

sible new appointments required by any extension of staff or other change, \$25,000. After some discussion on the item for equalization of salaries of officers of the House, \$5,000, which was explained to have been printed by mistake in the Estimates, Committee rose and reported, and asked leave to sit again. The House adjourned at 1.45.

Thursday, April 21st.—Sir FRANCIS HICKS moved concurrence in the report of the Committee of Supply. The several items to the 17th passed. On the 17th, Dominion Offices in Nova Scotia, \$10,000, Hon. Mr. HORTON moved in amendment that Nova Scotia be paid only \$6,500, the same as New Brunswick. Carried: yeas, 69; nays, 66. Mr. MACKENZIE moved a want of confidence motion, censuring the Government for increasing the salaries of public officers at a time when the utmost economy is necessary. The motion was put and lost: yeas, 53; nays, 92. After a long discussion, the items of \$6,500 each for Dominion Offices in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were passed. Also, the items \$7,000 for the assimilation of the laws, and \$800 for the University of St. John. On the item of \$1,300,000 for the opening up of the North-West, Mr. MASSON moved an amendment to the effect that no part of that amount should be expended in taking possession by force of arms of the territory. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER said that this item was not for military purposes, and not a sou of the amount would go for such purposes. Sir JOHN A. McDONALD said that the motion of the member for Soulages demanded that no Dominion money whatever should be expended for military purposes in the North-West. The subject was too serious to debate at that late hour, and he moved the adjournment of the debate. The debate then dropped and the House went into Committee of Supply. On the item of Penitentiaries, Sir JOHN A. McDONALD, in referring to the salary of the warden of Kingston Penitentiary, took the occasion of announcing to the House the death of Mr. Ferris that day. He went on to eulogize the character and services of the deceased, and said that at some future day he would ask the House to vote for the benefit of his family the extra sum of \$600 which he intended should have been added to Mr. Ferris's salary. After some discussion the item was passed. Sir JOHN A. McDONALD moved for a Saturday evening's session, which was carried, and the House adjourned at 2 o'clock.

Friday, April 22.—On motion of Sir FRANCIS HICKS the report of Committee of Supply was concurred in. The House then went into committee on the Bill to amend the Act respecting the Department of Finance. Committee having reported the bill was read a third time and passed. Sir FRANCIS HICKS moved the second reading of the Interest Bill. Mr. MACKENZIE moved the six months' hoist. Mr. CARTWRIGHT protested against fixing a legal rate of interest. Hon. Mr. TRIPPER would support the amendment. Hon. Mr. AGLIN said that the bill, instead of producing uniformity, would raise the rate of interest from six to eight per cent. Mr. ARCHIBALD objected to uniformity, thinking that each province should have a law on the subject to suit itself. Hon. Mr. WOOD thought it a pity to change the existing laws when three of the provinces were satisfied with them. A division was taken on the amendment: yeas, 65; nays, 89. The bill was then read a second time and the House went into Committee of the Whole. Hon. Mr. TRIPPER moved to raise the rate from seven to eight. Lost: yeas, 55; nays, 69. Mr. McDONALD (Lunenburg) moved to exempt Nova Scotia from the operation of the bill. Lost. Mr. MACKENZIE moved to exempt Ontario, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Lost. Mr. CARTIER moved that the committee rise. Lost: yeas, 61; nays, 71. After recess Hon. Mr. ANNOTT's motion for the third reading of the Canada Central Railway Bill was taken under consideration. The debate lasted during the hour for private bills, after which the House went again into committee on the Interest Bill. After considerable discussion committee rose and reported the bill without amendments. The House adjourned at 10.30.

Saturday, April 23.—A bill to vest in the Government the powers now vested in the trustees of the Bank of Upper Canada was introduced by Sir FRANCIS HICKS and read a first time. Sir FRANCIS HICKS moved the third reading of the Interest Bill. Some discussion followed between the Finance Minister and Hon. Mr. HORTON, the latter objecting that a pledge had been given by the Government that the Supreme Court Bill should have the precedence. Sir FRANCIS HICKS denied that any such pledge had been given, and again moved the third reading of the bill. Hon. Mr. HORTON moved that the bill be referred to committee with instructions to amend it by fixing the legal rate at six per cent. Hon. J. H. CAMERON moved the adjournment of the debate. Lost. After some further debate the amendment of the member for Chatham was put and carried. Yeas, 79; nays, 67. The House then went into committee and amended the bill; rose and reported, and the amendments were read a first and second time. On the third reading Mr. JOY moved that parties stipulating for a higher rate of interest than six per cent. shall forfeit the whole. Carried: yeas, 61; nays, 41. Hon. Mr. TRIPPER moved the third reading, but the motion being ruled out of order he moved the third reading on Tuesday. Mr. SCATHERD moved the adjournment of the House. Carried. The House then adjourned at 12.35.

Monday, April 25th.—Hon. Mr. ANNOTT's motion for the third reading of the Canada Central Railway Bill, and Hon. Mr. CHAUVEAU's amendment thereto were first taken up. Mr. BEAUXNEUX supported the amendment. Mr. BELLEFLORE contended that the railway would materially assist the settling of the back counties, and expressed a hope that the matter would not be considered from a sectional point of view. Mr. ROSS (Champlain), argued that the railway being an enterprise affecting the provinces of Ontario and Quebec should receive aid from the Federal Government. Mr. MACDONALD (Three Rivers), Hon. Mr. LACROIX and Hon. Mr. DORION supported the Bill. Hon. Mr. CHAUVEAU replied. Hon. Mr. WOOD suggested that the Company should not be constrained to have any more right to a land grant than if this act had not been passed. The House divided on Hon. Mr. CHAUVEAU's amendment, which was lost. Yeas, 40; Nays, 61. Hon. Mr. ANNOTT moved the addition of a clause in accordance with the suggestion of Mr. WOOD. The motion was carried, and the Bill was read a third time and passed. Hon. Mr. TRIPPER moved that the concurrence in the report of the Committee on the reporting of the debates should be put first on the list for Wednesday. Mr. MACKENZIE did not see the object of the motion when the session was so far advanced. Hon. Mr. TRIPPER replied that he had done his best to bring up the matter as soon as possible. He said he would bring up the first motion, that the report of the Committee recommending the adoption of Mr. Cotton's tender for reporting and publishing be concurred in. Mr. JONES would vote against the motion. He thought the reports

of the debates given by the Toronto and Montreal newspapers were full enough. Mr. E. M. McDONALD expressed himself in favour of a verbatim report, but thought it was too late for anything of the kind this session. He moved that the report be referred back to Committee with a recommendation to devise a plan for the reporting and publishing of the debates next session. Mr. CAMERON (Huron), objected both to the motion and the amendment. Hon. Mr. WOOD objected to the adoption of the report, as proper means for preparing a thorough official report of the debates, were not provided for therein. Mr. YOUNG opposed the report but was in favour of a proper system. Mr. BOWELL moved an amendment to the amendment:—That at this late period of the session it is inexpedient to take any action on the matter. After considerable discussion, this amendment was put and carried. Yeas, 97; Nays, 35. M. MILLS moved his resolution respecting the North-West and proceeded to explain his views, but the disturbance in the House was so great that he could not be heard. The debate was adjourned on motion of Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER. Mr. MACKENZIE referred to the preparations made last week to resist the expected Fenian raid, and enquired if the Government were prepared to repeal the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER replied that the decided action taken had prevented a raid, and that the Government were acting on definite information. They were not then disposed to repeal the Act referred to, nor were all the Volunteers to be withdrawn. The House then adjourned.

Tuesday, April 26.—Hon. Mr. HORTON asked for information respecting the expedition to Red River and the policy of the Government on the North-West question. Sir JOHN A. McDONALD replied that it would not be expedient at present to answer, but that the advice of Parliament would be taken as to any expedition involving any serious responsibility. In answer to Mr. MACKENZIE, Sir JOHN further said that the bill respecting the government of the North-West was in course of preparation, and would very shortly be brought down. The House then went into Committee of Ways and Means, when Sir FRANCIS HICKS announced the following alterations in the tariff:—The duties on coal and wheat were to be abandoned, but not on flour; old Tom gin would be struck off the list of articles on which an extra duty is imposed; grease and grease scraps to be taken from the ten per cent. list; the lower class of tobacco to pay 7c. instead of 10c.; and molasses, imported for distilling purposes, would be subject to a duty of 65c. per gallon. Hon. Mr. HORTON congratulated the Government on the changes proposed. Mr. WORMAN thought the changes were in the right direction and would give universal satisfaction. Mr. LEVISCOSTE thought the people of Nova Scotia had been unfairly dealt with; the way in which the Government were carrying out the national policy caused great dissatisfaction in Nova Scotia. Mr. McDONALD (Glengarry) moved that flour and meal be added to the free list. After recess Sir FRANCIS HICKS said that during the recess the Government had reconsidered the question, and it was determined to adhere to the tariff as originally brought down. A long discussion followed, during which Mr. CASALTY moved to exempt British coal, but afterwards withdrew his motion. At 1.15 the debate was adjourned and the House rose.

GENERAL NEWS.
CANADA.

Orders were issued yesterday week to disband the volunteers on active service with the exception of those stationed on the frontier.

Sir Stafford Northcote, the chairman of the Hudson Bay Co., arrived with his family in Montreal in the middle of last week. It is said that the object of his visit is to complete the transfer of the Red River Territory to the Dominion of Canada.

The gunboats were ordered out last week. The *Rescue* left Kingston on Friday night to cruise between that city and Prescott. The Prince Arthur, with a force of 60 men and 4 officers, is stationed at Sarnia. The latter vessel carries two Armstrong guns, two brass howitzers and one pivot gun.

On the 21st inst. Reiffenstein was brought up before Judge Galt on the convictions for larceny and misdemeanour. He was sentenced on the misdemeanour conviction to one month in goal, but not at hard labour, so that he might settle his affairs. On the larceny case of the city of Hamilton in 1867 he was sentenced to four years in the penitentiary. Mr. Richards, the counsel for prosecution, was proceeding to plead on the other case when he was stopped by Judge Galt, who said this was unnecessary as he would give concurrent judgments. Further proceedings were therefore stopped.

A circular was issued last week by the Adjutant Generals in Ontario, addressed to the Lieutenant Colonels of Battalions, ordering the enrolment of men for Red River service. Seven men was to be selected from each battalion, for a term of service of one year at least, and two years at the most. None but sound, healthy men were to be selected, and these were to bear certificates of good character from their colonels. Those selected would have to undergo a medical examination before being sworn in. The men will receive a free kit complete and two suits of rifle clothing, with new arms and accoutrements. The pay is fixed at the following rates per month, with free rations:—Colour-sergeants, \$18; sergeants, \$15; corporals, \$13, and privates, \$12. The men were to report on or before the 30th April, and if approved of would receive pay from the 1st May.

The calling out of the Volunteers on occasions such as that of the recently threatened Fenian raid is a cause of no little embarrassment to business men, who are thereby liable to be suddenly deprived of the services of their assistants and employees. The spirit in which the business men of the Dominion submitted to the inconvenience thus imposed upon them, and the willingness with which they worked, shorthanded as they were, reflects great credit upon their patriotism. Two cases only formed exceptions to the rule. In Quebec an individual complained to the Recorder that two of his apprentices had abandoned their work without his leave. The young men explained that they were engaged on active service with their corps, in compliance with the orders issued for the calling out of the Volunteers. The Recorder, however, would not accept the plea they put in justification of their absence, and fined them each a small sum, holding that apprenticed apprentices had no power to volunteer their time and services after the passing of their indentures. The other case occurred in Montreal, where a merchant detained four of his clerks belonging to the Victoria rifles from drill. The military authorities sent down a sergeant and file of men after the absentees, but the merchant locked the whole party in his store and went in search of the police. When he returned he found that the birds had flown.

UNITED STATES.

The New-York Fenian Congress adjourned on Saturday evening, after electing Gen. O'Neill president. The proceedings of the Congress having been kept secret, it is not positively known what is the result of the deliberations. A despatch, dated New York, April 25th, says:—Sunday next has been definitely fixed by the Fenian leaders as the time for the inauguration of the long contemplated raid upon Canada. Gen. O'Neill held a long consultation with the Executive Council appointed by the recent Congress, this afternoon. Despatches from Washington were read to the effect that the Government is fully posted as to the particulars of the intended movement, and that the British Minister has been assured that the neutrality laws will be strictly enforced. What effect this information will have upon the programme already arranged is not yet known.

A despatch dated Baltimore, April 22, says:—Yesterday afternoon, Mrs. Catherine Marsh, who with her four children lives with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Dwyer, at No. 99 Canal street, brutally murdered her children, and then assaulted her mother. Mrs. Dwyer, in her ante mortem examination last night, stated that about four o'clock that afternoon, herself and daughter and three children of the latter, were in the house. Mrs. Marsh asked her if she had ten cents, and on her answering no, Mrs. Marsh said she had ten cents. She then put on her bonnet and left the house. She then went a few doors and borrowed a butcher's knife. She then proceeded to District School No. 13, and calling out her son James, aged eight years, cut his throat from ear to ear, nearly severing his head from his body. A little boy, named Barrett, came out of the school with James, and witnessed the murder. Mrs. Marsh also attempted to kill the boy, Barrett, but he ran and escaped. She then returned home, and went in the back yard where another son, William, aged 7 years, was swinging, his little sister Mary Jane, aged 4, being at play near by. She seized William and cut his throat, causing instant death, and immediately grasped the little girl and applying the weapon cut off her head. She then went into the house and cut the throat of her youngest child George, aged 2 years and 5 months. The head was nearly severed from the body. She next assaulted her mother, aged 54, and very feeble, cutting her throat so terribly that she cannot survive. The reputation and character of Mrs. Marsh is said to have been very good. She was undoubtedly temporarily insane. The faces of the mutilated children, as they lay side by side, are as placid and calm as if they were composed in sleep. The mother, who is confined at the Eastern Police Station, is conscious of these terrible deeds.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

The long-threatened strike of the workmen in Paris commenced on the 20th, the foundry-men, moulders, and tailors taking the lead in the movement.

An industrial demonstration was made at Cadiz last week, but the local authorities interfered and succeeded in dispersing the rioters, one of whom was killed.

The 5th of May is the day appointed by the French Government for the voting on the Plebiscitum. It is said that the army will be allowed to vote on this occasion, contrary to the usual practice.

Her Majesty the Queen and H. R. H. the Princess of Wales had a narrow escape the other day. While driving in the neighbourhood of Ryde in the Isle of Wight, they were pursued by a runaway team with a waggon attached. The danger was averted, and in all probability two royal lives saved, by the adroitness of the coachman.

The London Times and Pall Mall Gazette have been vigorously advocating the enforcement of the law for the preservation of life and property in Ireland, and have thereby incurred the ire of the Fenians, who are threatening vengeance. The Government, acting upon information received that the destruction of the two offices was contemplated, have issued orders for a constant watch being kept upon the buildings, and large bodies of police continually patrol in the neighbourhood.

The third public meeting of the Ecumenical Council was held in St. Peter's, at Rome, on Sunday last. There was a magnificent assemblage. The Pope made his entrance at nine o'clock; nearly all the benches were occupied by that time, many bishops formerly abstaining from the meetings being in attendance. After the celebration of mass the non-voting prelates withdrew. The four first chapters of the first schema de fide condemning rational philosophy were read aloud. The scrutatores collected the votes, which were all in the affirmative. The Pope from his throne then announced and sanctioned the decree of the Council. The proceedings were highly impressive.

News has been received that the members of the British legation who were taken prisoners by Greek brigands were cruelly butchered by their captors. The details of the affair are as follows:—The Greek Government made every effort to save them, but in vain. Negotiations having been exhausted, troops moved against the robbers and drove them to a tower on the coast, near Oropo, where they were surrounded. On Friday afternoon offers were once more made to the brigands, but they were rejected, and at 10 o'clock next morning an attack was made on their position. As soon as the troops commenced to move, Mr. Herbert and the Secretary of the Italian legation were taken out by their captors and butchered, and subsequently, when the brigands found themselves hard pressed, Wyner and Lloyd were killed. The troops finally carried the tower, and the brigands, two of whose leaders had been mortally wounded, fled, closely followed by the soldiers. There are strong hopes that most of the band will be captured; in which case they will be summarily dealt with by the Greek authorities. The British press clamour for the punishment of the murderers, and demand indemnity for the crime from the Greek Government.

The "Great Oceanic Telegraphic Company," formed "to provide cheaper and more direct ocean telegraphic communication generally," recently figured at rather a discount at the London Mansion House, where they were summoned to appear for contravention of the provisions of the Joint Stock Companies Act. Among the evidence given a startling fact cropped out in relation to the banking account of this beneficent company. It was stated that the largest amount standing to the credit of the company at any time was less than £150, and most of the money paid out was for advertisements. £150 principal to provide ocean telegraphic communication generally!