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Nov. 6, 1870.

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The Daily News.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 15.

☞ *SEE FIRST PAGE.*

PARLIAMENT OF CANADA.

Monday, March 13.—In the Senate, Hon. Mr Campbell introduced a bill to exempt the North Shore Railway Company from any obligation to build draw bridges over navigable rivers.

In the House of Commons, Mr Jones inquired whether the Government had taken measures to secure a fortnightly mail communication between Liverpool and Halifax in consequence of the intention of the Inman line to terminate their contract after the 18th June next.

Mr Street moved that the House go into committee of the whole to consider the following resolutions:—

1st. That it is expedient that power be given to attach ships and vessels for provisions furnished and repairs made to them by summary process.

2nd. That where there is no admiralty court or admiralty jurisdiction such process shall issue out of country court or court of inferior jurisdiction.

3rd. That under such process proceedings may be had to judgment, and ships or vessels so attached may be sold thereup.

4th. That a bill shall be founded on these resolutions with the necessary forms of procedure thereon.

Dr. Tupper said the subject had not failed to engage the attention of the Government some time ago. If he understood the object of the resolutions, they were to extend the principles that applied to vessels in the maritime provinces to vessels on the inland waters. The Imperial Government had instructed the Dominion Government not to proceed with legislation on this question as they were about to consolidate the laws respecting shipping in both countries and shipping on the inland waters would also be included.

Mr Harrison explained the necessity of immediate action being taken in the matter, as the laws pertaining to shipping on the Western lakes were in a very unsatisfactory position.

The House then resumed the consideration of the proposed motion of Mr Dorion for an address to Her Majesty, praying her to recommend he passing of an Act by the Imperial Parliament so amending the British North America Act as to authorize the Parliament of Canada to deal by legislative enactment with all questions connected with the surplus debt of the late Province of Canada, and the motion of Sir George Cartier in amendment thereto, and the motion of Mr Holton in amendment to said amendment.

After long addresses from Mr Bellerose and Mr Ross in French.

Mr Harrison rose and expressed his disapprobation of the award so pertinaciously brought before this House. He recapitulated all the arguments used by the gentlemen who had previously spoken on the subject. He said the objection of Quebec respecting the debt of Ontario was unreasonable, as the province of Quebec previous to the Union Act expendad only a little over one million of dollars in public works for the benefit of the two provinces, while Ontario had expended over four millions of dollars on works, which after the union act became the property of the Confederation, and no measures had been taken to indemnify Ontario for the use of them, although the Quebec Government got credit for the works as though they owned one-half of them. He said that the withdrawal of Judge Day was voluntary on his part, and at the time he had no objection to Col Gray as an arbitrator. Col. Gray at the time the award was made was a resident of Ontario, but at the time he was appointed to the position of arbitrator he was a resident of Quebec, and his restdence in Ontario was only in the discharge of his duties as an arbitrator It was the duty of Quebec at the time the proceedings were going on if there was anything illegal in them to make objection at the time and not to delay it until after the award was made. Ontario was interested in an immediate decision by the arbitrators, and Judge Day had absented himself voluntarily and for the very purpose of preventing the decision being made. He contended that the word "conjointly" in the Union Act did not mean that the debt was to be divided equally between the two provinces as argued by his hon. friend the member for Hochelaga, for it that was the intention the arbitration would have been quite unnecessary. The question of award was a legal one, and until the legality of the arbitration was decided there should be no discussion of it in the House. He thought Quebec only weakened her cause by discussing it. If the award was proved to be unjust it would be found that people of Ontario would never show any disposition to press her claim as the prosperity of Quebec was also the prosperity of Ontario. He thought the resolutions before the House were inexpedient and unnecessary, and it seemed to him they were framed more with a view to embarrass Quebec than to do her justice, and he also thought in inexpedient to ask the Imperial Government to legislate on a question we could settle at home.

Mr Mills thought it would be a presumptuous act for the Dominion Government to undertake to assume the debt or to ask the Imperial Government for power to assume it before any of the Provinces had asked them to do so. They were not there as the representatives of Ontario or Quebec, but of the Dominion. The debt was managed by a legislature responsible to another Government, and this House had no power to ask for or entertain such a proposition.

Mr Dufresne maintained that discussion on the legality of the award would in no way advance the interests of Quebec.

Mr Joly supported the resolutions in a lengthy speech.

Mr Irvine did not propose to follow the hon member from Toronto through his argument. He would not even urge technical objections. The one fact stared them in the face, and that was that three arbitrators were appointed as the tribunal apportioned, but they found that the award was made by only two, and by these two when the third was absent. Confederation united provinces on an equal basis. If this view were accepted no difficulty could arise in the division of the assets. The question now, however, was how was the House to deal with the question. He did not blame the government for the course they had taken in this matter. They were acting wisely in treating it as if no difficulty existed. He greatly feared it could not be brought before the Privy Council so as to decide it on merits. If decided in favour of Quebec it would come back to this House in the same condition as now. If in favour of Ontario it would leave a feeling of bitterness in the public mind of Quebec for years. He approved of the plan suggested by the hon. member for Chatesugeay, but did not like the way it had been submitted. It was in reality a vote of want of confidence against the government.

Mr Scatcherd thought if any trouble arose between Ontario and Quebec on the question of the award, the Dominion Government was responsible for it, as they might have prevented the award from being made, if they wished to do so, and now that it was made, he would have them sustain the decision of the arbitrators.

Mr Howe maintained that the Government had no more power to decide the legality of the award than to step in and interfere with the decision of a Judge on the bench when a small estate would be in question. He would not have the House deal with the question until it came there in the due course of law, when the legal means of settling the difficulty were exhausted. He said he thought he could speak the feeling of the members from the Lower Provinces when he asserted they were not prepared to deal with the question of legality or illegality of the award at that time.

Mr Magill contended that if the arbitrators had erred, they had erred against the Province of Ontario.

Mr Langlois believed that the motion of the hon. member for Hochelaga would be detrimental to the interests of Quebec, and he would vote against it.

Mr Anglin was opposed to any action being taken in the matter by this Parliament. If it was referred to the Privy Council, and the Privy Council affirmed the legality of the award, he thought there would be less reason than now for this Parliament to interfere, and he would vote against the whole of the motions.

Sir G. E. Cartier, in a short speech, explained that Quebec was not yet in a position to come before this House and demand a remedy; and if the question went before the Privy Council in England, and the award was confirmed, then Quebec would have a grievance they could submit before this Parliament for legislation.

A long debate ensued, after which a vote was taken on Mr Holton's amendment—Yeas, 16; nays, 96.

Mr Mills moved an amendment to the amendment to the effect that the government should act upon the basis of the award. Lost—Yeas, 25; nays, 84.

Another amendment was moved by Mr Joly—"That this House regrets that the Dominion Government did not take any action in order to suspend proceedings of two remaining arbitrators before their award was rendered when requested so to do by the Government of Quebec."

This amendment was also lost—Yeas 15; nays 95.

Mr Dorion announced that he would vote against the amendment of the Hon. Minister of Militia because it committed the Quebec members to the position of submitting to the decision of a tribunal of which the House knew nothing, and which was not even mentioned in the resolutions

A vote was then taken on Sir G Cartier's motion, which was carried—Yeas, 68; nays, 40.

The motion as amended was then carried and the House adjourned at 1 o'clock a m.

THE ABSORPTION OF PRUSSIA INTO GERMANY.

The question whether Prussia is to be absorbed into Germany is now subject of warm discussion in the Prussian press. The *Neue Preussische Zeitung*, which represents the Conservative party, or thick-and-thin supporters of the Government, says that "The imperial crown has been conquered by the sword of Prussia. We do not undervalue the participation of our allies; but it is a matter of history that this participation is a consequence of the Prussian victories of 1866—a truth which need not be concealed from our then adversaries, and which they themselves, much to their credit, acknowledged. Now, if a State is to be maintained by the same power which has created it, we conclude that it is Prussia's power which supports and maintains the German Empire. It is therefore all-important that Prussia should not be absorbed into Germany, and that its powers should be fully kept up. This is not narrow Prussianism; it is German, because just the principles of 1789 against which we are now fighting so hard on the battle field, and we must continue to resist in the most determined manner in all directions—in Church and State, in our homes and in Society.

With the abolition of the purchase system in the army, we may look for the abolition before long of the purchase system in the Church. Now that under the new scheme of Army Reform no man will be allowed to superintend the killing of his fellow-creatures officially merely because he has money in his purse, we can hardly continue to allow the rich to purchase the privilege of superintending the spiritual welfare of the poor. In fact, the slaughter of bodies and the salvation of souls must be placed on the same footing. A parish full of sinners is no doubt agreat luxury, but is far too, sacred a subject for the auctioneer's hammer, and a new lock must be devised for the pulpit which cannot be picked by a golden key.—*English paper.*

If, as a cable telegram asserts, the first instalment of the German indemnity can be raised solely in France, it will enable the new Government to contract a loan to cover the remainder on terms much more advantageous than it could otherwise have done. As pointed out by a financial journal, the transfer of so large a quantity of bullion to Germany will cause a temporary pressure, and consequent rise of values in other markets. The duration of this must, of course, depend upon the use to which the German Government puts its newly acquired specie. If lodged with the banks, the natural monetary level will be very soon reached; if locked up in the national treasury, it may effect rates of interest and exchange for some time.

EXIT VICTOR HUGO.—The French National Assembly knows Victor Hugo no longer. Yesterday he tendered his resignation and abruptly quitted the Chamber, because he was hissed for advocating the legality of Garibaldi's election. It is a peculiarity of Victor Hugo and the other French radicals that they advocate in all seriousness what seems very absurd to everybody else. Garibaldi is an unnatualized foreigner, and one would have supposed that the invalidity of his election to the Assembly would have been recognized and admitted even by the men who voted for him. Not so Victor Hugo and the Universal Republicans of France. They hold that Garibaldi, being a republican, is a citizen of the world, and is, consequently, eligible to legislate for France. The absurd idealism characteristic of Victor Hugo has caused him to collapse temporarily. We expect, however, that he will recover himself in a few days and astonish the world by publishing an address to the French people, abounding in expletives and inflated rethoric.

LAWYERS IN NEW YORK.

We see that the lawyers in New York are coming in for a large share of criticism. A Judge named Bedford has taken up the malpractices of the so-called Shysters or Tombs' lawyers, who prey upon the miserable classes who get into trouble at the Police Courts. At the same time a portion of the press has flown at much higher game, and has arraigned no less a person than Mr D. D. Field for unprofessional and disreputable conduct in the management of Mr Fisk's side of the Erie War. It is alleged, and with apparent reason, against Mr Field, whose reputation, both in Europe and America, has hitherto stood at the highest point, that he advised and actively carried out a number of the tricky and violent proceedings by which Fisk contrived for so long to defeat the just claims of the parties interested in the Erie Railway as, for example, by organizing bogus arrests of persons who had in hand the business of the other party, packing a meeting of shareholders with railway labourers, to carry an election of directors and so forth. One of the most remarkable of these charges is that, having a complete understanding with Judge Barnard, and requiring an injunction in the prosecution of the nefarious designs of Mr Fisk, Mr Field caussd a telegram to be sent to the Judge at Albany to come to New York for the purpose. Judge Barnard obeyed the summons, arrived at New York long after nightfall, proceeded to the house of an English *blonde* named Lawlor, who occupied the same relations to Fisk as the Marquise of Pompadour once did to another potentate, and there not long before, midnight signed the required papers. Judging from these statements there must be some very clever professional men in New York who we fear are not sufficiently appreciated. —*Montreal Herald.*

THE PARISIANS LOOKING AT THEIR CONQUERORS.

There is plenty of staring at the foe along all the roads which bring the besieged into the besiegers' lines. A little squad of German infantry, drilling by the wayside, is watched by a dozen hot and dusty foot-passengers as a type of Teutonic perseverance They admire the energy of drilling on after you have won, with all the zeal of men just raising an army. A few hussars leading their horses to the smithy are regarded almost with a shudder, as being the terrible Uhlans themselves—the French mean by "Uhlan" anything which is German and bestrides a horse, from a light-weight hussar to a ponderous cuirassier. The original lancer with his Polish name, is lost among a crowd of dashing comrades. His name has become a mere expression for an active, well-handled cavalry. As the French toil out with bag and bundle to their abandoned homes they find the German soldiers staring quite as hard at Paris as they have been stared at by hundreds of foot-passengers From the bridge of Neuilly, through Sevres to Issy and Chatillon, there are many favourite standpoints whence Paris may be watched. High up on the terrace of Mont Valerien there is gathered a military crowd every afternoon to view the conquered city. Down by the river there are groups watching at the bridge heads with inexhaustible interest for a glimpse, however slight, of Parisian life. All along the slopes of Meudon and Chatillon there are besiegers gazing over Paris. They mount to the observatories of the forts, and look until they know every tower and dome by heart. And that they wish to enter within the walls there cannot be a doubt. But they wish something else much more, to wit, to see Germany again.

DECAY OF THE CARNIVAL AT ROME.

The Carnival commenced at Rome under adverse circumstances. Although the preceding day had been magnificent, wind and rain ushered in the proposed period of festivity, and entirely shut up the revellers. The Corso Carnival, with its flowers, *confetti*, and costumes, is fading into a thing of the past. It is not likely that people will continue for ever a practice of which the chief surviving characteristics is to pelt and be pelted with so-called comfits, which are nothing more or less than lime made into pellets, The police have seized and thrown into the Tiber, the traditional receptacle for all the rubbish of the city, several cartloads of these *confetti*, because they contained stones of a size to inflict serious injury on pelted victims. The Carnival commenced without the solemnities belonging to the past *regime*; no tribute of Jews at the Capitol—no procession of Monsignor the Governor of Rome up the Corso—no grand review of troops to intimidate the people—no gallop of dragoons up and down the Corso previous to the race of unridden steeds which winds up each day's proceedings. This cavalry charge, denominated the *mossa*, was the most dangerous piece of service the dragoons of the Pope had to perform for many peaceful years before Mentana was mentioned or Castelfidardo contemplated. Slippery streets and ill-broken horses usually caused some broken bones to the troopers in their helter-skelter career from the Piazza del Popolo to the Piazza di Venezia and *vice versa*, but the Romans used to relish the spectacle more even than the race of the *barberi*. This year the two squadrons of Papal dragoons usually in garrison in Rome have been succeeded by two Italian cavalry regiments, the lancers of Milan and Aosta, but neither of the colonels of these regiments consented to send a detachment of soldiers to gallop up and down the Corso at the risk of their necks to amuse the gaping citizens. These officers considered it *infra dig.* for the royal lancers to undertake such a mere circus performance. On Sunday the weather was fine, although cold, and the afternoon was enlivened by the spectacle of a gala Corso—that is to say, only decent pair-horse equipages or four-in-hands were allowed to drive in that central street and on the Pincian Hill. For two or three hours a double file of carriages extended from the Capitol to the Popolo, and round the Pincio, comprising the equipage of Princess Margaret, who was respectfully saluted on all sides. The grand turn-outs of the Irreconcilable Roman princes were wanting in the line, but the *mezzo ceto* and the Liberal nobility were very fully represented. The next day, the weather continuing fine, it was expected that the Corso would be more fully attended during the Carnival hours, but only 20 or 30 carriages were to be seen with maskers. The Carnival, as a national institution, is dying a natural death.

Disorderly manifestations have taken place at Rome in reply to the demonstrations in Belgium in sympathy with the Pope. The windows of the residence of the Belgian Ambassador have been smashed by the populace. It is rumoured that the Pope again entertains the project of taking up his residence in Belgium.

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