THE DAILY NEWS.

VOLUME XX.—NO. 173.] KINGSTON, (CANADA). WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 29, 1871. [PRICE TWO CENTS.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY OF HARTFORD, Connecticut.

PAID UP CAPITAL AND SURPLUS	$ 5,549,504 97
LOSSES PAID IN FIFTY YEARS	26,000,000 07

ASSETS, JANUARY 1st, 1870.

Cash on hand and in Bank	682,582 08
Real Estate	253,319 14
Mortgage Bonds	967,125 00
Bank Stock	426,445 00
United States and City Stock and other Public Securities	2,220,033 75
	$5,549,504 67

This company has been doing business in Canada for nearly 50 years, and during that time has [illegible] the public confidence by prompt and liberal settlement of every fair claim. It has fully complied with the laws of Canada by the Deposit with the Government of Stocks to the extent

$50,000,

and is prepared to issue Policies on terms as low as the safety of the Assured will permit.

JAMES SWIFT, Agent,
St. Lawrence Wharf.

Kingston, Feb. 8, 1870.

FRESH SEEDS.

A FULL SUPPLY OF

FRESH FIELD,

GARDEN

AND

FLOWER SEEDS

RECEIVED AND FOR SALE

AT

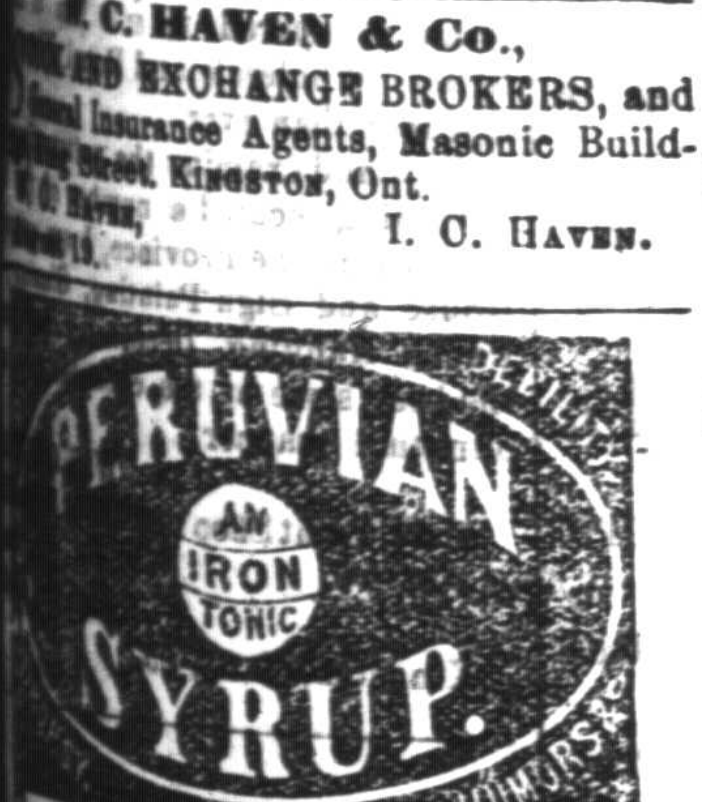
SKINNER'S DRUG STORE

NEIL McNEIL,
BROCK STREET.
Plumber, Coppersmith,
STEAM AND GAS-FITTER,
DEALER IN
STOVES,
Manufacturer of Tinware.

STOVES, DIFFERENT DESIGNS, including
Cook Stoves for Coal or Wood,
Parlour Cook,
Hall, Parlour, and Box Stoves.
TINWARE IN ALL ITS VARIETY,
JAPANNED AND ENAMELLED WARE,
COAL SCUTTLES, SCALES, SIEVES,
SAD IRONS, IRON BEDSTEADS,
PUMPS, SINKS, BATHS,
And HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS IN GENERAL.
[illegible], BELL-HANGING, &c., promptly attended to.

NEIL McNEIL.

I. C. HAVEN & Co.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, and General Insurance Agents, Masonic Buildings, King Street, Kingston, Ont.
I. C. HAVEN.



CAUTION.—All genuine has the name "Peruvian Syrup," (not "Peruvian Bark,") blown in the glass. A 32-page pamphlet sent free. J. P. DINSMORE, Proprietor, 36 Dey St., New-York. Sold by all Druggists.

PIANOES.
PARLOR ORGANS,
MELODEONS.

WEBER & CO., corner of Ontario and Princess Streets, Kingston, manufacture Pianos equal to any in the market, whether of home or foreign make, and sell at moderate prices. Every Piano is warranted for five years. They invite inspection of their styles and quality of tone.

Parlor Organs and Melodeons of various makers kept in stock in the Piano Warerooms, and offered at manufacturers' prices.
W. H. MORGAN, City Tuner.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!
OYSTERS!

OYSTERS ARRIVING DAILY
Apples, Pears, Grapes,
AND ALL FRUITS IN SEASON.
Buyers of Fruit are strongly advised to purchase their supplies at the
FRUIT STORE of R. SMITH,
ONTARIO STREET,
Between Anglo-American Hotel and Burnett House.
Kingston, Oct. 19, 1870.

Fresh Garden Seeds.

HEATH & GUNN,

CHEMISTS AND SEEDSMEN,

47 PRINCESS STREET,

HAVE now received their usual large and well assorted Stock of Fresh Garden and Flower Seeds, imported by them direct from reliable and experienced growers in Europe and America.

Our selection of Hotbed Seeds for 1871 is very large, comprising the latest and best varieties of Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, Tomato, &c.

Have also received a limited supply of the Trophy Tomato—Headquarters Seed, said by Horticulturists, &c., &c., to be the very earliest, the largest, the smoothest, the most fleshy and much the best flavoured of all.

For particulars, procure our Catalogue for 1871, (GRATIS) at our Drug Store.

HEATH & GUNN.

March 16.

CANADA
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

THE PRINCIPAL FEATURES of this Company are—

Rates lower than any other Company.

Profit Bonuses larger than any other Company.

Absolute Security and

Liberality in its dealings with its assured.

The Company has in the past 23 years paid $700,000 for death claims, and has never contested one.

A comparison of the Company's Profit Bonuses, and its Rates for Assurances, with those of other Offices, is invited.

Agencies throughout the Dominion,

where every information can be obtained, or at the Head Office, in Hamilton, Ont.

A. G. RAMSAY,
Manager.

R. RUTHERFORD,
Special Agent,
Kingston, Ontario.

Office—Masonic Buildings, King Street.
Medical Referee—DR. LAVELL.
Dec. 15.

DANIEL McINTOSH, Veterinary Surgeon Graduate of the Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto. OFFICE—City Hotel, Kingston.
July 23.

1870. COAL. 1870.

ANTHRACITE COAL YARD
Office—St. Lawrence Wharf
Foot of Johnson Street.

OUR Coal is Pure Lackawana, being mined in the very heart of the Lackawana Valley, Scranton, Pittston, and Wilkes Barre, from the best selected mines, and is prepared with great care expressly for Family use, and will be *screened* and delivered in the best possible condition.

Best selected *Soft Coal* for grates constantly on hand, also Lehigh Lump for Foundry use and Blossburg for Blacksmiths.

Terms Cash. Delivered in any part of the city.

JAMES SWIFT & CO.

October 21 868.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR.

THE
KINGSTON GAZETTE
IS
Printed Every Saturday,
AND CONTAINS
ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.
IT IS FILLED WITH
A Large Quantity of Reading,
AND IS THE
BEST DOLLAR PAPER
PUBLISHED IN THIS PART OF CANADA
LOCAL NEWS,
GENERAL NEWS, WAR NEWS,
MARKET NEWS,
AND FAMILY READING.
Subscriptions, which may begin at any time, invariably in advance.
Published at the office of the DAILY NEWS

Kingston and Cape Vincent Ferry.

UNTIL further notice, the Steamer WATERTOWN, C. Hinckley, Snr., Master, will leave Kingston for Cape Vincent daily, Sundays excepted,

At 8 A.M., to meet the 2 P.M. train for Rome and Oswego.

At 4 P.M., to meet the morning train for Rome and Oswego.

RETURNING,

Will leave Cape Vincent on arrival of train from Rome and Oswego.

At 10:15 A.M., meeting the Grand Trunk East and West trains.

At 6:30 P.M., meeting the the Grand Trunk East and West trains.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
G. M. KINGHORN,
Ferry Wharf, foot of Brock Street.
Kingston, 21st March, 1871.

Gildersleeve & Walkem,
BARRISTERS and ATTORNEYS-at-LAW, Conveyancers, Notaries Public.
Richard T. Walkem,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
Office—Clarence Street, Kingston, C.W.
J. P. GILDERSLEEVE, L.L.B. | RICH. T. WALKEM.

Joseph Rawden,
ATTORNEY AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., 33 King street, Kingston.

James S. Cartwright,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW. OFFICE — Over Parker's Drug Store.
June 9.

Removal.

JAMES AGNEW, Barrister, &c., has removed his Law Office from Clarence to King Street, over Mr J. J. Linton's Auction Rooms
March 19

REMOVED to the Office over Linton's Auction Rooms.

John Mudie,
Barrister-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c.
Money to lend at easy rates on acceptable security.
Kingston, 25th August, 1870.

ROYAL ASSURANCE COMPANY
OF
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
MAXWELL W. STRANGE,
Agent for Kingston
Office—Clarence Street, opposite Post Office
Jan., 1817

RETURNED—DR. MACLEAN, at R. WHITE'S Drug Store.

ENGLISH

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE subscriber has just received direct from England, a very fine assortment of

LADIES AND GENTS'
BOOTS AND SHOES.

ALSO

On hand, a large and varied Stock of Canadian Manufacture, together with Trunks, Valises, &c., &c.

An inspection is respectfully requested.

JAMES HOPE.
Princess Street.
Kingston, June 20, 1870.

AT HENDERSON'S.

NEW BOOKS.

MARK TWAIN'S "New Pilgrim's Progress," only 50 cents.
Mark Twain's Autobiography.
" Jumping Frog.
"Wed in the Morning—Dead at Night"—new novel, 20 cents.

NEW MUSIC

Received as soon as published. Any pieces not on hand can be got in a few days.

"The Melodist" for March contains a quantity of Music—sacred and secular—for voice and piano, only 5 cents.

NEW ROOM PAPER.

A fresh supply of English Papers just arrived. Prices low.

Hearthstone, No. 12, 5 cents.

Circulating Library, only $3 per annum. New Books constantly added to the list.

John Henderson,
Princess Street.

March 25.

STATUTORY DEEDS—Approved and carefully printed copies of the Short Form of Deed legalised by Statute, for sale at the Daily News Office. Statutory Mortgages and other law forms kept on hand

HOUSES TO LET.—We invite attention to the advantages presented by the DAILY NEWS as an advertising medium for Houses to Let. Enjoying by far the largest local circulation, it presents the widest publicity to these announcements. Persons having houses to let cannot do better than advertise the fact in the DAILY NEWS.

NEW STYLES OF TYPE HAVE been added to the DAILY NEWS JOB PRINTING OFFICE. Our two Steam Presses and Automatic Platen Printing Machinery enable us to turn out work in good style, with quick despatch, and at cheap rates. Inquiry is solicited.

EFFECT OF ADVERTISING.—It is amusing at times to observe the stores of the merchants who don't advertise; to see the anxious proprietors looking into the streets and see the people go by, wondering why they don't come in while the stores of their neighbours who do advertise are thronged with customers. Some people will learn by observation and others will not.—*Daily Palladium.*

BILL HEADS and other kinds of JOB PRINTING executed with neatness and despatch at the Daily News office, Princess street.

DUTCH FLOWER ROOTS.

FINE VARIETIES
OF
DOUBLE AND SINGLE HYACINTHS,
TULIPS,
CROCUS,
SNOWDROPS, &c.,
Just received and for sale by
E. H. PARKER,
Market Square.

Oct. 17.

O C

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST
AND
BEST ASSORTMENT
OF
SPECTACLES,
EYE-GLASSES,
AND OTHER
OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
HAS JUST BEEN RECEIVED BY
R. WHITE,
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,
PRINCESS STREET.

N.B.—All kinds of Optical Instruments received for Repairs.
Sept. 17.

HIGHER EDUCATION.

HELLMUTH COLLEGE.—Board and Tuition per annum, $226.

HELLMUTH LADIES' COLLEGE,

Inaugurated by H.R.H. Prince Arthur. Board and Tuition per annum, $236.

President—The Very Rev. I. Hellmuth, D.D. Dean of Huron.

☞ For particulars apply to Major Evans, London, Canada West.

July 30.

ARCHITECTURE.

THE undersigned is prepared to furnish Plans and Specifications of Public and Private Buildings, and also to superintend the erection of the same.

R. GAGE.

OFFICE Marble Block, Princess Street.
Kingston, Dec. 1, 1870.

A RARE CHANCE.

HOTEL, RESTAURANT,

AND BAR,

FOR SALE OR TO LET

FOR A TERM OF YEARS,

"THE COSMOPOLITAN,"

IN MONTREAL,

FURNISHED OR UNFURISHED.

The lowest rent in the city. This establishment is too well known to require any comments upon its merits. Upwards of 200 merchants and others dine daily in the Restaurant. The proprietor is only relinquishing it on account of assuming the superintendence of his brother's manufactory in the United States.

Address
GUISEPPE & GIANELLI.

N.B.—The Bar can be readily let for $200 per month.

March 1.

J. A. KARCH

HAVING retired from the Grocery and Liquor Trade, begs to thank his numerous customers for their liberal patronage in the past, and intimates for the future he will strictly confine himself to the

Coffee and Spice business,

All order promptly attended to.

J. A. KARCH.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—Earl Street, between Bagot and Wellington Streets.
Kingston, Jan. 10, 1870.

George Thompson & Co's,
King Street.

Agents for W. Dow Co., Montreal; R. Labatt, Prescott; James Fisher Portsmouth; R. Molson & Bros., Montreal.

Whiskeys.

FAMILY PROOF, undoubtedly the oldest in Kingston, as it has been in stock for the las four (4) years.

PROOF and OLD RYE; the best and the cheapest in the city.

BRANDIES, RUM, GIN and WINES of all grades, at the

City Bottling Depot,
KING STREET.

Dec. 19.

Special Notices.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—reliable—instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—"does not contain lead or any vitalic poison to injure the hair or system." Invigorates the hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; black or brown. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, 16 Bond Street, New York.

Thirty Years' Experience of an old Nurse.

Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of Curtis & Perkins is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by all dealers in medicines at 25 cents a bottle.

Office, 215 Fulton street, New York, and 493 Oxford street, London.

Be sure and call for

MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,

Having the *fac-simile* of "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Sore Throat, Cough, Cold,

and similar troubles, if suffered to progress, result in serious Pulmonary, Bronchial and Asthmatic affections, oftentimes incurable.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

are compounded so as to reach directly the seat of the disease, and give almost instant relief.

The Troches are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy; they have been thoroughly tested and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired. For Public Speakers, Singers, Military Officers, and those who overtax the voice, they are useful in relieving an Irritated Throat, and will render articulation easy. Being an article of true merit, and having proved their efficacy by a test of many years, each year finds them in new localities in various parts of the world, and the Troches are universally pronounced better than other articles.

Obtain only Brown's Bronchial Troches, and do not take any of the worthless imitations that may be offered.

"Troches," so called, sold by the ounce, are a poor imitation, and nothing like Brown's Bronchial Troches, which are sold only in boxes with fac-simile of the proprietor,

JOHN I. BROWN & SON,

on outside wrapper of box, and private government stamp attached to each box.

This care in putting up the Troches is important as a security to the purchaser, in order to be sure of obtaining the genuine Browns Bronchial Troches.

JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Executed neatly, cheaply, and expeditiously at the DAILY NEWS JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

Travellers' and Postal Guide.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Trains arrive and depart from the Kingston Station as follows:

	GOING WEST.		
	Mail.	Express.	Mixed.
Arrive	3.45 p.m.	4 15 a.m.	9.30 p.m.
Depart	4 05 p.m	4.15 a.m.	6.00 a.m.
	GOING EAST.		
	Express.	Express.	Local.
Arrive	2 30 a.m.	1.15 p.m.	2.15 a.m
Depart	2.45 a.m.	1.35 p.m.	5.15 a.m

[This is by Montreal time, from which deduct 12½ minutes for the difference between Montreal and Kingston time.]

Nov. 6, 1870.

KINGSTON POST OFFICE.

	Close.	Arrive.
Eastern by G.T.R. day train	12:00 M.	
Western " " "	2:30 P.M.	
East and West night trains	9:00 "	7:00 A.M.

UNITED STATES MAILS.

Through Mails for New York, Boston, Oswego and Cape Vincent, will be closed at 10:30 a.m. and 3.00 p.m. daily, Sundays excepted.

BRITISH MAILS

per *Canadian* steamers will be closed every *Friday* at 11 *A.M.*

Per *Cunard* and *Bremen* line, every *Wednesday* at 10:30 *A M.*

Letters intended for dispatch per Bremen line must be specially so directed.

☞ Single copies of the CHRONICLE AND NEWS, containing the news of the week, may be had in wrappers for mailing. Price 3d. each issued every Friday.

SINGLE COPIES of the DAILY NEWS may be had at the counter of the publication office, Princess street. Price two cents.

The Daily News,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 29

☞ *SEE LAST PAGE.*

PARLIAMENT OF CANADA.

Monday, March 27.—In the House of Commons, on motion by Mr Picard, the bill to incorporate the Fredericton and St. Mary's Bridge Co. was read a third time.

Mr Geoffrion said it was a local measure as had been ruled in a similar bill he brought in in 1869.

Sir G. E. Cartier asked the mover to leave over the bill for the consideration of the Government.

Mr Smith, of New Brunswick, believed it was not competent for the Local Government to legislate respecting navigable streams.

Some discussion took place, when the third reading was postponed.

Mr Bowell introduced a bill to legalize certain marriages. He said the bill was important and the power of this Legislature to deal with it might be doubtful. Under the law marriage could be solemnized by licenses, but it so happened that certificates were issued pending the receipt of the licenses. Many of these licenses had never been obtained and doubts existed as to the legality of these marriages. Many lawyers held that these were void nor voidable; and others again that they were no marriages at all. It was desirable to have these doubts set aside.

Mr Mackenzie said that the fact was that a marriage license issuer in the neighbourhood of the mover had issued 43 certificates without issuing the licenses.

Sir F. Hincks said the most extraordinary fact was that ministers had solemnized marriages without the license. The issuers had to pay for the licenses as they got them, and some of them must have been getting marriage fees without paying for the licenses. Similar acts as that now introduced by the member for Hastings had been passed in other colonies to legalize marriages regarding which doubt existed.

Sir G. E. Cartier had no doubt as to the merit of the measure proposed by the mover. The parties were in good faith. If the clergyman had not according to the law married the couple their children should not suffer, and acts had on former occasions been passed to legalize similar cases to those now presented; but the jurisdiction appeared to him to be with the Local Legislature, and he hoped an opportunity would be given to the Government to consider that question.

The bill was read a first time.

Hon. Mr Langevin presented a letter from the Canal Commissioners with instructions and report from the dissentient Commissioners.

Mr Paquet asked whether it is the intention of the government to consider the North Shore Railway, as well as the Northern Colonization Railway, between Montreal and Aylmer, as a part or link of the Intercolonial Railway and that projected in British Columbia as well as that to Manitoba, which the government is to construct at its own expense; and whether, in view of the advantage which the Federal Government will derive therefrom, especially in the transport of Her Majesty's troops in case of invasion, &c, it is proposed to recommend to His Excellency to grant them assistance, whether by an allowance of so much a mile or in a round sum in that way granting the prayer of the petition now before them.

Hon. Mr Langevin took exception to a portion of the question in which he takes for granted that the government will construct at its own expense a railway to British Columbia. The question was answered in the negative.

In answer to Mr Gendron, Hon Mr Langevin said it was not intended to abolish the postage on agricultural newspapers.

In answer to the Hon. Mr Blanchet, Sir F. Hincks said that the government could not interfere with municipal taxes, and could not, therefore, amend the same to exempt civil servants.

Mr Stephenson moved for correspondence relating to the seizure by the United States Customs of a steam tug and barge while engaged in legitimate trade in Canadian waters.

Hon. Mr Tilley said the correspondence was still going on.

Mr Mills moved that it is expedient that orders in council, departmental regulations and proclamations of a permanent nature be printed each year in the same manner as the statutes of Canada.

Sir G. E. Cartier said that as so much stress was laid on economy he proposed to refer the proposal to the printing committee. Very few were interested in these laws, but he thought the orders in council might be printed in the reports of the departments.

Several of the members urged the importance of the motion.

Sir G. Cartier belived that the point could be met by having a certain number of copies struck off when the orders in council were printed in the *Gazette* and have these collected and bound up with the statutes.

Messrs Mackenzie and Holton thought the matter was for the government not for the printing committee, and suggested that the resolution should stand over until the Queen's printer whose duty it was, and who as a practical man could give the cost at once, should have reported.

Motion allowed to stand over.

Mr Bolton moved for a statement of the settlement by capitulation of the several liabilities of each province on the pension list prior to the union. Carried.

Mr Jones, of Halifax, moved for a correspondence between the government and the Secretary or President of the Acadian Fire Insurance Company respecting the application for the substitution of Dominion bonds in place of provincial debentures lost in the steamer City of Boston.

Sir F. Hincks said there being some legal difficulty as to the substitution of Dominion bonds for provincial debentures, Government would, therefore, be prepared to redeem them on proper security being given.

In answer to Mr Jones, Sir F. Hincks said the amount paid would be the Montreal price of the bonds.

The motion was withdrawn.

On motion of Mr Abbott, the House went into committee on an act to remove doubts as to the liability to stamp duties of premium notes taken and held by Mutual Insurance Companies.

Mr Young thought that if the law must carry, there was no reason why the double duty should be imposed.

Mr Morrison thought that the companies should not object to do as other persons holding securities did, who were allowed to make their securities valid by putting on double duties.

Sir A. T. Galt thought that these notes were more of the nature of agreements than of promissory notes.

Mr Blake thought that the object of the bill was to convert certain securities into promissory notes. Some companies had, perhaps, through inadvertence made these securities into promissory notes. The bill should be amended to affect those companies only.

On motion of Hon. Mr Abbott, the committee rose and asked leave to sit again.

The next order was the discussion on Mr Blake's resolutions on the subject of the admission of Manitoba into the Union. The Speaker then gave his decision that the amendment of the hon. member for Hochelaga is in order. The amendment was then put to the vote and lost. Yeas 55; nays 77.

Nays—Archambault, Ault, Baker, Barthe, Beaty, Beaubien, Bellerose, Benoit, Bertrand, Blanchet, Bowell, Brousseau, Burton, Cameron of Inverness, Campbell, Carling, Caron, Cartier, Cimon, Coffin, Colby, Costigan, Currier, Dobbie, Dufresne, Dunkin, Forbes, Fortin, Gaucher, Gaudet, Gendron, Gibbs, Grant, Gray, Hincks, Hurdon, Jackson, Kirkpatrick, Lacerte, Langevin, Langlois, Lapum, Lawson, Little, Macdonald of Antigonish, Macdonald of Lunenburg, Masson of Soulanges, Masson of Terrebonne, Macdougall of Three Rivers, McGreevey, McKeakney, McMillan, Merritt, Moffat, Morris, Morrison of Niagara, Monroe, O'Connor, Perry, Renaud, Robitaille, Ross of Champlain, Ross of Victoria, N.S., Ryan of Montreal West, Savary, Simard, Simpson, Stephenson, Street, Tilly, Tourangeau, Tremblay, Tupper, Walsh, Webb, Wilson, Wright of Ottawa County—78.

Yea—Anglin, Bechard, Blake, Bodwell, Bolton, Bourassa, Cameron of Huron, Carmichael, Cartwright, Cheval, Chipman, Coupal, Crawford of Leeds, Delorme, Dorion, Ferris, Fortier, Fournier, Galt, Geoffrion, Godion, Grover, Holton, Joly, Jones of Halifax, Jones of Leeds and Grenville, Killam, Macfarlane, Mackenzie, McCallum, McConkey, McDougall of Lanark, McMonies, Morrison of Victoria, Ontario, Oliver, Paquette, Pelletier, Pozer, Redford, Ross of Dundas, Ross of Prince Edward Island, Ross of Wellington, C.B., Rymal, Scatcherd, Scriver, Smith, Snider, Stirton, Thompson of Haldimand, Thompson of Ontario, Wallace, Wells, White of Holton, Whitehead, Young—57.

Sir G. Cartier's amendment was then put and carried. Yeas 78; nays 57.

The debate on Mr Blake's resolutions, as amended, was resumed.

Mr Anglin considered this a most important question. The Imperial Act of Union had been considered a sacred act—one that secured to the Provinces their rights, and one that was inviveable without the consent of this Parliament. Because a blunder had been made or a blunder was admitted by the Minister of Justice in his correspondence with Lord Kimberly, the most vital provisions of this act were proposed to be made by the government without any reference to the House. This bill was sent to the Imperial Parliament without any reference to this House. This bill, as he understood it, laid down the principle that the government might apply to the Imperial Parliament for legislation without any reference to the House, and that, when forced to bring down information on the subject they might simply ask the House to say that what they had done was well done. This, fortunately for the House, was not considered by the government to be the right course, as the resolutions of the hon. Minister of Militia showed. These resolutions were in every particular the same as those submitted by the hon members for Durham and Hochelaga, but these principles the house had by a large majority voted down. By these propositions they voted the Ministers an oligarchy, who need not in any way refer to this House. He thought the majority of the House had not well considered what they were doing. He went further than the hon. members for Durham and Hochelaga—he thought that the Provinces, the original parties to the contract, should have time to petition the Imperial Parliament against any proposed alteration in the Constitution, or that there should be a quadruple majority of the members of this House to pass such a measure. He considered the rights of the Lower Provinces were in danger by such legislation, and should be protected.

Hon. Mr Holton moved in amendment that the following words be added to the resolution as amended:

"That this House is of opinion that no changes should be made in the British North America Act should be sought by the Executive Government without the consent of the Parliament of this Dominion."

Sir G. E. Cartier had no objection to accept of this amendment. He explained that at the close of the last session, the government had promised to introduce a measure to the effect of the present bill, and they had brought down the bill that it might be submitted to the scrutiny of the House. The government were about to bring down a resolution in which this very policy was affirmed.

Mr Mills pointed out that one of the provisions of the Manitoba bill was that the Lieut.-Governor of Manitoba should be Lieut.-Governor of the whole North West, and if any new provinces were formed he must be Governor of these provinces as well. Again it provided for an election law. It was provided that the Legislature of Manitoba should be composed of twenty-four members. Thus it would be seen that the government asked to make permanent an act which was only intended to be temporary. He maintained that this act changed the principle of representation.

The question was then put to the vote on a demand of Mr Holton for yeas and nays.

The members were called in and the vote taken. Nays, 13; yeas, none.

Mr Blake could not find words strong enough to express his sense of the treatment the House had received in this matter. What had been done by this government, unless the House should mark it with its most distinct approbation, would lead to serious consequences. The motion of the hon. member for Chateauguay affirmed that the action of the government was wrong, his own had merely affirmed that a certain thing should not be done in the future. He congratulated the supporters of the government on the facility with which they could change their opinions. He thought that the act which the present motion proposed to affirm was badly drawn. He was unable to assent to any motion, which would, without the consent of the Provinces, change the basis of representation by population. Such an Act took away the utility of the constitution, and he could not therefore vote for such a resolution.

Mr Mackenzie said that Sir G. E. Cartier had no idea of bringing down an address until he had found himself in a difficult position. He had promised an address. He considered the resolution was a mark of imbecility, which he was ashamed to have put on the statute book. (Laughter.) Instead of frankly admitting that he was wrong, and bringing down the address, which they were all ready to assent to, he adopted this pitiable shift.

The motion, as amended, was then put to vote and carried.

Mr Blake moved the second reading of a bill securing the independence of the Senate. He did not hesitate to say that the present appointment of the Senate was not satisfactory. He thought that the Senators should be appointed by the provinces which they represented. He merely made these observations to show that the Senate appointed by the crown should be guarded as much as possible from the temptations of the government. In his bill he proposed that no Senator should be eligible for office. He supposed that no member of this House wished the Senate turned into a refuge for worn out members of this House. No member of this House wished to see the Senate a place where members who might change their politics receive their reward. He implored the members of the Senate in view of the vast importance of their duties to the country, to support the measure and secure their independence. If the Senate was meant, as it was said, to be for the protection of the interests of the smaller provinces, some means should be taken to protect the Senate from the constant sapping of its independence by the emoluments of Government.

Sir G. E. Cartier said that Senators were appointed for life, and the only difference between the House of Lords and the Senate, was that the office here could not be transmitted from father to son. Any act passed by this House preventing lords from taking office would be held to be against their independence. In the old Province of Canada, when the Legislative Council were appointed by the Crown no measure had been introduced to affect the Senate, but when the office became electoral and the Council was on the same footing as the Assembly, the same laws were applied by both. The hon. member for Huron evidently saw that his measure was contrary to sound principle and against the independence of the Senate. He maintained that this House should not legislate on the privileges of the Senate. If such a measure should originate in the Senate then the House would consider the measure.

Mr Bodwell thought the bill did go far enough, as he thought that the people should have some some way of calling these into account who legislated for them, and thought it a vicious principle that a worn out politician should be put into the Senate without any power to remove them ever after. They became incapable from failure of intellect and from old age, but as it was not proposed to touch this at present, he thought it was all the more important that a check should be placed on the government to prevent them from interfering with their action by improper inducements.

Mr Mackenzie had supported the plan of a nominative Senate, but he had become partially satisfied that it was a mistake, and if there was one thing more than another required it was to preserve the independence of both Houses of