

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, Feb. 19.—In the House of Commons to-day, before the regular business had commenced, Mr. Cameron, of Huron, called attention to the Double return for King's County, Ireland. He said that both members had been sworn in, and both had taken their seats, although only one was entitled to sit and vote. He moved that the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery be directed to attend to-morrow with reports of the Deputy Returning Officers and the documents relating to that election. The Speaker presiding the decision of Chief Justice Palmer, of Prince Edward Island, declaring P. A. McIntyre elected for King's County in that Province.

Among the Bills introduced were one by Mr. Beatty to incorporate the Central Bank of Canada, and one by Mr. Williams to provide that permanent building societies may invest in debentures of other corporations as well as of municipalities. In reply to Mr. Bourbeau, Sir Leonard Tilley stated that changes in the Inland Revenue laws regarding tobacco, to be announced to-day, would be brought down. On the question relating to the case of the woman Julie Boisvert, convicted of the murder of a child in Montreal, being put, Sir John Macdonald stated that the Government had ordered an investigation, and that a report had been made, which was now under consideration.

Among the papers moved for were several by Mr. Blake, covering the Northwest coal land leases, Intercolonial Claims Commission, reports relating to the allowances proposed to be paid to manufacturers of certain goods required by the Canada Pacific Railway, returns of Customs seizures for the fiscal year 1882, and for the last six months, showing the fines collected and the manner in which the fines were disposed of; the expenses of the C. P. E. Commission; papers relating to the frauds against Customs by the use of the clause with respect to grinding in bond; papers relating to the suspension of the Imperial Extradition Act within Canada.

The subject of the proposed new loan came up on Sir Leonard Tilley's motion to go into Committee. The Committee reported that the loan was made in 1860 of £6,446,637 to consolidate a portion of the debt existing. This was a five per cent. loan, and was payable at will of Government in twenty-five years. The term would expire on 31st January, 1885, and the Government desired authority to issue four per cent. debentures for the balance not covered by the Sinking Fund accumulated, which amounted to £1,981,925 sterling, leaving a net balance of £5,065,312. Canadian securities are now so much sought for that they should be repaid even at 1 per cent. less, and the London agents had undertaken to exchange five per cents. for fours at half per cent. commission on the exchanges made up to the time of the expiry of the loan. On this option would be taken some time, but it is desirable to get out new debentures as soon as possible, and what could not be exchanged could be put on the market so as to take up the loan when it came due. The amount to be issued was £6,446,000. He held out the hope that it might be possible to get it at even lower rate than that of one per cent. In reply to Mr. Blake, Sir Leonard Tilley said that the exchange would not be effected by private arrangement with the holders of the present debentures, but by advertisement and tender. Mr. Blake inquired whether Sir John Macdonald would consider the question of reducing the sinking fund as suggested by Sir Richard Cartwright in former sessions. He (Mr. Blake) presumed that the bonds in which the sinking fund had been invested had been bought at a premium.

Tilley admitted that as a fact, Mr. Blake went on to point out that in that case the smaller the sinking fund was the better. He asked also whether the subject of issuing consols had been considered by the Finance Minister. Sir Leonard Tilley answered that he had not had time to consider it, but that it should be deemed advisable by the Government. The resolution passed, and a Bill based upon it introduced and read a first time.

In moving for information relating to the navigation of Hudson Bay, Mr. Blake spoke at some length, pointing out that this vast inland sea was now a centre of great interest, for railways to it were projected which it was hoped would afford cheaper and quicker communication with Europe than any other route. He pointed out that for many years fishing vessels had gone into the Bay when the Straits were open, prosecuting the seal and cod fishery during the season when the Straits were closed, and returning south when the break-up occurred. This showed that it was in the Straits and not in the Bay itself that difficulties to navigation were found. He dilated at length upon the vast wealth locked up in Hudson Bay, and the district surrounding it. Cod, seal, salmon and whales abound in the Bay itself. Valuable minerals, especially mica and plumbago, were found on its shores, and fine agriculture on the rivers flowing into it. The value of this vast sea and district surrounding it as fields for enterprise was referred to in glowing terms by Mr. Dawson, who was loudly applauded on resuming his seat.

Mr. Kinney, of Yarmouth, deploring the exodus from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, he hoped that the bounty given to the fishermen would keep some of the young men at home who were in the habit of going abroad for employment. The exodus was so great that in one part of Nova Scotia there were one hundred and fifty farms for sale. A society had lately been formed in Nova Scotia, the object of which was to encourage emigration to Nova Scotia, and he hoped that the Government would contribute to its funds.

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Mr. Blake will move for copies of correspondence between any members of the Government and any Licensed Victualler or any one on behalf of any organization of Licensed Victuallers, and of all petitions, memorials or resolutions presented by any such person on the subject of legislation affecting the sale of liquors.

Mr. Foster will move for a statement showing 1. The quantities of distilled and fermented liquors, under the different names given in the trade returns, imported into Canada, and consumption in Canada from 1869 to 1882, both years included; the value of the same and the duty paid thereon. 2. Quantities of distilled and fermented liquors under different names given in the Inland Revenue returns, manufactured in Canada, taken for consumption in the several Provinces, and the value of the same and duty paid thereon for the same years. 3. The amount of material used in brewing and distilling alcoholic liquors in the several Provinces of Canada during the same years.

Mr. Robertson (Sherburne) will move for a return showing the amount paid out of the appropriation of \$150,000 made last session to aid in the development of sea fisheries, amounts paid to each person or vessel, and their names, the names of persons appointed to distribute the same, and the names of persons to whom the amounts given to such persons as to distributing of fund and all correspondence connected therewith.

On motion of Mr. Beatty, Chairman of the Standing Orders Committee, the time for presenting Private Bills was extended to 12th March.

Hon. A. B. Caron, Minister of Militia, introduced a Bill to consolidate and amend the Acts relating to the militia. Mr. Robertson introduced a Bill to declare it a misdemeanor to leave unprotected apartments made in the ice of any navigable water.

Mr. Curran, when moving for a return of certain persons in the employ of the Customs Department in the city of Montreal, spoke of the hardship of compelling employees who had been in the service some time to undergo an examination, and hoped that the Government would make the positions of such persons permanent without being examined. Sir Hector Langevin said that the Civil Service Act made provision for employees in this position, and that the examination they were required to submit to was very easy.

Mr. Shakespeare complained that British Columbia received no share of the appropriation for emigration. Mr. Cochrane thought aid should be extended to a proper class of men to emigrate to the shores of the Pacific. The industries of British Columbia could absorb a considerable number of immigrants of the working class. One immigrant from the Eastern Provinces was, in his estimation, worth more to the Province than a thousand Chinese.

Mr. Foster said that he had looked over the literature of the Emigration Department. It was in different forms and in several languages, but the impression made upon him by its perusal was that the Dominion of Canada was created of Manitoba, the Northwest, and the Eastern Provinces, and that the Government had almost entirely ignored by those who were endeavoring to induce immigrants to come to the Dominion. A large exodus had been going on from the east to the west, and if some measures were not taken to make up the loss, the Dominion would suffer from the depletion.

Sir John Macdonald regretted the absence of the Minister of Agriculture, but the whole question of emigration would be brought before the House during the session, and he would have an opportunity of stating his policy on the subject regarding it. The emigration fund hitherto been expended in aiding persons from the older countries to emigrate to Canada. If any Province wished to attract emigrants to it, it was the duty of its Government to take measures to make its resources and advantages known. He was not aware that the Government of British Columbia had done anything to promote emigration to their Province. The Dominion Government had granted 25,000,000 acres of land and \$25,000,000 to make British Columbia available as a field of emigration, and he did not think that much more could be done in that direction until the Canada Pacific Railway was completed.

Mr. Kinney, of Yarmouth, deploring the exodus from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, he hoped that the bounty given to the fishermen would keep some of the young men at home who were in the habit of going abroad for employment. The exodus was so great that in one part of Nova Scotia there were one hundred and fifty farms for sale. A society had lately been formed in Nova Scotia, the object of which was to encourage emigration to Nova Scotia, and he hoped that the Government would contribute to its funds.

Mr. Blake directed the attention of the Government to the fact that there were no maps showing the location of the Pacific Grant, and the allocation of the lands granted to the Canada Pacific Railway Company. Sir Charles Tupper produced a map on which was shown the location of the railway, and he said that another showing the location of the railway lands was being prepared in the Department.

Mr. Burpee will move for (1) a statement showing the number of immigrants that have arrived in the Dominion during the year ending December, 1882, to settle in Canada, also showing the number that have settled in each Province respectively. (2nd) For papers asking for a drawback on any foreign country; the parties applying; their statement of drawback proposed, and any answers of the Government thereto; also a copy of the regulations made for such drawbacks. (3rd) For memorials and petitions relating to the abolition of the duty on grain, flour and coal during the year 1882 and subsequently.

A petition from Messrs. Duncan McIntyre, President, and Henry Cuff, Secretary of the Atlantic North-western Railway Company, was presented to-day, stating that the company had commenced operations under their charter, and are constructing a railway and forming an approach to the proposed railway bridge over the St. Lawrence River near Montreal, and asking for power to issue bonds upon such railway.

A Bill introduced by Mr. Wells