimate through their parents or guardians what church they wish to attend. All the churches are within a mile of the University, and therefore there is no difficulty on that point. The people of New Brunswick felt that they were behind other Provinces with respect to Common School Education, and therefore they passed laws now in question to establish free schools throughout the whole Province. It has been alleged that the present law is less favorable to the Romish Catholics than the one in existence previously. Now I wish to state very briefly the leading features of both laws. In the first place the principles were laid down that in order to have efficient schools the teachers ought to be trained, and we established a model school for that purpose. Another feature of the law was the uniformity of books introduced into all the schools. Another feature was this—that when the teachers got trained, they were expected to go and introduce the new system wherever they were employed, and Inspectors were [...] they discharged their duties. These features were also contained in the new law. The great difference between the two systems is this—the teachers were classified in first, second, and third class; and according to the class they received a grant, small or large, from the public funds. They receive exactly the same now, but formerly the teacher had to go and make his own bargain with the employers, and had to collect his own salary as best he could Under the present system it is provided that a tax shall be levied on the whole county, amounting to 30 cents per head of the total population, to be levied on real and personal property, and income, and part of it as a poll tax. The amount thus raised is distributed among the schools in proportion to the class of the schools Then it is also provided that each school district shall elect its own trustees, and that they shall raise what they can afford for a teacher. The trustees are bound to get a share of the county assessment, and if it is a poor district there is a provision that they shall receive something more, about one-fifth I think. The effect of this legislation is this—we had 927 schools in 1871, and they were all free. Then the college was placed on such a liberal basis that nobody could object to it. Under these circumstances the causes that led to denominational grants had ceased to exist. The Government were then in a position to say—we cannot continue these grants; we have established free schools, the University is placed on a liberal footing, and there is no necessity for any person standing aloof. We were in the same position to say to the Madras Board,—You were incorporated to educate the indigent and have spent your grants on 14 free schools—we are prepared to give a liberal school education in 927 to both poor and rich. We could say to the Roman Catholics,—We have given you grants by way of relief from the teachings of which you complained, but now all this is swept away—it is no longer necessary to provide schools for you, for we have provided that all the schools are free. Of these 927 schools, there were 239 Roman Catholic teachers, who would be enough for every school that they require in the Province. Under these circumstances the House will see that the present law is not less favorable to any particular class than that which has been repealed. As an illustration of the kindly spirit in which both Protestant and Roman Catholics worked in former times I may mention that when I was a School Trustee I was associated with Rev. Mr. Paquet—he looked after the French schools and his colleagues attended to the English—and we had the most perfect confidence in him, and always joined him in signing his teacher's certificates We had still more striking examples of liberality and kindly feeling when Dr. Dollard was Bishop of the whole Province of New Brunswick. Soon after his appointment he went to reside in Fredericton. He accepted the office of Trustee of Schools, his colleagues were Rev. Dr. Brook and a clergyman of the Church of England, I think Rev. Mr. Kitchum. These three gentlemen met from time to time and examined all the schools of the city. The utmost cordiality existed between them, and although the Bishop found in those schools the children of his church receiving their education side by side with Protestants he was, doubtless, satisfied that they were not suffering either religiously, morally, or intellectually by this contact. I regret that the same kindly feeling does not exist now, but with that I have nothing to do. I have simply endeavored to state as succinctly as possible the circumstances connected with the school grants, with the view of dispelling a large amount of prejudice that appears to exist on the subject. Without further remarks I will now ask the Government whether in preparing the case to be submitted to the Law officers in England they intend consulting the Government of New Brunswick.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL—I am quite certain that the hon. member has done good service by dispelling a considerable misconception that exists on the subject to which he has drawn attention. I have no doubt that the statement which he has made is perfectly accurate, for he has been in a position to know all the facts of the case. With reference to the question asked, I beg to say that in preparing the case the Government will be anxious to have it accurately given on both sides, and therefore they will take care that the Government of New Brunswick is consulted in reference to the matter.

Hon. Mr. LETELLIER DE ST. JUST—I would not have arisen to make any remarks had I not felt the speech of the hon. gentleman could not be allowed to pass in silence. I regret that this question has been brought before this House, and that we are obliged to protest against the assertions of the hon. member. I must say that justice has not been done to the minority in New Brunswick. What was granted to the minorities in Ontario and Quebec has not been conceded to the Roman Catholics of New Brunswick. When the hon. gentleman would have us infer that the New Brunswick law is in accordance with the constitutional Act, then I say that he has not examined the case thoroughly and seen what is the result of that Statute. The members of that particular church are excluded from being teachers among their co-religionists.

Hon. Mr. WARK—There were 239 Roman Catholic teachers in New Brunswick, teaching under the present law.

Hon. Mr. LETELLIER DE ST. JUST—One of the features of this Bill is such that it enabled those who have care of the educational system to make regulations to determine who shall be the teachers of the Catholics. By these regulations they have said that no priests, no person devoted to religious instruction, shall be recognized as capable of becoming teachers among their co-religionists. Under these circumstances we would be wanting in our duty if we did not protest against the remarks of the hon. member. I regret that the legislation of New Brunswick was not vetoed by the Governor General, for such a course would have allayed great irritation that now exists.

Hon. Mr. WARK—I simply stated what led to the Legislation of New Brunswick, and the reasons they had for abandoning the special grants.

Hon. Mr. CHAPAIS—I have heard with a great deal of displeasure the words that have fallen from the hon. member who has just sat down, and it would have been a great deal better in the interests of New Brunswick if he had not stated what he has to-day. We knew very well before that New Brunswick had been liberal toward the Catholics; we knew, too, that since last year they have changed their views in that particular. The hon. member has just succeeded in putting before this House and country in the most open manner, at one and the same time, the liberality and injustice which has been shown to the Catholics. He has proved that for 31 years the Catholics received grants from the Catholics in order to teach their children; but since last year all this has been changed. He has proved that before last year the people of New Brunswick was free to support education in accordance with their peculiar views, and the Government helped their efforts. He has proved that since last year all this has been altered, and now the whole people are bound to pay taxes for education that does not suit the wishes of the Catholics.

The subject then dropped.

PATENTS.

The House went into Committee on the Bill respecting Patents, Hon Mr. OLIVIER in the Chair and some desultory discussion arose, in which Hon. Messrs. RYAN, FERRIER, LETELLIER DE ST. JUST, and CAMPBELL took part.

The Committee rose and reported the Bill with amendments.

Hon Mr. RYAN expressed his regret that so important a measure should come up at a period of the session, when it was impossible to give it that full consideration which it ought to receive at the hands of the Senate. The House had already amended it in Committee, but he had little doubt that whilst the measure might be on the whole an improvement upon the existing law, still it would be found to contain imperfections which would have to removed next session.

[...] said that it was inevitable that measures should come up at a late period, and he had no doubt that the measure would be found most advantageous to the public interests.

The Bill was then read a third time and passed.

ADDRESS TO LORD LISGAR.

A message was received from the House of Commons, informing the Senate that they had passed an Address to His Excellency the Governor-General previous to his departure for England, and asking the concurrence of that honourable body in said Address.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL said that he was quite sure that the Senate would cordially unite in expressing the views set forth in the Address of the other branch. All those who knew His Excellency would be sorry to hear of his departure, and would always entertain a grateful recollection of his services to the Dominion. He then moved that the blank in the Address be filled up by "The Senate."

Hon. Mr. LETELLIER DE ST. JUST said, in seconding the motion, that he must cheerfully endorse the remarks that had fallen from the hon. Postmaster General. All would willingly confess that His Excellency had discharged his onerous and delicate duties with impartiality and faithfulness to the interests over which he presided.

The motion was passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

[*Tuesdays proceedings concluded.*]

On the item $200,000 towards the enlargement of the Carillon, and Chute a Blondeau canals, mill dam and slides for the passage of timber,

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE asked for some explanation of this item,

In reply to which Mr. CURRIER reviewed the Ottawa canal system and the object of the proposed expenditure.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE said it would appear that the Government were in the habit of imparting information to some members which they withheld from others, and asked if they were to accept the statement of the hon. gentleman as correct.

Hon. Mr. LANGEVIN replied that the member for Ottawa had been one of a deputation which waited on the Government in reference to the improvement of the navigation of the Ottawa River, and he had no doubt his hon. friend had correctly stated the circumstances, but he (Mr. Langevin) had not been able to hear his remarks. He would state, however, that the proposed work had been recommended by the Engineer of the Department of Public Works some years previously, and it had been urged that that work should be carried out instead of enlarging the Chute a Blondeau and Carillon Canals. If a dam and lock were built the Carillon and Chute a Blondeau Rapids would be flooded, and the present Carillon and Chute a Blondeau Canals would not be used, but the locks in the new works on the Ontario side would be used by the steamboats and other craft on the Ottawa, and the slide at that place would be used for the cribs which would benefit and be more satisfactory to both the navigation and lumber interests, at the same time reducing the present expenditure and doing away with a large annual cost to keep the canals in repair.

Mr. ALONZO WRIGHT had been one of the deputation to the Government, and considered the work was required as a link in the great chain of Ottawa navigation, which had been favoured by both sides of the House, and he thought the item should be allowed to pass without further discussion.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE asked if the Government had decided upon a policy as to the depth of Canal navigation.

Hon. Mr. LANGEVIN replied that they had adopted the recommendation of the Canal Commissioners in regard to the Canals of the Ottawa, viz: to have the locks 200 ft. by 45 ft., beyond that the Government had decided nothing. Some had made the remark that the depth of nine feet was too great, but the Government had decided that at all events between Ottawa and Montreal that should be the depth of the locks.

Mr SHANLY said the construction of the lock built at Grenville this year would of course guide the navigation of the Ottawa, and he entirely differed from the Canal Commissioners in the nine feet navigation. It would cost but little more to make it one foot deeper, and judging from the low water of past years he thought the Government should take warning, and make all locks ten feet on the sills, no matter what the depth of the canals might be. He considered the vote asked a very small one in view of the large works undertaken, and he would like to see a sum voted annually for the next few years until navigation from Ottawa to Montreal was completed. The vote asked would carry out the greatest possible improvement. The work contemplated would save about 25 feet of lockage as compared with the present system, and although he had previously opposed the construction of dams to improve the navigation, he believed in this case a dam could be built with the greatest success. He would again urge that, although the Grenville Canal Locks were to be nine feet, the sills of all other to be constructed should be absolutely ten feet below the level of the Ottawa.

On the item of $5,000 for damages arising out of the construction of the dam at the head of the Beauharnois Canal,

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE said it seemed as if these damages would never cease, and asked what the damages were. It would be better to buy the land altogether.

Hon. Mr. LANGEVIN said the damages had to be paid for, but in the proposed enlargement of canals care would be taken that in future the deeds taken should cover all damages.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE repeated his enquiry what the damages were and whether they had not been paid for already?

Hon. Mr. LANGEVIN said they had not.

Mr. MASSON (Soulanges) maintained the just nature of the claims for damages.

Mr. CAYLEY spoke in French.

The item was concurred in.

Mr. McCONKEY regretted that the Government had taken no action in the matter of the Georgian Bay Canal.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS objected that he was out of order.

Mr. McCONKEY in order to obtain an opportunity of speaking on the subject moved an adjournment. He then went into the steps that had been taken in the matter, and repeated his regret that the Government had taken no notice of such great national undertaking. He moved that the report be not now concurred in, but that provision be made for subsidising by money or land the Georgian Bay Canal.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said the hon. member had no doubt attained his object, and it would no doubt be the painful duty of the Speaker to rule the amendment out of order.

The motion was ruled out of order.

Mr. FERGUSON said when the vote was first asked he was glad to find the prosperity of the country so great as had been shown by the remarks of the Minister of Public Works. He congratulated the Minister of Finance on the position of the country, and was very glad to find that the promises made at Confederation were about to be completed. The Intercolonial was far advanced at a less expenditure than had been mentioned, the Interocean Railway was to be undertaken, and now the most important matter of all, the enlargement of the Canals, was to be commenced. The present canal system had occasioned an outlay of some twenty million dollars, and the returns had not been very large and consequently any future expenditure should be undertaken with care. He referred to the Bay Verte Canal as likely to cause a very large expenditure and suggested whether the Local Government of New Brunswick should not be called upon to contribute to the expense by land grants. As to the Pacific Railway he believed it would be constructed for the grants made, but thought that in this and other public works it would be better to make larger land grants and not grant so much money. He regretted the opposition evinced in the House to the Georgian Bay Canal. Some years ago the project was recommended by a Committee of the House, obtained by the member for Simcoe, and again in 1869 by a Committee obtained by the member for West Toronto, and the names of the members of that committee, which he read out, would show that the matter ought not to be dealt with slightingly. The report stated that the difference in distance effected by the canal between the upper lakes and Liverpool would be 800 miles and pointed out many advantages to be gained by the construction of the canal. He quoted from the report at length to show that the President of the Council had strongly supported the scheme and he (Mr. Ferguson) advocated the project in a forcible and elaborate speech.

Mr. LITTLE followed, saying that the people of his county were united on the matter and trusted the Government would give it their favorable consideration.

Concurrence was then taken in the report of the Committee of Supply.

Hon Sir FRANCIS HINCKS moved the House into Committee of Ways and Means, and the resolution granting supplies to Her Majesty was adopted and concurred in, and the Bill was then introduced and read a first time.

The Pacific Bill was received from the Senate with amendments which were passed.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS moved the second reading of the Act to raise tonnage dues and wharfage rates for the improvement of the navigation of the River St. Lawrence between Montreal and Quebec.—Carried, and the Bill passed through Committee, was read a third time and passed.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD moved the second reading of the Bill respecting Judges salaries.—Carried, and the Bill passed through Committee, was read a third time and passed.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD moved the second reading of the Act to extend the Act relating to Judges travelling allowances to the whole Dominion.—Carried, and the Bill passed through Committee, was read a third time and passed.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS moved the House into Committee on Act to amend the Act respecting copyright.

The Bill reported with amendments which were read a first and second time.

Hon. Sir GEO. E. CARTIER moved the adoption of the report of the Railway Committee, recommending an appropriation to complete the map for the Railway Committee Room, and that the same be paid out of contingencies of the House. Carried.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD moved the second reading of the Act respecting trades' unions.

Mr. MASSON (Terrebonne) regretted that this important Bill should have been delayed till this late hour of the session. He hoped the House would unite in appealing to the Government to withdraw it.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said there was nothing in the bill which could do injustice to either employers or employes. His object was to repeal a harsh act under which mechanics could be indicted for every association they might form. The amendment had been adopted in the British Parliament without a dissenting voice, because it was found that the old law was too oppressive to be endured by free men. Recent events in Toronto had shown the necessity of adopting the same amendment here.

The Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE said he saw no reason for the objections urged by the member for Terrebonne He (Mr. Mackenzie) had only one objection to it, that it placed restrictions on working men, requiring them to register their unions. He could not see the necessity of that clause.

After further discussion the motion for second reading was carried on division.

The Bill was passed through Committee of the whole on motion for third reading

Hon Mr. MACKENZIE suggested that the clause relating to registration of Trades Unions was beyond the jurisdiction of this House. It was a matter for Local Legislatures and not this Parliament to deal with.

Mr. MASSON [Terrebonne] renewed his request that the bill be withdrawn for this session.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said it could not be done without injury to the Dominion, for if workingmen should learn that the old law remained unchanged they would not come to settle in Canada.

After further discussion the bill was read a third time and passed.

An Act to amend the criminal law relating to violence, threats and molestation was read a second and third time and passed.

The House adjourned at 12.45 a.m.

Wednesday, June 12.

The SPEAKER took the chair at three o'clock.

After routine,

Mr. BLANCHET moved that the speaker and Committee for internal economy of the House be authorised to print the precedents and decisions of Speakers from the Union of the two Canadas in 1841 to date. He hoped no objection would be made as it was important that these should be published.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE thought this should have been referred to the Library Committee and on their report the matter should have come up.

The motion was carried.

Mr. BARTHE moved for a return of the claims of Messrs. P. H. & A. Lemoine for certain lands in Sorel. Carried.

Mr. WHITE (East Hastings) moved a resolution on the subject of lands lying within Indian Reserves in the Township of Tyendinaga in Hastings. It proposed to sell a certain portion of these lands, by which the Indians might be largely benefited.

Hon. Sir JOHN MACDONALD did not see how the resolution could pass. The land was the property of the Indians and could not be sold without their consent. Surely the territory of the Dominion was large enough to spare a part to the tribes. He was not surprised that the lands were occasionally coveted, but the Indians should be treated as favored children. If the lands must be valued that would be done by the Indian Department, and he had no doubt they kept trace of that.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE said there might be reasons for feeling dissatisfaction at the presence of large bodies of Indians near towns. Whatever these were, however, they must be treated fairly and their rights respected.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON agreed with the Minister of Justice, but the question arose if the Indians should not be emancipated and their lands divided among heads of families, so as to come under the national law of property. In some cases this, he knew, might be done without inconvenience, but probably each case should come up by itself

Mr STEWART CAMPBELL called attention to the official name of Indians translated into French, *sauvages*, which was offensive to them.

Mr. BOWELL explained the object of the resolution to be to enable the portion of land held on lease by the whites to be sold and proceeds devoting to their benefit. There were 8,000 acres in this position out of 1,800, and the land was constantly deteriorating in value.

After further discussion the resolution was withdrawn.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD promising that the attention of the Indian Department would be called to the subject

Mr. BROUSSEAU moved the adoption of the reports of the Printing Committee, recommending the printing of certain reports and the report of audit of the year's accounts.—Carried.

Hon. Mr. McDOUGALL (Lanark) said at the beginning of this Parliament, owing to a fit of economy twelve and a half per cent was deducted from the salaries of all the officers of the House. He believed the House had gone too far in that direction, as the salaries were not excessive. In the Civil Service Act progressive salaries were authorized, but the officers of this House did not come within that Act and had no recourse. He thought that if injustice had been done it should be rectified. He moved that the officers of this House whose salaries had been reduced should have an annual increase to their salaries from the date of such reduction, at the same rate as those in the Civil Service of equal rank. The House had recognized the injustice that had been done, and two motions had been made to remedy it in exceptional cases. There was one officer who occupied a seat at the table in this House, who had been forty years in public service actually received less salary than he did fourteen years ago. He did not believe that members could plume themselves on having cut off twelve and a half per cent from salaries of officers. The people at large rather desired a reduction of useless officers than paring down the salaries of efficient men.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON seconded the motion.

Mr. CAMERON had no doubt whatever that a large number of officers engaged in the work of the House, if removed, it would be difficult to be replaced, and if in any other position would be paid larger salaries than here. The whole of the expenditure saved by a reduction of 12½ per cent was only $7,000 a year. He also referred to the anomaly of messengers of this House, who received $2 a day or about $120, whilst messengers of the Senate received $200, although their duties were not nearly so onerous.

Mr. SIMARD concurred.

Hon. Mr CHAUVEAU quite agreed in the motion of the hon. member for Lanark. He had disapproved of the reduction of salaries when it was made, and would rejoice at this change for the better. The hon. member for Lanark had spoken of the claims of an officer who sat at the table. He (Mr. Chauveau) also saw at the table an officer who had for many years sat at the clerk's table, and who for many years had performed the difficult task of French translator.

Mr. McDONALD (Lunenburg) thought that the pay of sessional clerks should be increased. The pay now he thought was quite insufficient to compensate these officers for their services, as the sessions had become so short, though an officer thus employed could not engage in any other pursuit. He urged that a bonus should be given which should represent the amount which had been taken from them during the past few years.

Hon. Sir John A. MACDONALD reminded the House that the question of salaries had been referred to a Committee of the House in the first Session of this Parliament. This Committee had reported in favor of a reduction of twelve and a half per cent, and the House had adopted this report. It would not look well in the country, on the last day of the last session to make their last vote reverse an Act of the same Parliament. It would be remembered that this report recommending a reduction of twelve and a half per cent was carried at the instance of the Government to prevent a still greater reduction being made. He did not think that they should at the present time with their power leaving their hands, pass a motion which would in fact involve the reversal of the policy adopted by the Committee and the House, as it proposed the payment to the officers of the amount which had been taken from them, and would involve a very large sum of money. He would have been well contented had this reduction not been made, but as matters stood, he did not think it would look well if such an increase were made as now proposed. If the honourable gentleman thought fit he might refer the matter to the internal economy committee to consider during recess. That many of the officers were worthy of all consideration he knew, and the attention of the Committee might be called to their case and they might be requested to deal with their salaries for the present year. It might be understood that the Internal Economy Commissioners could increase the salaries to the extent of twelve and a half per cent for the next year, save in some exceptional cases where it might not be deserved, and leave to a new Parliament to readjust the whole system. He quite agreed with the hon gentleman who had just spoken. He had seconded the motion as he approved of the spirit of it. But he did not quite catch the sense of it as carrying them back over the five years. He did not think that would be proper. He thought it inconsistent with parliamentary practice to pass an Act having a retroactive effect, and they must he thought confine themselves to the present and future.

Mr. MACDOUGALL said that the leader of the Government having indicated another mode of dealing with this matter, he would consent to it. His motion had not gone so far as was stated; it merely asked to apply the provisions of the Civil Service Act to these salaries, as regarded increase. To put the officers of the House on the same footing as those in the Departments.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE said that at the time that the report referred to was adopted he had thought that it was unjust to make an indiscriminate reduction of salaries and he thought that it would be equally wrong now to make an indiscriminate increase. He thought that there were many officers who deserved increases. Indeed he had spoken to several of the officials who could have got better salaries had they gone into other services. They, however, disliked to leave, as they preferred the service, and hoped that before long justice might be done them. He would suggest the following motion: That in the opinion of this House it is expedient that such of the officers and clerks of the House, as the Committee of Internal Economy may consider to deserve it, should have such an addition to their salaries as would compensate them for their services for the current year.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD saw no objection to the motion, which having been amended in two unimportant particulars was put and carried. Yeas, 58; Nays, 21.

Hon. Mr. CHAUNEAU moved to remit the fee of J. E Aucher for a private Bill. Carried.

Dr. SCHULTZ begged to explain that the instructions given by the Government to the Judge only covered a portion of the legitimate claims of sufferers by the Red River rebellion. Actual loss of property and imprisonment only were reported upon, while the fact was that with many who were imprisoned the mere imprisonment was their least infliction. There was in nearly all the cases the loss of a year's time, the farmer lost his year's crop, the mechanic his year's work, and the merchant his year's trade, and in addition to these, there was in some cases that greater damage which arises from serious loss of health. Again there was a class of legitimate claimants, who had not been imprisoned. A large portion of the half-breed population suffered as much indirectly, as those who had been imprisoned. With them too there was an almost complete loss of time, and owing to the prevailing uncertainties, fields were untilled, wood and building material uncut, and they suffered loss and serious loss in consequence. Now Sir, to bring this matter directly under the consideration of the Government, I beg to move seconded by Mr. Mackenzie Bowell:

An humble address to His Excellency the Governor General praying that certain claims of sufferers by the Red River Insurrection, which were not within the scope of the Instructions given to Judge Johnson be taken into consideration with a view to their compensation.

In answer to this motion the Hon. Sir John A. MACDONALD said, that the motion of the hon. gentleman was somewhat out of order, but taking it on its merits he thought it would be unwise to press it any further just now. Now that it was brought before the notice of the Government, they would as a matter of course, look into the matter, and if it was found that any just claims had been overlooked, the Government would be bound to inquire into them. He thought the hon. gentleman should be satisfied with this assurance and with the fact that he had brought the matter before the attention of the House and withdraw the motion.

Dr. SCHULTZ replied that on this [...]