Mechanics Institute & Athenseum-Robt, Hunter



City and County Official Paper

OTTAWA, MARCH 18, 1867.

The Hon. Messrs. Campbell and Cockbern arrived here yesterday atternoon at three o'clock by special train from Prescott. D. F. Jones, Esq., M. P. P. for South Leeds also came by the same train.

We understand that Mn. Honrield is to jugs of the row in which it originated. be a candidate for the representation of the . . The St. Parmen's Dinner . The dinner at | nevel South Riding of the County of Renfrew in the House of Assembly of Ontario. He will run | afternoon, will take place at three o'clock prein conjunction with Ma. McDorganz for the cisely. The committee are requested to meet Commons, so that together they will form a at eleven o'clock this morning at Kavanagh's very powerful ticket; in fact there is every Salcon. We are glad to learn that the prosprobability that they will be unopposed, the pects are good of a very successful social feeling in Renfrew as in many other counties gathering, as a large number of tickets have will also be laid before you. Mr. President and having set strongly in favor of local men as already been disposed of. The chair will be Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Coun-

extracted from the London Times of the 1st to his already established reputation as a vince. I have, however, to state the abrogainstant, for copies of which we are indebted curterer for the public. to two members of the Canadian Delegation.

The discussion in the House of Lords was, according to general expectation, exclusively conducted in a tone of the most friendly regard towards the Colonies. The able exposition of the measure by Eart. Cannanvo's covered all the ground which could be gone over in favor of the Bill, and the remarks of other noble Lords, including those LORD MONCK, were but confirmatory of his views. A couple of amendments were offered in the Upper House suggested by petitions from the Protestant minority of Lower Canada, but as the petitioners did not desire to endanger the passage of the bill, these amendments were not pressed,

As to the fate of the Bill in the Commons, however, there was naturally a little more anxiety. Though no one doubted its passage by an overwhelming majority, it was expected that an opposition more or less keen would have been offered by the anti-colonial party but if we except the ill-natured remarks of Ma. Baigur, a complaint or two about the haste with which the measure was being pushed through, and a threat-from one men ber that he would oppose the granting of the Imperial guarantee for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, the House of Commons was singularly unantmous in support of the measure. The debate will no doubt be read with interest.

eration of the Contaieration Bill. It hopes for the passage of the Bill without undue dony, "morning in the newspapers that the two 4 Canadas, New Brunswick and Nova Scotiu. "had come to the conclusion that | a federal "compact and a common Parliament would be to their interest, that their respective Leg-"islatures had passed a measure for such a 44 Union, that the Queen had assented to it, "and that it would come into effect in three Islands who would have seen anything i It goes on to say that " in deference to Im-"perial usage" Parliament hal been asked to give effect to the measure framed by the also a strong detachment of the Royal Artilrepresentatives of the Colonial Legislatures, lery. and that the duty of the Imperial Parliament is therefore clearly to pass the Bill. If sympathises with Mn. BRIGHT's objections to a nominated Senate, and regrets that provision is not made in the Bill to enable the Colonial Government to change it. "These matter " however," it says, "are subordinate to the "great principle of the Bill, which is todo for 44 the British Provinces what the American "States did, with so much advantage to themselves. The point of chief interest, however, is in the following passage: " We look to Confederation as the means:

" of relieving this country from much expense and much embarrassment. Without ex ressing any opinion on the propriety "British guarantees for colonial railways, if we may at least say that when through our " assistance there is easy communication be-"an end to British garrisons on the Ameri "can continent. This is a matter on which "no delicacy ought to prevent our statesmen " and Parliament from speaking out."

We may accept this as a very plain indi England, not because the Times has said it. but herause a similar idea un lerlies more or try is not wanted, and ought not to be wanted for Colonial purposes, and perhaps to be fairly and fully considered it will found that the view, put in somewhat extreme | settled terms by the Times, is not very far from that or the protection of the Colonists, it is true, has not been divulged. eet is the maintenance of British supremacy against a fee to Imperial rule, not in Canada Fentans in Liverpool-Troops being sent merely, but in Ireland as well. In so far as the Colonies are concerned, the Femans are England, and only threaten Canada, because this I operial enemy, and the necessity for treason. the maintenance of these garrisons would certainly be diminished to a very great extent. But it is evident that no change will be attempted in regard to the provisions for defence until after the completion of the Intercolon al Ruilway, by which period it is be hoped the Camalian Government will be Englass that there is no unworthy or mer cenary spirit at the bottom of colonial attachment to the Imperial connection.

## LOCAL NEWS.

THE ST. PATRICE'S CELEBRATION .- The memers of the St. Patrick's Literary Association will celebrate the day, by attending divine service at the R. C. Cathedral this morning at 10 o'clock, after which the members will walk in procession through the principal streets of

m, on Sunday a fige-broke out in a frame build. | and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,-In ng on Church street, owned by Mr. P. Tambou, and occupied by two sisters named Fortin, who were at church at the time. The fire appears on the continued peace and prosperity of this to have originated through a defective stove pipe. There was no insurance on the building

Fire this Monxixa:-About one o'clock this orning a fire broke out in a frame building on spread to the two adjoining buildings all of which were soon consumed. The largest buildingot the three was owned by the widow Martineau, the others by the widow Oumlette. On the buildings there was no insurance. The Ottawa, Queen and Ridean Engine Companies one capital work, especially when the strong breeze and short supply of water are taken into consideration. At one time the fire it was thought would sweet the whole street, but the firemen worked vigorously, and were successful in contining the thames to the three build-

pace to a report of the debate on the second of Cor. Campuste, will also be in attendance to last year, obstructing that trade which

THE ARGOSY, MARCH, 1867. London, Strachan r Co. Ottawa: J. Durie & Son.

there are besides some seven or eight other collected and sent forward to Paris, and it is the first time Canada came forward, asking to articles of much interest.

contents of the January number of this longestablished quarterly : Foreign Policy of Sir John Laurence; Adam Fergusson; The Pri- globe vate Business of Parliament; Rawlinson's Ancient Monarchies: Modern Glass Painting: Tenant Compensation in Ireland; Early English Texts; Meteoric Showers; Position and jesty's Government on the Union of the Colo-Prospects of Parties.

## FROM TORONTO.

TORONTO, March 16, 1867. An explosion took place to-day, in the armo er's workshop of the new fort, a small stone working in it, escaped by almost a milacle. The Grand Trunk battalion were inspected pressed himself as highly pleased with the stendiness and proficiency of the battalion. A guard of the 17th Regiment has been stationed at drill sheds where arms of the city

volunteers are stored. An employee of Lyman, Elliott & Co.nar erate efforts he succeeded in tearing himself free just in time to avoid being beheaded, and says that "if it had been announced any F An old pensioner named Cooke, was run ver and killed on the Northern Railway, a

The jury in the case of Gould, who died

# FROM MONTREAL.

MONTHEAL, March 16, 1867. tee, camp at Thorold, has been sent to Toronto on special duty. Sir Henry Havelock has re-

proceed to the fronter at the shortest notice,

to town. The guns are being prepared for im-

Wm. Price, Esq., an old and highly respect ed merchant of Quebic, long connected with No meeting of the Council took place yes-

Forty of the Fenian Prisoners to be

mitted for trial, at Limerick, on the charge | yesterday of high treason. Archbishop Cullen praises the government for its clemency to the rebels in Ireland. Various indications lead to the

twelve million dollars in treasure.

Turkish Garrisons in Servia. The s. s. Canandagua Sails for Crete.

Colonies. The British garrisons are here the island of Crete. The object of her mission ships City of New York and the Tripole have

being apprehended. A large number of Fe- were also wounded, one in the head, and the

The Fenians in Ogdensburgh. New York, March 16 .- The Times Ogdensburgh (16th) telegram says, the Fenian excitement is increasing in that direction Fort Wellington at Prescott, Canada, has been put in a state of defence, and garrisoned with troops. The ferry boat has been ordered to discontinue night trips. Many strangers are in the viciniin a position to satisfy the public opinion of ty, and they are supposed to be Fenians. The St. Lawrence river is frozen from shore to shore, and affords a good crossing for an army. The Fenians in Ogdensburgh hold secret

# MIDNIGHT DESPATCHES.

Opening of the Nova Scotian Legislature.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

HALIPAN, March 16 .- Mr. President and Hon. FIRE ON SUNDAY .- About eleven o'clock, a. Gentlevien of the Legislative Council, Mr. Sweaker meeting you at a most important epoch in the Mairs of British North America, it affords me much pleasure to be able to congratulate you provinces, representing all shades of political province during the past year. While other onies have been subjected to threats, and in some instances to invasion of lawless men our province has been exempted from any attack and although our local forces nobly responded to the call which was made upon them in the early part of the year to arm for purposes of defence, happily no necessity occurred to require their services to repel an invader. The exigencies of the province of New Brunswick embered it necessary for a time to withdraw a lance part of her Majesty's troops from this garrison for the protection of that colony. It was with the utmost satisfaction that I was nabled to fill their place in the garrison duty by a portion of the Halifax volunteers and militia artillery, and the volunteer battation, and to mark how well that service was performed; the readiness and good discipline of the officers and men who were there employed, show how much has been effected by the efforts made during the last few years to place our local forces in a proper condition, and how much we can depend upon them in time of Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of As-

embly,-Public accounts will be submitted to you without delay which will exhibit the finances of the country in a state of unprecedented prosperity; large as was the revenue of the previous year, accounts will show the gratiring fact that it has been greatly exceeded by that of 1866. Estimates for the present year occupied by R. W. Scorr, Esc., and the first cil, Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House ernment on the subject. This was that first vice-chair by W. F. Powers, Esq. The band of Assembly,-I have again to express my of the 100th Regiment, by the kind permission | States have adhered to their policy of enliven, the proceedings. We need hardly under the reciprocity treaty was so beneficial spects has been productive of good, by uniting and other North American Colonies. In ac-The "Argosy" as usual comes to hand cordance with a resolution of the Legislature, abors of the gentlemen comprising the board, a large number of valuable articles, exhibiting confidently expected that the results of this L. Scott Publishing Co. Ottown: J. Durie & The papers and reports of the joint Commis-The following articles are comprised in the laid before you, and it is hoped that much good

> I rejoice to be able to congratulate you upn'es. The papers relating to this important subject will be early laid before you, in the firm conviction that the union of Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia upon the terms provided in the bill submitted by her Majesty's government to the Imperial the strength and stability of those British institutions which it is our good fortune to enhanges and amendments in our existing laws

## FROM EUROPE.

Another Rising in Ireland Expected. Lospos, March 16-Evening -A general rising of the Fenians is expected to take place throughout Ireland to-morrow, St. Patrick's Day: The Government, which is fully informed of the movements of the Fenians, is believed to be able to suppress any insurrection before it assumes very formidable proportions The emigration to America from Cork, for the past few days has seen extremely large. Many of the emigrants were recognised as being connected with the recent Fenian uprising near Killarney. It is supposed the unusual exodus caused in part at least, from anticipated loodshed in Ireland.

MADRID, March 16. In the general elections recently held throughout the Kingdom, the candidates favorable to the Government were

The Servian Question Settled.

London, March 16-Noon,-The Servian and that the country will be practically free.

A Victory for the Turks. VIENNA, March 16 .- Despatches received the rebels in Thessaly.

### AMERICAN DESPATCHES. Conviction of Stratton, the Jewellery

Sr. Louis, March 16 .- Geo. W. Stratton, con-

cerned in the jewellery robbery at Brantford, Dunlin, March 15 Evening .- Forty of the | C.W., last summer, was sentenced to the penirisoners recently captured have been com- tentiary for two years, by the Criminal Court

Riot Between Soldiers and Citizens. Carlisle, Pa., March 16 .- Last evening, two Fenians will be attempted on Sunday next. | P. Gilmore. Neither party were hurt, and Arrival of Troops and Treasure from the soldiers left for the garrison. About eight port Nanceta Minds has arrived, with detach- sabres. They halted near the court house nents of French troops from Mexico, and and fired into a crowd of citizens who were

Loxpox, March 15-Evening .- It is report- and returned the fire, when a general riot ened that Russia is continuing to make increased | sued. The soldiers retreated on a run, and tion of the maintenance of Turkish garrisons and started for the garrison. On the way they in the Servian forts, has been satisfactorily | met Hammell, who had a gun on his shoulder. He was ordered by the guard to lay the gun nians have been captured in various parts of other in the leg. The one hit in the head

> now at this post. Important if True. special says, there are rumors about an undermeanwhile to assume.

Death of a Leading Sport. NEW YORK, March 16 .- Hiram Woodroof. the famous jockey, died on Long Island yes. their own defet ce. Having replied to some found the means of creating within themselves forgotten the events in which the loyalty of what was the principle upon which the United In this city, on the lath inst, the wife of terday of congestion of the objections to the Union, and its comthat public spirit which is the animating Canada was strikingly displayed. We have States acted? If any portion of the territory Joseph Topellben, printer, of a son-still-born.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Debate on the Second Reading. for the common interest; and while the gen- acts. (Cheers). House of Commons. THUBSDAY, Feb. 28, 1867. MR. ADDRELRY, in moving the second reading dominion of the Provinces of Canada, Nova the union with England, a case strictly in Railway, and promised to give that clause of whatever may have been his intention, is so said, would be as well without them. On the Scotia, and New Brunswick, observed that point, as to the sufficiency of existing Legislatures to deal with such a question, said ; some of the most eminent public men in those opinion, had been sent to this country, delegated by the Governors of the provinces, on ty and property, remove animosities, jealousthe actives of the Legislatures, to ask her les and differences among yourselves. It an importance which requires that the House Majesty to submit to the Imperial Parliament must increase your strength, riches and trade; should be treated rather differently in respect try. I do not collect from the speech of the question, and the dispute about the Oregon a scher to of union, in almost literal conformi- and by this union the whole country, being of it than it has been. I have never before hon, gentleman that he is opposed to this territory were all Imperial questions, and acty with the resolutions which the representatives of the provinces agreed to at a conference at Quebec. He needed not to go far back will be enabled to resist its enemies. We brought in and attempted to be hurried second reading; but the hon, gentleman ada. Our manufactures had made us the to show the origin of this desire of the provinces to be united in one dominion. The desire in this weighty affair, that the union may be this Bill has been dealt with. It is far more tending for delay. He appeared to think that of the conqueror; and what had created our had increased year by year, and if it were well brought to a happy conclusion, being the important, however, to the inhabitants of the brought to a happy conclusion, being the important, however, to the inhabitants of the brought to a happy conclusion, being the important, however, to the inhabitants of the brought to be not forward. founded years ago, it was infinitely more justified by the present circumstances and conditined by the present circumstances and condi-tion of the provinces. The first official docu-designs of your enemies, who will certainly less closely, and see that we are committing designs of your enemies, who will certainly ment in which the many very obvious reasons use all endeavors to prevent or delay this no errors in passing it. The right hon, genfor the union were with the greatest ability union. stated was the report of Lord Durham's Commission, nearly 30 years ago. Since that report was made the union had been a promi-nent subject of discussion both in and out of own views respecting the propriety of a closer left out because it is clear they do not wish to province on a question of this kind is, I should MR. Fortescre said it find been his fortune union between the American States. In conthe provinces; it became a leading topic at clusion, he must express his belief that the public meetings and in Parliamentary debates, House was engaged in a grave and great un- of joining now. and the frequent subject of men's conversation throughout the provinces. In 1849 an association called the North American League, which held it's meetings at Toronto, was formed for to its natural destiny of self-reliance a large They may hereafter be willing, and the provi-

the purpose of promoting this union. In 1854 the L-gislature of Nova Scotia came to a resolution in favor of a general union, the resolution being promoted by the most prominent men of all political parties. Mr. Howe, of Nova Scotia, had the credit of being the first, if not the ablest, advocate of this union. In 1858 the Administration in Canada made the questi n of the union a Ministerial measure, and a ldressed a despatch to the Home Gov- (Hear, hear.) A large portion of the Ameri- Legislature voting on a great question of this relative to the union. In 1861 Nova Scotla took the lead in promoting the scheme of union, and was the first to propose that delegates should American people were really attached to us, London a petition complaining of the hasty be set to this country to confer on the sub- although occasionally they were inclined to proceedings of Parliament and asking for dereading of the British North America Bill, add that Mr. Kavanagh will do ample justice to their own country, as well as to this Proout, the proposition would be taken into care- still British, was asking us to assist it to de- protests against the manner in which it is beonies. In consequence of the Duke of Newcastle s reply to the proposal of the Legisla. ture of Nova Scotia, that colony, together with the of acr maritime Provinces, prepared at the

be permitted to form part of the conference. (Hear.) Canada had, for its own local purposes, urged tleman, and it is with the greatest pleasure Bright continued at some length our clves—that was simply our own fault and | but it is also a scheme which may be changed |

dertaking in dealing with this subject (hear, MR. BRIGHT .- The reason why they are left hear), an undertaking no less than liberating out is that they are not willing to come in portion of the fairest part of this earth; and | sion to admit them is a fair and reasonable when they remembered with what mpid strides | provision. There have been complaints that America had taken her place among the another of these provinces-the province of powers of the world, and when they reflected Nova Scotia-is also unwilling to come that the vast extent of these Provinces was as | and it is assumed because some time ago the yet inhabited by not one hundredth part of Legislature of this province voted a resolution the life that would replenish them, it would | partly in favor of some such scheme that therebe seen that it was a serious occupation to be fore the ropulation is in tavor of it. I do not taking even a share in their future destiny. believe at all in the right and propriety of a can continent was already in full vigor, and | nature-as, for example, the Legislature of but for our own folly that flourishing com- Nova Scotia-if the people of Nova Scotia have munity might still have been connected with pover had the question put to them. (Hear, this country. He believed that at heart the hear.) I have heard there is at present in and " hear. ') But the rest of that continent, not protest absolutely against a union, but it velope its own strength and resources in con- ing brought about by this scheme and this nection and in partnership with ourselves, Bill, and the hasty measures of the Colonialand in allegiance to our common Sovereign, office. Now, whether the scheme be a good and he felt confident that that House would one or a bad one, I think scarcely anything willingly give its sanction to the measure that can be more foolish, looking to the future, was introduced, in order to carry out so bene- i than that any one of the provinces should be ficial a purpose. He therefore felt much dragged into it, either perforce and pressure of pleasure in moving the second reading of this | the Colonial-office, or by any hasty action on

bill, which presented for the acceptance of the | the part of Parliament, in the hope of securing House the propositions of the Colonies, a result which possibly the population of that province may not wish to see brought about MR. CARDWELL .- I rise with great satisfaction | After urging delay until a general election to support the motion of the right hon, gen- shall have taken place in Noya Scotia, Mr the measure on the smaller provinces. It had that I congratulate the noble earl at the head ject to a nominated, instead of an elecbeen said that the difficulties of Canada had of the Foreign-office on having the honor of tive Senate and concluded as follows :been the cause of the proposal for the union. | introducing so satisfactory a measure as that | There is one important point which the right It certainly was true that at that moment now before us to a British Parliament, and I hon, gentleman said nothing about in his Canasa had constitutional difficulties to con- also congratulate the British colories in hav- speech, and which the member for Oxford tend with; but they were no mere the cause ing their interests committed to a statesman | might have told us something about. We of the proposition for the Union of the Pro- who has devoted so large a portion of his time | knew that Canada is a great country, and that vinces than the divorce of Henry VIII was to this subject. I agree with the right hon. the population is or may soon be something the cause of the Reformation, though they gentleman that this measure is not only cal- like 4,000,000, and we can imagine and hope might have been acts which precipitated what | culated to benefit the colonies immediately | that, united under one Governor, the province all d sired. The delegates of all the Pro- affected by it, but that it is likely to give rise may be more capable of defence. But what is vinces met at Quebec in 1864, and adopted a to a new era in the history of the government intended with regard to the question of deseries of resolutions for the project of a of the dependencies of this Imperial and cos- fence? Is this new State, or this new nation Union, which resolutions were embodied in the | mopolitan country. The right hon, gentleman | as I think Lord Monck described it, to Bill, the second reading of which he now pro- has so well stated both the contents of the be raised up under the authority of an Act posed. The resolutions were communicated measure, and the arguments by which it is of the Imperial Parliament, and is everything

to his predecessor in office, the late Colonial supported, and the House has so unmistakably to be done for it and given to it, and is it at the Secretary, than whom, he believed, this coun- signified its concurrence in the opinions ex- same time intended to maintain these forttry never had a more statesmanlike Colonial pressed by those arguments, that it would only resses garrisoned by English troops, number-Minister. (Hear, hear). His predecessor be an unpardonable waste of time were I to ing, as at present, 12,000 to 15,000 men? having received and carefully considered the endeavor to meet by anticipation objections There are persons in this country, and there said : Mention having been made of the name resolutions, replied to Lord Monck, the Gov. to the measure which I do not believe will be are also some from the North American Pro- of Mr. Howe, whose acquaintance he had the ernor-General (and it was fortunate for the raised. The few remarks I am about to make, vinces, who are ill-natured enough to say that honor of possessing, he might state his own colonies that they had so judicious, able, and therefore, will merely be in illustration and not a little of the loyalty which is said to pre- conviction that a man of purer patriotism or succe-sful a Governor-General), in a most in support of the arguments of the right hon. | vail in Canada has its price. ("Hear, hear," | who had rendered more able and distinguished able despatch. It was by no means true that gentleman. The geographical position of and "Oh, oh.") I believe-I think it is natu- service to the Crown of this country did not there was anything in that despatch which Canada, with its great inland seas and fertile ral to believe, it is reasonable to hope, that exist. The remarkable speech made by him could fairly be represented as urgently forcing plains, and the contiguity of the North Ame- there is in that country a very strong attach- at Detroit two years ago was mainly instruon the Union. The fact was that at that time | rican provinces which border upon that noble | ment to this country. (Hear, hear.) At the | mental in obtaining a unanimous vote in favor correspondence was going on relative to the river, which is calculated by the aid of me- same time, if there be here constant applica- of the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty. And secure condition of those colonies, and the chanical science to carry the produce of the tions for guarantees for railways and for con- it was creditable neither to the late por yet to right hon, gentleman was justified in telling West to the sea, is alone sufficient to show tributions for fortresses and works of defence, the present Government that the life-long serthe inhabitants of them that they should take what great advantages must necessarily be if everything is to be given to a nation, inde- vices of Mr. Howe had not received any recogon themselves the duty of citizens, and that derived from a union between the inland and pendent except in the appointment of Lord nition from the Crown. For himself, he gave consequently it was necessary that they should the maritime provinces. Let the objector look | Monck and his successor, and except in the support to this measure of Confederation, not make greater provision for the defence of their at the timber trade and the shipbuilding of contributions which we make for their public because he wished to establish a new nation, country. To that appeal the colonies made a New Brunswick, the mineral wealth and objects, I should say it would be better, far but because he wished togophirm an existing noble response. The Legislatures of the three | commercial enterprise of Nova Scotia, and at | better for them and for us, cheaper for us and nation (hear; hear); for the scheme, if it meant Provinces, to which the present Bill applied, the noble harbor of Halitax, and say whether less demoralizing for them, that they were anything, meant that Canada was to remain met and passed an address, in consequence of it is, possible to suppose that nature did not really an independent State, maintaining their under the British Crown. He had no sym pathy which the Governor-General sent to this coun- intend that these great sources of wealth should own fortunes, fighting their own cause, and with the view-on the contrary, he dissented try the delegates, who now asked the Imperial | be united. And as they are united physically | building up their own future without relying | from and complained of the view that we ought | VOLUNTEER MILITIA-HEADQUAR-Parliament to sanction in the form of a Bill so are they morally united in the firmest and upon us. (Hear, hear.) We know, as every- to shake off our colenial possessions. Canada. the resolutions they came to at Quebec. Hav- deepest attachment to England and to the in- body knows, that the population of Canada, with the territories lying beyond it, formed ing explained the main features of the Bill stitutions under which they live. These re- family for family, is in a much better position, more than half of the North American conti-Mr. Appears continued :- There was a clause marks apply not only to those who are sprung as regards all the comforts of home, than, fami- nent. Did the hon, member for Birmingham by which the provinces bound themselves im- from our own loins, but to that other people ly for family, are the great bulk of the popu- think the peace and liberties of the world would mediately to proceed to the great work of the in Lower Canada who live in that part of the lation of this country. The time is come be better secured if this half of the continent The Cretan Exter Allowed to Heturns Intervolonial Railway, which they considered | Cheers.) Hickson. To be Majors, acting till further VIENNA, March 16 .- Despatches have been | would be the actual backbone of the whole | vince of Quebec, and who yield to no British | the taxes of England are no longer to cross | Every man of common sense knew that Canada received which announce that the Turkish scherge of union. (Hear.) And though there subjects in attachment to the Crown and to the ocean to defray expenses of any kind with- could not stand by itself; it must either be Government has consented to the return of was nothing in the Bill which in any way im- their institutions. If, therefore, it is the earn- in Canada or within the Confederation which British or American -under the Crown or The 23rd Regiment are kept in readiness to | Cretan exiles. The Candian deputies to the plicated the House in the undertaking, yet it est wish and desire of these provinces that the undertaking, yet it est wish and desire of these provinces that the obvious intention of Providence should be re- man the Under-Secretary for the Colonics has ber for Birmin Commons to guarantee a loan from the inter- alised, I am certain that the House of Com- never been the advocate for great expenditure better of losing all territorial connexion with est of the sum by which the railway was to be mons will not seek to prevent so laudable a in the colonies by the mother country. On Canada; but he could not agree with that docquestion has been settled. Earl Derby says | constructed. He had now generally described | desire from being gratified. The Provinces | the contrary, he is one of the members of this | trine. Descending to the lowest and most officially that the forces of the Sublime Porte | the Bill. Its most striking feature, he thought | included in this Bill will form a country exthe House would see, was the scrupulous ad. tending over 400,000 square miles, and inhab. what I will call an honest system to the mother that as a mere money question the separation hereuce of the colonial draughtsmen to the ited by three and three-quarter millions of peo- country, and a wise system to the colonies; would be for our interest. Take again, the features of the home Constitution. He left ple. I do not, however, feel disposed to ex- but I think in a measure like this, having such | question of defence. Canada had a coast merely nominal. Lord Lyons, the ambassador every gentleman to judge for himself and apof Great Britain at Constantinople, writes that preciate, as he hoped they would, the causes Edward Island, which, having not consented lations of those great colonies, we have a right finest barbors on the North American Turkey will hasten the Reforms in favor of which led to this sensitiveness of filial duty- to ask that there should be some considera- Continent, and a mercantile marine enthe Christians in Candia and elsewhere in her this almost morbid dread of departure from ed in the scheme, and I must say that I am tion for the revenue of taxpayers of this titling it to the thir I rank among marithe institutions of the mother country, mther reminded by their behaviour of certain towns country; and in discussing this Bill with the time nations. The moment these adthan an approximation to institutions nearer which, on the introduction of the railway sys- delegates from the North American Provinces vantages passed into the hands of the to themselves, but certainly, that was one | tem into this country, petitioned not to have | I think it was the duty of the Colonial Minis- United States that country would become the main feature of the Bill as represented to the its advantages extended to them. (A laugh, ter to go fairly into this question, with a view, greatest naval power in the world. In pre-House. Federal union was simply the con- and "hear, hear.") Parliament acceded to if possible, of arranging it to the satisfac- serving commercial relations with the United sequence of the absolute necessity of the ad. their request, and what has been the colonies and the mother country. I States, the Canadian frontier line of 3,000 justment of inveterate local interests, and the quence? Why, some of them have been out believe there is no greater delusion than to miles was likewise extremely useful. As long balance of mutual compromises between the in the cold ever since (laughter), and have suppose that on the part of the United States as British power and enterprise extended along provinces. It obviously required some exter- been vainly endeavoring to obtain the posses- there is any wish to make any aggression on one side of this boundary line it would be imnal body or authority to give effect to federa- sion of what they once so strongly rejected. Canada by torce. In my possible for the United States to pursue what tion. It was very true we hall often given to That result, however, will not be the case in opinion, there is not a part of the world that might be called a Japanese policy. But if the colonies second in importance to these the this instance, because it will be open to them runs less risk of aggression than Canada unless frontier line became the sea coast, what might task of framing their own Constitution. A at any time to join this federation, and I re- in that quarter whence came that foolish and be looked for then? Scarcely three years had general Act was passed two years ago which joice to see in the papers that my right hon. impotent attempt of certain discontented pergave to all colonies with their representative friend has laid upon the table that the expres- sons from this kingdom, who not long ago had not been a plentiful harvest in America institutions the power at any time of altering | sion of feeling in this country and the argu- | were subjects of the Queen. America has no | he did not know where food could have been their Constitution within certain limits; but | ments employed will, probably, not be with- idea of anything of the kind. No American | procured for the people of this country. Now. it was clear the process of federation was im- out result. You are now going to establish a statesman, and no American party, dreams of the corn-growing fields of Canada ranked practicable to the constituent Legislatures, country greater in extent than France and an aggression on Canada, or of annexing Ca- fifth in point of productiveness. (Hear, hear, ) again, federation had in this case specially Spain united. You are going to establish a nada by force; and therefore every farthing During the late war America would suffer no seen a matter of most delicate treaty and com- country inhabited at the present moment by you spend on fortresses, and every other ex- cotton to be exported to this country. Suppact between the provinces -if it had been a 4,000,000 of people, and whose inhabitants penditure you incur with the idea of shutting pose that Canada belonged to America, in the matter of mutual concession and compromise, by the end of the present century may, at out American aggression, is money squandered event of a quarrel with England there was was clearly necessary that some exter. the ordinary rate of computation, be ex- from an hallucination which you ought to get nothing to prevent the United States from deauthority should give sanction to the pected to number 12,000,000. These colo- rid of. Even if the expenditure did not pro- claring that not an ounce of food should leave enty made between them. Such seemed to nies are now in possession of large and ceed from a delusion of that sort, it would for its territories, which would then extend from the office they had to perform in regard to valuable shipping, and are inhabited by the most part be a waste of money, because, if the Arctic regions to the Gulf of Mexico. He this Bill. They had in fact to accept or reject hardy maritime populations, and there is the United States entertained the design which had koped that upon this Bill every section of proposal which the Provinces made to no doubt that the country will soon be infe- many attributed to them two years ago, such the House might have been found in unison They certainly ought to guard most rior only to Great Britain and the United an expenditure would not be effective for the (Cheers.) It was no use blinking the question care ully against anything being done by the | States of America, while it will be greatly su- object in view. I have not risen to object to This would not be a decision affecting Canada Act injurious to Imperial interests, as distin- perior to many of the kingdoms of Europe. the second reading, though I think that the merely. We had sympathies alike with Ausguished from colonial interests; but he asked | And does it require much argument to show | Government might have done, what is gener- tralia and the other colonies. If it were House whether any Imperial interests which is the best field for the exertions of hon- ally done between first and second readings, seriously proposed that England should dewere involved in this Bill which could in any orable men, for the employment of great intel- and that is, given a little more time. I think | nude herself of her possessions, give up India, way be distinguished from colonial interests? lectual and patriotic minds-a large commu- they do not treat the province of Nova Scotia Australia, North America, and retire strictly He aid their interests were identical. What- nity such as the one which this Bill proposes to with that tenderness, generosity and consid- within her own confines, to make hersely ever developed the resources and contributed create, or comparatively small provinces with eration which are desirable when we are about happy there, the same result might be brought

and that the proceeds are to repay the FrenchMexican war bonds, which France is in the

within the last few years we had, without ex
were involved in war on Imperial considerations are to repay the Frenchwho with great patience, temper, and sagacity who with great patience, temper, and sagacity nies a most painful impression would be creatwere involved in war on Imperial considerations. ception, given the powers of self-government, they believe is calculated to strengthen their ed if it went forth that the House of Commons tions, then he maintained that the Imperial and here was the just corollary of self-government—the colonies taking on themselves in times of peace. (Hear, hear). If they have has its price. (Hear, hear.) Sir, we have not British Empire was one and indivisible. And

mercial advantages to the colonies, Mr. Ad- spirit of British institutions they have done so, not forgotten the way in which, at the time of of the Union was touched, were there one of derly concluded : One united government not as some have suggested, as a preliminary the Crimean war, the Patriotic Fund was swol- its citizens who would not be ready and for would be able to keep the peace, and every to future separation from this country, but len by contributions from the colonies, and on ward to defend it? Should we then be less The British North America Bill. temptation to aggression would be removed; they have done so animated by a loyalty to the one national government would be composed British Crown and an attachment to British than the North American provinces. We have and the glory of the British Empire? (Cheers) of the best of all these provinces, and would institutions which cannot be surpassed even not forgotten the spirit with which the colony Mg. Banklie Cocurane was not sorry that the draw out the resources of the whole country by the assembly which is about to ratify their of Canada raised a regiment at a time when it House had been afforded an opportunity of was supposed that additional troops might be listening to an avowal of the sentiments of the eral credit would be increased, much greater Mr. Ayron protested against the haste with required. The Canadians, on those and other hon, member for Birmingham. He had not eral credit would be increased, much greater which the measure was being pushed forward occasions, have acted with a most honourable only cast doubts on the loyalty of Canada, but tration of public affairs. Queen Anne, in her | -objected to England's being saddled with and loyal spirit; and, therefore, I regret the distinctly expressed his opinion in favor of the letter to the Scotch Parliament in 1706, on the guarantee for the cost of the Intercolonial hon. gentleman has used an expression which, sacrifice of the colonies of England, which has MR. BRIGHT .- Although this measure has hear.) I may further observe that I believe, Canada to continue united to this country was "An entire union will be the solid founda- not excited much interest in the House, or if any one feeling has been stronger than an- all the more honorable, because the dangers to

> tleman (Mr. Adderley) has not made an ex- ment. (Hear, hear.) I cannot see that in his retary and his right hon, friend (Mr. Adder. That extract was taken from the Federalist planation he was bound to make. The Bill views concerning Nova Scotia the hon, mem- lev) upon a measure which was likely to prove where it was quoted by the eminent states. does include all the British North American ber for Birmingham is borne out by the facts. most beneficial, both to the mother country men who wrote that work as expressing their | Provinces, and I presume the two omitted are | The best way of collecting the opinions of the and to Canada say, through the acts of its Legislature, for some years to take an official and personal Mr. Appearer One of them is in process | through the proceedings of its representative | interest in colonial affairs, and he was, therebody; and the hon, gentleman is the last per- fore, unwilling to allow this great measure. son from whom I should have expected an ob- upon the successful introduction of which he -

tative body--- .

this question. man the member of Oxford. We must not continent. (Hear, hear.) forget that with great judgment the Provinces" Mr. Happiers condemned the haste which the House. (Hear).

present them as their delegates in this matter. | measure through Parliement Such delegates may be regarded as men who Mr. Marsh was of opinion that it would have fairly represent the opinion of the Provinces; been better that the Licutenant-Governors and, under such circumstances, I trust this should be appointed directly by the Crown, Bill will receive the unanimous approval of and not by the Governor of the Confederation, MR. WATKIN after referring to Nova Scotia to the prosperity of the Empire; whatever scattered populations, as they Low exist? to make so great a change in its present and about much more easily—we might become strongthened them strengthened it; and no one (Hear, hear). Well, then, Sir, look at them in future state. For my part, I want the popu- citizens of some small country like Holland. could for a moment harbor the thought of their foreign relations. During the time that lation of those countries to do what they con- and realize our ideas of happiness in a modoing anything to impede or obstruct the pro- I had the honor of holding the seal of the Co- sider best for their own interests ;-to remain ment, (Hear, hear.) But he hesitated to begress of the colonies. He thought the time lonial-office duties of no provincial or ordinary with this country if they like; to become an lieve that the people of England did really fahad gone by for either the Imperial Parlia- character were necessarily discharged by Can- independent State if they like, and struggle vor any such policy. If any one were to ment or the Government undertaking to teach ada. At the time when the St. Alban's raid for a career of utility and glory; or, if they hotst the motto "Severance of the colonies colonies like these their own interests, which excited so much alarm and attention in this think it better to annex themselves to the from the Crown't he did not believe that one they knew best themselves. It was just a country, what were the duties discharged by United States, I should not complain even of per cent, of the people would adopt it. He ing the bones; Jacob Small, shot through the century since that House had been engaged the Government of Canada and the Government o centre of the right hand; a man named Halle- in pursuing the same task as this evening, General, to whom my right hon friend has this House, no man in the provinces them- deep attachment to their empire, and that not baugh, shot in the head, cutting the scalp, discussing a plan for the union of the Ameri- paid so just a tribute? (Hear, hear). Canada selves, more sincerely wishes for their welfare even a barren rock over which the flag of All the above were citizens. Two soldiers can colonies, the object of which was to enable called forth an army from among her own and greatness, though I have taken the liberty England had once waved would be abandoned the colonies that never thought of coming population to guard her frontiers, and the Le-here for any assistance, either in money or gislature passed an Act which rendered raids Sir J. Paringron.—I have seldom heard an gument used in support of the necessity of Ireland and many of them committed for high is mortally wounded. For several nights past arm, better to defend themselves against the observation in the House with greater regret giving up Canada, which lay within eight soldiers have been in town, creating much attacks of neighboring Indian tribes, and exe- than that of the hon. member for Birmingham days of our own shores, would apply with equal disturbance. There are about 400 soldiers against the invasion of European armies. It cutive-were performed by that Province. \* when he said a few moments ago, that he force to the case of Ireland, if the people of the was to no purpose to say that the union which afterwards took place was in antagonism to may in time be found capable of improvement, at the experienced during the brief Ms. Brieff.—I did not state that as my (Hear, hear.) Was this country prepared to time it is passing down the throat, at the experienced during the brief Ms. Brieff.—I did not state that as my NEW YORK. March 16. - The Commercial's folly; but it was significant that the union hereafter as experience may dictate. My right Six J. Pakingros. - I don't know whether outlaying stations, merely because some strong a weary waking in the morning. Second, to special says, there are rumors about an understanding between France and the United standing between France and the United had attempted both to maintain and govern honored with the conduct of this measure, but leave As to the argument of expense, if Canada tism, pains in the back and sides, coughs, colds, States, thet we are to purchase Chihuahua, colonies from this country, but the attempt more heartily should we congratulate those a very painful impression on the minds of the chose to pick a quarrel on her own account, cramps, sprains, bruises, &c., before trying the

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ection to our ascertaining the opinion of the | congratulated his right hon, friend opposite province from the sentiments of its represent to pass without remark. The occasion was offe for congratulation both to our fellow sub-. Mr. Briggr.-It has not been elected on jects in North America and ourselves. The people of Canada, a name rightly retained for SIR J. PAKINGTON .- But the hon. gentleman | the Confederation, would continue to enjoy all must recollect, that this Union of the North | the rights and privileges of Britisheitizenship American Provinces has been the subject of and would also become members of a great discussion and of proceedings in the different | community with larger opportunities for social colonies for a long time. The Union of Nova and political distinction, and a promise of Scotia with the other Provinces has been dis- more rapid growth in wealth and strength. cussed on several different occasions. In 1865, One point required to be carefully watched I think, debates took place on this question, he referred to our military expenditure in and the Representative Assembly was called North America. (Hear.) The accounts proon to express its opinion. It did so by decid- cured some eight or ten years back by the ing in favor of a Union of the Provinces. committee upon military defences in our col-(Hear, hear). In 1863 a general election took onies showed that while our military expenplace, and again, in 1864, after that general diture was decreasing in places like the Cape election, we find the representative body still and New Zealand, it had very largely increased favorable to the Union. These are facts which, in North America. Mr. Merivale, a most comin my opinion, at once destroy the argument | petent authority, reckoned that in 1858 onr of the hon, gentleman. (Hear, hear). I know | military expenditure in colonies to which we that there has been opposition in Nova Sco- | sent troops, not as a protection against native tia. Mr. Howe, a gentleman well known in tribes, but against possible external attack the colony, is opposed to the Union, and the | (these being, almost exclusively, our North fron member for Birmingham is to-night the American colonies, amounted to £400,000 aexponent of Mr. Howe's views; but I would | year, whereas it was now £950,000. Nodoubt. ind the hon, member that the views on the this large expenditure was due to exceptional subject entertained by Mr. Howe a short time | causes, such as unsettled relations with the ago were the very opposite to those held by United States, and the cur-r of that Fenianhim now. No man in Nova Scotia was a more ism which the Canadians had so effectually prominent advocate of the Union than Mr. silenced within their own borders, and so Howe, though he opposes it now. The hon. gallantly repelled from without. (Hear, hear.) member for Birmingham proceeded to argue They might hope that these exceptional causes that as two of the Provinces are not included | would pass away, but it was of importance in the Bill, it must be presumed that they are to remember that we were now placing our opposed to the Union. I believe, however, colenists in a position to play their part in the facts to be this-that one of those Pro- | the defence of their own territory more effecvinces is negotiating for an entry into the tually than they could now. He trusted that Union, and that the other is prepared to do so night would see the birth of a great people at the earliest opportunity. (Hear, hear). It in North America, which, whether in union appears to me that the hon, member's appeal with us, or, at a distant day in the far future. for delay is grounded on an entirely erroneous an independent nation, would continue its argument, and that he has not approached it prosperous career in cordial friendship not with that frankness and candour which cha- only with this country, but also with that nacterized the views of the right hon, gentle- great Anglo-Saxon community on the same

selected statesmen of opposite politics to re- had been shown in pushing so important a

tor in that case the men appointed would be less likely to be objectionable on local grounds. As far as Nova Scotia was concerned, it would have been better to have waited a result of the general election upon this particular point, and even if unwilling at first, he had

no doubt the people of that province would as those States of America which did not join the Union in the beginning afterwards came He wished to say one word as to our military expenditure in colonies. Hon, gentlemen were not, perhaps, aware that the protection of our trade cost very much more in places which For instance, our expenditure in the Mediterranean, China, Japan, and South America for the protection of our trade was enormous,

while it was very light as regarded our great. trade with Canada and the Australian colonies Toe Bill was then read a second time

TERS. OTTAWA, March 15th, 1867. Grand Trunk Railway Brigade,-1st Bat-'talion, Garrison Artillery,-To be Lieut. Colonel, acting till further orders : Major Joseph

orders : Captain Samuel H. Wallis, vice Hick-

son, promoted, Captain Fred, Chas, Stratton No. 1 Battery.-To be Captain, acting till wright, vice Wallis, promoted. To be 1st Lieutenant, acting till further orders: 2nd Lieut, Jno. S. Thornton, vice Wainwright, promoted. 2nd Lieut. Fred. H. Brydges is transferred from No. 2 Battery, vice Thornton,

No. 2 Battery. -To be 2nd Lieutenant, act ng till further orders : Terence Wm. Elliott Gentleman, vice Brydges, transferred. No. 4 Battery .- To be Captain, acting till

further orders : 1st Lieut, Sigismund J. Doran, vice Stratton, promoted. To be 1st Lieutenant: 2nd Lieut, Alfred O.R. Huddell, vice Doran promoted. To be 2nd Lieutenant, acting till further orders; Paymaster Serjeant Robt. Higgins, vice Huddell, promoted. 2nd Battalion Rifles .- To be Lieut Colonel, acting till further orders ; Major Henry Bally. To be Majors: Capt. and Adjutant Henry Baily, vice Bailey, promoted. Capt. James Tandy, acting till further orders.

No. 2 Company .- To be Captain, acting till further orders : Lieut Charles Blackwell, vice Tandy, promoted. To be Lieutenant : Ensign Thomas Tandy, vice Blackwell, promoted. 3rd Battalion, Rifles .- To be Lieut .- Colonel, acting till further orders : Major John Shedden. To be Majors, acting till further orders : Paymaster Henry Shackell, vice Shedden, promoted : Capt. Wm. McKechnie. To be Paymaster: Samuel Waddell, gentleman. No. 4 Company, - To be Captain, temporary

William R. Bell, Esquire, M. S., vice McKechnie . To be Lieutenant, acting till further orders: Ensign James D. Murray, vice Penfold, left the limits. To be Ensign, acting till fur ther orders : Serjeant William Wells, vice Mur 4th Battalion Garrison Artillery .- To be Lieut-Colonel, acting till further orders : Major

Wm. Jno. Spicer. To be Majors, acting till further orders: Captain James Stephenson Paymaster John Bell. No. 4. Battery .- To be Captain: Captain Charles Gilbert from No. 2 Company, 5th Battalion, vice Marks left the limits.

5th Battalion Rifles .- To be Lieut.-Colonel acting till further orders; Major Pillans S. Stevenson. To be Majors, acting till further orders: Captain Thomas Patterson, Captain Walter Wilv.

Burrits Rapids Infantry Company .- To be Ensign, acting till further orders: Panie Campbell, gentleman, vice E. Burrit Bishop's College Rifle Company, Lenno:

ille .- To be Ensign, acting till further orders : Charles Pelham Mulvaney, gentleman, vice Fraser, left the limits : No. 3 .- The undermentioned Battations will be numbered as follows, viz: "Huntingdon Borderers," 50th Ba talion, "Hemmingford Rangers," 51st Battslion. "Bedtord" Battalion, 52nd Battalion "Sherbrooke" Battalion, 53rd Battalion.

Two Follies .- First, to eat a hearty supp

BIRTH.

FOR IT

FIRST