DURHAM CHRONICLE.

THURSDAY, FEB., 24 1870.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

☞ All those indebted to this office for ☞ Subscriptions, Advertising and Job ☞ Work, are requested to settle the same ☞ without further notice, otherwise we ☞ shall resort to more stringent means to ☞ enforce payment.

PARLIAMENTARY.

To the presence of Prince Arthur at the opening of the Parliament of the Dominion, on the 15th inst, may be attributed the unusual display, in ceremonials and toilets, which was made on that occasion. The immediate effect of such display is productive of orderly and circumspect demeanor. The Canadian Parliament has a respectable history, in this respect, but we have no doubt that the show, form, and other appendages of regal dignity, when not over-done, is an instrument in the development of good manners.

The speeches of Mr. Savary and Mr. Screiver, the mover and seconder of the Address in answer to the Speech, were models of propriety, and conceived in good taste. Mr. Savary represents the County of Digby, Nova Scotia, and Mr. Screiver is the successor of the Hon. John Rose, in the County of Huntingdon, Quebec.

During the debate on the Address, it became apparent that, in addition to the organized standing opposition, the Government would be called upon to meet that of several of its former friends.—The defection of Sir A. T. Galt was not unexpected. That gentleman has, for some time past, found it difficult to account satisfactorily to himself for the vagaries of his course, but now he has avowed his purpose of effecting such a re-organization of the Ministry as will exclude Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir Francis Hincks. It will be remembered that, at the time of the suspension of the Commercial Bank, a correspondence was conducted by and between these gentlemen, which, in its tone and temper, was not only stretching the rules of official courtesy, but which culminated in the retirement of Mr. Galt at the commencement of the first session of the first Parliament of the Dominion. Mr. Galt, it is well known, was disquieted because of the apparent tardiness of the coming of Knighthood, and it is equally well known that he refused to share with Dr. Tupper the responsibilities of a mission to England at the time the delegates from Nova Scotia were there seeking a repeal of the "British American Act." The Doctor went alone, and did, as the result showed, excellent service. Our readers may be reminded that on the very night of the assassination of McGee, the debate in the House of Commons was on a motion of the late Dr. Parker's for the recall of Dr. Tupper from the mission on which he had been sent, and to which we have just referred. The Government must have been in a great strait when, with all Mr. Galt's vascillations before them, and his avowed preference for independence—which being interpreted, means annexation to the United States—known to them, they invited him to accept his old office, after the resignation of Mr. Rose. Financial ability must be a rare commodity in Parliament when, with all these disqualifying circumstanees attaching to him Mr. Galt should have even been thought of. Mr. Galt professes to find a cause for his going into avowed opposition in the appointment of Sir Francis Hincks to the office which was offered to himself. It is not now our purpose to institute a comparison between Sir A. T. Galt and Sir Francis Hincks; as to their respective fitness for the office of Finance Minister, the latter though not unknown in Canadian political history, has but recently re-appeared after an interval of fifteen years, therefore the wisdom of the selection has yet to be tested by its practical results.—We have no doubt what, under ordinary circumstances, these results will be, but it cannot be denied that the success of Mr. Hincks' management will be anything but gratifying to some persons who mistake their envy for patriotism. Mr. Galt, in avowing his hostility to the Government, disclaimed any sympathy with the politics of the opposition. His course is a new illustration of the co-operative arrangement which was made on a memorable occasion between Herod and Pilate. Mr. Cartwright, of Lennox, and Mr. Bowell, of North Hastings, respectively, appeared to have aired their independent sentiments on the occasion. They belong to the class of ancient Conservatives, and cannot therefore all at once acquiesce in the appointment of an old radical like Hincks. The radicalism of Baldwin and Hincks is the liberal conservatism of the day, and if we may be permitted to forecast the future, it will be found we predict—that what is now regarded as advanced liberalism, will oppose the advancement of democracy. There is says Shakespeare, "A soul of goodness in things evil." We have already observed that Mr. Galt refused to share the responsibilities of a mission, to England, with Dr. Tupper. The Doctor, under the conviction, we suppose that an adjusting process is constantly going on in this world, regarded it as a duty incumbent upon himself to act co-ordinately with an established law in administering to Mr. Galt a severe but well-merited castigation. The speech will repay perusal, not only on account of the clearness with which he has exhibited Mr. Galt, but on account of the general principles which he lays down and defends as applicable to the trade relations, present and future, between Canada and the United States.—Protective policy is far behind the age, but there may be, and probably are, circumstances in which it may be expedient and necessary to adopt legislation in special cases. There is no doubt that very many advocates of reciprocal free trade between Canada and the United States will, in the event of that failing, contend for a reciprocal tariff, and we must say with some show of reason.

Glenelg Council.

Glenelg Council met at the Argyle Hotel, on the 22nd inst. All the members present. Minutes of last meeting read and confirmed.

Moved by Mr. Lamprey, seconded by Mr. Lauder, That James McNab and James Walsh be exempt from taxes for the year 1869, said parties being in indigent circumstances, and that the Collector be notified to that effect. Carried.

The Tavern Inspector handed in his report, recommending the following parties for certificates for tavern licenses, viz: John Scott, Archibald McLean, John Good, James Spence, Hugh McKay, H. Cole, Alex. Rutledge, H. J. Middaugh, Donald McInnes, and Robert Turnbull. The report was approved by the Council.

Application was made by John Black and others, to have certain alterations made in the boundaries of School Sections Nos. 4 and 6.

Moved by Mr. Travers, seconded by Mr. Lauder, That lots 9 and 10 on the 10th con., and lot 10 on the 11th con. be taken from School Section No. 6 and added to School Section No. 4, and that a by-law be passed for that purpose. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Lamprey, seconded by Mr. McDonald, That five dollars be paid Mrs. Mitchell in advance for one month's board and lodging, for Ellen McColl, to 15th March next. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Lamprey, seconded by Mr. McDonald, That an extension of time be given until 1st September next to Neil Gilles for the payment of his taxes for the year 1869, and that an endorsed note be taken for the amount.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Travers, seconded by Mr. Lauder, That Mr. Middaugh's account amounting to $2.75, for sending Charles McQueen from Durham to Paisley, be paid. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Lamprey, seconded by Mr. Travers, That an extension of time be given to John Campbell for the payment of his taxes, $5.40, for the year 1869, and that an endorsed note be taken for said amount, payable on the first of June next. Carried.

The Auditors handed in their report.

Moved by Mr. Lamprey, seconded by Mr. McDonald, That the Auditors' report received and finally passed, and that the Auditors be paid $8 each for their services, and that the Clerk be instructed to get 200 copies of the report printed. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Lamprey, seconded by Mr Lauder, That Christopher Williams, Tavern Inspector, be paid $6 for half-year's salary up to 18th of January last, and that he be paid $1.50 for serving notices of a special Council meeting held 15th inst. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Lamprey, seconded by Mr. Travers, That Patrick Kennedy be exempt from payment of $23, arrears of taxes on lots Nos. 84, 85, 86 and 87, on 2nd con. W. T. Road, for 1864, said taxes having been returned in error, and that the Collector be notified to that effect. Carried.

The Council adjourned to meet when called by the Reeve.

JAMES BROWN, Clerk.

THE WEATHER.—During Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday last, the weather was intensely cold. At 7 o'clock on Monday morning the thermometer marked 24 degrees below zero, and some say that at five o'clock on the same morning it was four degrees lower.

COOL.—The following item, which we clip from the Dunnville *Luminary*, is decidedly the coolest thing of the season, not even excepting the weather:

"Owing to a rush of Job Work, we will defer publishing the *Luminary* next week."

The amount on deposit in the Post Office Savings' Bank shows a steady increase month by month. At the end of December the total sum in the hands of the Receiver-General was $1,154,007; while at the end of January it amounted to $1,226,060—being an increase of $72,053 during the month.

AUCTION SALE.—The Hotel furniture, Horses, Buggies, Cutters, Sleighs, Waggons, Harness, &c. &c., the property of Mr. H. J. Middaugh, of this Village, will be exposed for sale, by public auction, on Saturday, 26th inst. As Mr. M. is giving up business, the whole will be sold without reserve.

☞ The Annual Soiree in connection with the Wesleyan M. Church of this Village, will be held in the Orange Hall, on Tuesday evening, March 8th, 1870. Vocal and instrumental music, and an efficient staff of speakers, will enliven the proceedings. Tickets 25c. Tea served at 7 o'clock.

☞ Mr. J. H. Hunter having purchased the bankrupt stock of James Bain, he is offering wonderful bargains for cash, at the store opposite Middaugh's Hotel, Lower Village, Durham.

Spring Circuit.

EASTERN CIRCUIT.

Before Mr. Justice Galt.

1. Kingston, Tuesday, 15th March.
2. Brockville, Tuesday, 29th March.
3. Perth, Tuesday, 5th April.
4. Ottawa, Tuesday, 12th April.
5. L'Orignal, Wednesday, 27th April.
6. Cornwall, Monday, 2nd May.
7. Pembroke, Tuesday, 10th May.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

Mr. Justice Gwynne.

1. Lindsay, Monday, 14th March.
2. Peterboro, Monday, 21st March.
3. Cobourg, Friday, 25th March.
4. Belleville, Thursday, 31st March.
5. Whitby, Monday, 11th April.
6. Napance, Wednesday, 27th April.
7. Picton, Monday, 2nd May.

NIAGARA DISTRICT.

Mr. Justice Wilson.

1. Milton, Monday, 14th March.
2. St. Catharines, Wednesday, 30th March.
3. Welland, Monday, 11th April.
4. Barrie, Monday, 18th April.
5. Hamilton, Monday, 25th April.
6. Owen Sound, Tuesday, 10th May.

OSGOODE CIRCUIT.

The Chief Justice of Ontario.

1. Brantford, Monday, 14th March.
2. Berlin, Friday, 18th "
3. Guelph, Wednesday, 23rd "
4. Woodstock, Monday, 18th April.
5. Stratford, " 25th "
6. Simcoe, Tuesday, 3rd May.
7. Cayuga, " 10th "

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

Mr. Justice Morrison.

1. London, Monday, 21st March.
2. St. Thomas, Wednesday 30th March.
3. Sandwich, Tuesday, 5th April.
4. Chatham, " 12th "
5. Sarnia, " 26th "
6. Goderich, Monday, 2nd May.
7. Walkerton, " 9th "

HOME CIRCUIT.

The Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

Brampton, Tuesday, 15th March.
Toronto, Monday, 21st March.

Examination of Teachers.

The following is the list of certificates granted at the last meeting of the Board of Public Instruction for this County:

EXAMINED IN FIRST CLASS PROGRAMME.

	Marks.	Grades.	Expires.
Annie F. Bowie,	169	B of 2	July 1, 1873
Eliza A. Brown,	167	B of 2	July 1, 1873
N. C. Gordon,	323	A of 1	July 1, 1878
R. Halligan,	256	B of 1	July 1, 1875
Agnes McLean,	227	B of 1	July 1, 1875
Jane Rose,	127	B of 2	July 1, 1872
Ellen M. Smith,	191	B of 1	July 1, 1875
John Cameron,	407	A of 1	July 1, 1878
Nathaniel Grier,	266	B of 1	July 1, 1875
Robt. Hamilton,	295	B of 1	July 1, 1875
Robert Henry,	235	A of 2	July 1, 1874
R. B. Walker,	254	A of 2	July 1, 1874

EXAMINED IN SECOND-CLASS PROGRAMME.

Elizabeth Boyd,	178	B of 2	July 1, 1872
H. Chambers,	152	B of 2	July 1, 1872
M. Hamilton,	144	B of 2	July 1, 1872
A. Henderson,	124	3rd	Jan. 1, 1871
C. Hoath,	179	B of 2	July 1, 1872
Isabella Mitchell,	169	B of 2	July 1, 1872
M. McCallum,	117	3rd	Jan. 1, 1871
Janet McKay,	122	3rd	Jan. 1, 1871
Eliz Nethercut,	148	B of 2	July 1, 1872
Peter Dow,	191	B of 2	July 1, 1872
Thos. Frazer,	241	B of 2	July 1, 1873
Geo. Harrison,	130	3rd	Jan. 1, 1871
J. H. James,	101	*Ex Gratia*	Oct. 11, 1870
Robt. Moore,	189	B of 2	July 1, 1872
Wm. Moore,	211	B of 2	July 1, 1873
D. McAuley,	168	B of 2	July 1, 1872
Jno. McCallum,	204	B of 2	July 1, 1873
Chas. McGary,	104	3.d	Jan. 1, 1871
R. W. Wright,	216	B of 2	July 1, 1873

One poor unfortunate, who holds a first-class certificate from a neighboring county, got 1 770 deductions for bad spelling! There must be a difference in County Boards.

President Grant has ordered that the inhabitants of Alaska shall have neither fire water nor fire arms. Like all the Governments on this continent, the Washington authorities are more careful of their Indian dependents than of their own citizens. One would think that in a republic, where all men are free and equal, an Indian has as much right to get drunk as a white man, and that the people of Alaska should be as free to blow each other's brains out as the people of New York, Chicago, and the Southern States.

A young girl on a farm in Jackson county, Indiana, heard a noise under her window the other night, and peeping out saw a burglar climbing up a ladder. When he was within one step of the window she dashed him to the earth, and next day a burglar with a broken leg was carried off to jail.

Miss Midy Morgan, the horse woman, has been giving a lecture on her favorite animals before the Farmers' Club, at New York. She advocates the crossing of the thorough-bred English racer with cleanbred Arab mares, 'even though,' she says, 'to effect this I had to penetrate, revolver in hand, even into the heart of the Saharah.'

A country newspaper stated that a young lady at an amateur concert had won a well-deserved encore by the exquisite taste with which she sang 'An Angel's Whisker.'

Grant has made a thousand appointments. The number of disappointments is set down at one hundred thousand.

Look not mournfully into the past; it comes not back again. Wisely improve the present; it is thine. Go forth to meet the shadowy future without fee, and with a manly heart.

One of the aims in farming should be to produce, as far as possible, everything you consume, to buy nothing you can raise yourself.

Normanby Council.

Normanby Council met at Widmeyer's Hotel on call of Reeve, February 11th, 1870.

Present: McMahon, Reeve; Winkler, Deputy-Reeve; Morrison and Butchart, Councillors.

Michael Murphy, on petition of some Ratepayers, was appointed Tavern Inspector, and took the declarations of Qualification and Office.

Lang & Heise's bill of $7.40 was ordered to be paid. William Hendrey by the Council, and Dr. Pinkerton by the Reeve, were appointed Auditors, and confirmed by By-law. Michael O'Brien received an order for $20.00 for work done in 1869 under Mr. Marshall's superintendence. Mr. John McGrath presented a petition for change of Union School Sections Nos. 2 and 3, Normanby and Egremont, and also Nos. 2, 3 and 12, Normanby; petitioner claimed that said change would greatly benefit the Sections in Township now little other than dormant. Ordered that petition be taken into consideration next meeting. Mr. McGrath's petition was signed by about fifty ratepayers. Dr. Pinkerton presented a bill for attending old Mern Rowhon and others, and furnishing them medicine; said bill amounting to $26.50. On motion of Mr. Butchart, seconded by Mr. Winkler, $20.00 was ordered to be paid in full of said account.

The fee for inspection of each Tavern was settled at one dollar.

A resolution was passed for the Reeve to attend at Audit.

The delegates to Railway meeting at Arthur village were allowed $6.00 each.

The messenger for warning council was voted two dollars for same.

A resolution was moved by Mr. Butchart, seconded by Mr. Morris, ordering the Reeve and clerk to take such steps as will secure the grant of land in Ayton village, given by Government for market place, in order that a Town Hall may be erected thereon.

The clerk was authorized to communicate with Mr. Robertson, of Dundas, relative to repairing and improving bridge near his Mill, Ayton village, and report at next meeting.

The Reeve, Mr. Morris and Mr. Butchart were appointed as a committee to report on the different applications of a number of ratepayers for exemption from Taxes on the grounds of being unable to pay their Taxes through failure of their crops.

A resolution was passed rescinding a resolution of council in 1869 relative to Taxes on Lot No. 30, 13th concession.

Application was made to council to petition Department for a Post Office at Duignan's corners, which was agreed to.

The following parties applied for Tavern license certificates to obtain License for 1870: William Bradlum, George Henderson, Thomas Rogers, James Bell, David W. Kenny, Mrs. Duignan, Charles Widmeyer, David Watson, Henry Doer, Adam Euler, Leo. Neveker, Henry Hauck, Thomas McCarthy, Henry Huether, Saloon keeper, John Voly, Henry Dahmer, Frederick Hubst, Ferdinand Hansberger. Council adjourned until first Monday in March next.

WILLIAM H. RYAN, Tp Clerk.

Egremont Council.

HOLSTEIN, FEB 15th, 1870.

Members all present. Reeve in the chair. Minutes of last meeting read and approved, except the minute granting relief to Mrs. Farrell, which on motion of Mr. Bye, seconded by Mr. McIntyre, was rescinded.

Moved by Mr. Bye, seconded by Mr. McIntyre, That Mrs. Ike get $2.00 per month for the year. Carried.

Resolved, That the following persons get time until the 1st of October next to pay as follows:

John Garson, arrears on Lot 18, con. 18.

Neil Gilbrath, Taxes for 1869, on Lot 22, con. 14.

James Lamont, arrears on Lot 10, con. 12.

Angus Lamont, arrears on Lot 11, con. 12.

John Nelson, arrears on Lot 17, con. 16.

Moved by Mr. Bye, seconded by Mr. McIntyre, That Steven Smithers be exempt from $1.00 statute labor, the same being performed by R. F. Brown. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Bye, seconded by Mr. McIntyre, That the Reeve ascertain from a Solicitor the latest amendments to the charter of the T. G. & B. R. R. Company, and that a by-law be filled up accordingly and submitted at as early a date as possible. Carried.

Moved by Mr. McArthur, as an amendment, that the by-law be now submitted as it is. Lost.

On motion of Mr. McArthur, the council went into committee to appoint an assessor. Council resumed.

Resolved, That a by-law be drafted to appoint Wm. Douglas assessor, at a salary of $50.

Moved by McArthur, seconded by Bye, That D. McMullen be refunded $6.16 for taxes returned in error.—Carried and order given.

Resolved, That the County Treasurer be instructed to erase the taxes against Lot 26, con. 10 for 1866, and that Lot 4 be added to beat 1, cons. 11 and 12.

The clerk paid in for N. R. S. tax on Lot 24, con. 18, the sum of $1.72, and on Lot 25, con. 16, the sum of $3.00.

Parties to whom time was extended for taxes, paid in for Collector's percentage, $1.60.

The auditors presented their report which was accepted; resolved, that 200 copies of said report be printed.

Resolved, that the Treasurer pay as follows:—

To Trustees of S. S. No. 14, N. R. S, tax for 1869, $3.87; to auditors, $6.00 each, $12.00; James Wilson for inspecting roads, $6; the Reeve for two Statutes of Ontario, $1. Orders given.

Resolved that this council adjourn, and meet again at Holstein, on Monday 21st inst., at 10 a.m.

Council adjourned.

R. LEGATE, Clerk.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents, and only give them publicity for the information they contain.

Editor of the Chronicle.

Croup—Continued.

Croup may be divided into two kinds, viz: Spasmodic, or what is commonly called false Croup; and Inflammatory, or true Croup. Spasmodic Croup attacks the child suddenly, almost invariably in the night, generally without any premonitory symptoms, in fact the child frequently seems for a time previous to the attack to have been enjoying unusually good health; and although during the attack the little one is evidently in great distress, owing to the difficulty with which it respires, each inspiration being accompanied with that harsh, crowing sound, peculiar to this disease in every form, and which once heard, is ever after easy of recognition; nevertheless it is far less serious, continuing sometimes only an hour or so, and seldom lasting over a day, yielding readily to treatment, subsiding almost as rapidly as it made its appearance, and leaving the child free from any injurious after effects.

Inflammatory Croup, on the other hand, is a most dangerous complaint, coming on slowly and insiduously, frequently requiring several days to develop itself. In fact the difference between these two complaints is so marked that we are greatly surprised that they should be confounded. They are widely different diseases, running a different course, requiring a different treatment. One so fatal, as to be deemed by some, as almost incurable; the other seldom ending fatally. The pathological element in one being confined to a spasm; the other violent inflammation of the larynx trachea, and even of the bronchia, with the throwing out, or rather formation of what is called false membrane. For a few days the child may seem peevish, restless and feverish, the fever increasing slightly each night, and abating towards morning. There may be a slight discharge from the nose, with more or less redness of the eyes, with frequently a dry harsh cough, the breathing becoming hurried and difficult, until at last it gives out that peculiar sound mentioned above, which is a marked symptom of the disease; the cough becomes harsher and more ringing, the countenance livid; the little patient sometimes grasps at its neck, or attempts to put its fingers into its mouth as if to remove the cause of its suffering. The child is contending against one of the worst and most relentless enemies of infancy; is in imminent peril, and if not speedily relieved, must die; in which case each of the symptoms given grow worse until the end. But on the other hand, the breathing becomes easier, the pulse more regular and less frequent, the cough moister, the crowing sound during inspiration abating, the child seemingly more cheerful, the expression of the countenance more natural, we may safely conclude (provided no complication with any other disease exists) that the child is getting better. Frequently, however, there is a complication, sometimes with Bronchitis, sometimes with Pneumonia, and sometimes with both; but whereas these diseases and their progress can only be determined by auscultation, or as it is commonly called, sounding, none but the practiced ear, and one thoroughly familiar with the sounds of the chest, both in health and disease, can give a correct opinion as to the precise state in which the patient is. It is therefore incumbent on every medical man—a rule which I am sorry to say is sometimes neglected—to examine frequently and minutely the chest of every patient suffering from Croup, lest he find to his sorrow and chagrin, that when, perchance, Croup symptoms have subsided, another foe has been silently, insiduously, and surely committing inroads to such an extent as to carry off his laurels, and with them his patient, when he was confidently expecting a different result.

It were scarcely of any service for me to enter into minute details with reference to the difference existing between Bronchitis and Pneumonia, for to an unexperienced eye the external symptoms are so nearly similar as to preclude any possibility of arriving at a correct opinion without the aid of auscultation; I am speaking, of course, with reference to children; in adults it is different. For a few days the child may seem to suffer from what is termed a common cold, with a slight headache and fever; its mouth is dry and parched, with frequently a little sore throat—presenting a reddish inflammatory appearance—the tongue may be coated with a thin white coat, the edges and tip being red; its breathing soon becomes difficult, but the crowing sound mentioned in Croup, is absent; in fact the inflammation of Croup and the inflammation of Bronchitis are two distinct inflammations, not only in the parts affected, but in the character of the tissues involved; the one being an inflammation of what is termed a serous tissue, hence the formation of false membrane; the other an inflammation of what is styled a mucous tissue, in which case no false membrane is organized. Cough may exist from the outset, at first dry and harsh, but soon becoming moist and rattling. If the hand be placed on the front and upper portions of the chest, a peculiar grating feeling will be distinctly felt, indicating an accumulation of mucous, or what is generally known as phlegm. In these cases if, after a while the symptoms abate by degrees, the child is getting better; but if no improvement takes place, and the disease is going on toward a fatal termination, the symptoms increase in violence, the child's strength gradually fails, it becomes unable to raise any of the phlegm which is obstructing the air tubes, and death, from collapse of the lung, or suffocation, ensues.

I shall return to this subject next week.

F. W. PRITCHARD, A. M., M. D.

THE NORTH-WEST.

ARSEST OF GOVERNOR McTAVISH AND DR. GOWAN.

RED RIVER, Feb. 8.
via St. Cloud, Feb. 19.

Governor McTavish and Dr. Cowan, the officers of the Hudson's Bay Company in charge of Fort Garry, were taken prisoners on Saturday evening last. The reason for their arrests has not yet transpired. It is supposed that some new complications have arisen.

Governor McTavish, because of his illness, was not placed in the prison, but is permitted to occupy a room in his own house, where he is closely guarded by four insurgents, who are instructed not to allow him to converse or communicate with anyone.

Dr. Cowan and William Hallett are confined in the room lately evacuated by Dr. Schultz. This is in the same house in which the Canadian prisoners are confined. It is guarded night and day, extra precautions having been taken since the escape of Dr. Schultz. There is not much chance of escape now.

Riell made a demand for the annulment of the terms of the Treaty between Canada and the Hudson's Bay Company. This demand was defeated by a vote of the delegates, some of whom showed that as it was an Imperial measure Canada had no power to amend it.

Riell then threatened to bring in a new Bill of Rights, of his own manufacture, declaring that he was not to be ruled by the Convention or anyone else. This brought on a warm discussion, in which both sides took part. One of the French members replied rather roughly to Riell.

The general impression is that delegates will be sent to Ottawa, for the purpose of arranging a basis of settlement with the Canadian Government.

The arrest of Governor McTavish and Dr. Cowan has occasioned much excitement, but no trouble is apprehended.

Postmaster Bonnatyne was also taken into custody on Sunday evening, and is now confined with the other prisoners. The cause of his arrest is unknown.

Last night the Company's store of St. Boniface was broken into by a gang of half-breeds belonging to a party opposed to Riel. They have been arrested. The excuse they give is that they were in want of food, and had to steal or starve. They promise to pay for what they have taken when they are able.

There is a good deal of suffering among the people in consequence of the troubles. Many of them having neglected the hunt and chace, and having no work to do, are in distress. You need not be surprised if you hear of more robberies.

The North-West Territory.

We have it on the most reliable authority that a despatch was received from the Imperial Government on Saturday last, recommending that the money for the purchase of the North-West Territory be paid over to the Hudson's Bay Company by the Canadian Government, *at once*. We are also informed that it has been decided to send a military force into the Territory. This force will consist of one battery of Royal Artillery, and the Royal Canadian Rifles. They will start from here in May, and proceed to the Territory by way of Lake Superior. Orders to this effect have already been issued, and the proper officers have been directed to make the necessary preparations. The American authorities were asked to allow the troops to pass thro' their country, but they refused to grant the request. The troops are not to be sent to the country for the purpose of taking forcible possession, but merely to uphold the authority of the Government in case of trouble. The rights and privileges of the people are to be respected in every particular, and they are to stand on precisely the same footing as the people in other parts of the Dominion. The cost of sending the troops out will be borne by the Home Government. It is supposed that the Canadian Rifles, after serving in the country for a few months, will be disbanded, and the usual settler's grant of land given to each man who desires to settle in the territory.—*Toronto Telegraph.*

☞ It is rumored in Ottawa that Riel is expected there from Red River soon and is to be made a Senator.

An Irishman, leaning against a lamp post as a funeral procession was passing by, was asked who was dead. 'I can't exactly say, sir,' said he, 'but I presume it's the jintleman in the coffin.'

A bankrupt was condoled with the other day for his embarrassment. 'Oh, I am not embarrassed at all,' said he.—'It is my creditors that are embarrassed.'

"Mr. Showman," said a greenhorn at a menagerie, "can a leopard change his spots?" "Yes sir," replied the individual who stirs up the wild beasts, "when he is tired of one spot he can go to another."

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Summary of the Proceedings.

On Tuesday 15th inst., His Excellency, the Governor General, Sir John Young, opened the third session of the first Dominion Parliament, at Ottawa. The speech from the Throne contained the usual opening paragraphs — the greeting, thankfulness to Providence for an abundant harvest, and general prosperity, confidence in the faithful Commons to grant supplies, &c.

"Complications of a grave character," in the North-West Territories was referred to, and a peaceful policy contended for, promising a measure providing for their government, as the Act for the temporary government will advise, at the close of the present session.

A measure intended to insure safety to the community, and place the banking interests on a sound basis, is promised to be submitted.

A uniform provision for the elective franchise, and the regulation of Parliamentary elections in the several Provinces is also promised.

A measure with regard to our internal commerce will be proposed.

A Court of Appeal, under the powers conferred by the Union Act, is recommended to the attention of the House.

It is intimated that 1871 is that in which the next decennical census is fixed to take place, and his Excellency deems it necessary that some general Act should be passed, securing a uniform system throughout all the Provinces.

The Militia and defence of the Province, is referred to, and the spirit and loyalty of the people applauded, and satisfaction is expressed at the efforts made in reference to immigration.

His Excellency refers to his travels with the Prince during the summer, and is pleased with the result of his observations.

The session was opened with the usual formalities, but with unusual interest, as the Prince was sitting on the right of His Excellency, and the ladies fair of the Dominion, were in attendance in goodly numbers. Lady Young, Lady Macdonald, Lady Hincks, the Misses McPherson, of Toronto, Miss McDougal, and others, added much to the charm of the occasion.

On motion of Sir John A Macdonald to take into consideration the speech from the Throne, the papers in relation to the Red River difficulty were called for, in answer to which, Sir John said the House should be put in possession of every information necessary to an intelligent vote, before the measures referred to in the speech were discussed.

Tuesday 16th was mostly spent in discussing Mr. McDougall's right to a seat in the House of Commons.

OTTAWA, Feb. 17.

Mr. Savary, of Nova Scotia, moved the Address, the sentiments of which he echoed. Respecting the North-West, he said that the spirit of our institutions required that we should consult the good of the inhabitants in taking possession. Nova Scotia shipping was very prosperous, increasing as rapidly in proportion as that of the United States declined. Nova Scotia was as one man in their feeling of devoted loyalty to the Crown. He desired a uniform system of currency if possible. He believed the Dominion was entering a brilliant career of prosperity.

Mr. Screiver seconded the Address, expressing his approbation of the policy indicated. He said we wanted larger markets, but could not get reciprocity, and should pursue an independent course with the United States.

Mr. Holton asked for the ministerial explanation as to the changes in the *personnel* of the Cabinet.

Sir John A. Macdonald stated the reasons at some length.

Sir Alex. Galt announced his opposition to the Ministry. He contended that the administration of Sir John had been an utter failure; that so far, the only satisfactory thing about the Confederation had been the economical and effective Governments of Ontario and Quebec. While he should try to break down the Government he had no sympathy with the Opposition.

Mr. Mackenzie condemned the arrangement of a Ministry that had destroyed the Reform balance of Coalition.

After recess, Mr. McDougal made explanations and condemned very strongly the arrangement, by which the Reform balance in the Cabinet was not maintained. But he yet contended that the Government should be sustained if its policy is in the public interest.

Sir John A. Macdonald answered that the appeal to the country was made on a "No Party" cry, and the members returned to support the Government were elected upon a distinct "No Party" issue, to carry out the act of Confederation. He totally denied any breach of faith in altering the basis of the Coalition, and read a letter from Mr. Howland in support of this view, also a written statement of Mr. Aitken.

Mr. Blake, at great length, contended that there was a breach of faith in altering the basis of the Combination, but that he learned, with joy, that the Coalition was publicly declared dissolved.

Mr. Cartwright announced his want of confidence in the Mininisterial rearrangement, and particularly condemned the appointment of the Finance Minister. He stated he would not offer any factious opposition.

Mr. Ferguson condemned the hasty opposition to the Government, and contended that the government should have a fair support to carry out the Confederation.

Sir F. Hincks gave his explanation, claiming to have been always a member of the Reform party. Nothing could be more purile than this kind of attack on the Government. Their policy or their proposed measures were not assailed, but the whole dispute was, whether two or three Reform members occupied seats in the Cabinet. That paltry argument quite ignored New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. He stated that Sir A.T. Galt had supported his Government till 36 hours before his resignation, when he wrote him a letter stating that he could no longer do so, because the Speech from the Throne was not sufficiently explicit on the Clergy Reserve question. He (Sir Francis) had not regular annual deficits when he was Finance Minister.

Sir A.Galt denied he had been a regular supporter of Sir F. Hincks' government.

Mr. Jones made some remarks in opposition.

Mr. Bowell had always given an independant vote. He desired to support all the measures of the Government he could but he condemned the introduction of Sir Francis Hincks.

Mr. Howe would answer the charges and slanders referring to his department when the papers came down.

Mr. Masson, of Terrebonne, condemned the paragraph in the speech, referring to the North-West. He contended that we had no right in that territory and should not threaten coercion.

Mr. McKenzie moved an adjournment.

OTTAWA, Feb. 18.

After routine proceedings

Mr. Mackenzie attacked the Government respecting the change of base of the Coalition, and the preponderance of Conservatives in it, censuring Lt.-Governor Howland for having aided in the reconstruction on a new basis after receiving the offer of his present office. He spoke of chronic discontent as existing at one end of the country, and insurrection at the other, as proofs of bad administration. He asked for the date of instructions to McDougall.

Sir John A. Macdonald said—28th Sept.

Mr. Mackenzie blamed him then for not at once going into the territory, and arranging matters, instead of delaying as he did; and blamed the Government for not paying over the money and legally taking possession, which would have stopped the insurrection.—The Government, instead of attending to the interests of the country, were busy with mere personal arrangements for keeping their places. He concluded with an attack on Sir Francis Hincks, and defending the Reform party from the charge of dis-unionism.

Dr. Tupper attacked Sir A. T. Galt, with great warmth, for his desertion of Government two sessions ago, and his desertion of the party now. He had gone from the Government just when his aid was needed for an approaching session. He had abandoned the men who had brought about Confederation, at a time when the assistance of all true men was needed to perfect the work. He was glad he had gone, for his reputed connection with the movement for independance rendered him a damaging or impracticable ally for either party. He had drifted into a natural alliance with gentlemen opposite. He deprecated the tone of Mr Masson's remarks respecting the North-West, as calculated to produce mischief, and urged calm and conciliatory conduct on all sides, to prevent armed collision and effusion of blood.—He urged a retaliatory policy against the United States, if they would not give us reciprocal free trade. He also referred to the need for a good banking policy. There were topics of much higher importance to engage the attention of the House than the squabbles for office. The members of the party to which he belongs would, he was sure, generally await the developmentof the policy of Ministers before deciding to abandon them.

Mr. Huntingdon replied, accusing Ministers, among other things, of being in their mismanagement, the clumsy instrument of a fixed imperial policy.

Much anxiety is felt respecting the steamer City of Boston. She is now twenty-five days out from Halifax, on her way to Liverpool. She sailed with a large number of passengers, including several prominent men from New York and Boston, and about thirty persons from Halifax. Not a word has been heard from her since she sailed.

PRIME BEEF AND MUTTON.—Mr Harrap has this week, for sale, some splendid beef, fed by Mr Nason, of Egremont, also a supply of very choice mutton, fed by Mr. John Watson, of Bentinck.

Can any one tell how young men who shun their washerwoman and are always behind with their landlords, can play billiards night and day?

Can any one tell how it is that a man who is too poor to pay for a newspaper is able to pay a dollar or two a day for whiskey and cigars?

A man recently died on the other side and willed a thousand dollars to each of the county papers, and country editors generally indorse the idea. In other localities editors are looking for some one to follow the example. Imagine the obituary notice that man received.

An amusing story is told of an ancient Mohawk nation that some great misfortune would happen if any one spoke on Saratoga Lake. A strongminded Englishwoman on one occasion, while being ferried over, insisted upon talking, and as she got over in safety, rallied her boatman on his superstition. But I think he had the best of it after all, for he at once replied." The Great Spirit is merciful; and knows that a white woman cannot hold her tongue."