WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 29, 1871

Manitoba.

THE LATE VOLUNTEER TROUBLE—A COMPREHENSIVE ACCOUNT OF IT—HOW THINGS ARE MANAGED IN THE NEW PROVINCE—A CRYING SHAME—FACTS FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

From our own Correspondent.

Manitoba, March 12

Matters between the Volunteers and the minions of the Law do not go on as quietly as could be wished. The newly appointed Attorney-General Clarke, for some reason or other is down on the 1st Battalion, and on every occasion when any of the men have committed any breach of law or order, has *put them* through to the utmost, and with an amount of venom almost too great for belief. A short time ago, a row was commenced by some half breeds, with a few of the Volunteers. Of course the latter must be to blame in the eye of the Attorney General, and while prosecuting them, during the trial, he made use of very strong language against the men composing the 1st Ontarios, which they have not forgotten.

A few days ago one of the men and a half-breed were engaged in gambling and at first the half-breed won, but at length luck turned, and the soldier won all the metis had of value, including his horse, sleigh and harness. The man confessed that he was quite satisfied to lose them; that all was quite fair, and gave them up to his antagonist freely. By some means the Attorney General found out the transaction, and yesterday morning, meeting the soldier near the Police Station, arrested him without any warrant, and committed him to close confinement, giving orders that no one should be allowed even to see him. Bail to any amount was offered and refused; although the Magistrates were willing to accept it, Mr. Attorney General absolutely refused, although a few days previously he had accepted bail for a man charged with murder, but of course he was a *half breed*. Well, yesterday evening, the Volunteers, incensed by this one-sided justice, and smarting under the unjustifiable attacks which have been made on the Battalion in some of the Lower Canadian papers, and particularly by the *Nouveau Monde*, extracts from which appeared for the first time here in yesterday morning's papers, went in a body to where their comrade was confined and took him out by force. No one was hurt; no one struck; and within thirty minutes after they had effected his release, every man was inside his Barrack Room.

So far, no one was hurt; but when the news of the emeute reached the Fort the Colonel dispatched a picket to bring the mutineers to order. Amongst the men composing this force was a corporal named Stephenson, who was found to be intoxicated and who was ordered back under arrest by the officer commanding the picket. It is supposed that this aroused the demon of revenge in his heart and that he intended killing the officer who had ordered his arrest. At any rate, while the men were being mustered in the barrack square, after having liberated, their companion Stephenson deliberately came out of his Barrack Room into the square, drew his rifle to his shoulder and fired towards where he thought the officer was standing. It being dusk, however, he shot a private by the name of Thompson through the left shoulder and lung, the ball afterwards passing through the side of a building used as a recruiting room and lodged in one of the floors within the room. It is hoped the man will recover.

These lamentable occurrences are the results of the most beastly and unwarrantable attacks which have been made upon the Upper Canadian force through the public journals of Lower Canada, and the course the government here have taken, in placing the rebels of last winter in power. Almost the whole of Riel's Council have been appointed to the magistracy, while not one of the Loyal Canadians who were imprisoned by Riel have been in any recognized by the Government, or have received any appointment. All the offices have been filled from Lower Canadian or Quebec Battalions. Thus the Provincial Secretary, Howard, late paymaster in the 2nd Batt.; Routelier, Governor's Secretary, 2nd Batt.; Villier, Chief of Police, late Quartermaster, 2nd Batt.; Flanval, Lieut. of Police, late sergeant in 2nd Batt.; Att'y-Gen. Clarke, a Montreal lawyer, and a number of others, all from Lower Canada. Added to this, the conduct of this said Att'y.-Gen. during the election, in which Smith, the Governor of the H. B. Company, was declared elected, in openly encouraging the half breeds to commit perjury, while threatening Upper Canadians with the terrors of the law if they took the oaths required of them. All these things have been known and felt by the Ontarios and as a great many of them are educated gentlemen and occupy positions of respectability at home, they have been forced into the belief that they are obnoxious to the Government, and have felt the slight most deeply. Is it any wonder then, when they saw one of their own men taken, as they considered, illegally and unjustly, that they should take the law into their own hands and release him. Remember there was no intention of frustrating the process of law, as the man was kept, and is still under arrest and will be delivered over whenever the trial takes place. Still, the occurrences are deeply to be deplored, and I am afraid will cause other and more serious rencounters between the soldiers and the natives. There is an under current at work, however, which is not visible to the casual observer. Bishop Taché knows that if an Upper Canadian emigration to this beautiful country takes place his power will receive a check, and his flock will be forced to give way to the superior intelligence of the new comers. By slighting and hindering in every way possible those of that class now here, others may be discouraged from coming into the country and the Bishop be enabled to retain his power. The H. B Company also are interested in preventing an English emigration, as it could not hope for any gain from such a source and its influence would be decreased in proportion to the advance of an English speaking population, who would naturally devote more time to agriculture than to the chase. Suffice it to to say that the Bishop and the H. B. Company have an almost unbounded influence over the Governor, and the sooner he is recalled the better in the interests of justice and good government. Should the present state of things continue, I am very much afraid a serious collision between the Races will occur and should it ever take place—God help the Metis!

AFTER THE WAR.—There is a lady—wife of a captain, prisoner in Germany—who comes every day to the river side, at the Pont d' Alma, to wash her baby's linen. Her infant—the only one she had—was cut in two by a shell; she lost her reason, and fancies she is purifying the blood-stained garments of her child. A French count—aged 19—a volunteer—was wounded in the early days of the siege. He lost his reason also, as a consequence of the operation which deprived him of his limbs, and his mania is to be driven every day to the Place of Industry, to witness the Prussians, whom he confounds with the surgeons who saved his life.—*Paris Correspondence.*

Organization Wanted.

A general feeling is being expressed, in which the Ingersoll *News*, St. Catherines *Journal* and others join, that many of the defeats that have taken place in constituencies formerly favourable to the government are consequent upon the want of preparation. There is no doubt of it. The wonder is that, under the circumstances many more of them were not lost.—*London Free Press.*

THE TROUBLES IN FRANCE.

It is expected that the first session of the Peace Council will be held this week.

Lecoffre and Thomas, are to have a public funeral, and their children are to be provided for by the State which killed them.

A bill has been introduced into the German Parliament for the incorporation of Alsace and Lorraine. German law to take effect after the 1st January, 1873.

The Thiers government is virtually defunct. The Due d'Aumale is spoken of as his successor, but the insurgents have it all their own way. The German outposts have been advanced to Vincennes as a precautionary measure, but as yet no action is taken by them. The worst thing that is telegraphed from the Assembly is that they have determined to shoot Garibaldi if he appears on French soil, and is caught.

The Breakfast Table.

Jewelled buckles have lately become very fashionable for ladies' house slippers.

A roasted onion bound upon the pulse on the wrist will stop the most inveterate toothache in a few minutes.

A manufacturer of rat poison in Paris is said to have committed suicide on account of an annihilation of his trade.

Gratifying Advertisement.—The Theatre of War is closed for the present. A Peace is in preparation which we hope will have an unprecedented run.

The Paris "Reds" are anxious for a change, that's all. They have been shedding tears of blood, and now they want to shed the blood of Thiers.

When you go to the Post Office to buy a stamp be sure to have a ten dollar note buttoned up in your pocket so as to keep ten or fifteen persons waiting while you get out your bill and have change made.

A gum chewing match was the chaste divertisement in a Vermont town, recently. It is said that the winner can chew gum in seven different languages, with both eyes shut and one hand tied behind her back. Those Vermont girls are very well educated.

Here we are again. This time it was at Indianapolis. Her name was Jones. The fire would not blaze. She poured a little on. It was the non-explosive. Funeral the next day. Tableaux. "You know how it"—but that is getting old.

One T. M. Badger, of Brownsville, Texas, has been a candidate for the Legislature thirty-nine times, and has never had the remotest chance of success. He threatens to continue running while he lives, from the mere force of habit. He believes that to be elected would cause his death from the shock of surprise.

At a large dinner, given a short time ago at New York, the names of the guests, designating their places at the table, were painted on rubber balloons which were floated over the table, being fastened to long strings, one to the stem of each man's goblet. The effect was very novel.

An Irish judge had a habit of begging pardon on every occasion. At the close of the assizes, as he was about to leave the bench, the officer of the court reminded him that he had not passed sentence of death on one of the criminals, as he intended. "Dear me!" said his lordship; "I really beg his pardon—bring him in."

A hotel at Windsor, Vt., charges guests twenty-five cents extra if they go to bed after 11 o'clock, and charges the same for calling a man in the morning, and an extra quarter for every time a man gets up in the night. A man had the cholera morbus one night, and had to go down stairs a good many times during the night for brandy, and when he went to pay his bill he had to pawn his trunk.

A girl of tender sensibilities eloped with a man near Knoxville, Tenn., recently, and when her father sought to detain her, she knocked the old gentleman down with a shovel. Her parent pursued the couple after marriage, and the husband and father having exchanged shots, the blushing bride emptied a revolver at the head of her hope lord, disabling him completely, and then returned home with her papa. Who says the age of chivalry is over in Tennessee.

Josie Booth, a theatrical star in the West, was playing the "French Spy" in an Indiana town, and during the sword exercise between her and a man named Barry she got mad and welted him across the mouth with her sword, and then drew her dagger and went for him, because he was drunk. He got out of the theatre some way and broke for the woods, and has not been heard from since. She is at large, no sheriff in Indiana daring to arrest her.

Some of the papers are seeing what they can do in the way of turkey stories. One tells of a farmer in Scipio, N. Y., who has a turkey that has laid one hundred eggs in one hundred consecutive days, never missing a day on account of sickness or a circus in town; another gives an account of a flock of sixty turkeys in Vermont that flew so high that they became dizzy, and came down so heavily that twenty of them were killed.

Power of a Hurricane.

The force of the wind during the St. Louis storm was terrific. The huge iron cable chains, used to keep the Northern line wharf-boat moored to shore, were snapped in twain as though they had been but flaxen cords. The glass in the windows was perforated apparently by pebbles driven with such velocity that they made only round holes like bullets. In numerous instances flying pieces of timber struck railroad cars on the side and went through them as if shot from a cannon, and small splinters of no great weight were frequently to be seen buried in wood-work against which they had been driven. Railway cars and engines were dashed down on their sides, or whirled off the tracks as if they were paper boxes, while trees were either struck to the earth, as if the trunks had been severed by a cannon shot, or lifted bodily and carried yards away from where they a moment before stood. Put all these destructions together, and a hundred others, fill the air with a maze of whirling objects, and imagine the sky as black as ink, seamed every moment with tongues of lightning and reverberating with thunder crashes, while there is a steady roar of a great rushing on earth, and some idea may be gained of the outburst of the tornado on East St. Louis.

THE CANAL COMMISSIONERS REPORT.

The report of the Canal Commissioners was presented to the House of Commons on Tuesday. It recommends a uniformity in S. Lawrence canals, and recommended the construction or improvement of the following canals:—Sault Ste Marie, five hundred and fifty thousand dollars; Welland do, six millions five hundred and eight hundred thousand; Lower Ottawa, one million fifty thousand; Upper Ottawa, one million eight hundred thousand; deepening the St. Lawrence between Quebec and Montreal, eight hundred thousand; Bay Verte, three millions two hundred and fifty thousand, St. Lawrence canals, four millions five hundred thousand; Upper St. Lawrence River two hundred and twenty thousand dollars. Of the Rideau canal the Commissioners say that it is an important work, which ought to be maintained as one of the public works of Canada; they do not, however, recommend any enlargement of it, but simply suggest that it be cleared of deposits, that its lock gates, dams and sluices, be made reasonably water tight, and that a sufficient storage of water be kept at the summit level.

REVOLUTION IN INDIAN WARFARE.

HOW THE BLACKFEET ASTONISHED THE NATIVES.

Latest Saskatchewan advices bring intelligence of a fight between Cree and Blackfeet Indians, in which 70 of the former were killed at long range by breech loading rifles, before they were able to come within fighting distance. The Crees were not aware that their hereditary foes had been furnished with so deadly a weapon. The rifles had been furnished by American traders. A pity this trade cannot be stopped. No one knows how soon these rifles may be turned against our own people.—*Ottawa Free Press.*

Giuseppe Partini, a young sculptor of Parma, carved with several years' labour a statue of Venus, and sent it to Florence, expecting it would make him fame and fortune. The work was severely criticised and when he learned the fact he stabbed himself to the heart. The next day, the story says, his statue was praised by more competent critics, and sold for a handsome sum.

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 30, 1871

Dominion Parliament.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bowell introduced a Bill to legalize marriages solemnized upon merely the certificate of issuers of marriage license; there being some doubts as to the validity of such marriages.

Mr. Langevin presented a copy of instructions to, and a letter from the Canal Commissioners. In answer to Mr. Paquet Mr. Langevin said the Government did not intend to ask a grant for, or aid the construction of the North Shore Railway, as that was a Provincial matter. The policy of the Government with respect to the construction of the Pacific Railway had not been decided upon. In reply to other questions Mr. Langevin said it was not intended to repeal the postage on agricultural newspapers; surveyors employed on the Intercolonial would be engaged to inspect fences and ties.

Sir F. Hincks stated, in reply to Mr. Blanchet, that the Government did not intend so to amend the Civil Service Act as to render Dominion officials exempt from any municipal income tax.

Mr. Mills moved that orders in Council, departmental regulations, etc., having the force of law, should be printed in the same manner as the statutes. Sir George Cartier recommended reference to the Committee on Printing.

The House went into committee on the Bill to remove doubts as to liability to stamp duties of premium notes held by Mutual Fire Insurance Companies but nothing was done.

Mr. Blake's resolutions respecting the admission of the North-West and Rupert's Land, with the amendments of Sir George Cartier and Mr. Dorion, were then taken up. Mr. Blake suggested the withdrawal of the amendments, but Sir George would not agree. After some remarks about the point of order raised in the former debate, the speaker declared Mr. Dorion's amendment in order, and it was put to vote, with the result—Yeas, 55; nays, 77. Sir George Cartier's amendment was then carried by a vote of 78 yeas to 57 nays.

Mr. Auglin in an eloquent speech condemned the course of the Government in dealing with this question, as striking at the very foundations of our constitution, and as destroying confidence in the securities promised by confederation. The Government had taken the extraordinary step of requesting an alteration of the constitution without the consent of Parliament. He enquired if during the recess the Government secured the passage of an Act, what remedy the people would have.

Mr Holton proposed in amendment, "That this House is of the opinion that no changes in the provisions of the British North America Act should be sought by the executive Government, without the previous assent of the Parliament of the Dominion."

Sir G. Cartier at once signified his willingness to accept that amendment. Mr. Mills pointed out the great importance of the question as affecting the constitution, a change in which now had legal as well as political bearings. The Government Act violated the principle of representation by population.

Mr. Holton's amendment was carried unanimously, 137 members voting—whereupon that gentleman humourously remarked—"I flatter myself I have a good working majority."

Mr. Blake opposed the resolution as amended, and contended that the House should show in the most unmistakeable way its sense of the conduct of the Government, or it would be neglectful of its duty. By accepting Mr. Holton's proposition the Government had acknowledged they were wrong.

Mr. Mackenzie denounced the conduct of the Minister of Militia in accepting Mr. Holton's amendment, which was directly opposed to his own resolutions, as one of the most pitiable spectacles of mental imbecility that had been seen.

Sir G. Cartier's resolution as amended was then carried by a vote of 99 to 38.

Mr. Blake moved the second reading of the Bill for securing the independence of the Senate. He proposed that no Senator should be eligible to office.

Sir G. Cartier warmly opposed the Bill, contending that, if necessary, it should originate in the Senate.

Messrs. Bodwell, Mills and Mackenzie showed the urgent necessity of such a measure, in order that the Senate might not be under the control of the Government, and be made a refuge of worn out politicians.

Mr. Blake replied to the arguments against the Bill, and the House divided. Yeas, 57; Nays, 38—a majority of one.

The speaker announced the reception of returns of elections held in Manitoba, and while the question of placing them on the journals of the House was under discussion, Mr. Macdougall at 11 o'clock saw Senator Miller in the gallery, and, fulfilling his threat, called the attention of the speaker to the fact that there was a stranger in the gallery. Senators, ladies and gentlemen, including the reporters, were compelled to retire in good order; and if there were any further orations in the House they were lost to the public.

ADMISSION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

After routine business on Tuesday

Sir George E. Cartier moved the House into Committee of the Whole to consider the resolutions respecting the admission of British Columbia into the Union. He referred to the importance of the scheme, and the favorable notices it had received from British statesmen. He had no objection to as free a discussion as possible, and to the consideration of particular amendments, but he was bound to inform the Government supporters and others that the terms before the House were of the nature of a treaty which were agreed to by British Columbia. The amendment of one item or term would defeat the whole project. The Government would not, therefore, accept anything but the present terms. He referred to estimating the population at 60,000, and spoke of the advantage of immediately admitting British Columbia into the Union, as in five years the population would be 120,000, and we should have to pay more per rata than at present. With reference to the Railway to connect B.C. with the Canadian system of railroads, he said the Canadian Government did not intend to construct that road themselves. It would be done through companies and by land grants. British Columbia was to cede twenty miles on each side of the railway, which, for 600 miles of distance, would amount to 24,000 square miles or 15,360,000 acres. The land, at a dollar an acre, would be worth over fifteen millions. Allowing for interest, the capital amount would be 13,340,000 acres.

Sir Francis Hincks, in reply to Sir A. T. Galt and Hon. Mr. Holton, said that it was not proposed to bring forward the railway question this session. The money charge was estimated at one million to a million and a quarter dollars per annum, which would not involve additional Dominion taxation. No capitalists were likely to survey at their own expense. The Government thought it necessary that they should assume the responsibility for the survey and location of the lines, this expenditure to be afterwards made a first charge on the road.

Sir A. T. Galt was in favor of the admission of British Columbia if the constitutional rights of the colony were not violated, and if no onerous burdens were imposed on the rest of the Dominion. He went on at some length to show the amount of the imports and exports of the territory, and objected to any period being fixed for the commencement and completion of the Pacific Railway. He argued that to admit such Provinces as British Columbia would necessitate a departure from the principle of representation by population, or from the financial basis of our Union. He warned the Government not to incur obligations that would prove oppressive to the people of Canada. He was opposed to terms of this kind, however desirous of extending the Union and meeting the wishes of British Columbia.

Hon. Mr. Tilley argued that the proposal before the House was more advantageous to the Dominion than the previous one. The old coach road agreed upon would have cost a great deal, and besides a million a year would have to be spent upon the railroad. This kind of road had to be built, and the sooner the better. The country would increase at a more rapid ratio than three per cent., where the railway extended to the Rocky Mountains. With this growth in ten years, our revenue would be $4,200,000 a year greater than now without increasing the taxes upon a people better able to bear them. He could not see how the admission of Columbia could be a financial failure. Fifty millions of land would be available for the construction of the road.

Mr. Mackenzie said if the resolutions were in the nature of a treaty, it was useless to discuss them. He condemned the Ministry for arrogating so much power to themselves, and in not consulting the House. He contended that a large portion of the British Columbia land grant would be valueless, as the land beyond the Rocky Mountains was exceedingly rough and generally unfit for agriculture. He was fearful of the expense that Canada would be plunged into by carrying out this railway. He moved in amendment that the House do not resolve itself into Committee of the Whole, but that it is of opinion that Canada should not be pledged to more than proceed at once with the necessary surveys, and after the route is determined on to prosecute it as the state of the funds will justify, and that the further consideration of the said terms be postponed with a view of obtaining some modification thereof.

Mr. Grant and Mr. Masson (Terrebonne), spoke in favor of the resolutions, showing the advantages to be derived from the union.

Mr. Cartwright found the opinions and and projects of the Minister of Militia inconsistent and impracticable. He believed that 2,500 miles of Railway like this, could not be built for £20,000,000 sterling. We owed already $100,000,000, and would owe $40,000,000 more for the Intercolonial Railway, and $20,000,000 more for canals; these resolutions then proposed to add $5,000,000 or $6,000,000 to this already formidable load. This Railway would raise our total debt to $250,000,000 itself, creating a debt as large in proportion to our population as £200,000,000 sterling, was to the population of France or Germany, which had greater means of paying it. In other words, it would represent a debt of $125 to each family in the Dominion: the gentleman talked of granting 100,000 square miles to any corporation willing to build the Railways without reflecting upon the magnitude of such a grant. It would be making it as large as New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, six times as large as Nova Scotia, and as large as Great Britain, we should hesitate before giving away whole kingdoms in this way. If we failed to engage a company in this enterprise, we could not hope with our own unaided resources to execute this work. He argued that we should have to consent shortly to the assimilation of the British Columbia tariff to ours, and have to submit to a large outlay for postal and other services, and thus from the outset we would lose $250,000 a year by this union. He felt while it was desirable to have this union, it was suicidal to agree on the present terms.

Mr. Young condemned the resolutions as they would involve the country in vast expenses, to meet which taxation should be increased.

Mr. Blake spoke bitterly against the Government policy. He did not believe that the House would obey the direction of the Ministry, who, he was convinced, brought forth these resolutions to defeat the scheme of the union with British Columbia; he advocated the amendment.

At midnight the House adjourned, with the understanding that the debate is to be continued.

Currency.

A couple of first cousins married in Lynn, Iowa, and ten of their children are cripples.

The number of Scandinavians in the United States is 400,000 of whom about 50,000 are residents of Chicago.

Living on twenty five cents a day and street begging enabled old Jean Pierron, of New Orleans, to leave $153,000 when he died the other day.

There will be a grand muster this summer of all the military force in England, and at least over half a million of men will be got together. The spot will be Cannock Chase.

Between 200 and 300 armed vigilants entered the jail in Virginia City, Nev., on Saturday, took out Arthur P. Heffian, who killed One Smith, and hanged him.

A number of convicts in the State Prison of Rhode Island attempted to escape on Saturday night. Morphine was put into the watchman's tea, but the quantity was so great that he ejected it from his stomach.

At a meeting of the French National Assembly a deputy proposed that some testimony of the gratitude of France should be sent to Belgium and England. The proposal was rejected, the mention of the name of England being received with a shout of "no" from all parts of the hall.

Boat flying is the latest Southern amusement. Recently, a yawl boat was carried across Cape Fear, off Wilmington, N. C., the motive power being a large kite, the string of which was held by two persons in the boat.

Among the members of the present House of Representatives there are one hundred and thirty one lawyers, twenty five farmers, twenty four merchants, eleven physicians, eleven journalists, six bankers, five manufacturers, four lumbermen, two clergymen and one teacher.

A debate arose in the Commons on the Coast Defence, during which members of naval and military experience declared a preference for flotillas of gunboats over other methods of defence. Mr. Goschen introduced and proceeded to explain and justify the naval estimates. He observed after a recapitulation of the figures that the dockyards and navy of England were strong enough to defend her commerce and soil.

THE INQUEST AT PITTSBURGH.

The Inquest on the body of Peter Haggerty was resumed on Tuesday afternoon at the Coroner's residence. The Jury sat from 3 o'clock until past 8 o'clock. There were 12 witnesses examined, and the Verdict was virtually that of Manslaughter. The Coroner committed Mr. Robt. Patterson, who attended the Inquest in custody, and was bailed by Judge Barrows yesterday. Mr. P. O'Reilly, Jr., appeared at the Inquest as Counsel for Robt. Patterson, and obtained the order admitting him to bail in $1,000 in himself, and two sureties in $500 each. The bondsmen are Mr. Wm. Patterson, of Pittsburg, and Mr. Jas. Reid of Kingston. The Coroner bound over all the witnesses to appear when wanted.

A condensation of the evidence is the following: The wife of the deceased deposed that the deceased came home on Sunday, the 19th inst., took to bleeding from the nose which never ceased until he died on the 27th. Dr. Wafer was in attendance, and his opinion before and after the Post Mortem Examination was that the hemorrhage was caused by violence. Dr. H. Yates, who made the Post Mortem Examination, in conjunction with Dr. Wafer, was of the same opinion. Mr Henry Wilmot, who saw the quarrel, said that on Saturday, the 18th, he was in company with Mr. Robt. Patterson, at Mr James Robbs' Tavern, and when going away, met with the deceased, who asked them to drink, which they refused. Upon Haggerty's pressing again Patterson to drink, which he again refused, Haggerty told Patterson to "go to Hell," upon which Patterson struck Haggerty several blows in the face, which made the blood spout out, Haggerty did not return the blows, but walked away. Both the parties were the worse for liquor, but not drunk. A good many other witnesses told the same story in different words. One, who, later in the day, saw Haggerty very drunk fall heavily on his face into a row boat. Mr. Martin Strachan, the Magistrate, deposed that two days ere the deceased died, he visited him for the purpose of taking his Dying Declaration, which was of such a nature, that on the death of Peter Haggerty, he issued his warrant for the apprehension of Robert Patterson. He did both these official acts at the request of the Coroner. The Jury for a long while could not agree, and when they did, they stood 13 to 3.

Canada.

Ottawa mourns over a dead cow carried over the Rideau falls on Sunday last.

Mr. Medcalf persists that he will contest Cameron's seat in East Toronto.

Maple sugar parties are now in order.

Willoughby, the Rockwood wife murderer has been acquitted on the ground of insanity.

Lieut. Col B. H. Martindale, Acting Deputy Controller, has been gazetted Deputy Controller.

"Sugar Socials" during the past season have netted $430 in Newburgh. They have been held in connection with the Wesleyan church in the town.

Two men, who gave their names as Isaac Bruce and N. Sullivan, were arrested in the No. 3 Express from Toronto and brought before the police magistrate at Hamilton for gambling.

The Government propose in the Insurance Bill to make deposits exacted from American Companies doing business in Canada available exclusively for Canadian insurers in the event of failure.

Wicklow, who killed a negro in Garafraxa ten years ago, and was sentenced to penitentiary for life, will be liberated next fall on account of his exemplary conduct.

A middle aged man named Geo. Stirling, living near Arnold's Ditch, disappeared a few days ago, and has not since been heard of. His horses were found drowned in a creek. He had been married only one week.

Amongst the first to pay their respects to the new Archbishop of Quebec after his consecration was the Lord Bishop of the Diocese (Bishop Williams), accompanied by his Secretary, the Rev. Chas. Hamilton, M. A.

Mason says he has a great haul in Toronto. He has summoned John Smith, wholesale merchant, and others, for offences against the election law, by voting twice—once in East, and again in West Toronto. The fine is $200 each case, and goes to the informer.

Honors are crowding thick upon Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald. The French Canadian annexationists of New York have condemned him for speaking of the approved loyalty of Her Majesty's subjects in the Province of Quebec. Condemnation from such a source is indeed a compliment.

Sir George Cartier, in the House of Commons, in moving the extension of the Militia Bill to the Province of Manitoba, stated that he had received from the Registrar of Her Majesty's Judicial Committee a letter congratulating him on the merits and the efficiency of the Canadian Militia Bill, and wishing that it could be adopted in England.

In having the galleries cleared the Hon. Mr. Macdougall carried out his threat of exercising the privileges of the House should Senator Miller appear in the galleries. In this case the honorable gentleman made use of an undoubted right, but one which should only be claimed in the public interest, and not for the gratification of private spleen.

WIMBLEDON TEAM

RULES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF CANDIDATES.

Preliminary competitions for admission to the teams will be held, simultaneously in the four military districts in Ontario, on Thursday and Friday, the 27th and 28th of April, viz., at London, Toronto, Kingston and Ottawa.

The following gentlemen will have full charge of the competition in their respective localities, viz.—Lieut.-Col. Moffatt at London; Lieut.-Col. Gilmore at Toronto; Major Phillips at Kingston and Lieut.-Col. Forrest at Ottawa.

Candidates for admission to the team must report in uniform to the officer in charge at the range, and must be furnished with a certificate from the commanding officer to the effect that they are efficient volunteers.

Competitors are to use the three-grooved long Snider Enfield and provide their own ammunition and bear whatever expense they may incur through attendance at the match.

Competitors will fire seven rounds each at 200, 500 and 600 yards twice on each day, and will be allowed two sighting shots at each range at each practice. The final competition will take place at Toronto on the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th of May.

A new cattle disease has appeared in Mercer, Ill. The animals live but a few hours after the attack, and so far every attack has been fatal. One man has lost 23 head in three or four days.

THE K. & P. RAILROAD BILL.

PASSED IN COMMITTEE.

Ottawa, March 29.—The Kingston and Pembroke railway bill passed the railway committee this morning with a few amendments. There is now no doubt but that it will become law this session. And the balls rolls lively on!

Town and Country.

The vessels at Garden Island are preparing for a start.

The sun will so strong yesterday that snow was nowhere after a while.

The Canadian steamer, the Austrian reached Portland yesterday afternoon.

The Harbor was covered by a thin coating of ice yesterday morning. Come gentle spring.

Anyone very warm Summer is predicted. Which is why we may expect a cool one.

The steamer *Acorn* is the boat purchased in Montreal, for the Kingston and Gananoque route.

The people who would not die in spring time, should exercise a great deal of caution in regard to the taking down of stoves, and the laying aside of warm under garments.

The latest Grit classification puts Galbraith and Grange in the Opposition, and classes the following members as independent: Robinson, Deacon, Ardagh, McMahon, Wood, McCall!!!

The City Collector has had two citizens named Houston and Hobson summoned up at the Police Court for refusing to pay their income tax. They will doubtless see the propriety of paying and settling the cases.

The Sch. Lafayette Cook started from her winter quarters above Cataraqui Bridge yesterday morning but grounded, (her centre board being frozen down) near the railway bridge, on the telegraph cable, too. The *Str. Waterloo* got her off in the afternoon, and she is to load a one at the Penitentiary wharf. Her accident is a bad omen for the season.

INTERIM SESSIONS.—The young scabs were brought before Judge Barrowes in Interim Sessions, on Wednesday. Richard Hotchinson, R. Williams and Charles Shaver were charged with burglary and larceny; Patrick McCutcheon with larceny. Shaver was committed to gaol for one month, and McCutcheon was committed for trial at the Assizes. Hutchinson and Williams were sent to gaol for three months. Mr. E. H. Smythe attended for the Crown, and Mr. J. McIntyre represented Shaver.

ROBBERY.—On several occasions, Mr. Kerr, Manager of the Kingston Gas Company, has missed small amounts of cash, but never found a clue to the author of their departure. On Tuesday night a discharged employee at the works, a young married man, who still frequents the place at night, was surprised inside the company's office by the nightmen, but he blew the light out, and made his way out unmolested. Next morning Mr. Kerr found $36 missing from the cash in the drawer, and the Police on his information arrested the supposed thief. Over $28 was found on him, and he acknowledged the offence almost at once. It is supposed that he had duplicate keys to the office door and the cash drawer.

The enemies were being removed from the Str. Pierrepont yesterday. The boilers had been taken out in the winter. The Pierrepont has been worn out in service and is now abandoned. She was built in Kingston fifteen years ago, and has been a lucky, and profitable boat to her owner. As already stated she will be replaced by a new iron steamer built on the Clyde. Telegraphic advice has been received, that the new boat left Scotland on Tuesday for Kingston, and may be expected here in two or three weeds. The new Pierrepont will be 150 feet in length over all and 26 feet beam, and will be like Mr. Gildersleeve's new steamer constructed on the composite principle, her bottom being of wood and the frame and rest of her hull of iron. She can be very speedily put together, and her engines and boiler being ready even now she will be in running order before July 1st.

The News.

Hon. Mr. Howe is better.

Hon. Mr. Howe is unwell, and confined to his room.

Messrs. Carling and Chauveau have arrived at Ottawa.

The King of Sweden is suffering from a relapse of his recent sickness.

Mr. Donald A. Smith, M. P. from Manitoba, is in Ottawa.

It is the Queen of Sweden, not the King, that is dangerously ill.

The Carlists have been attempting to create disturbances in Spain, but were dispersed.

Mr. Mackenzie called the Ministers last night a set of imbeciles—polished language!

Hon. Mr. Trutch, of British Columbia, had a long interview with the Privy Council on Monday.

The doctors consider that Atty.-Gen. Macdonald has passed the critical stage of his illness, and is doing well.

The Propeller Lady Franklin arrived at Port Stanley from Cleveland on Sunday, being the first trip of the season.

Paris is quiet; the central committee has split. Order has been established at Lyons and Toulouse.

The Ballot Repeal Bill has been defeated in the Nova Scotia Legislative Council. A vote of thirteen to six gave the measure the three months' heist.

In the House of Lords, the Bill passed by the House of Commons legalizing marriage with deceased wife's sister, was rejected.

The store of Mr. Fields, of Hamilton, was burglarized on Sunday morning, and negotiable paper to the value of $16,000, and a few dollars in cash, carried off.

A series of engagements have taken place in Havana, and the insurgents have lost nearly a hundred men, and their general, Acosta, was killed.

Mr. Cayley, M. P. for Beauharnois, has been acquitted of the charge of perjury preferred against him; the Grand Jury unanimously bringing in no bill.

In the House of Commons Lord Enfield stated that the Spanish Government, on Saturday, paid, the sum demanded as indemnity to the crew of the Tornado.

It is reported that the Government has a plan for making the Pacific Railway which will not embarrass the finances of the country and which will receive the support of the House.

A movement is on foot in New York to send abroad, under American auspices, an expedition for the purpose of making a thorough exploration of Jerusalem and the Holy Land.

The news from Paris contains nothing fresh, the Reds are elate over the result of the elections and are already naming candidates for their Ministry, to be formed as soon as they have deposed the Government. The Thiers Ministry is still acting without decision which the exigencies of circumstances require.

There is likely to be a somewhat long by debate on the British Columbian question though Sir A. T. Galt's speech in opposition was not nearly so long as was anticipated, and was pretty well disposed of by Mr. Tilley's cool argumentative reply. Sir George E. Cartier's peroration, in which he spoke of the naval superiority of England, and her national grandeur, was really eloquent, and elicited warm outbursts of applause from both sides of the House.

MARINE NEWS.

Insurance on vessels hulls goes into effect April 1st.

The N. T. Co's. boats on Lake Ontario will be ready to move April 1st; those on Lake Erie on the 3rd.

The propeller "America" is undergoing the most thorough repairs and having a new cabin put in.

As highly important works though not of the same immediate importance, the Canal Commissioners in their report class the Upper Ottawa canal, the improvement of the rapids of the St. Lawrence, and the Murray canal.

That Mr. Little's vessels seized last year by the American Government for alleged violation of the revenue laws at St. Clair flats, have been released, and his bonds discharged. The question in dispute was one of boundary, and this action was held to indicate that the settlement of the question of boundary is to be effected by negotiation.

A proverb, long cherished by old salts, relative to the prevailing winds during the early part of the season, would, as results have transpired this year, indicate that for the next 30 days the prevailing winds will be northerly and westerly, they having blown from that quarter on the recent occasion of the sun's crossing the line. The prediction in numerous instances has proved correct.

LOCOMOTIVES.—Some enquiries were made the other night in the House of Commons respecting the contracts for locomotives for the Intercolonial Railway, and it was hinted that private interests had something to do with the awarding of contracts to Canadian firms, in preference to Scotch foundries who could do the work more cheaply. The fact is The contracts have been given out for fifteen to a Scotch Company, at $11,000 each, to be delivered, in bond, in New Brunswick, fifteen to the Kingston Locomotive Works, to be delivered at Riviere du Loup, at $12,500 each, and ten to a Halifax firm, at the same price. It is urged that the Commissioners should have given the contracts for all the locomotives to the Scotch firm, their price being lower than the others. But there is just this to be said, that when the duty comes to be added the price would be about the same; and it is surely worth making an effort to sustain a Canadian industry like that of the manufacture of locomotives. In view of these circumstances, the Commissioners have made a wise distribution of the contracts. Mr. Brydges, in answer to a question put to him directly in the Public Accounts Committee at Ottawa, stated that he had no interest in the C. E. & M. Company (Kingston Locomotive Works) having sold the last of his shares nearly three years ago.

ARRIVALS AT THE ANGLO AMERICAN HOTEL.—Mr. W. Switon, Guelph; M. Eccle, Paris; Joseph Sherney, Montreal; W. Gerburn, Hamilton; D. G. Smith, Ogdensburg; E. C. Bennett, Toronto; John Campbell, Albany, N. Y.; Robert Gorrey, Brockville; Robert Smith & wife, Hamilton; Hy. S. McDonell, Ogdensburg; W. Dewy, Watertown, N. Y.; Wm. Marshall & wife, Cobourg; D. C. Johnson, Detroit, Michigan; W. M. Ireland, Trenton; Mrs. A. McAlister, Trenton; A. S. Green, Adams, N. Y.; A. L. McKay, Adams, N. Y.; Mrs. W. Sutton, Guelph.

—W. P. Anderson, Pulaski, N. Y.; B. G. Reed, do; L. G. Vanteeslee, New York; O. E. Dewey, do; E. R. Smeiter, Michigan; I. Rearer, Brockville; John F. Ferguson, Montreal; R. Lippencott, Oswego, N. Y.; Henry Horton, do; J. Edwards & wife, do; Henry McMahon, Odessa; Joseph Blackley, Toronto; E. R. Burke, Chicago; H. H. Henderson, Hamilton; W. O. Grange, New York; M. Doyel, Ogdensburg; M. S. Bird, Toronto; John McDonnell, Kingston, Ont.; Geo. S. Wilson, Napanee; J. Sidington, Gananoque; Geo. Forsen, Cape Vincent; Wm. Marshall and wife, Cobourg; John Derry, Newcastle; Jas. Poyland, Syracuse, N. Y.; U. E. Dorney, Watertown; G. F. Delton, Napanee; J. E. Johnson, Oswego, N. Y.

—A. S. Jordan & wife, Michigan; Wm. McKay, Montreal; John S. Burton, Quebec; Geo. F. Williams, Trenton; Thos. W. Medley, Montreal; C. D. Tryell, Toronto; A. D. Young, Montreal; A. D. McKinnie, Syracuse; J. A. Wilson, Montreal; John Gleason, Napanee; J. R. Clark, Belleville; David Martin, Chicago; Mr. Detler, Napanee.

The new law in Ireland which assesses the district in which an assassination takes place, to compensate the relatives of the deceased, will probably be very effectual. The class of the population which produces or conceals assassins will feel keenly a tax of a pound or two on each small farmer, and they will feel equally bad about seeing two or three hundred pounds going to the window and family of their victim.

Kingston Markets

March 30.

	$ c.	$ c.
Superfine