requiring the commiseration of the House, but I did not then suppose that his colleague—if I may call him so—the hon. member for Sherbrooke—was about to desert him and leave him in a minority of one. I say it requires very few observations from me, I suppose the hon. member found that he would have to look in other directions to that part of the Dominion, Nova Scotia, for aid, to carry such a resolution. But I have no hesitation in saying that the men from Nova Scotia would not have voted for the resolutions—I have no hesitation that the men who would advocate a policy which would involve this Dominion in additional direct taxation to the amount of five millions as proposed by this resolution, would not be elected there. Why sir, one and a great objection Nova Scotia had was a small imposition of $100,000—of stamp taxes—of direct taxation. And I ask, under these circumstances, how are you going to ask the people to adopt this policy—for if the hon. gentleman's policy is carried out—since, although, he says there is to be no discrimination against England, his policy will involve the levying of five millions of direct taxation, I say whenever the country is prepared to accept that policy then I think it will become a legitimate subject for discussion. Now sir, I come to the resolution of the hon. member for Sherbrooke, and I may say, that although there are not even the same objections to that—although I may say it is whittled down almost to the thin end of nothing—(a laugh)—there is enough left to make it objectionable. I must say that I listened with great pain to the declaration of the hon member for Lambton that he intended to give that resolution his support, for I have no hesitation in saying that whoever is indifferent to the success of this great scheme of Confederation, whoever is indifferent to the preservation of those relations between the Imperial Government and this country, which we all trust may long continue, I believe that that gentleman stands pre-eminent for his devotion to the Crown and his devotion to those British institutions which we enjoy (hear, hear.) Therefore I listened with great pain to his declaration of assent to the resolutions of the hon. member for Sherbrooke, which are calculated to do more harm and be more injurious to the interests of the Dominion than any proposition to which at the present junction of affairs could be introduced. Now sir, I object to these resolutions that they are not only uncalled for but that they are injurious. There is not a single gentleman who has advocated the principle of having our own ambassadors and making our own treaties, who has not declared that there is now no difficulty in the matter—that the policy had not been already conceded. The hon. member for Sherbrooke is proof personal of the fact, that there was no difficulty in giving effect to the opinion of these Provinces, even before they were united, and now there is no man that can tell us that in any measure which touched the commercial relations of this country on which we would not receive the fullest and heartiest co-operation from the Imperial authorities, (hear). Then sir, I say that it is uncalled for, but I go further, and I say that it would be mischievous. I would like to ask the hon. member for Sherbrooke what the first element of success in a treaty is, in all negotiations, in all ordinary business transactions between merchants? "I tell him that the first element is, that which the passage of his resolution will sweep away for ever, and that is the power of giving effect of doing what they say. What does this resolution conclude with, that after you have spent months, and thousands, in bringing the treaty, the negotiation, to a successful completion, without having the opportunity of carrying the Crown along with you and meeting the difficulties as they present themselves, and having the combined weight of the Imperial Government along with that of the Dominion, after it is all done, the men, the party who has negotiated with you, knows that the treaty is waste paper, and that according to your own system of government it has to be sent to the Imperial authorities, who are away from the spot and without the explanations and aid which had accompanied the actual negotiations, in connection with the treaty, (hear). Therefore the very first element, the very means of success, you are left without, in this matter. The Hon. Minister of Justice asked this question, and was met with a totally unsatisfactory answer by the hon. member for Sherbrooke, that if a treaty had been made and was rejected by the Home authorities, what would ensue? He was reminded of the *Alabama* case, but that is no parallel for that arose between two powers who had the power of negotiating and who had the confirmation of the State behind them. You would not require the humiliation of the rejection of the treaty or negotiation over which so great an amount of care and attention had been expended. I say you would not require that, because there is no power on the face of the globe that is prepared to enter into negotiations with a State which is unable to ratify those negotiations or make treaties only with the prospect of having them deliberated and decided upon by a distant power. No, would any power reduce their policy to paper in such a case. I regret that the hon. member for Lambton did not give this question that examinat on which he usually gives to all questions of this important character submitted for consideration, because I feel sure that if he had regarded it with more consideration; he would not have been disposed to join parties in this House who stand before the country in a position so unlike his own whose soul and heart and energy is given and devoted to the promotion and success of the country, and its institutions; I regret to see him give his aid and co-operation to men whose opinions are the most directly opposite, and who stand pledged to the House and to the country to do everything that lies in their power against that which the hon. member for Lambton in common with every loyal and patriotic subject of the Crown feels and desires—the perpetual connection of the Crown and the Dominion (hear). Sir, the hon. member for Sherbrooke on a former occasion charged me with having treated him unfairly in holding him responsible in reference to his views on the question of Independence. He stated for the first time that his views on Independence were the views he had always held. He has stated in his letter to His Excellency the Governor General that he believed that Confederation was carried out by the Imperial authorities with reference to the ultimate separation of the Dominion from the Empire. I say my honourable friend the member for Sherbrooke must excuse me if I join issue with him on that point. I will prove that he had no such views or sentiments when at the Conference of Quebec, he stated that the people intended to build up a great British nationality on this continent to remain in connection with the British Crown. I will prove that his views for which I now challenge him were not only concealed if he held them then at all, but that he has given us proof of what I allege. The honourable member when he challenged me, explained to the House that he looked forward to Confederation as a means of making separation inevitable, and that that separation would inevitably be brought about. Now, sir, I have said that I would prove from the honourable gentleman's own lips my assertion that he was as loyal to Canada at the Quebec Conference as any other gentleman that sat around that table, and that it is only recently, when dissatisfied with his own colleagues that he has gone off at a tangent (a laugh). It is well known that at a comparatively recent date the honourable member for Sherbrooke expressed great dissatisfaction with the Imperial authorities for not having suitably marked the services which he performed in the Confederation of the Provinces. That is a matter of history given to the country over the hon. gentleman's own signature, that in return for the work he had performed in promoting Confederation that his services had not received that marked consideration to which they were fairly entitled at the hands of his Sovereign. Now, sir, I ask if that be the case—if the hon. member was in a position to complain of the Imperial authorities for not meeting out that reward to him to which he was justly entitled, I ask him what change came over the spirit of his dream when that decoration was tendered to him that he was obliged to say that as a man of honour he could not accept it until he had made some explanation (hear). Sir, it is clear that the idea is a new one, for when the hon. leader of the Government in submitting the Quebec resolutions declared his views on this great question of public policy exactly in antagonism to the supposed present views of my hon. friend, though a member of the Government, he was bound and sworn it to the Parliament in which he sat and to the country to which he belonged to set himself right and state his opposition to these sentiments. Now, sir, when I look at the speech on Confederation of the hon. gentleman to his constituency, I am unable to find a single line that would give his constituents any idea of his present views, but I do find the declaration that the people of this country would be better able to do their duty "as subjects of the Crown" under the new arrangement (hear). One of the reasons for Confederation was that the people would be better able to do their duty to the Crown in the form of a new country, and that Confederation was required to enable them to do so. The hon. member said, that they certainly would enjoy more practical freedom in connection with the British Crown than they would enjoy under democratic institutions (hear). There is nothing to be found in any of the public utterances of the hon. member for Sherbrooke at the time Confederation was under discussion, that would warrant the impression that the thought had then entered his mind that he believed Confederation would lead to our severance from Great Britain. I take up the Confederation debates, and I find the leader of the Government, of which the member for Sherbrooke was a leading member, that venerable and patriotic statesman, the late Sir E. P. Tache, making this declaration as the ground on which he asked Parliament to unite these Provinces:—

"He would, then, first address himself to what he considered the intrinsic merits of the scheme of Confederation, and he would therefore say that if we were anxious to continue our connection with the British Empire, and to preserve intact our institutions, our laws, and even our remembrances of the past, we must sustain the measure."

That was the view the leader of the Government of that day took of Confederation. And another of the colleagues, at that time, of the hon. member for Sherbrooke, the present Minister of Justice, stated the whole case in the branch of the Legislature of which he was a member, and left no doubt in the minds of the people of this country, as to the views and sentiments which the Government of that day held with regard to the results of Confederation. He said:—

"In the first place, by a resolution which meets with the universal approval of the people of this country, we have provided that for all time to come, so far as we can legislate for the future, we shall have as the head of executive power the Sovereign of Great Britain (hear, hear)."

Now, I ask the hon. member for Sherbrooke, if it was just to his colleagues of that day, knowing their views as thus expressed, for him to have held the opinion which he now says he then held, and say nothing whatever about it; I say, therefore, under these circumstances I deeply regret—no member regrets it more—the course which the hon. member for Sherbrooke has taken. Knowing the great powers which he possesses, I look upon him with feelings of the deepest sorrow—(laughter)—for I feel that a great standard-bearer has fallen—that a man of the highest attainments, with a persuasive eloquence which it would be my highest ambition to rival—that such a man should turn his back upon the principles on which this Confederation was founded, and upon which the people of this country were asked to sanction it, is, I repeat, a matter of the deepest regret. I tell that hon. gentleman that the organ of disaffection in Nova Scotia, unable to defeat Confederation, secured by discontent, mortified by defeat, doing all it can to undermine British institutions in this country—the organ of the annexation party in Nova Scotia, the *Morning Chronicle*, has claimed him as their leader, and looks forward with some confidence to the day when he will grapple, they hope successfully, with this question of independence, and ultimately bring about what they wish infinitely more—annexation. What do our opponents say?—"Where is your Confederation now, when one of the men who was in the front ranks in securing that measure has already turned his back upon the Dominion of Canada as an appendage of the Crown, and is now seeking for a complete radical change in the new constitution of the country. It is no wonder that under these circumstances I feel that the time has come when it is necessary to the interests of this country, that this House should understand what are the springs of action that are moving the public men of this country. And that is the reason why I deplore that the member for Lambton should have given his sanction to the resolutions of the hon. member for Sherbrooke, which will not pass because I know the sentiments of loyalty that animates this Parliament is too great to permit it, I use the term loyalty in no offensive sense, I use it in the sense of loyalty to one's country. Holding the views I do, I would be the direst traitor to my country, as well as to my own convictions, if I was to hesitate, even at the cost of personal friendship, to denounce a measure which I feel indicates a desire for independence, strikes a blow at the first principle of all loyalty to the Dominion of Canada. It is alike disloyal to the Empire for any man, I care not how high his position, to lend his aid to anything that tends to the severance of this country from the Crown of Great Britain. When England loses her magnificent colonies, instead of being a power that we can all look upon with pride and admiration, instead of standing in the foremost ranks of the civilized power of the world, she will sink to a position of insignificance that will render us, unwilling to own that we had drawn our lineage from such a country. At present we have a position which which is possessed by no people on the face of the civilized globe. We have a degree of security for life and liberty and property, which challenges the admiration of the world. Every British subject has the shield of the mightiest power thrown around him, even in the wilds of Abyssinia. I say under these circumstances the man who is willing to imperil that position of power which we now occupy, and place us in a position dependent for security upon the passing current of sentiment that may run through a neighbouring country, such a man I say is disloyal, not only to the best interests of this country, but also to those of the Empire. Under these circumstances I have no hesitation in saying, that coming as this resolution does from the member for Sherbrooke—from a man whom the Annexationists will claim as their leader—and considering as well the intrinsic objections to the resolution, I trust that it will not receive the sanction of any considerable number of the members of this House. It is, perhaps, just as well that the classification of this House and this country should take place. Every day will define more clearly the position of parties. In the first place, we have the old Confederation party—the party that brought about Confederation, and that is still strong to carry out that great project. There is also the party that opposed Confederation, but who, now that the measure having been carried, feel that their duty to their country demands that they should give it a fair trial. But there is still another party—I do not class the member for Sherbrooke with this party—who, having reluctantly seen this Confederation adopted, are lying in wait ready to do everything they can to paralyze and weaken us in the eyes of the world, at home and abroad. Is it to the interests of this country that any support should be given to such a party as that. I do trust that the decision of this House will be not only such as will prevent the adoption of a policy most injurious to the interests of this country, but as will give assurance to the country, that the friends and supporters of Confederation are determined to go unflinchingly forward in the path first marked out, and to do everything in their power to make that measure as successful as it can possibly be accomplished.

Dominick Fox, General Commission Agent.
Insolvent Act—Charles Baillie.
St Patrick's Literary Association—John Kelly.
Nurse Wanted—Protestant Hospital.

The Ottawa Times

TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1870.

☞ *For interesting Housing Matter see first Page; for Ottawa Markets see Fourth page.*

General Lindsay has arrived at Portland in the *Peruvian* yesterday, and, without doubt, brings with him instructions "from home" concerning Red River.

A SHEER FABRICATION.

Sensational stories are well enough in their way, but there really ought to be some regard to truth in making such announcements as the the resignation of a Minister of State. It is, quite unnecessary to say that the statement in the *Evening Mail Extra* of last night concerning the resignation of Sir George Cartier on account of some difference of opinion with respect to the action to be taken in connection with the murder at Red River was altogether untrue. There was not the shadow of foundation for it. Sir George Cartier never shrinks from any difficulty. Knowing his duty to his Sovereign and to the country, he is always prepared to stand by both. His pluck is indisputable, and with regard to the murderous business at Red River, Sir George is fully prepared, as he is determined to maintain the law, and will do so at all hazards, and at any cost. When Sir George Cartier resigns his position as Minister of Militia and Defence, it will not be in the face of any difficulty such as that at Red River. Where his honour is concerned, he never yet cared for supporters, and he knows that, in this matter, decisive and energetic action will bring him the support, not of a party only, but of the whole country.

TORONTO VS. OTTAWA AND MONTREAL

It seems to be an odd kind of reproach, that "ever since the Upper Canadian trade has been worth having at all, Montreal has been unremitting in her efforts to secure to herself alone—to make herself the only transshipping point—the head of ocean navigation for the whole Province of Ontario." Montreal, it seems to us, deserves more than ordinary credit for this selfishness. It is, indeed, a great pity that other cities have not followed her example. Not naturally the head of salt water navigation, by deepening Lake St. Peter, Montreal has become so. Not naturally the foot of inland river navigation for large vessels, a series of canals have made her so. In spite of the Toronto *Telegraph's* assertion that Montreal has no right to be the trans-shipping point, it is clear that she has such a right. There is no impediment of lockage to prevent Montreal from going and coming direct in steamships to or from the ocean. The impediments to ship-navigation are all above Montreal. The great lakes are indisputably navigable for the largest class of ships—even for the *Great Eastern*—but such a class of ships cannot be got into or out of them at present. It would be as expensive and as difficult to make a really useful ocean ship canal into Lake Ontario from Montreal as to make a feasible canal for vessels suited for inland navigation by the Ottawa. The St. Lawrence route will not let up ships, and there is no necessity, therefore, for very deep harbours in Ontario, and if the Ottawa route will never let anything but small schooners pass—therefore it will suit Montreal, which will still be the head of navigation.

As for the expense, any one who has seen the surveys of the Ottawa route, and noticed the vast beds of solid granite which have to be removed, knows that the work can only be done by an outlay which will quite incapacitate Canada from doing anything more for many years. There will be no national profit in it—nothing to pay for its cutting. All the trade it will do we can do now. Except, indeed, it will open up some back country to Montreal, which that city should do at its own expense, if it wants it. The St. Lawrence route, well opened, will give Canada the commerce of the world.

And to make matters worse, if this Ottawa route, which is to cut off much trade from us, be built, we shall actually—as Ontario pays far the greatest share of the public revenue—have to pay for it ourselves. We shall have to pay for a canal to injure our trade. It is to be hoped that our Ontario members will have the determination to stand united against this scheme. Let our canals—the St. Lawrence and the Welland—be enlarged. When that is done, Canada will have no use for this Ottawa canal, but will be able to do well and profitably the carrying trade of the far west.

CAPTAIN EYRE.

"On a review of the facts disclosed, we are inclined to believe that the judgment of the court was perfectly fair and suitable in the circumstances."—*Citizen.*—Comments on sinking of the U. S. Corvette *Oneida.*

It is very absurd to even attempt to defend the conduct of Captain Eyre of the *Bombay* for his cool indifference to the fate of the crew of the U. S. Corvette *Oneida.* It is quite immaterial so far as Captain Eyre's humanity or inhumanity is concerned whether the collision which caused the dreadful catastrophe to the *Oneida* was the fault of the officer of the latter vessel or not. It is enough to know that the steamship *Bombay* cut into the *Oneida*, and that the master of the *Bombay* knowing this, did not wait to render that assistance, which he knew from the serious character of the collision, was necessary. The *Bombay* passed on notwithstanding signals of distress, and recklessly left a whole ship's crew to their fate. It was a most unfeeling and unjustifiable act. It was thoroughly un-British. It was an act such as any sailor of any nation would repudiate in shame and sorrow. If the disaster had been caused by a sailing vessel there might have been some excuse for not waiting to see the issue of the collision, but the *Bombay* was a steamship, and perfectly controllable. Captain Eyre's indifference to the fate of those on board of the *Bombay*, was not only negligence but criminal negligence. Had the collision occurred even as an act of war-humanity would have prompted the saving of human life on the sinking of the ship. There is only one excuse that should have been offered by Captain Eyre, or that can be offered for him, and that is that he did not anticipate that loss of life would have been caused by the sinking of the ship. He may have satisfied his conscience that there were boats enough on board of a vessel of war for the escape of the crew from such a danger. If he imagined, for an instant, that a single life would have been lost through his heartlessness, and then been indifferent to such loss, he was guilty of murder. The conduct of Captain Eyre was barbarous in the extreme. He is a perfect disgrace to his profession, and we sincerely trust, may never again be entrusted with the management of a ship. If Captain Eyre had pleaded and believed that he went on believing that the collision was not so serious as it turned out to be, nobody would have blamed him. He, however, admits that he was aware of the serious nature of the accident, and nevertheless proceeded on his voyage. It is no justification of Captain Eyre to tell us that the *Oneida* turned her helm the wrong way, and produced the collision. The wrong consists in this, that after the collision, Captain Eyre turned his helm the wrong way.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

OTTAWA, April 4, 1870.

SENATE.

The SPEAKER took the Chair at three o'clock.

After routine business,

Hon. Mr McCULLY inquired if it was true that the British Government were making preparations to suppress the insurrection at Red River.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL could not give the information sought for without prejudice to the public service, but stated in reference to the murder of Scott in cold blood by Riel that before long there would be order and security in the Territory.

The House went into Committee on the New Brunswick Police Force Bill, rose and reported progress.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL said there was no prospect of Parliament being prorogued before Easter.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The SPEAKER took the chair at three o'clock.

After routine,

Hon. Mr. WOOD introduced a special Bill conferring a patent for a new mode of treating oils, invented by B. B. Osler, which was referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Mr. MACKENZIE asked the leader of the Government whether he was prepared to place any information before the House, regarding recent events at Red River.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD was not surprised at the inquiry respecting the murder which had taken place at Red River. Mr Smith, who had arrived here on Saturday, and had left on the same day to be with his family over Sunday, would soon return, when his official statement in writing would be made. The Commissioners and others were sent out with a view to conciliation, and a threat accompanying an attempt at conciliation would have been merely a *brutum fulmen.* All the prisoners, he believed, he believed, would be discharged—half had been so when Mr. Smith left. The delegates from Red River may be expected to arrive at any time, but he was not exactly aware under what circumstances they were to come. The fact of Judge Black being one of them, gave yet a hope of matters being settled. He could not give further information, but on the arrival of Mr. Smith to-morrow, his first duty would be to prepare a report; and the facts in full detail, will be submitted to the House

Mr. MACKENZIE hoped that there would be no concealment as the time for that had gone by.

Hon. Dr. TUPPER desired to know if the Minister of Justice had received his information concerning the murder from any person who had been a witness of it?

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD.—No.

Hon. Dr. TUPPER had no hesitation in saying that he would not believe in the murder until the information had been obtained from some one who had seen it committed, the more especially as one Goldie was reported to have been shot, while the general belief now was that he was not shot. He added that Capt. A. Cameron, from whom he had received a letter, stated that Scott's life had been actually taken. Should the murder prove to be true he congratulated the statements of Mr. Mackenzie and trusted that there would be a uniform feeling throughout the country of asserting the authority of the Crown at all hazards, and in the most effectual manner.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD had received a note from a friend in the Reporters' Gallery stating that the *New Nation* of the 4th March contained an account of the execution.

Hon. Dr. TUPPER conceived that the report in the *New Nation* did not weaken the view he took, that the alleged shooting might have been circulated for the effect it might have in strengthening Riel's power.

The subject dropped.

Mr. WORKMAN enquired what had been done with the $40,000 of copper coin, which the late Province of Canada had purchased from the Bank of Upper Canada?

Hon Sir FRANCIS HINCKS said that the greater portion of this amount was deposited in the Bank of Commerce at Toronto—that the Government recently had received information that some of this coin was getting irregularly into circulation. He had adopted the necessary steps to prevent this, and would do everything in his power to retain the property against a counter claim set up by another person

In reply to a question,

Hon Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said it was the intention of the Government this session to introduce a Bill to alter the law which fixed the salaries of the Judges.

Mr FORBES moved for a return of monies expended on public piers since 1st July, 1867. Those in Nova Scotia had been suffered to fall into decay.

A lengthened debate took place on this question, Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald pointing out that there were no public wharves or harbours in the whole of Ontario.

Hon. Mr. LANGEVIN said that the matter alluded to by Mr. Forbes had not escaped the attention of the Government.

Mr. BODWELL moved for correspondence relative to the resignation of the officers of the 7th Battalion of the Canada Militia.

Hon. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER said that such correspondence was not given, as a matter of course.

Mr. BODWELL complained of the refusal of the Minister of Militia to bring down the correspondence.

Mr. FERGUSON thought these matters should be brought up when the estimates were being considered.

Mr. BODWELL thought the management of the Militia ought to be investigated.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said that no case had been made out.

Mr. MACKENZIE said the conduct of the Militia Department was worthy of credit. There had been a conspiring of the officers of the Battalion against their Colonel, on the ground that he was a painter. The case was investigated and the Adjutant General had given them time to apologize or send in their resignations. There should have been no opportunity for resigning. They ought to have been at once dismissed.

Hon. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER contended that no case had been made out to justify the production of the correspondence. One of the officers had slapped Colonel Lewis on the face and for that he was dismissed.

The motion was lost.

Mr. FORTIN moved for correspondence relating to appointment of Judges of Counties of Gaspe and Bonaventure. He complained that the sittings of Court at the Magdalen Islands were very irregular, and since the appointment of the new Judge, it was no better. He also complained that Judge Winter did not reside at the *Chef Lieu* of the country.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said, if Judges Maguire and Winter had neglected to perform their duties they were liable to be punished for such neglect by removal, but that could only be done by address from both Houses of Parliament.

This afternoon on the motion for the second reading of the Bill for the incorporation of the Society of Canadian Artists, Mr. BODWELL objected to the clause authorising the disposal of pictures by lottery.

Mr. WORKMAN and Hon. Mr. MOWAT replied, shewing that the proposed method of disposing of pictures was used by such associations in Great Britain and the United States.

On Mr. WOOD's motion declaring the two Provinces of Ontario and Quebec justly responsible for the Land improvement fund in Ontario,

Mr. CARTWRIGHT raised the point of order that the resolution should originate in Committee of the Whole, and that it must be preceded by a message from the Crown.

After some discussion the Speaker decided the first objection well taken, and thought the other probably good also.

Mr. WOOD asked the unanimous consent of the House to strike out the portion of the resolutions imposing a change, but it was decided he could not do so.

Mr. MCCARTHY moved a Committee of Inquiry into the payment of seignorial dues in the seignory of Sorel, contending that they were unjustly levied, seeing that the grants were made in free and common soccage, and no such dues paid till 1821, and licence fees have only been exacted since 1854.

Sir GEORGE CARTIER replied, and the SPEAKER called attention to the fact that no action of this House could affect civil rights in Quebec.

After some further discussion, the motion was lost on a division.

Mr. BODWELL moved for an address respecting the resignation of certain officers of the 7th Battalion of Volunteer Militia.

Sir GEORGE CARTIER and Mr. MACKENZIE thought no case for it was made out. The officers in question had been guilty of gross insubordination. Motion lost on a division.

Mr. WALSH moved for a Committee respecting the appointment of weighers of grain. He did so, he said, because farmers felt that they did not get fair play, and were defrauded in the grain markets.

A general and desultory debate on the subject ensued, the committee being finally granted, the resolution agreed to and the bill introduced.

Mr. ROSS, of Dundas, moved for a Committee of the Whole upon resolutions respecting the interest on money, urging that it was urgent to go on now, or it would be too late.

Hon. Sir F. HINCKS felt it too late in the night to go on.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON moved to postpone it until Monday next.

After further routine business,

Concurrence was taken in the three items passed in Committee of Supply, and the House adjourned at 1:10 o'clock.

Fraser's Magnetic Fluid relieves headache immediately.

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD still continues to display his usual tact and energy in the exalted position to which his talents have raised him. We once heard it remarked that his popularity would one day decline, but we know that when a man's advancement is the result of his own intrinsic worth his reputation is fixed and effulgent, like that of the Great Shoshonee Remedy for rheumatism, diseases of the throat, lungs, &c. For sale by all druggists.

Brockville Assizes.

REV. E. P. ROCHE VS WM. PATRICK, EX-M. P.

It is pleasing to notice by the following account of the matter in the British *Whig* that the Rev. Father Roche, who is essentially a gentleman and a scholar, with tact and liberality has withdrawn his action for libel on receiving a satisfactory apology, he having no other object in view than the vindication of his character for the aspersions cast upon it:

This great libel case, arising out of political complications at the last Elections, has been amicably settled, and the developments anticipated by the public are to remain on the dusty shelves of the lawyer's offices, and will not now see the daylight.

On Thursday last, at the urgent solicitations of the numerous friends of both parties, an arrangement was entered into, reduced to writing, and signed by counsel in a formal manner in open Court. Of course Father Roche required, and demanded, a retraction on the part of the defendant by a withdrawal of his pleas of justification, and such an apology as his Counsel would sanction; having stated publicly, that he required no pecuniary indemnity; in fact, all he ever desired was a withdrawal, on the part of the defendant, of any imputations affecting his character as a priest, a gentleman, and a man of honor. That being offered, it was easy to settle the minor details. The following is a copy of the retraction and apology:

The pleas of justification shall be withdrawn, and the defendant declare that it a matter of regret that such a pamphlet should have been circulated, while he denies that he had any part in its circulation; that the jury shall be withdrawn; that each party pay his own costs, and no further suit be proceeded with against the defendant.

Over one hundred witnesses were subpoened to give evidence on Thursday, the day fixed for the trial to come off. A quarter dollar could not be borrowed from any person in Prescott; for those who had a quarter to spare went off to Brockville, to be present at the trial. A large array of counsel had been retained. The Hon J Hillyard Cameron, Q C, Mr James O'Reilly, Q C, Mr McNeil Clark, M P P, and Mr E J Senkler for the plaintiff. The Hon A N Richards, Q C, Mr D McMichael, of Toronto, and Mr C F Fraser for the defendant.

To the Editor of the TIMES.

DEAR SIR,—Whereas a week ago you did me the honor to reproduce (as well as to highly approve) a letter I had addressed to the London *Free Press* on the ample opportunities afforded the citizens of Ottawa for relieving the distressed and contributing to the erection and disenthralment of churches and benevolent institutions of other communities; but more especially of subscribing for books, we would very much rather not buy, and which if we wanted to buy we could easily procure at our convenience; and whereas, I have been further honoured with complimentary notices from one of your contemporaries and two or three correspondents, will you allow me through the *Times* to return them my acknowledgments. The letter which caused the pleasant excitement, and which you yourself seemed to enjoy, was of course public property after it issued from the office of the publishers, but as it was only intended to afford a little amusement to the denizens of London the wee (not very wee by the way in its own estimation but entitled to talk to Ottawa in the paterfamilias style) it is somewhat in the nature of an assumption for distinguished individuals who pursue the book business in the peripatetic fashion to allege I wrote it on their account. They may be, and no doubt are very respectable and amiable persons but I am not under any obligation that I know of to afford them, more than other people special entertainment. It appears to me they attribute more consequence to themselves than they have a right to do. One writer tells the people of Ottawa in effect that if they are not prepared to receive every body who chooses to come to the city to beg, to bore, or to sell books, they had better leave the place, but it seems to me that the people of Ottawa may tell him with at least equal propriety that if he is not prepared to submit to the strictures which the press may make upon the unconscionable invasion of the place by these itinerant nuisances, he also is quite welcome to depart. Why should he not be held bound to give me the toleration he claims for himself. If he be a book vendor of the monastic school as I suspect he is, I am prepared to make allowance for his ill-humour, but I am not prepared to make allowance for his misrepresentations. There was nothing injurious in my letter, but I know there was a great deal of truth, and that many persons who had no idea I was the author, have said in my hearing that the evil had become oppressive and needed a check; while on the other hand I have heard but one solitary opinion of a contrary character, and that was not from a disinterested party. If the books offered were in every case valuable contributions to literature or art, as in that of the "Life of St. Paul," recently sold here, and of which I bought a copy, one might be disposed to put up with the loss of time necessary to receive the proofs from the lips of the eloquent or charming agents, but it is not always so, and in fact very seldom so, but nevertheless you must listen to an interminable amount of babble, or affect some pretence of rudeness to get rid of the importunities. Now, let us suppose that every other branch of business adopts the itinerant method and sends round venerable men of refined manners with samples of wines and harder liquors, or enchanting hours with specimens of sugar, honey and other sweeties, &c., &c., &c., will the regular traders who pay taxes put up with it? And will the work in the public offices or any other offices be much advanced by such a system? I have not time to pursue the subject, but you can see, Mr. Editor, what a field the imagination would have in dealing with it, and yet there is, so far as I can see, no greater impropriety in selling one thing in this way than another thing. When I have more time, and we have got rid of the sensitive chapmen and chapwomen going about, I may perhaps work up the topic into a little innocent fun.

FAG.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

At the time of the last election in North Renfrew, for many reasons I felt very much opposed to the return of Sir Francis Hincks, but when I afterwards read his circular intimating the issuing of a Government proclamation fixing the rates at which American silver coins were to pass current, and be legal tenders in sums of ten dollars; and his able and exhaustive reply to the Montreal Board of Trade, I said to myself, here is the first Minister of Finance who has had the pluck to grapple with this silver nuisance, and provide a remedy, which, if properly carried out, will effectually cure this evil of such long standing, and rid the country of a depreciated foreign coin. It is announced that the Government had received and exported one million of dollars, and will doubtless receive another million before the 15th inst. But there will still remain a large quantity of American silver in the country, and unless Parliament passes an Act making it a penal offence to pass this coin at more than proclamation rates, there will still be, I fear, confusion, loss and annoyance to the public. Traders finding that they can dispose of the coin at from 4 to 6 per cent. discount, will naturally be willing to take it at less than 20 per cent. discount. One may give 23 cents for the quarter, one 24 cents, and still another anxious to make the highest bid for popular trade, will give twenty-five cents. If it were against the law, no matter how trifling the penalty attached, the respectable merchant and trader would refuse it, except at legal rates, and in fact it would not be offered except to brokers, and all difficulty and doubt be ended.

I trust the Minister of Finance will not be content with half doing his work, and should he persevere till he has provided a safe and reliable currency he will render a great service to the country at large, and from being one of the most unpopular, will become the most popular, statesman in the Dominion.

The public generally are preparing to carry out the Government Proclamation, and have quite made up their minds to the change, only are fearful lest Sir Francis and the Government should be deterred by the opposition manifested by brokers, produce speculators, large employers of labor, and others who have profited by this traffic in foreign coin so many years at the expense of the producing and industrious classes.

There is not a farmer, mechanic, or labouring man in Canada, who understands the nature of the question, and who is not prejudiced by the false cry-out against shinplasters, but is delighted at the prospect of getting a circulating medium that will be worth its face value in gold.

YOURS,
LEGAL TENDER.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

SIR—The Bill for the extension of the Street Railway from its present terminus on this side of the Suspension Bridge to the Village of Hull was withdrawn by the Company in Committee to-day, on the announcement by the Hon. Mr. Langevin, Minister of Public Works, that the Government could not consent to the use of that Bridge by the Company, and without such use the extension could not be carried out.

The Company supposed that consent would have been given; because Suspension Bridge's are used for Street Railway purposes in the United States; and the Engineer who constructed this bridge has expressed his opinion that no objection exists to the use of it as proposed here.

I am sir,
Your obdt. servt.,
ROBT. SURTEES,
Secretary.

Ottawa City Passenger Railway Company,
Office, New Edinburgh April 4, 1870.

The End of Four Great Men.

The four conquerors who occupy the most conspicuous places in the history of the world are Alexander, Hannibal, Cæsar, and Bonaparte.

Alexander, after having climbed the dizzy height of his ambition, with his temples bound with chaplets dipped in the blood of millions, and wept that there was not another world to conquer, set a city on fire, and died in a scene of drunkenness.

Hannibal, after having, to the astonishment and consternation of Rome, passed the Alps, and having to put to flight the armies of the mistress of the world, and stripped "three bushels of gold rings from the fingers of the slaughtered knights," and made her fountains quake, fled from his country, being taunted by those who once exultingly united his name to that of their God, and called him Hanni-Baal; and died at last by poison administered by his own hand, unlamented and unwept in a foreign land.

Cæsar after having conquered eight hundred cities, and dyeing his garments in the blood of one million of his foes, after having pursued to death the only rival he had on earth was miserably assassinated by those he considered his nearest friend, and in that very place the attainment of which had been his greatest ambition.

Bonaparte, whose mandates kings and peoples obeyed, after having filled the earth with the terror of his name—after having delighted Europe with tears and blood, and clothed the world in sackcloth—closed his days in lonely banishment, almost literally exiled from the world, yet where he could sometimes see his country's banner waving over the depot, but which did not and could not bring him aid.

TOM THUMB ECLIPSED.—We read there has been a race between the New York showmen to obtain possession of one George Washington Nutt, who is said to be several inches shorter than General Tom Thumb, and that P. T. Barnum has succeeded in getting him for three years for $30.00, board and expenses. Is it not a great thing to be a small man! and is it notequally as great to have a medicine that can be depended upon for curing colds, rheumatism, burns, bruises, summer complaints, cholic, &c.; if so get at once a supply of the "Canadian Pain Destroyer," at the nearest medicine dealer's for 25 cents.

Garland, Mutchmor & Co.

MILLINERY AND MANTLE

☞ SHOW ROOM OPENING. ☜

GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & CO.

HAVE OPENED

THEIR SHOW ROOM

With a magnificent display of the latest

PARISIAN AND LONDON FASHIONS

—IN—

Bonnets,
Hats,
Jackets,
Flowers,
Feathers and
Ornaments.

G. M. & Co. to meet the great increase in business have enlarged their SHOW ROOM by removing the CARPET DEPARTMENT up stairs.

They have imported the

LARGEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STOCK

Ever shown in

CENTRAL CANADA,

COMPRISING

STYLISH FASHIONABLE ARTICLES

AT A MODERATE PRICE,

Together with the

RICHEST GOODS IMPORTED TO OTTAWA.

LADIES are all invited to call and see the FASHIONS whether wishing to purchase or not. As large a portion of the goods as possible will be displayed on Tables and Counters so that they can be seen while passing through the room.

OVER

150 CASES AND BALES

NEW GOODS

RECEIVED THIS SEASON.

Full Lines in all the Departments

FRANCE.

PARIS.—The disorders at La Ciotat increasing, and additional troops have been sent there. The journals this evening publish telegrams from La Ciotat affirming that the troubles there are breaking out afresh. The price of money, &c., from other countries.

Prince Pierre Bonaparte is still in Paris. It is said he will go to Belgium.

Queen's Birthday was kept in the loyal style last month, and her subjects of the Dominion of Canada will celebrate the birth of their new and old queen, but recovered loyalists still feel that it would be too short to celebrate all by the use of that celebrated Indian Medicine, the Great SMOKING REMEDY, now on sale by the druggists in your locality.

Maravilla Cocoa.—*For Breakfast.* "Globe" says:—"Various impostors and factorcrs have attempted to obtain a market for their prepared Cocoas, but we find that any thorough success has been achieved by Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the delicacy qualities of "Maravilla" Cocoa. Their perfect system of preparing it, and of all species of the Theobroma, has produced an article which superseded all other Cocoas in the market. Entire absence of acate aroma, and a rare concentration of purest elements of nutrition, distinguish Maravilla Cocoa above all others. Invalids and invalids we could not recommend more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also we had Taylor Brothers, Original, Eng. Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate. Sole Depots, Brick Lane, London, Eng.

I have no hesitation in recommending Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites to patients who suffer from General Debility, disease of the Lungs, knowing that every other utterly hopeless it affords relief.

E. G. ARNOLD.

EXTRACTS.—Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites ranks foremost amongst those used in Incipient Phthisis, Chronic Cough and other affections of the Chest, and I have no hesitation in stating it.

A. LUCAS.

St. John, N.B.

I strongly recommend the use of Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites to those in any way from disease or weakness of the Bronchial Tubes, or general debility.

J. H. W. SCOTT, M.D.

Use Fraser's Magnetic Field ointment.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

The Commissioners appointed to construct the Intercolonial Railway give Public Notice, having annulled the Contracts for Sections 5, 6 and 7, they are prepared to receive Tenders for re-letting the same.

Section