

among Ministers, and the Premier had not said whether he approved the substance of that speech, or of the time and occasion of its being delivered. Mr. Masson attacked Mr. Huntington, showing his speech could only have the effect of creating religious strife in the Province of Quebec, and was a groundless attack on the French Conservatives. Hon. Mr. Cauchon, in French, explained that the P. M. Genl. only spoke his own sentiments, not those of the Administration, or he (Mr. C.) could not have remained in the Ministry. Hon. Mr. Langevin attacked Hon. Mr. Cauchon for remaining in the Ministry with the P. M. Genl.; and Mr. Devlin, in the name of the Irish Catholics, repudiated the assertions of that "most unfortunate speech." Hon. Mr. Huntington explained that his speech at Argenteuil was altogether political, and was not that of a Minister, but of a Lower Canadian citizen. Hon. Mr. Holton had attained the objects for which he had spoken, viz: The disavowal of the sentiments of the P. M. Genl. by the Premier and his supporters from Quebec. As, for 23 years, the leader of Lower Canadian Liberals, he had felt it his duty to enter his protest against them. The address was then carried, and the House adjourned.

Feb. 13—SENATE—Address moved by Hon. Mr. Paquet, seconded by Hon. Mr. Leonard, and passed unanimously.

COMMONS—On motion of Hon. Mr. Mackenzie, seconded by Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, a Select Committee of seven was appointed to assume the direction of the reporting and printing of the debates.

15th—COMMONS—Hon. Mr. Mackenzie explained the Ministerial changes that had occurred during the recess. Explanations also made by Hon. Mr. Blake and Hon. Mr. Cauchon, the new Ministers, and, after routine business, the House adjourned.

SENATE—Petitions, Returns and Reports were presented, and Committees chosen.

16th—SENATE—Petitions presented and a Bill read respecting certain Quebec elections.

COMMONS—Bills for the appointment of Penitentiary Inspectors in Manitoba, and British Columbia, and for the Collection of Criminal statistics introduced by Hon. Mr. Blake. Mr. Mills moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the causes of the financial depression. Sir John A. Macdonald called the attention of the House and the Ministry to the purport of the motion, as in reality a motion to enquire into the state of the nation, and therefore a vote of want of confidence. The motion should be postponed until after the Finance Minister made his Budget Speech. Mr. Young supported the appointment of the committee. The country was, from some reason, in the position of a solvent debtor, who has bought a large stock of good value, and finds some trouble in paying for it. Though temporarily depressed the Dominion was never in a sounder condition. Mr. Irving opposed the Committee, the responsibility resting with the Government. Mr. Workman and Mr. Dymond favoured the appointment. Mr. Wood spoke strongly in favour of Protection.

Mr. Kirkpatrick opposed the Committee. Mr. Thompson, of Welland, advocated unrestricted Free Trade. Mr. Macdonald, of Toronto, showed the excessive over-impairment that had been going on, and after some remarks from Mr. Cartwright, the motion was allowed to stand over and the House adjourned.

17th—SENATE—Petitions, motions for papers and formation of Committees.

COMMONS—Acts to amend the Criminal Law relating to violence, &c., and for the institution of cases against the Crown, introduced by the Hon. Mr. Blake. Hon. Mr. Mackenzie introduced a Bill to create a separate territory out of a part of the North W. Territory, to include the country east of Manitoba and west of Ontario, attaching this to the Government of Manitoba. Hon. Mr. Mitchell moved an address for correspondence relative to the Imperial Shipping Bill. The hon. member went over the whole subject in a long and exhaustive speech, and was followed by Hon. Mr. Smith, who promised that the Government would use all their power and influence to frame legislation to promote the Maritime interests of the Dominion. After recess, the debate on Mr. Mills' motion for Committee on Depression of Trade was resumed, and was kept up until eleven o'clock and then adjourned.

18th—SENATE—Petitions presented, Gov. Genl.'s answer to address read, an address to His Excellency for details of expenditure on Parliament Buildings and grounds since 1870 agreed to, and also one for copies of all correspondence relating to the Georgian Bay Branch Railway.

COMMONS—The Estimates were presented, House went into Committee of Supply, and passed item for Govrs. Secy's office. Financial Depression debate resumed by Mr. Jones, of Leeds, followed by several other members in favour of protection. Mr. DeCosmos proposed an amendment which the Speaker pronounced out of order, but after discussion it was allowed. After recess, the debate was resumed and Mr. DeCosmos withdrew his amendment. Mr. Blaine moved to substitute "Manufacturing and Commercial" instead of financial in the original motion. Mr. Mills accepted the amendment, and Sir John Macdonald pointed out that this altered the character of the original motion as a vote of want of confidence. The amendment was carried. On the motion of Hon. Dr. Tupper the "Mining" interest was added, and of Hon. Mr. Mitchell the "Shipping," and the resolutions as amended passed.

21st—SENATE—Petitions presented, Reports of Committees received, and the Campbell Divorce Case brought up. The Bailiff who served the notices testified to the fact, and the petition of Root Campbell read after a division. Several addresses for papers agreed to.

COMMONS—Hon. Mr. Mitchell moved an address for correspondence, &c., respecting Fishery Privileges in the Maritime Provinces, explaining that it had always been the custom in those Provinces that people owning lands in front of rivers, bays and estuaries should enjoy the right to fish in front of their lands, and that the Orders in Council of May, 1875, had created a great deal of excitement. The Lower Provinces came into the union with a pledge that their rights should be respected, and the