NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Card of Thanks—W. Mills.
Steamers for the Upper Ottawa—R. S. Cassels.
Horse and Buggy for Sale—H. McLean.
Pass Book Lost—L. N. Nye.
Door Keeper Wanted—W. Taylor.
Court of Revision—Jas. Beaman.

The Ottawa Times

Office: 38, Sparks Street.

THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1869.

☞ *For Ottawa Markets see Fourth Page.*

The Senate adjourned yesterday afternoon until Tuesday next.

In the Commons a somewhat sharp debate rose on the case of the Rev. Mr. McMahon; and the House adjourned at six, until Friday, to-day being a statutory holiday.

Several articles are crowded out of this issue, among them a review of the measures taken by the Local Government of Ontario for the promotion of emigration.

Our down town contemporary indicates that there is considerable opposition in Parliament to the appointment of Mr. Langton, the Auditor, to the additional office of Secretary of the Treasury Board, with a salary of $1,000 per annum, in addition to his other emoluments. The *Citizen* may be correct, for anything that we know to the contrary; but we have only heard three members, Messrs. Holton, McKenzie and Jones, object to the proposed arrangement. From what has been said on the other side, however, concerning Mr. Langton's extraordinary services to the country, we should naturally infer that the additional thousand a year might be given him without adding the burden of a new office to his already too onerous duties. There is undoubtedly an objection in the public mind to swelling fixed incomes by incidental charges for extra services. The public do not exact more than a day's work from any of its servants; but in every private and public undertaking there is a prejudice against "extras," which, whether well or ill founded, should command some share of respect, if only because of its strength. Possibly some such appreciation of the public temper may have influenced the *Citizen* in coming to the conclusion that "there appears to be considerable opposition "to" the proposal to multiply Mr. Langton's official duties; and it is not unreasonable to suppose that this opposition would be strengthened by the assurance that Mr. Langton was already over-worked; or did an amount of duty in the service of the public which involved an expenditure of time that more selfish mortals would claim as their own, for the purposes of rest and recreation. The public will, however, be better able to appreciate Mr. Langton's position; and the justice, or, otherwise, of saddling him with more work, when the discussion takes place upon the Bill respecting the Finance Department, or other measures affecting the constitution and regulation of the Civil Service of the Dominion.

It is unfortunate that at a time when the Messrs Allan are about seeking a renewal of their subsidy; or rather when the Government is about to ask the sanction of Parliament to a provisional agreement already entered into, one of their ships should have been wrecked, and the recollection of the old disasters of the line thereby unpleasantly revived. It is true, that of late the Allan mail line of steamships has been more fortunate, or better managed, than formerly; and it is also true that the *St. George* did not belong to the mail, but to the freight and passenger, line. Nevertheless the public will hardly make such nice distinctions, and hence the suspicion may get abroad that the country might do better than subsidise a line, whose past services, though important, no doubt, have still been purchased, not only with a high price in money, but at the cost of many precious human lives. It is not at all improbable that the new arrangement will receive the close attention of Parliament before it is sanctioned. It is, happily, one of those purely business matters, which has no more of politics in it than one's account with his butcher. We only remember one politician in Canada who attempted, and carried out if we are not mistaken, a "big thing" on the Messrs. Allan, and he, thanks to the decline of political bigotry and the general spread of good sense, is not only out of office and out of Parliament, but out of all reasonable prospect of ever being able to return to either. The "coast"—to use a common phrase—is therefore "clear" for a plain business negotiation, and such it ought to be.

The whole question of subsidies is one which deserves serious attention. Would it not be possible were the carrying of the mails put up to competition to get an equally efficient and much cheaper service? It might be so, though upon this point we have little further information than what may be gathered from the fact that the renewal of the contract between the Cunard line and the English Government is very generally condemned by the British public. Whether the arrangement with the Allan line will be regarded in the same light in Canada, is doubtful; but one thing is certain, that the disasters of this line in former years have done much to damage the reputation of the St. Lawrence route; and probably affected the rates of insurance to an extent that has had some depressing influence on the trade of the country. It is, therefore, desirable, in the highest degree, that proper guarantees should be taken for good and careful management in the future, should the contract be ratified by Parliament.

We willingly give prominence to the following letter from our friend Mr. W. Frank Lynn, on the subject of immigration. It will be seen that Mr. L. is desirous of obtaining information as to the proper and expeditious "placing" of the numerous applicants who crowd his office, with the view of securing a situation on their arrival in Canada. Some days ago, on noticing Mr. Lynn's pamphlet, we gave his address for the benefit of parties who might wish to enter into engagement for the employment of emigrants; and while now soliciting the attention of the members of the General and Local Governments to Mr. Lynn's letter, we may also again suggest that private individuals may much assist Mr. Lynn's operations by sending him information direct to his own office, as indicated below:

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

Sir,—I am still carrying on my emigration plans, and have succeeded to such an extent that my only difficulty now is to obtain sufficiently accurate information, from the different localities in Canada, as to the labourers and people who might obtain employment in each, to enable me to direct the numbers of people who come to me daily to the most suitable locality.

I have arranged a system by which, if I am properly supported from your side, I shall be able to induce people, most likely to prosper in the Dominion, to go; to direct them what part to go to, and to place every facility in their way for the accomplishment of their journey.

My desire now is to obtain the active co-operation of your countrymen and Government, and I shall be greatly obliged to you, sir, for any assistance you may render through your valuable paper.

I am, faithfully yours,
W. FRANK LYNN.

85 Gresham House, Old Broad-st.,
London, England, April 17.

It is scarcely fifteen years since the hilly southern plains of the Crimean Peninsula were covered with the soldiery of three of the most powerful nations in Europe, and yet in that comparatively short period nearly all the leading spirits of those campaigns have made their exit from the world's stage. Raglan, Simpson, Campbell, Cardigan, St. Arnaud, Gortschakoff, all are gone now, and yesterday we announced the demise, at the advanced age of eighty years, of Prince Alexander Sergejwitsch Menschikoff, the heroic, if unsuccessful, defender of Sebastopol and the Peninsula. To readers of Mr. Kinglake's admirable work on the "Invasion of the Crimea," the name of Menschikoff will recall the striking and vivid manner in which that writer portrays how Lord Stratford de Redcliffe foiled him (Menschikoff) at Constantinople, how he suddenly appeared with a small staff on the Heights of Alma previous to the landing of the allied forces, and his narrow escape from capture when his own heaving masses of black coated soldiers became panic stricken in the battle that followed. Menschikoff, although he appears never to have served an apprenticeship in the navy, enjoyed the rank and emoluments of a naval officer, and at the time of his death was the senior Admiral of the Russian service. The following facts respecting him will be of interest to some of our readers:

He was born in the year 1789. The Menschikoff family, although now one of the most powerful in Russia, is of recent origin. Its founder, Alexander, the son of a pastry-cook, rose by the favour of Peter I. to importance in the State, and under Catherine, became yet more rich and powerful. The family estates were confiscated by Peter II., but restored by Paul I. to the father of the prince just deceased. The name of Alexander Sergejwitsch Menschikoff was inscribed on the lists of the Russian army in 1805, but at that time the young prince was at Dresden, where he remained two or three years, professedly to study civil and international law. Shortly after his return to Russia he was sent to Vienna, as an attache of the Imperial Embassy there. He accompanied the Emperor Alexander, in the capacity of aide-de-camp, during the campaigns of 1812-1815, and at their close had attained the rank of General. After the peace of Paris he was an ardent promoter of the Greek *hetaria*, professedly aiming at the restoration of the Greek Empire, but in fact seeking to realise the dream of Peter I., and to secure Turkey to the house of Romanoff. The failure of the Greek scheme drove Menschikoff for a time from the Court of Alexander, but on the accession of Nicholas I. he was recalled to St. Petersburg, and at once employed in an important service. The Czar had encroached on the dominions of his neighbour the Shah of Persia, and occupied the territory lying to the north and northeast of Lake Goktcha. Desiring to legalise this usurpation by a treaty, Nicholas sent Menschikoff, towards the close of the year 1826, to Teheran, to negotiate with that object. The Russian envoy, after vainly trying the arts of cajolery made himself remarkable by an ostentatious contempt of the etiquette so much prized by Eastern Courts, marching in jack boots into the presence—a course of conduct which enraged without intimidating the Persians, and negotiations were abruptly broken off. Menschikoff had arrived at Tabreez, on his return to Tiflis, where he was suddenly arrested and held prisoner for some time. By the intervention of the British Ambassador he obtained his release at the end of a month, and renewed his journey. The campaign of Paskiewitch was the sequel of his unsuccessful mission. Persia lost not only the disputed territory, but the Khanate of Erivan and Nakhitschevan, having, besides, to pay an indemnity of 80,000,000 roubles. Menschikoff attended the first battles of this campaign as an amateur. On the outbreak of the war with Turkey in 1828, Menschikoff received the command of an army corps, and was sent to Anapa, a Turkish coast fortress, and shortly afterwards forced the place to surrender. He was next sent to Bulgaria, and ordered to operate against Varna; the weakness of his forces compelled him to choose a point of attack in which he could receive support from the Russian fleet. It was soon found, however, that the ships could not approach near enough to the fortress to render any important assistance, and that the army must rely almost entirely upon itself. A division of the Imperial Guards arrived, and Menschikoff hoped to carry on the siege with energy, when an accident occurred, which for a time interrupted his military career. One evening, as he was returning to his quarters, after giving orders to his staff, he turned—perhaps to indulge a contemplative mood, perhaps to review the dispositions of the siege,—and placed himself in a favourite attitude, with his legs extended apart, and was so standing, when a round shot from a Turkish battery passed under him, and left a groove in each of his thighs. He resigned the command to Prince Woronzoff, and was long unfit for active employment. After his recovery, he was nominated vice-Admiral and chief of the naval staff of the empire. In this capacity he devoted himself to the creation of the Baltic fleet, which, as it exists at present, may be said to owe its origin to Menschikoff. In 1834 he was appointed Admiral of the fleet, and two years afterwards Minister of Marine. During a portion of this time he administered the Government of Finland, to which he was appointed in 1831. In the latter months of 1852, the journals of Europe began to draw attention to the Prince's presence in the South of Russia and in the Crimea, marked as it was by unusual concentrations of troops, and frequent naval and military reviews. Ozeroff, Russian *chargé d'affaires* at Constantinople, was at that time disputing with the Divan respecting the claims of the Czar to certain privileges connected with the Holy Places in Palestine. As is known, he failed, and thereupon (March, 1853) Prince Menschikoff appeared at Constantinople, with special powers from the Czar. The Prince's suite gave from the first a menacing character to his mission. He was accompanied by eleven persons of rank, among whom were one general, two colonels and two captains of the Imperial navy. The great state which these persons assumed; the lavishness of their expenditure; the Prince's haughty and systematic disregard of Turkish ceremonial, and the presence of a Russian war steamer in the Bosphorus, quite overcame the reason of the Turkish population, who believed in their hearts, and declared in ordinary discourse, that the days of Moslem ascendency were at an end. The Prince, while dazzling the populace by displays of magnificence, sought to overawe the Divan by a stern exhibition of power. The Grand Vizer and all the chief functionaries of the State had appointed a day for his reception, when all were in gold uniforms. Menschikoff appeared in a paletot and an old round hat; the next day he sent word that he should not recognize the Sultan's Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the able and enlightened Fuad Effendi was compelled to resign that post. Shortly afterwards he was invited, at his own desire, to confer with the ministers assembled in the Divan; but disdaining to reply to this invitation, he repaired to the Palace of the Sultan, who was in a state of profound domestic affliction, and who at the moment had no minister near him. The Prince addressed his Majesty in a most menacing speech, and bade him take the advice of those who could tell him what it was to go to war with Russia. His negotiations with the Porte, and his intercourse with the French and British Ministers, were marked by duplicity. The prudence and magnanimity of the French Government enabled the Porte to satisfy all his requirements respecting the holy places, and the ostensible object of his mission was thus gained. It was then that he asserted that astounding claim, by which it was demanded that to 12,000,000 of the Sultan's subjects should be given a right of appeal from Constantinople to St. Petersburg. The demand was of course rejected, and on the 21st of May Menschikoff sailed from the Bosphorus to the Crimea, thus terminating a mission which from first to last was a mystery and an outrage. In 1854 Menschikoff was appointed to the supreme civil and military command in the Crimea. It must be admitted that at that important post he had faced with great energy the storm he had drawn down upon his country. His abilities as a commander of troops in the field do not appear to have been equal to his presumption; and the battle of the Alma must have enlightened him as to the real quality of the British and French troops, when compared with those of Russia. It may be admitted that he exhibited great energy, and inexhaustible resources, in the defence of Sebastopol. History affords no example of defences and works of so extensive a character, thrown up by a besieged garrison in the presence of a powerful enemy; and it is something for this amphibious commander to say, that whereas on the 26th of September the place was almost open, and only defended by the vessels in the harbour, five months later, and in spite of repeated attacks the town was stronger than at first. It must not, however, be forgotten that though Sebastopol was during this time successfully defended; it was only effected by the sacrifice of that very object which the fortifications were constructed to guard. It was at the expense of the Russian Black Sea fleet, five ships only of which were left in Sebastopol harbour on the 5th of March, 1855, the rest having been sunk to block up the entrance of the harbour. In the last week of the reign of Nicholas, or the first in that of his successor, Menschikoff was relieved of his important command, and also of the ministry of Marine, and the governorship of Finland. It was at first thought in Europe that he had fallen into disgrace, but subsequent reasons have transpired for believing that the official account of the matter published at St. Petersburg was correct, and that the state of his health forbade his further employment.

In 1856 it was said that he had retired into a Monastery to live as a monk, but his appearance in public on several occasions since then has proved this rumour untrue. In politics he was the acknowledged chief of the old Russian party, and the declared enemy of all reform. To a natural bluntness of manner he joined a very active intellect, showing that singular mixture of barbarism and culture so often found associated in the Russian mind, manners and politics.

LOCAL NEWS.

Popular Readings.—The usual weekly readings at the St Patrick's Hall to-night is postponed until to-morrow (Friday) evening in consequence of this being a legal holiday.

Spring Fair.—Yesterday the spring fair was held in the By-Ward market place. It did not, however, amount to a great deal. About twenty poor horses offered, and some of them were sold, by auction, and some eighteen or twenty cows, which shewed by their condition the scarcity of hay. A few only changed hands.

Parties requiring new carpets, floor oil cloths, or other house furnishings, would do well to inspect Magee & Russell's extensive stock before purchasing, as they have recently received large additions of this season's patterns from the most celebrated makers in Britain. Carpets made and laid by competent upholsterers.

Chromo-Lithography.—An illustration of the perfection to which this important branch of modern art has attained in the Dominion, is afforded by the transfer to the stones, in all its entirety, of the Canadian picture, "The Early Bird picks up the Worm," lately exhibited at the annual display of the society of Canadian artists in Montreal. The chromo is produced by Roberts & Reinhold of that city, and we have no hesitation, or misgiving, in pronouncing it a perfect triumph, one that proclaims to the world that while Canada holds her own in the race of material advancement, she is by no means indifferent to the civilizing and refining influences of modern art. Hitherto the best pictures have been only accessible to the multitude through the engraver's art, which, however good and artistic in execution, left always an indefinite something to be desired through the lack of the delicacy of tint, and the rich gorgeousness of colour, but the art of chromo lithography, lately discovered, if we may use the term, duplicates the original, and brings it within the reach of men of taste, whose means are limited, and who do not feel justified in expending large sums on originals, when the eye can be as well satisfied, and their walls can be as tastefully ornamented, with the copies, at a much less price than an ordinary engraving which is in most cases worn out before it finds its way into this country. The subject is a familiar one, being two French Canadian beggars competing for the early alms. The successful one, in high glee, meets his tardy *confrere* with as much dignity as if he were an equestrian mendicant familiarly known as "a beggar on horseback," while the late bird exhibits all the disappointment strongly intensified, of persons in like circumstances, where ambition takes a more lofty aim. The picture is pervaded with quiet humour, with great breadth of treatment, and the shadows are produced by a nice appreciation of the gradations of colour. Our old friend Cousin Sandy is in town with the intention of soliciting orders, and if anything like the success attends him here that he met with in Montreal, he will have no cause to regret having revisited the capital.

Carpets and House Furnishings.—Garland, Mutchmor & Co. make this department a speciality; they have just received a large and complete stock of carpets, floor oil cloths, curtain materials, &c., to which they invite the attention of parties furnishing.

We would call the attention of those in need of spectacles and eye glasses to the stock of those articles kept on hand by Messrs. Young & Radford, who are the sole agents for Ottawa for the celebrated Lazarus & Morris' spectacles and eye glasses. All those who have tried them admit they are the most brilliant, perfect and easy glass to the eye yet introduced into Ottawa. The offers are liberal; if the purchaser is not satisfied the money can be returned after one or two weeks trial.

We notice at the establishment of R. Eaton, Elgin-st., opposite the Russell House, large arrivals of room papers upon exhibition; they present styles truly, creditable to the proprietor in selection. We understand his connections with large manufacturers in Manchester afford advantages which enables him to sell his paper at 20 per cent reduction from former prices. We are glad to recognize the principle in the establishment of small profits and quick returns. Call and see.
1036d

CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

SECOND SESSION: FIRST PARLIAMENT.

THE SENATE.

Wednesday, May 5.

The SPEAKER took the chair at three o'clock p. m.

After routine

The following petitions were severally presented:

By the Hon. Mr. MACPHERSON—Of Charles Robertson and others of the city of Toronto, praying that in any legislation on the subject of Banking no change of a fundamental character be made in the present system, and that the circulation of the Banks be preserved on its present basis.

By the Hon. Mr. MACPHERSON—Of George Robinson and others, of the city of Toronto, praying for the same objects as the above petition.

By the Hon. Mr. MACPHERSON—Of Henderson J. Bostwick and others, of the city of Toronto, praying also for the same purposes as the preceding petitions.

By the Hon. Mr. MACPHERSON—Of J. Henderson and others, of the city of Toronto, praying for the same purposes as the preceding petitions.

By the Hon. Mr. MACPHERSON—Of W. Rodden and others, of the city of Toronto, praying for the same purposes as the preceding petitions.

By the Hon. Mr. SKEAD—Of Joseph Hinton and others, praying that the House will take such measures as will cause the obstructions to the navigation of the Ottawa river to be removed, and an uninterrupted line to the full capacity of the leading channel, and the supply of water from the summit level opened throughout.

By the Hon. Mr. SKEAD—Of Robinson Lyon and others, praying for the same purposes as the preceding petition.

By the Hon. Mr. RYAN—Of Pierre Griffard, President and others of the Montreal Typographical Union, No. 97, praying that steps may be taken to draw the attention of the Imperial Government to the injustice of the existing Copyright Law, with a view to rendering it legal for Canadian publishers to publish British works upon terms equally advantageous with those enjoyed by foreigners.

By the Hon. Mr. RYAN—Of William Workman, and two thousand four hundred citizens of Montreal, and others, praying permission for the reprint under certain conditions of British copyright books in the Dominion of Canada.

By the Hon. Mr. BLAKE—Of Elias Eby & Co., of the county of Waterloo, in the Province of Ontario, praying that in any legislation on the subject of banking no change of a fundamental character be made in our present system, and that the circulation of the banks be preserved substantially on its present basis.

By the Hon. Mr. CHRISTIE—Of Robert Twiss, and others, praying that a duty may be imposed on all foreign grown hops when imported into Canada.

By the Hon. Mr. ROSS—Of John Worthington, James Crowther, Hon. John Ross, Walter Sutherland Lee, all of the city of Toronto, James Holden, of the town of Whitby, Joseph Gould, of Uxbridge, Aaron Ross, of Prince Albert, Hon. J. C. Aikins, of Peel, and John Crawford, of Toronto, praying for an Act of incorporation for establishing a bank in the city of Toronto, under the corporate name of the "Dominion Bank."

The Hon. Mr. ALLAN—From the committee on standing orders and private bills, presented their fourth report: Your committee have examined the following petitions, and find that sufficient notice has been given in each case, viz.: Of the Hon. D. L. Macpherson, and others, praying for an Act to incorporate the Dominion Mutual Life Guarantee Insurance Company. Of Labanque du Peuple, of the city of Toronto, praying for the continuation of their charter; and of Eli Clinton Clarke, of the city of Toronto, praying for an Act of naturalization as a British subject. Your committee have also examined the petition of Adolphe Roy, and others, praying for the passing of an Act to authorize the company for the improvement of the St. Francis and Yamaska rivers to levy certain duties upon vessels navigating those rivers, and also to find the notice deficient from point of time. And also the petition of Philip Pearson Harris of the City of Quebec, praying for an Act to amend an Act of the 29th and 30th Victoria, intituled "An Act to enable him to obtain a patent for a machine for refining and deodorizing crude petroleum, and to find that no notice has been given in the case.

Your Committee, however, recommend the suspension of the 51st rule in these cases, as it will be competent for your Committee, as a Committee on Private Bills, to provide that no injury to any party shall arise therefrom.—Which report was on motion received and adopted.

Hon. Mr. ROSS presented a Bill to naturalise Eli C. Clark, of Toronto—read a first, and ordered to be read a second time on Friday next.

Hon. Mr. McCULLY enquired what amount by way of postal subsidy the Government are prepared to grant to a suitable steamer, to be placed on the route from Halifax to Yarmouth, calling at intermediate ports, say Lunenburg, Liverpool and Shelburne, and for what number of years.

He said the season of year had now arrived, when any steamers which would be a benefit to that portion of the Dominion, if not put upon that route, would be taken up for other services. Therefore, it was necessary to get this information at as early a period as possible.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL said he regretted he was not able to give information as to what subsidy the Government would be prepared to give. He thought the House would agree with him, that it would be very undesirable for the Government to be obliged to state beforehand, what amount they were willing to give. When the matter is a subject of negociation it would be time enough to make that statement. In the meantime he could only state that if a line of steamboats be established the Government would be prepared to pay them handsomely for carrying the mails.

Hon. Mr. McCULLY regretted the Government could not give the information. It seemed as though they were not prepared to give any subsidy. This would cause a great deal of dissatisfaction to that part of the country especially when they see other portions of the Dominion so well supplied with steamboat accommodations being largely subsidised either directly or indirectly. He could not advance the object in view otherwise than by making this enquiry; because any person having the performance of this service in contemplation can make no arrangement in regard to it without knowing whether or not the Government would give them any substantial aid. Four or five large maritime counties were interested in this question, and he had discharged his duty—

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL—The hon. gentleman is out of order. The question has been put and answered, and there can be no debate upon it.

Hon. Mr. McCULLY enquired whether during the present session of the Legislature the Government propose to submit an Act, providing for the constitution of a General Court of Appeal for Canada or for the establishment of any additional courts for the better administration of the Laws of Canada under the provisions of the 101 section of the British North America Act, 1867.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL replied that an Act for that purpose had been prepared and was now under the consideration of the Government. Whether they would be able to submit it at the present Session or not, he was not prepared to say, but he hoped to be able to inform his hon. friend before the close of the Session.

Hon. Mr. WILSON moved that when this House adjourns on Wednesday, it do stand adjourned until Tuesday the 11th instant. He said the motion did not require a long speech. He thought public interest would not suffer in consequence of the adjournment. There would be only too days lost as to-morrow was a statutory holiday.

Hon. Mr. SANBORN said the members of the House had been working with great diligence, therefore he thought the Government should take a decided position one way or the other upon this motion, and say whether the adjournment should take place or not.

Hon. Mr. MITCHELL would say on behalf of the Government that they were prepared to go on with the business of the country, and he thought as a matter of economy the House should not adjourn; nevertheless the Government were always ready to meet the wishes of the House.

Hon. Mr. SANBOTN under the circumstances felt bound to sustain the Government if they thought they should go on with the business of the country. He hoped they would not be defeated upon a division, but if they were, he hoped they would not resign upon the question.

The motion was adopted upon a division.

(*To be continued.*)

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Wednesday, May 5, 1869.

The SPEAKER took the chair at 3 o'clock. After the presenting and receiving of petitions.

FIRST READINGS.

The following Bills were introduced:

Mr. MAGILL—To amend the Act for the inspection of raw hides and leather.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON—To amend and revise the Act incorporating the Canadian and British Telegraph Company.

Mr. BOWMAN moved to extend the time for receiving petitions for private Bills to the 17th instant.—Carried.

NEW MEMBER.

The SPEAKER announced that he had received a return of the writ for the election of a representative for Yarmouth, and that Mr. Frank Killam had been declared elected.

Mr. KILLAM was then introduced by Mr. Savary and Mr. E. M. Macdonald, and took his seat.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Mr. MASSON (Soulanges) enquired whether that portion of the debt of the former Province of Canada created for the redemption of Seigniorial rights is included in the amount in excess of sixty and a half millions of debt for which the Dominion is alone liable?

Hon. Mr. ROSE said it belonged to the whole debt of the old Province, and was therefore partly included in the debt assumed by the Dominion, and partly in the excess, according to the proportion it bore to the whole amount.

Mr. WALLACE enquired whether it is the intention of the Government to establish a Board of Examiners for masters and mates of sailing vessels for the Dominion?

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said the Government had been in communication with the Home authorities to ascertain how a similar Board in England had worked, and it appeared to have given great satisfaction there. The subject would therefore be taken into consideration.

Mr. HUOT enquired whether it is the intention of the Government to recommend, in the event of a new Reciprocity Treaty being taken into consideration, that vessels constructed in the Dominion of Canada should be registered in the United States in like manner as vessels constructed in the said States are in England?

Hon. Mr. ROSE said that when the negotiations for a new Reciprocity Treaty came up for consideration, the matter referred to in the question would receive every attention.

Mr. DAOUST enquired whether it is the intention of the Government to take steps to regulate the value of the silver and copper coin now principally in circulation, so as to make it correspond with the decimal system now established, and so prevent the losses resulting from the circulation of the existing currency?

Hon. Mr. ROSE was understood to say that the subject mentioned would be taken into consideration in connection with the currency.

LIEUT.-COL. SHAW.

Mr. MACKENZIE moved an address to his Excellency the Governor-General for the report of Court of Enquiry ordered to investigate certain charges preferred against Lieut.-Col. Shaw, Brigade Major, Kingston, and copies of all correspondence and official reports relative to the case. He said he could see no reason for a refusal of these papers, as he contended it was customary in England to lay similar papers before Parliament. It was generally understood that the conduct of the Government in this case led to the resignation of the late Adjutant-General. He did not think the Government should have allowed any trivial matter to produce such a result, but it was the case that the Government preferred to retain Lieutenant-Colonel Shaw to the late Adjutant-General then the public should be informed as to the reasons for that course.

Hon. Sir G. E. CARTIER said any one conversant with Parliamentary practice in England must be aware that papers connected with the proceedings of a Court of Enquiry should not be laid before Parliament. Again and again motions similar to that made by the hon. member for Lambton had been made in the English House of Commons, and rejected by the Ministry of the day. The mover of the motion had argued that the papers should be laid before the House as a matter of right; but it was abundantly evident from the English precedent that the House had no right to demand such papers. The proceedings of a Court of Enquiry were in their very nature confidential, and the proposition that as a matter of course they should be laid before Parliament, was too absurd to be established. In this case it was not alleged that any injury had been done to any one connected with the enquiry. He referred to a similar course in England, to show that the practice there was to withhold the publication of proceedings of Courts of Enquiry unless a strong case of personal grievance was made out. He cited the opinion of the Marquis of Huntington and General Peel, that Parliament was not a tribunal before which a report of such proceedings should be produced. In this case there was less reason for laying the papers before the House than in the case of Col. Dennis that came up last session. The hon. member for Lambton had said the Adjutant-General had tendered his resignation because of the action of the Government in this matter; but the question of the resignation of that officer was not now before the House. The question was should the papers asked for be brought down, and considering English precedent, and the former practice of this House, he regretted to say that the Government could not consent to bring down the papers.

Mr. BOWELL said he would be glad to have these papers brought down, because they would show that there was a personal grievance in this matter. No matter what had been the cause of the resignation of Lieut.-Col. Macdougall, his conduct in this matter had been of the most high-handed character, and in his (Mr. Bowell's) opinion his resignation was a good thing for the force. He explained how the difficulty in this case arose, which led to the Court of Enquiry. Lieut.-Col. Jarvis, the Deputy Adjutant-General at Kingston, had given authority to Lieut.-Col. Shaw to make certain appointments, and in a letter to that officer had named the day for making these appointments. Upon the return of Lieut.-Col. Jarvis to Kingston, he complained that the appointments had been made too late, though they had been made within the time indicated by himself. This led finally to the Court of Enquiry, and to the suspension for several months of Lieut.-Col. Shaw. The Government, subsequently, removed the order of suspension, and in effect condemned the action of the Adjutant-General. But not satisfied with his action in this matter, the Adjutant-General took occasion to make a gross attack upon a member of this House for what he said in his seat in the House. If a militia officer, holding a seat in Parliament, was to be held responsible to his superior in the force, for what he had thought it his duty to say and do in his place in Parliament, the sooner the volunteers and the country knew it the better. He made these remarks, because it was well known that he was the member who had been thus attacked by the Adjutant-General, and he would repeat that he would be glad to have the whole correspondence between himself and the Adjutant-General, and between Lt.-Col. Jervis, Lt.-Col. Shaw, and the Adjutant-General, brought before the House.

Mr. BROWN—While he did not dispute the facts as stated by the hon. member for North Hastings had a decided objection to this House constituting itself a sort of high court of enquiry to preside over all matters of administration (hear, hear). In such matters it was the duty of the proper officers to maintain order and discipline in the service; and though he regretted that the Adjutant-General had been so unfortunate as to have made the remarks concerning a member of the House, these remarks, he thought, were quite undeserved; but he disapproved of the House becoming a Court of Enquiry over the discipline of the volunteers. Had he been aware that the question was coming up he would have had more to say on it.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON said when a case was made out for the exercise of the inquisitorial powers of Parliament, then a case was made out for production of the papers. But he was not prepared to say that such a case had been made out in this case. Though seconding the motion of his hon. friend (McKenzie), he knew nothing of the facts of the case, except what he had heard since the debate opened. The practice in England had been to bring forward such motions for the discussion of grievances; but unless a Court of Enquiry was followed by a court-martial, it was not usual to bring down the papers.

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD referred to the English practice which was invariably to refuse reports of Courts of Enquiry, unless followed by Courts Martial. He contended that the discipline of the army must be a matter of administration. The right of dismissal and appointment in the Commander-in-Chief might be exercised of his own mere motion; or it might proceed for cause assigned. A Court of Enquiry was merely an investigation by certain parties presumed to understand the subject, and whose report, to be of any value, must of necessity be confidential. It had no value, unless approved by the Commander-in-Chief; and were these confidential reports to be laid before Parliament the usefulness of a Court of Enquiry would be entirely destroyed.

Mr. McKENZIE regretted the ground the Government had taken, that in no such case as this one they would bring down the papers. He had no leaning towards either of the parties concerned, and made his motion purely in the public interest. He believed that this was a case in which the discipline of the force was intimately connected, and one which effected very seriously the position of prominent officers throughout the country, in relation to the men under their command. The facts he believed were that Col. Shaw disobeyed his superior officer; that the superior officer reported to the Adjutant-General, who ordered a court of enquiry; that this court reported in favour of the dismissal of Col. Shaw, which report was approved by the Adjutant-General; but disallowed by the Governor-General, or as the Premier had said, the Commander-in-Chief. Now he held that the Commander-in-Chief acted solely on the advice of the Government, and therefore he held the Government responsible for the act. He considered this a great public grievance, destructive of the discipline of the volunteer force, that an officer who had disobeyed his superior, should have been allowed to retain his position. These were the reasons which had induced him to bring the question before the House. He would not press for a division, his sole object was the discussion of the question, in order to get the facts before the public.

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said though he would not be drawn into the discussion of the facts of the case, still he would say that there was not the slightest foundation for the charge of disobedience against Col. Shaw. The assertion was an entire mistake—(hear, hear and laughter).

Mr. BOWELL said Col. Shaw's only fault was that he had carried out his instructions a little too strictly (laughter).

Mr. McKENZIE withdrew his motion.

Mr. HUOT moved an address to his Excellency the Governor-General for copy of the petition of Mr. Bonaventure Viger, praying to be indemnified for certain expenses incurred by him during his exile at the Island of Bermuda, in 1838, and of all correspondence which has passed between the Government and him on that subject.—Carried.

Mr. METCALFE moved an address to his Excellency the Governor-General, for return of the appointment and instructions to the Commissioners of the Intercolonial Railway; also a copy of the appointment and instructions to the chief engineer; copies of all reports and communications by commissioners and Chief Engineers, on the subject of tenders, and the letting of contracts for the construction of the said works, or any part thereof; also copies of any orders in Council approving said reports, or otherwise. He said the millions that would be paid for the construction of the railway would be lost to the country. He complained of the improper haste with which the contracts had been let even before the plans and specifications were properly finished. They had been let at prices entirely too low, in the judgment of every competent man.

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD was glad to hear the hon. member complain that the road was being pushed on too fast, for in Nova Scotia they were complaining that the Government was not moving fast enough in the construction of the railway (laughter).

Motion carried.

Mr. DREW moved an address to his Excellency the Governor-General for a return shewing the amount received by the Government from the several Provinces, on account of the issue of marriage licenses between the 1st of July, 1867, and the 30th of June, 1868, with a detailed statement shewing how much money has been expended.—Carried.

Mr. MASSON (Soulanges) moved an address to his Excellency the Governor-General for copies of all correspondence with the Government of the Dominion of Canada on the subject of the conviction or imprisonment of the Reverend John McMahon, Roman Catholic Priest, in the Provincial Penitentiary at Kingston, or of any correspondence referring in whole or in part to the said prisoner. He said the object he had in presenting the motion was a desire for the immediate release of the Rev. Mr. McMahon, a Catholic Priest, now confined in the Penitentiary at Kingston, and whose sentence of death had been commuted into imprisonment for life. This desire he felt in common with all the Catholics of the Dominion, who are as true and loyal subjects of her Majesty as any other subjects of Protestant denominations. The release from his long confinement, of the Rev. Mr. McMahon, would be considered a great and just boon, as all those who have read the evidence produced by the Crown at the trial are fully convinced that the conviction took place only on the testimony of a drunken witness, who accused himself, and who was the only one who had sworn that he saw him with a pistol in his hand; when at the same time five other witnesses produced by the Crown testified to the contrary, and even admitted that Rev. Mr. McMahon was seen giving his temporal as well as his spiritual aid to the wounded on the field of battle, without any regard either to Fenians or Volunteers. He (Mr. Masson) had nothing to say against the verdict rendered by the jury, considering the high feeling of indignation which was then prevailing in the community, in the middle of which some had to deplore the loss of a brother or a friend. He then made allusion to a great mistake once committed in Canada, a mistake of which he was himself a victim, in 1838, committed by a noble lord who, without any form of trial whatever, by an arbitrary act, had condemned to exile to Bermuda eight British subjects. An act which was immediately disapproved in England, and if he himself was now at liberty, and had the honour to have a seat in the House, it was due to that mistake of Lord Durham (laughter). He was confident that a great mistake was committed in the verdict of the jury in the case of the Rev. Mr. McMahon, and he asked the Government to release him. He was well acquainted with the reverend gentleman now under confinement, and that was the reason why he felt such an interest in taking all the means in his power to have him released from the Penitentiary, well convinced in his mind and from what he had read, that Mr. McMahon was innocent of the crime of which he had been accused. He had no sympathy whatever with the Fenians, and every one would admit that he (Mr. M.) was as true and loyal to his Queen and country, as any other member of the House (hear, hear).

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said that if the hon. member insisted there would be no objection to bringing down the papers, but these papers would only contain the petitions forwarded on behalf of the prisoner. There was no other correspondence in relation to his case. He might remind the House that these prisoners had, by the Imperial Government, not by the Provincial Government of Canada, the sentence of death commuted into one of twenty years' confinement in the penitentiary. The Government of Canada had no intention now of taking the responsibility of dealing with these prisoners off the shoulders of the Imperial Government; but a correspondence had taken place between the Colonial Office and the Canadian Government concerning all these prisoners, the Rev. Mr. McMahon included, and that correspondence was now under consideration. The friends of the prisoners would, however, do their prospects no good by provoking discussion at the present time.

Hon. Mr. ANGLIN argued that the case of the Rev. Father McMahon was a special one. He referred to the Lumsden trial, and the different verdict, notwithstanding the strong evidence of the Rev. Mr. Lumsden's guilt, and said that he had seen papers and documents in Montreal which fully confirmed his belief in the truth of the statement made by the Rev. Mr. McMahon, that he was on his way, to Canada to settle the affairs of his brothers estate, but, unfortunately for him, he had taken no means to prove this at his trial. The Irish Roman Catholics of the Dominion, numbering half a million, would receive the pardon of the Rev. Mr. McMahon as a great favour.

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said the fact of the hon. gentleman having imported this new element into the discussion—grounding his claim for pardon on the plea of religious belief—would do no good to the prisoner's cause (hear, hear.) He had been surprised at the hon. member in speaking of provocation.

Mr. ANGLIN—explained—The premier had misunderstood him. He had been far from saying that any provocation had been given, or that the crime was in any way defensible, but that the large body of Irish Roman Catholics of the Dominion who had been loyal during these times, desired that the Rev. Mr. McMahon, who had already undergone a large measure of punishment, should now be set at liberty.

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD—The explanation had not mended the matter. There was no special case to be made out for the Rev. Mr. McMahon. It is true the Irish Catholics were loyal, but were not the Irish Protestants loyal? (hear, hear). Were not the French Catholics and Scotch and English Catholics loyal. Were not the whole people of Canada, Protestant and Catholic, loyal, (hear, hear). There was no disloyalty in Canada, and there was no special merit in the loyalty of any class, (hear, hear). Though he agreed with much that the hon. gentleman had said respecting the case of Mr. Lumsden, though he would even go so far as to say that he believed the evidence against the Rev. Mr. Lumsden was sufficient to have warranted his conviction, still he would never dream, because the Rev. Mr. Lumsden was a Protestant, of claiming his pardon on that account, (applause). His hon. friend had claimed that the Rev. Mr. McMahon's was a special case;—but the fact of his being a man of education, a man to lead and instruct the people in something better, was surely no reason of making his case a special one. The question simply was whether he was a criminal or not, and whether the circumstances were such as to warrant the Government to exercise the prerogative of mercy in his favour, and thereby disturb the course of criminal justice. He regretted exceedingly that his hon. friend had imported the statements into the discussion he had seen fit to make. He could inform his hon. friend that there was a strong feeling in Ontario, and he believed throughout the Dominion, that we must put down outrages of this uncalled for kind by a strong hand. This case could be safely left to the Imperial Government, and he was afraid his hon. friend had really taken a step towards arousing a strong representation from the country against the exercise of the Royal prerogative of mercy.

Mr. McKENZIE desired to say that the hon. member for Gloucester was greatly mistaken, when he thought that the prisoners were not faithfully and zealously defended. There was a very strong feeling of indignation throughout the country that such extravagant license had been allowed to the gentlemen employed to defend the prisoners. He, however, did not regret it, because he thought it well that the trial was postponed till public opinion quieted down. But it was a mistake to suppose that justice was not impartially administered.

Mr. ANGLIN said he had not intended to say anything offensive in this matter. He took the ground that the Rev. Mr. McMahon was not really guilty of any participation in that outrage. How he came into the hands of the parties with whom he was found he did not know, but he believed he came there innocently. Mr. McMahon had made a statement at the time of the trial, which had since turned out to be true, which had not been put before the jury. He had already suffered three years' imprisonment, and it would be regarded as a favour by the entire Irish Catholic population if he was now discharged.

Hon. J. H. CAMERON said every opportunity was given to the counsel for the defence to prove the innocence of his clients. The prisoners were most carefully and deliberately tried, and every latitude was given to the defence, to place the case of the prisoners in the best possible light.

Mr. RYAN, (Montreal east,) endorsed the remark of the member for Gloucester, that the release of the Rev. Mr. McMahon would be accepted as a special favour by half a million of Irish Roman Catholics; and not only that, but it would be viewed as a great act of clemency by all classes. He was glad to say that the petitions that had been sent in to the Government, were signed, not only by Catholics, but by Protestants also, (hear, hear,) and even by bishops and clergymen of Protestant churches, and he was sure that if the Rev. Mr. McMahon were released, it would give general satisfaction to all classes. As, however, the matter was left in the hands of the Imperial Government, he was satisfied that the case would be liberally dealt with, and trusted that the Government of Canada would favourably represent the case to the Imperial authorities.

The motion was then withdrawn.

On motion of Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD the House then at six o'clock adjourned till Friday.

DIED.

At his brother's residence, No. 39, Beaver Hill Terrace, Montreal, on his birthday, May 1st, Edwin S. Thayer, brother of Jesse Thayer, of this city, aged 28 years.

PASS BOOK LOST.

Last Monday, somewhere between Centre Town and Meadows', Sussex-st., a PASS BOOK, containing a ten dollar bill, and an invoice of goods received from Mr. George Hay, hardware merchant.

The finder will be suitably rewarded on returning the book and contents to L. N. NYE, Sussex-st.

Ottawa, May 6. 1042-1

DOOR KEEPER WANTED.

Applications for the office of door keeper for Bank-st. Church will be received until four o'clock on Monday, the 10th instant.

Address to Mr. WM. TAYLOR, Richmond Road, Chairman of Committee.

Ottawa, May 6, 1869. 1042-4

COURT OF REVISION.

The Court of Revision for the Township of North Gower, for the year 1869, will hold its first sittings on SATURDAY, the 29th day of MAY, 1869, at 10 o'clock, a.m., in the Town Hall in said Township.

All parties concerned therein are required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

JAS. BEAMAN,
Clerk.

North Gower, May 4, 1869. 1042-1-19td

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$2 .... GREY ETOFFE PANTS.
$4.50 .... GOOD PEA JACKETS.
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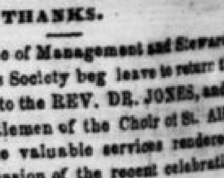
AT

CUNNINGHAM & LINDSAY'S,
14 Rideau st.

Ottawa, March 28, 1869.



CARD OF THANKS.

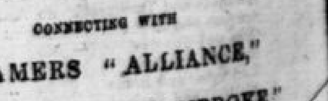
The Committee of Management and Stewards of the St. George's Society beg leave to return their sincere thanks to the REV. DR. JONES, and the ladies and gentlemen of the Choir of St. Alban's Church, for the valuable services rendered by them on the occasion of the recent celebration of St. George's Day; also to the ladies and gentlemen who so kindly assisted at the entertainment in the evening of that day; and to the several tradesmen and others who contributed so liberally in goods and cash, on the occasion referred to.

By order,
W. MILLS, Sec'y.
1042.1

Ottawa, May 5, 1869.

Union Forwarding and Railway Comp'y,
Ottawa, May 5th, 1869.

THE STEAMER



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1041b

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