DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Summary of the Proceedings.

OTTAWA, March 30, 1870.

After routine business Mr. Blake moved an address to the Queen to prevent the Canadian Parliament from disturbing the financial relations as altered by the Act respecting Nova Scotia.—He contended, at great length, that the grant to Nova Scotia was unconstitutional, and that it was necessary to prevent the recurrence in the interest of the Union.

Mr. O'Connor contended that the motion, if passed, would stultify the House, and justified the grant under the circumstances in which it was given.—He said the petition of Nova Scotia was different from that of the other Provinces when the arrangement was made.

Mr. Joly had been to Nova Scotia, and considered the cause of the complaint lay deeper than could be cured by that arrangement.

Mr. Magill warmly argued that the grant was a violation of the compact.

Mr. Archibald said Mr. Joly had not properly understood the complaint, and contended that the grant did not go beyond carrying out the spirit of the Convention of Quebec. He moved an amendment declaratory of approval of the principle of the Nova Scotia Act.

Sir John A. Macdonald replied with vigor to the argument of Mr. Blake, contending it was a blunder and a mistake, and struck at the liberties of the Canadian Parliament. He moved another amendment in this sense.

Mr. Mackenzie contending they only desired to establish exact terms of the Constitutional Act.

Hon Mr. Howe held that the previous arrangement was unjust and unfair to Nova Scotia, and the Nova Scotia members would have left the Dominion Parliament if the act of relief had not been granted. He held it was quite within the power of this House.

Mr. Blake replied, and reiterated his former argument.

Sir George E. Cartier at some length showed the perfect constitutionality of the Nova Scotia Relief Act.

Mr. Mills supported Mr. Blake's motion. Messrs. Levesconte and Macdonald (Lunenburg) indignantly replied to the attacks on Nova Scotia, contending that they were not of a nature to consolidate the Confederation. The debate was continued until 1:30 by Messrs. Scatcherd, Smith, Young, Dorion, Anglin and Rymal, when the amendment of Sir John A. Macdonald was carried. Yeas, 89; Nays, 60.

Mr. Oliver, seconded by Mr. Magill, moved a further amendment that it be added to the amended motion, that it is inexpedient to make further grants for the support of local government—yeas 134 nays 10.

Hon. Mr. Wood moved a further amendment that steps be taken to prevent any such appropriations in future—yeas 76 nays 85.

OTTAWA, March 31.

After routine business, on a motion to go into Committee on the Banking Bill.

Mr. Holton made some remarks condemnatory of the scheme as a compromise between incompatible systems.

Sir George E. Cartier stated his individual opinion that the Government were better than bank security, being based on the credit of the whole country. It was especially desirable that the Government should issue the notes of small denomination, which went into the hands of poor people. The wealthier classes and merchants would understand better the credit of the banks, issuing larger notes. The Bank of Montreal had seen more clearly the effect of the Provincial Notes Act than the other banks, and had availed itself of it.

Mr. Cartwright said other banks had seen clearly enough the effects of the measure in the interest of the banks, but, in Ontario, they saw that availing themselves of it would have caused great inconvenience to the public.

Mr. Mackenzie condemned the issue of Dominion notes as being a mode of obtaining money for the Government.

Mr. Jones approved of the Government issue of notes, and held that the Finance Minister was greatly to be applauded for the issue of fractional notes, to do away with the silver nuisance.

Messrs. Street and Gibbs warmly condemned Sir Geo. E. Cartier for saying that the Dominion notes were better than bank notes. Nothing could be better than bank notes redeemable in gold.

Mr. Cartwright said he had an amendment to move, to exempt the banks from holding a part of their reserves in Dominion notes, provided they withdrew from the issue of circulation.

Sir Francis Hincks said the Government would utterly oppose the amendment, which was moved in the interest of the Bank of Montreal. It would introduce in another form an evil they sought to cure, namely, a system that was not uniform.

Mr. Cartwright would not move his amendment till concurrence in the report of the Committee came up.

Mr. Mackenzie moved to strike out the exception respecting the Bank of British North America.

The Minister of Finance and several members of the House resisted, and the amendment was withdrawn, to be moved again at concurrence.

This and also the Dominion Notes Bill passed through the Committee.

OTTAWA, April 2, 1870.

After the transaction of routine business, on the motion of concurrence on the Banking Bill, Mr. Cartwright moved an amendment that the Banks which gave up the right to circulation shall not be obliged to hold any portion of their reserves in Dominion notes.

Mr. Holton said this did not go far enough. The clause obliging banks to hold any part of their reserves in gold should be struck out.

Mr. Mackenzie moved an amendment to the amendment in this sense. Lost—Yeas, 36; nays, 104.

Mr. Cartwright's amendment was then voted down. Yeas, 36, nays, 104.

Mr. Young said he had voted for the first amendment, but would vote against the second, as he could not support any exception in favor of the Bank of Montreal.

Mr. Mackenzie said he also voted against Mr. Cartwright's amendment, as he desired uniformity.

Mr. Holton said while he congratulated the Minister of Finance on his large majorities, the Bill of Mr. Rose last session, which he could not carry, was a greater, better, and nobler measure.—This had no principles; but was mere patch work.

Mr. Mackenzie moved an amendment to limit the time of exception to double liability to 1875; lost, yeas 45, nays 93.

Concurrence on the Dominion Notes Act was also taken up.

Mr. Cartwright's amendment that banks be not obliged to keep Dominion notes, the moment there is a failure to redeem them in gold.

Prince Pierre Bonaparte.

Prince Pirre Bonaparte has passed through the ordeal of a trial before the High Court of Justice at Tours, for the murder of Victor Noir, one of the editors of the *Marseillaise*. The evidence for the prosecution and defence was very contradictory, the witnesses on both sides being evidently governed more by personal bias than a regard for the truth, and however palpable the fact was made to appear that the Prince had shot his victim, it was sufficiently justified by evidence of provocation, to give an air of justice to the decision of the Court for his acquittal of murder. As a rule, justice is not so blindly administered by the appointees of Courts as not to discriminate between the high and the low; and it was not to be expected that a member of the Imperial Family of France would be condemned to the guillotine like one of the people, for deliberately shooting down a subject of the realm. The decision of the High Court at Tours was not therefore unexpected, and will surprise no one. Indeed the wonder is that having acquitted the Prince of the charge of murder, it should have sentenced him to pay the costs of the trial, and a fine of 25,000 francs.

It is said that on the night before the sailing of the steamer city of Boston, a party of her engineers, including her chief engineer, visited some friends in Patterson, N. J. That they then said that the City of Boston, on her last trip this way, broke one of her propeller fans, and that an old, two-bladed propeller wheel was put in to carry them back to the other side, where the injury would be perfectly repaired by the substitution of a new three-bladed fan like the one she had broken. In consequence of the deficit of one blade to the wheel, the engineers remarked to their friends that they expected to have hard duty in the fire brigade this trip, as the machinery would have to be run one-third faster; and also that there would be some danger of fire and explosion in consequence. It is said that this assertion was positively made, and the friends of the engineers now think that their apprehensions have proved prophetic, and that the steamer has been destroyed by fire or explosion, or that the supply of coal had proven insufficient, and the ill-fated steamer had fallen an easy victim to the storm.

"Brick" Pomeroy has been presented with the identical drop used at the execution of John Brown, and purposes exhibiting it at his *Democrat* office in New York. Good Republicans will be allowed the privilege of kissing the same in token of admiration for their worthy chieftain.

At 11:50 a. m., on the 2nd inst., a sharp and violent shock of earthquake occurred at San Francisco. Its duration was six seconds. No damage to life, limb or property, but there was an intense excitement for a few moments. All the animals were terribly frightened, and several runaways resulted from the fright.

PRETENSION.—People who go through the world with a flourish rarely have anything else. It is a cheap and paltry existence, and may be compared to a base drum, which makes a great deal of noise, but has not the slightest music. The best part of a comet is not in its flaunting tail, but in its magnetic body; the best people in the world are not those who flourish and parade and smash and crash along, but the quiet, thinking, pushing, working class.

The Montreal *Witness* says that it doubts if, in the best days of Pitt, Fox, Burke and Sheridan, there was anything much superior in the British Parliament to the recent debate at Ottawa on a Customs union with the United States.

A lady who, through the autumn of life had not lost all dreams of its spring said to Jerrold: "I cannot imagine what makes my hair turn gray. I sometimes fancy it must be the essence of rosemay with which my maid is in the habit of brushing it. What do you think?" "I should be afraid, madam," replied the distinguished dramatist, dryly, "that it is the essence of thyme."

In Africa, if any one comes before a king without a full dress costume—that is a straw hat and a ring in his nose—his head goes into the waste basket before he can wink twice.

DURHAM CHRONICLE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1870.

Blake on the Constitution.

The debate on the following motion of Mr. Blake, "That an Address be presented to Her Most Gracious Majesty praying that she will be pleased to cause a measure to be submitted to the Imperial Parliament providing that the Parliament of Canada shall not have power to disturb the financial relations established by the British North American Act (1867) between Canada and the several Provinces, as altered by the Act respecting Nova Scotia," deserves more than a mere passing notice. It will be remembered that when the "better terms" for Nova Scotia were under consideration in the Session of 1869, that Mr. Blake declared that according to the terms of the British American Act the door was closed against any attempt to readjust the financial arrangements, as between the Dominion and the respective Provinces. Mr. Blake—a lawyer of some distinction—boldly ventured to challenge the constitutionality of the measure, and broadly placed himself in antagonism with the highest legal functionary of the Dominion. The issue thus raised was referred to the umpirage of the Imperial Government, and its deliberate judgment, as expressed through the Colonial Secretary, was in direct opposition to the opinion of Mr. Blake and fully sustaining the contra opinion of the Minister of Justice. The effect of this decision was disturbing to Mr. Blake. He fumed and foamed like a steed that was unpleasantly curbed. He failed to conceal his chagrin beneath the celebrated thirteen resolutions which he proposed to the legislature of Ontario. His last attempt to repair the damage done to his legal standing was by seeking to entrap the House of Commons into something like an affirmance of his views of constitutional law. He ought now to be satisfied. The amendment to Mr. Blake's motion, moved by the Minister of Justice, was in these words:

"That all the words after "That" in the main motion be left out, and the following inserted instead thereof:—'it is the undoubted privilege of Parliament to fix and determine the amount of all expenditure chargeable on the public funds of the Dominion.'"

This amendment was carried by a majority of 29.

Mr. Blake had two objects in view, first to obtain a tacit condemnation of the Government and of the law officers of the Crown who refused to accept his *dictum* of constitutional law in the matter of the readjustment of the assets and liabilities of one of the Maritime Provinces; and secondly, to curtail the constitutional privileges of the people and Parliament of Canada. He has failed and fled, leaving the prosecution of the party warfare to those whose presence in Parliament entails upon them no professional sacrifice.

Railway Gauges.

The Great Western Railway Company are applying to Parliament to be permitted to reduce the gauge on its main line, its branches, and on such other lines as it controls, from 5 feet 6 inches to 4 feet 8½ inches, the latter being the gauge of the Railways in the United States with which it connects at each end, and of which it now forms an essential link. It will occur to the memory of our readers that one argument used by the promoters of the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Company, in Bruce, and used with effect too, in favor of the 5 feet 6 inch, or broad gauge, was, that being the Provincial gauge, it was competent to direct goods and produce on arrival at Guelph to Toronto or Hamilton without transhipment, providing that mutual running arrangements were entered into. If the said Bill should pass, of which we apprehend there is little doubt, then the argument to which we have referred fails, and though not used for the purposes of deception, such an alteration as that contemplated, would fully justify the Municipalities who voted bonuses, to withhold them on the ground of violating the terms of the agreement. Before, however, such a conclusion should be adopted, it would be proper to consider whether the 4 feet 8½ gauge is not likely to be adopted as the continental gauge. We have been informed that in point of economy in working and general efficiency, the last mentioned gauge is entitled to the preference; indeed so strongly convinced are the most intelligent and practical Engineers of the country of its superior advantages, in the particulars we have indicated, that its ultimate adoption by the Grand Trunk, and other broad gauge lines in the Province, is only a question of time. In view of the probable change in existing gauges, and of the adoption of the narrow or 4 feet 8½ gauge on lines to be constructed, the friends of the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Company may find no difficulty in accepting the proposed amendment—an amendment which would, by lessening the cost in some measure, tend to make that construction more certain.—The Toronto papers are triumphing—prematurely we hope—in the prospect of a withdrawal of confidence from the Wellington, Grey and Bruce. If the withdrawn confidence could be transferred to its Toronto competitor, we could account for the rejoicing on the ground of a common selfishness, but to whatever decision the ratepayers in Bruce and Grey may come, we cannot do them the injustice of supposing that they will permit themselves to be shut out from the markets of the continent by the adoption of an exceptional gauge.

We observe that an effort is being made at Owen Sound to reconsider the Railway situation, but the invitations to discuss the interesting question, is to be confined to those who desire to have a Railway terminating at that town. It would probably facilitate the object which our Owen Sound friends have in view if the County was divided. We put it to them in all sincerity, whether it would not be desirable to give the precedence to an agitation of this kind?

Indians for the Nor'-West.

We understand that Chief Johnston, of Brant, and other chiefs, were in Ottawa last week, consulting with the Government respecting the employment of a force of Indians in connection with the expedition to Red River. Such a force would be of great service, for scouting and other such duty. We believe Chief Johnston assured the Government that, on a week's notice, he could muster a band of about eight hundred young braves—fine, strapping, active fellows, capable of enduring any amount of hardship.

☞ Messrs. McEdwards and Henry have been elected, the former as Deputy-Reeve and the latter as Councillor, for the township of Normanby, in the room of Messrs. Winkler and McCalmon, resigned.

☞ The libel suit of Saul Davis vs. Stewart, proprietor of the Hamilton *Times*, which took place at St. Catharines, on Monday last, resulted in a verdict for plaintiff by consent; one shilling damages, without cost.

☞ The *Daily Telegraph* of Monday appeared in full dress mourning out of respect to the memory of Scott, the Canadian who was shot at Fort Garry on the 4th of March, by order of Riel.

Revenue Operators.

Some two years since it was apprehended that revelations would be made which would tend to compromise the reputations of some of the commercial men in Toronto—men whose names are a guarantee of personal honor—in the matter of import duties. Rumour had it that some of the wholesale merchants had the privilege of taking goods from bonded warehouses when it so pleased them. To such extent, it was said, had this practice prevailed, that the payment of duties had become rather a matter of conscience than of obedience to law.—The names mentioned included those of the respectable and pious firms. The irregularity was put an end to, and the matter hushed up. Now the cheating propensity assumes other forms and we have two importing firms in Toronto, caught—not acting, it is true, in complicity with any of the officers of custom—but boldly challenging official efficiency. These two firms have probably arrived at their present point of daring by a gradual process. A bold stroke is not ventured upon until the operator's confidence has been strengthened by exercise, nor will a smuggler make a very bold venture until his peculations have grown up into a respectable reserve fund to be drawn upon in the case of failure. One of these firms attempted to smuggle in nineteen packages in excess of those entered, and the other was detected in an attempt to import valuable goods concealed in pieces of goods of little value. The goods are under seizure and the parties are endeavoring to evade exposure by private arrangement. From what we have heard the attempt will be unsuccessful, not only because a deliberate fraud was meditated, but because there is reason to believe that smuggling, by importers of high standing, is much more general and extensive than was supposed.

When the Hebrew sage described the state as being diseased, from the crown of the head to the soles of the feet, he might have claimed the privileges of a seer for it not inaptly describes the condition of things amongst us—a rather humiliating confession to make in the year of grace 1870.

The Verdict of Egremont.

The Mount Forest *Examiner* of last week takes us to task on the above subject. It does not deny the truth of our statements but simply says it cannot understand our logic. There may be good and sufficient reasons for this. Some men's minds are so bloated and perverse by their own selfishness that they are unable to take anything but a narrow-gauge or very limited view. They would sink heaven and earth so long as their own immediate vicinity should rise. But there are other causes which are said to produce the same effect, such, for instance, as extraordinary *stimulus*, &c., which may in a measure account for the obtuseness of our contempary. But our cotem. prdicts a different result at "the next trial." Whether "the next trial" is to be regarded in the light of a prophecy or as presumption, is a matter for the Council and electors of Egremont to decide.—We see no reason to change our opinion in the matter, and feel more confirmed in the belief—from the decision on the By-law by the ratepayers themselves—that under no other circumstances than those which have previously been stated in our columns will Egremont grant aid to a Railway, neither would she be safe in acting otherwise.—Our *confrere* should bear in mind that it is not the minor interests of rival villages which should be made of first importance—but the general interests of the whole farming community through which the road is intended to pass. It is, to use a mild term, rather "cheeky" for Mount Foresters, perhaps none of whom possess the interest of a brass button in the whole county of Grey, to come into Egremont and dictate to its intelligent ratepayers how, where, and in what manner they shall expend the earning of their hard labor. But, as we anticipated, Egremont has rendered a commonsense verdict. She has proven to interlopers that she is capable of managing her own affairs, and we repeat that her justification is complete.

In reference to the ratification of the Mount Forest by-law our contemporary says "the *Chronicle* makes a wilful misstatement," and that "No longer ago than last January, the people of this village (Mount Forest) in a public meeting agreed upon a resolution, afterwards signed by the municipal council and published in these columns, promising the ratification of the Mount Forest by-law as soon as a bonus should be carried in Egremont." Just so. But why not ratify the Mount Forest by-law independent of the action of Egremont?—This fact of itself shows a lack of confidence in the Company in whom they would have Egremont place their trust, or that the people of Mount Forest have been endeavoring to perpetrate a hoax on the Company by having "agreed upon a resolution" which never was intended to be carried out. No, no, Mr. *Examiner*, that dodge is too shallow, and if the production of your own mind, we wonder not at your being incapable to comprehend our logic.

As to the business men of Durham "as have not yet emigrated to Kansas," we would whisper in the ear of our contemporary that comparisons are odious, and that people who live in glass houses should never throw stones.

☞ In accordance with a call of the Warden, a meeting of the Reeves and Deputy-Reeves of the municipalities interested in an extension of the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway to Owen Sound *via* Mount Forest, was held at Markle's Hotel, Williamsford, on Thursday afternoon. All the municipalities along the line were represented, except Normanby and Sarawak. After a lengthy discussion, it was resolved to offer a bonus of $300,000 for the construction of the road, and a deputation, consisting of the Reeve of Owen Sound, Holland and Bentinck, was appointed to convey the offer of the meeting to the Directors.

☞ A meeting of the Durham Presbytery was held in Knox Church, Mt. Forest, on the 29th ult., Rev. Mr. Greig, of Orchardville, Moderator. A call from a congregation within the bounds of the Montreal Presbytery, addressed to Rev. Chas. Cameron, of Priceville, was considered. Mr. Cameron declined accepting the call.—Measures were then taken to supply preaching to the stations of East Normanby and Ayton, and after the transaction of some further business of a routine nature, the Presbytery adjourned.

Fenians and Money Orders—Mysterious Movements.

ST. ALBANS, April 1.—For several weeks past an unusual supply of money orders and drafts from Philadelphia and New York have been received at Burlington payable to men well known as Fenians, Lately their has been a mysterious movement of loaded teams from this point to Underhill and Westford, some 17 miles east, and not on the railroad. A week ago last Sunday night several double teams freighted with boxes and casks, passed northwardly through the village of Fairfield some 10 miles east of St. Albans, and the same thing was repeated last Sunday night in Fairfield. Six of the teams were seen all bound north. Fairfield is largely inhabited by Irishmen, most of whom are Fenians, and it is only about 10 miles from the Canada line.

England and the North-West.

King Theodore, in his native fastness in the very heart of Africa, took upon himself to imprison British subjects without cause. He was the acknowledged king and sovereign head of Abyssinia, and his regal authority over the country was not questioned; but still the British Government inflicted terrible punishment upon him, at a cost to the Imperial treasury of over £9,000,000 sterling. Great Britain protects all her subjects to whatever land they may roam, so long as they continue their allegiance. And she will not fail to inflict punishment upon Riel and his insurgent followers in the Red River Settlement, for the imprisonment and murder of British subjects, who have no legal power or authority, and who had made war upon the peaceful subjects of her Majesty in the North-west, unless they (the rebels) make prompt submission and reparation for the wrongs they have committed.

A Gentleman who went to the Western States twelve years ago, from the vicinity of Peterboro, writes home as follows:—"Last harvest we had to "pay from three to three and a half dol-"lars per day for laborers, while "wheat is now selling at fifty-five to "sixty-two cents per bushel. I am not "paying expenses now—times are duller "here than they were in Canada in 1857, "and will be so for another year—"—money is worth 18 per cent, on good "mortgages." Persons in Canada who have any idea of "going out west" will do well to remain where they are for the present. The writer of the above letter has had many years experience in the "land of promise," and his statement may be relied on.

There were in all 191 persons on board the unfortunate steamer City of Boston. Of these 55 were cabin passengers, 52 steerage passengers, and the remainder were the officers and crew of the vessel. There were several officers of the British army among the number, including Lieutenant Orange, of the 16th regiment, formerly stationed in this city. Of the cabin passengeri there were five or six newly married couples on their wedding tour. Halifax has suffered terribly through this great calamity. There were over forty of her residents on board. It is said that in that city alone there are twenty two wives still hoping against hope that they may yet hear the joyful news of the safty of loved husbands who sailed on the ill fated vessel.—*Telegraph.*

The man murdered by Riel's farcical Court-martial, Thomas Scott, is a native of the North of Ireland, and came to Canada six years ago. He worked for a time as a gold-miner in Madoc Township, and went to the Red River last summer, intending to prospect for Gold further West, as opportunity might present itself. His brother, Mr. Hugh Scott, is in the employment of Mr. James Young, grain dealer, Wellington street Toronto.

President Grant has sent a message to Congress declaring that the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution has been ratified by the necessary number of States. The Amendment simply declares that "the rights of citizens of the "United States to vote shall not be "denied or abridged by the United "States or by any State, on account "of race or color, or previous condition "of servitude." By the adoption of this clause, all the blacks who were formerly slaves, and all other negroes who are citizens of the United States, shall hereafter have the right to vote.

Slevin, one of the Fenian prisoners has been liberated by order of the Governor General. It is said that he has been in ill health ever since he was sent to Kingston, and that most of his time has been spent in the hospital. He publishes a card thanking the officials, from the Warden down, for their kindness to him. He says he was well treated from the hour of his arrival in the penitentiary to the hour of his discharge. It is well to have this statement on record, as, when he returns to his Fenian friends in the United States, he may endeavor to get up sympathy in his favor—as the Rev. Father McMahon did—by relating the horrors he was forced to submit to, while an inmate of the Canadian bastile.

Mr. Charles Dickens announced, at the close of his last reading on the 15th of March, at the St. James' Hall, London, that he should never read in public again. For fifteen years, Mr. Dickens has frequently been before the public as a reader, but he has, to use his own language, "vanished from the garish lights for evermore." His voice has begun to fail and probably that is the reason of his retirement. A reader with a cracked voice cannot elicit admiration, or please a critical audience.

NOR'-WEST.

THE NEW NATION ON WAR.

Floods Expected.

Large Numbers Leaving Fort Carry.

THE MURDER OF SCOTT.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 30.—The *New Nation* of the 11th instant has been received with notice of the arrival of Bishop Tache. After alluding to the anxiety of the Hudson Bay Company for his return, it says:—

"The full extent of the power reposed in his Lordship by the Ottawa Government, we do not know; but whatever it is, we believe that as far as lies in his power, it will be fully and faithfully performed, and in a manner acceptable to our people and the settlement at large. Still, whatever his power as Commissioner may be, they will not, in the least, cause a departing from the programme laid down and acted upon in his absence. The Provisional Government has been formed, and by that Government the work has been begun, and will be carried on in good faith to the end. The present Government will not be interfered with, but will accomplish its mission before it gives place to another."

The same paper, in an article headed "War," says there are indications that we may have war unless we submit to be sold out to Canada. If Imperial troops are sent to this country, it will cause the whole North American Indians and whites to join together against them in the common cause. If the stern reality of war is upon us, let us prepare for it. We have made known the rights we demand, and to which we are justly entitled, and if disregarded, we will try to throw off the yoke and depend upon ourselves." This editorial continues at some length and in the same strain.

In the extreme North-West a scarcity of small change has necessitated the issuing of cheques by some of the Red River dealers. Coin is hoarded under the impression that the Hudson Bay Company notes may be repudiated.

The *New Nation* of the 11th says that four men have been arrested for plotting against the Provisional Government, namely, John Grant, August Norton, John Hamil, Angus McCary. Four prisoner, have returned, namely, McLean, and sons Wm. Sutherland, and H. Taylor.

Quite a departure of Canadians has taken place during the week, and others intend leaving Fort Garry daily.

Governor Donald Smith, who left Fort Garry on March 19th, started to Canada today, as also did Robert Hardissey, C. F. McCarty, C. Mace, Lynch, and the driver.

Governor Smith says the Council of the Provisional Government, twenty eight members, met at Fort Garry on the 18th March, and were still in session when he left. They were discussing plans for the adjustment of the present difficulty, and the basis of the satisfactory arrangement with Canada. On the assembling of the Council on the 18th, Major Boulton and one half-breed of the prisoners held, were released, and no doubt all have been released by this time. He believes the difficulties can be adjusted without further trouble or bloodshed. Everything was quiet when he left Fort Garry. Governor Smith and the party travelled rapidly, passing several other parties who had left before he did, and who have not yet arrived at St. Cloud.

Two gentlemen named Mair and Setter, who arrived in Toronto on Friday last from Red River, were thoroughly interviewed by a reporter of the *Telegraph*, in an account of which we find the following concerning

Scott's Murder.

Reporter—Do you believe that Scott was murdered?

Mr. Mair—Yes, most assuredly. He was murdered in cold blood. He escaped with me and remained at the Portage. He joined in the release movement, and was amongst the captured. He got intelligence of their intention to shoot him about midnight on Thursday, Feb. 3rd. He did not believe it. Thought it was bravado, the same as had been played off on Boulton. However, next day, he was assured that he would be shot at 12 o'clock. The Rev. Mr. Young becoming aware of the determination, visited him, and every effort was made to change the sentence. Smith assured me on the way down that he had used every means to have the sentence commuted. At one o'clock on Friday, the 4th February, Scott was taken outside the walls of Fort Garry. He requested permission to return to his friends in prison, to wish them farewell. It was granted. He remarked when leaving, that this was "a cold blooded murder." He was shot immediately opposite the small gate in view of the town. A bandage was placed over his eyes, and he was placed in a kneeling posture. He requested that the bandage be tightened, before he was shot. Mr. Young said the last prayer with him, and Scott was shot, three balls entering his body, and he fell to the ground, but not dead. Seeing that he still lived, one Parisen, a relative of the murderer of Sutherland, ran up and fired a revolver into his ear. The ball glanced between the scalp and the skull. He was then transferred to his coffin, where he lay for an hour, still quivering and alive.

Reporter—What did Mr. Young do?

Mr. Mair—Mr. Young did all that man could do, and was fearfully affected.

Reporter—Was Riel present?

Mr. Mair—I don't know. He said that it was an imperative necessity that it should be done. Scott was a thorough Canadian, a bold, intrepid fellow, always ready to stand by the Canadians who resented Riel's authority.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 1.—Dr. Schultz arrived here last evening. He says he escaped by starting from Lower Fort across Lake Winnepeg to Fort Alexander, where he found a Canadian, McVicar, about starting for Fort William, and on March the 1st they both set out on snow-shoes for Superior City, via Rainy Lake, to Vermillion Lake. Provisions were supplied en route, by the Indians. The trip was made in nineteen days, travelling a distance of about 500 miles, in a crooked course, owing to the imperfect knowledge of the country by their guides.

McVicars' version of the anti-Riel movement, is published in the *Press* this morning. His information is from participating in the movement, which was organized by the Portage people, for liberating the prisoners. About 500 assembled a few miles below Fort Garry, and sent a messenger to Riel, demanding the release of the prisoners, which was at once acceded to. They then sent him word that he could run the Government over the French setters if he chose; but the lower settlement did not recognize his authority. Riel replied that he was glad to have nothing to do with them. They thereupon returned home. A detachment of forty-three Portage people, before that, had asked Riel if they could return peacefully or have to fight their way. He promised they would not be molested; but while passing Fort Garry a party of horsemen intercepted them and politely invited them to come in and hold council with Riel; on reaching the Fort they were disarmed and made prisoners.

The *New Nation* of the 11th says the winterers or buffalo hunters on the plains have risen against the Hudson Bay Co's authority, and have taken possession of some of the outposts of Fort Pelly District, and are making demands on others. Tully intends to organize and equip these men to aid him should the country be invaded by British troops to put him down.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 4.—General Malmros, United States Consul at Winnipeg, has arrived. He brings nothing later.

The St. Paul *Pioneer* publishes a long letter from Portage La Prairie, 2nd March, in which the writer says that the recent rising against Riel has been very successful in moderating his career. That Boulton and his friends were arrested by fraud and dishonorable means. It appears that Riel has no supporters among the English and Scotch. All Protestants heartily unite against him, and owing to the ill-treatment of Goddy and Halett, and the present ruinous state of trade and other lawless proceedings. The Indians threaten violence to the families of Riel and his advisers, and are bitterly opposed to his government; that Riel keeps a surveillance over all correspondence leaving Winnipeg; that the *New Nation* does not in the least represent the ideas and wishes of the community; that Riel is becoming bloated and drunken, and totally unfit to be trusted with any authority over life and liberty. Business is almost suspended, and traders are sending their goods across the line to prevent them falling into the hands of Riel's followers.

Dr. Tupper's Aspirations.

The St. John, (N. B.) *Morning News* says:—

Dr. Tupper's name has been repeatedly mentioned of late in connection with the Lieutenant-Governorship of the North-West. We should be sorry to see Dr. Tupper's place in Parliament vacant. Nevertheless, we doubt whether upon the whole a better selection for the Lieutenant-Governorship of Rupert's Land could be made. He is a man of ability, energy and courage. He is a well-tried Unionist, and is thoroughly British in spirit. He is not crotchetty, but is a man of large views and progressive ideas. He is one of the coming men, be the rest who they may.

The Force for the Red River Settlement.

The cable brings us another telegram to-day respecting the force for the North-West which is somewhat different to that received a few days ago. *That* despatch was from the *Morning Post*, a conservative newspaper: *this* from the *Broad Arrow*, which is more likely to be well informed. The latter report will probably prove to be the nearest the truth. It is to the effect that the force will consist of 300 regulars and an auxiliary of Canadian militia.

Of one thing the people of Canada may feel satisfied—that Great Britain will do her duty by the loyal population of the North-West at the earliest possible moment. That duty necessitates the use of force. It is useless now to talk about parleying with the murderer Riel. He has placed himself entirely outside the law. He has shot a loyal Canadian in cold blood. No terms can be listened to from such a one as he.—Primarly, it is the duty of the Imperial government to put down the insurrection fomented by this man and his associates in the North-West. The Canadian government has been blamed for not stepping into the breach at once. The blame is not deserved. Our Government is acting in unison with that of the Mother Country. When the one moves so will the other. The Dominion government would have been exceedingly foolish to have moved alone. It was England's duty to lead; ours to follow and assist. That is the natural order; it is the order which will be followed out.

We are much pleased at the announcement that the Canadian volunteers are to have a hand in the redemption of the new territories from the bloody sway of the murderer who now controls its destinies, and threatens to give back blow for blow should an attempt be made to put him down and cast to the winds his impudent "bill of rights." The blood of the poor fellow still cries aloud for vengeance. There are none to whom the task would be more congenial than his fellow-Canadians. Their services should not be ignored. We are pleased, too, to see the name of Colonel Wolseley connected with the expedition. Though a young man—only about 37—Colonel Wolseley has seen much service, and is held in high esteem by the whole volunteer force of Canada. He was on the staff in the Crimea, served all through the Indian mutiny with Lord Clyde and Sir Hope Grant, and was Assistant Quartermaster-General of the British army in the war in China. Whilst in these various services he received several wounds. He commanded the camp of military school cadets at Laprairie, and the volunteer camp at Thorold, where about 15,000 volunteers passed through. He has no less than seven medals. Under him the volunteers would be proud to go to the North-West, or anywhere else.—*Leader.*

HATS AND CAPS.—The last London, Paris, and New York styles of Hats and Caps for the spring of 1870, just received at A. C. Mackenzie's, Lower Town, Durham.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

NORMANBY, 2nd April, 1870.

To the Editor of the Chronicle.

MR. EDITOR,—I am not at all surprised that a good deal of anxious solicitude should be manifested in reference to Railroad service in the County of Grey, and it is not by any means remarkable that inconsiderate selfishness should show a bold front. The Owen Sound *Comet*, in perfect keeping with its erratic character, advocates an extension of the Northern from Collingwood, or a branch of the Narrow-Gauge from Orangeville to Owen Sound, and according to Mr. Patterson—Bobby Cash we suppose—who has the honor of representing a Ward of Owen Sound in the town council said, "that the defeat of the Egremont By-law gave us a better chance of getting the old Central route, which was the best, and thought that by united action we could secure it." Does Bobby Cash for one moment suppose that the ratepayers are going to vote for giving aid to an extension of the narrow-gauge from Orangeville to Owen Sound. If he does, he must be a much more egregious ass than I took him to be. John Chisholm, the Deputy Reeve of Owen Sound, from remarks made by him, seems to have entertained a similar notion. Now it is just as well that Owen Sound should understand for all, that it will not be permitted to dictate to any township of the County of Grey, except Sydenham, so long as Hugh Reid occupies the Reeveship.—Egremont, Normanby, Bentinck and Glenelg hold the key of the cupboard, and the sooner Bobby Cash and John Chisholm acknowledge this the sooner will they give evidence of the possession of ordinary common sense. I may have written more plainly than politely, Mr. Editor, but being an advocate of a railway from the Southern to the Northern limits of the County, I feel it incumbent upon me to denounce the donkeys who imagine that their braying is accepted for the utterances of intelligence.

ANOTHER FRIEND TO PROGRESS.

Caldwell in New York.

From the New York Herald.

Last night, the well-known drawback forger, R. B. Caldwell, arrived from Toronto in the custody of Colonel Whitley, chief of the secret service department, who had been officially notified of Caldwell's extradition. On Wednesday night Colonel Whitley proceeded in quest of the man who has cost the United States Government a large sum of money ever since December last, and was met by the Canadian Sheriff and the United States Consul, Mr. A. D. Shaw, at the Suspension Bridge, where Caldwell was formally handed over.—He appears to be quite crestfallen, and states it is a matter of great surprise how or by what means he has been brought out of the Canadian Dominion. He is quite satisfied that some "hocus-pocus" business has been going on which accounts for his arrest. He also complains very bitterly of his lawyer, Mr. Barney Devlin, who he states, has robbed him of large sums of money and subjected him to harsh treatment, extorting a bill for $2,000 by threats of having him handed over to the U.S. authorities. He was also taken to the far off Northern mountains, some four or five hundred miles up the country, and there endured great suffering from intense cold.

Many legal questions have taken place with regard to Caldwell's extradition, every means being used to frustrate it on his part, and the United States Government were equally as zealous on their part, through the strenuous exertions of A. D. Shaw, the American Consul. Colonel Whitley also has followed up Caldwell very sharply since his escape at Montreal and lost no time in getting the proper papers signed by President Grant for apprehending his long lost friend. Caldwell is exceeding well, and was visited by two of his brothers immediately after his arrival. He will be brought up before Commissioner Osborn this morning for examination, and it is expected that much litigation will arise in getting the case finally disposed of.

Private letters from Berlin state that the couduct of the King of Prussia and his son, the Crown Prince, is exciting a great deal of attention. Although the King is now 73 years of age, he is still very accessible to the charms of the fair sex, keeps two or three mistresses, and pays more attention to the girls of the *corps du ballet* of his opera house than is agreeable to Queen Augusta. As regards the Crown Prince, he is behaving in a still more scandalous manner. He is said to have recently seduced two young girls, who laid the facts before the Crown Princes Victoria, and thereby gave rise to a very unpleasant and stormy scene at the palace of the heir apparent. The Princess is even said to have threatened to leave the Prussian Court entirely, and return to England.

Married,

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 30th ult., by the Rev. N. S. Burwash, Mr. Robert Campbell, of Egremont, to Miss Alice Jane Wilson, of the same place.

DIED.

At Maxwell, County Grey, March 19th Charlie Allison Bowes, son of G. S. Bowes, merchant, aged 2 years 2 months and 15 days.

In Petrolia, on Monday, March 28th, William Dartagh.

Guelph Markets.

Daily *Advertiser* of Tuesday reports:

Fall Wheat	0 80 @ 0 93
Spring Wheat	0 65 @ 0 82
Pork	7 00 @ 8 10

Durham Markets.

Fall Wheat	$0 55 @ 0 65
Spring Wheat	0 55 @ 0 65
Oats	0 00 @ 0 22
Barley	0 00 @ 0 40
Peas	0 45 @ 0 50
Flour	3 50 @ 4 00
Butter	0 15 @ 0 00
Lard, per lb	0 10 @ 0 00
Eggs	0 10 @ 0 00
Hay	5 00 @ 7 00
Potatoes	0 35 @ 0 40
Pork	0 00 to 7 50
Beef, per cwt	5 00 @ 6 00
Wood, green	1 25 @ 0 00
Wood, dry	1 50 @ 0 00

TWO BOARS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale two thorough-bred Boars—one a Berkshire, from Tait's stock, Caledonia, and the other a Cheshire, from Marshall's stock, Blythebrook. The Berkshire may be seen at Mr. Peter Paterson's Durham, and the Cheshire at lot 13, con. 2, N. D. R., Glenelg, where full information as to terms, &c., may be obtained.

NICHOLAS WEATHERSTON.

April 1st, 1870. 16b.