

cery; \$2,000 for miscellaneous printing; \$2,400 for an observatory at Quebec; \$4,800 do, Toronto; \$500 do, Kingston; \$500 do, Montreal; \$750 do, Halifax; \$800 do, New Brunswick; \$3,890 for the salaries and contingent expenses of the statistical office, Halifax; \$1,580 for the salaries of the deputy registrars in Nova Scotia; \$701 for Prothonotaries' returns of Births, Deaths and Marriages, Quebec; \$150,000 for census; \$85,772 for emigration; \$1,500 for a Marine and Emigrant Hospital at Quebec; \$18,526 for the Marine Hospital in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and \$16,056 for pensions; \$6,990,000 for the Intercolonial Railway; \$59,200 (Revote \$20,000) for the Nova Scotia Railway; and \$5,000 for the European and North American Railway of New Brunswick, were agreed to. Committee then rose and reported progress and the House adjourned.

Thursday, April 14.—The House sat for an hour with closed doors, discussing the question of suspending the Habeas Corpus Act, on account of the threatened Fenian raid. After the doors were opened Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD introduced a Bill for the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. The hon. Premier made a lengthy speech in which he reviewed the situation, and stated that there were reasons deemed sufficient to warrant the Government in proposing the measure. Hon. Mr. HOLTOS regretted very much that the Government had thought it their duty to introduce a measure of this kind. Mr. MACKENZIE said that it must be presumed that the Government had good and sufficient reasons for taking this step, and it was therefore desirable that the measure should pass. He commented at some length on the conduct of the United States in allowing incursions to be made from their territory into Canada, and concluding by expressing a hope that such representations would be made to the American Government as would result in some arrangement that would prevent these periodical alarms. Hon. Mr. AGLIS said he could see no cause for the act, and warned the House of the effect of the cry of "wolf." The debate was continued at some length, and finally the bill was read a first, second and third time and passed. Several bills were advanced a stage and Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD introduced a bill for the better preservation of the Peace in the vicinity of Public Works. The House went into Committee of Supply, and passed the following items:—Welland Canal, \$113,000; Chambly Canal, \$3,870; Rideau Canal, \$1,000; Carillon and Grenville Canal, \$250,000; Works chargeable to construction, \$15,150; Opening up communication with, and establishing a Government in, and providing for the settlement of the North-West, \$1,360,000; Harbours and Piers, \$111,500; Little Hope Light-house, \$15,000; Ottawa Parliament Buildings' revote, \$6,700; Library, \$100,000; Montreal Custom House, \$200,000; St. John Custom House, \$75,000; Custom House, London, \$25,000; Toronto Examining Warehouse, \$16,000; Immigrant Sheds, Toronto, \$10,000; Quarantine, Halifax, \$10,000; Post Offices, Toronto, Quebec, and London, \$155,000; Stables and Brooms, \$15,000. The Committee rose and reported, and the House adjourned at 1:15.

Saturday, April 16.—The SPEAKER took the chair at three o'clock. The bill for the better Protection of the Property of Steamers was read a third time and passed. On motion of Sir FRANKS HIXON the House went into committee on the Superannuation Resolutions. Hon. Mr. AGLIS enquired what would be the effect of the system in the case of old officers, who it was desirable should retire. He thought the old Province of Canada should provide for its own old servants. Hon. Mr. LANGRISH said the contributions from the officials to this fund would be placed in the Consolidated Revenue. Whether or not, therefore, there were enough to meet the payments, they would be made to the returning officers. Thus there would be no injustice to the younger officers on account of the immediate retirement of the older, and there would be a saving to the public service in consequence of the retirements. Several members from the Maritime Provinces followed, complaining of an injustice to those Provinces in the measure proposed, in that there were so few from the Lower Provinces employed here to be taxed for the allowance. The resolutions were then agreed to, and the Committee rose and reported. Several bills, among them the Canada Central Railway Bill, were read a second time and passed through Committee. The House then went again into Committee of Supply. The item for the miscellaneous improvement of rivers, \$2,000, passed, on the item of \$10,000 for a road between St. Anne des Monts and Fox River, Mr. MACDONALD moved that the item be struck out. The item was carried, on a division, a clause being added that no further aid be granted. After recess several private bills were read a second time, after which the House again went into Committee of Supply, and passed the following items: Miscellaneous roads; Survey and inspection, \$9,000; Abolitions and Awards, \$10,000; Miscellaneous Works, not otherwise provided for, \$10,000; Repairs, etc., \$45,000; Heating Public Buildings at Ottawa, \$32,000; Subsidies to steamers, including the communication between Halifax and Cork, &c., \$57,541; Tug service between Montreal and Kingston, \$12,000; Light-house and coast service in Quebec, salaries of light-house keepers, \$12,097; maintenance of light-houses, \$17,147; construction, \$104,000; maintenance of new light-house, \$3,200; between Quebec and Montreal—salaries, \$3,825; maintenance, \$6,825; steamer "Richelieu," \$42,000; Trinity House, Quebec, \$7,488; do., Montreal, \$7,614; removal of wrecks, \$2,000; light-houses above Montreal, \$55,504; for Nova Scotia, \$65,364; New Brunswick, \$30,522; Sable and Seal Islands Humane Establishment, \$8,000; Cape Race light, \$1,000; Fisheries—maintenance, &c., of La Canadienne, \$9,000; salaries, &c., of Fishery Inspectors and Wardens, \$24,500; fisheries and oyster beds, and for fish breeding, \$9,000; additional for protection of fisheries, \$57,708. The last item is for 6 vessels to act as a marine police to carry out the determination to enforce the exclusion of American fishermen from the fishing grounds. The Committee rose and reported at 11:30; and the House adjourned till Tuesday.

Tuesday, April 19th.—The Speaker took the chair at 7:30 o'clock. A motion for the issue of a writ for the election of a member to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Chipman was carried. The Perjury Bill and the Bill to amend the Penitentiary Act of 1868 were read a second time. The House then again went into committee of Supply, and the Finance Minister being absent through indisposition, the militia estimates were taken up. On the item of salaries, Mr. MACKENZIE complained that the promised reduction in the district staff had not been made, and enquired if the appointment of Deputy Adjutants General were to be permanent. Sir G. E. CARTIER replied that a reduction of several thousands of pounds had been made in the cost of the staff of the Adjutant General. He had also arranged to do away with District Quarter-Masters. He proceeded to explain that his policy was the same as last

year viz., to maintain the existing militia organization. The increase in the estimate for the current year was caused by an increase for ammunition, the cost of militia enrolment and of improved fire-arms. The fire-arms with which the volunteers are now supplied were, he explained, loaned by the Imperial Government, and two thousand rifles more were needed to supply several corps in Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, who were waiting for arms. In answer to Hon. Mr. HOLTOS, Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER said that a plan had been submitted by the Adjutant General to keep up the military schools with far less expenditure than formerly, and if the Imperial troops were withdrawn this plan would be adopted. In answer to Mr. OLIVER, Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER said drill by battalions would not be compulsory, and the travelling expenses of battalions from their respective districts to the place of drill would be paid. The item then passed, also the items of \$80,000 for military schools; \$25,000 for barrack accommodation (including \$7,500 for the Toronto Drill Shed); and \$5,000 for gun-boats. On the item of \$133,900 for miscellaneous, Hon. Mr. HOLTOS gave notice that on the item under this head of \$75,000 for unforeseen expenses, he would move to add to the effect of the provision made that payment be confined to those items connected with the service of the year for which the vote was taken. The item passed, also that of \$508,831 for collection of revenue. In answer to Mr. DUFRESNE, Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said government had no official communication with the men sent from the Red River as delegates. As to their arrest that was a matter belonging to the jurisdiction of the Ontario Government, and with which the Dominion Government had nothing to do. The House adjourned at 1:40.

GENERAL NEWS.

CANADA.

The Nova Scotia House of Assembly has passed a bill enacting that all future elections shall be by ballot.

The Legislature of Prince Edward's Island has rejected a resolution in favour of Confederation with Canada by a vote of 19 to 5.

It is reported in Ottawa that at the request of Gen. Lindsay, an order for an additional number of boats for the Red River expedition has been given by the Public Works Department.

The Nova Scotia Legislature was prorogued on Monday by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor. One hundred bills, the result of the labours of the session, were assented to.

News from St. John, N. B., announces the death at St. Stephen, on Monday last, of the Hon. James Brown. Death was the effect of wounds in the throat, inflicted by the deceased upon himself during a fit of temporary insanity.

Great dissatisfaction is expressed by the New Brunswick volunteers at not having been called on for Red River or frontier service. Public opinion on the subject of Riel's usurpation of power and the murder of Scott is as strong in New Brunswick as anywhere.

The nomination for Frontenac took place at Waterloo on Saturday last. Five gentlemen were nominated, but three retired in favour of Mr. J. S. Cartwright, who disputes the field with Mr. G. A. Kirkpatrick, nephew of the deceased member.

The Montreal News of Monday says:—"We are extremely pleased to announce that the Papal Zouaves, recently returned from Rome, have telegraphed Sir George Cartier, volunteering to proceed immediately to the front, in the event of any demonstration by the Fenians."

A fire occurred on Good Friday in the Parliament buildings at Ottawa. The temporary roof over the Library was discovered to be alight, but the flames were speedily extinguished and little damage was done. The fire is supposed to have arisen from a spark from the kitchen chimney of the Commons refreshment rooms.

A serious accident occurred at Toronto on Good Friday. One of the members of the Queen's Own Rifles was shot by the negligence of a comrade, who supposed his rifle was unloaded. The volunteers were on parade on the Garrison Common at the time. Deceased, whose name was George Nussey, was a married man. His funeral took place on Sunday, and was very largely attended.

The well-known and valuable horse "Deerfoot" was hired by a militia officer for use as a charger, and sent on by rail to the frontier. On arriving at St. John's it was found that the animal had kicked a hole in the bottom of the car, and was lying half through the bottom with his legs frightfully mangled. He had immediately to be shot.

The inhabitants of Cobourg have, after discussion, decided to take American silver at par. The Bank of Montreal and many of the merchants of Montreal take the half-dollar for 48c., the quarter for 24c., the dime for 9c., and the half-dime for 4c. In Toronto, London, and other places, the silver is only accepted at the rates specified in the Finance Minister's circular.

The trial of Reiffenstein for frauds in the Receiver-General's Department came on on the 13th inst., at the Assize Court at Ottawa, before Mr. Justice Galt. The prisoner was defended by the Hon. John Hillyard Cameron, Q. C., and Mr. Keefer, Q. C. The prosecuting counsel were Mr. A. N. Richards, Q. C., and Mr. J. B. Lewis, Q. C. The prisoner pleaded "Not Guilty" to the indictment, which charged a misdemeanour. The trial was continued the next day and the prisoner was found guilty, out of 47 counts in the indictment, on the 21st, 22nd and 23rd, which charged him with obtaining Harington's and Dickenson's signatures under false pretences. On the other counts the prisoner was found "Not Guilty." Another indictment for felony has been found against the prisoner.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

The state of Mr. Guizot's health is causing his friends great alarm.

A decree has been issued nominating M. Segris as Minister of Finance, replacing M. Buffet, charging M. Emile Ollivier with the Secretaryship of Foreign Affairs *ad interim* in the place of M. Daru, and Maurice Richard with that of Public Instruction *ad interim*.

News has been received from Rio Janeiro that President Lopez of Paraguay is dead. He was surrounded by Brazilian troops who demanded his surrender, and on his refusing he was killed by a lancer. His mother, sister and children, as

well as Madame Lynch, were captured. The commander of the Brazilian troops who put this finishing stroke to the war has received from the Emperor the title of viscount Pelottas. At last advices a treaty of peace was being prepared with the Provisional Government of Paraguay, who had convoked a Constitutional Assembly for the purpose.

Lisbon was visited by a fearful tornado on Sunday night which caused great loss of property. Some persons were killed and many injured in the streets. The shipping in the Tagus suffered severely; many vessels were wrecked and nearly all more or less damaged. The British fleet rode out the storm without injury.

The French Senate commenced the debate on the Senatus-consultum on the 14th inst., and passed it through its first stage. The same evening a meeting was held of the members of the Left, at which it was decided to vote negatively on the Plebiscitum, and to circulate manifestoes against its object. The members of the Left Centre held a meeting the following day at which it was decided that all should be free to vote as they please, but it is expected that the majority will vote in the affirmative. The party of the Right has formed a committee to operate in favour of the Plebiscitum; among the members of the committee is Emile Girardin. The committee has issued a proclamation appealing to those who think the greatest benefit for the nation is to escape revolution. The discussion in the Senate was resumed on Monday and continued the next day, but nothing important was done.

Alcohol from Moss.—Tea and Moss, up to the present time, have not been regarded by total abstainers as containing any intoxicating properties; but for the future they will be looked upon with considerable suspicion. "The cup that cheers, but not inebriates," has been found by Dr. Thudichum to be capable of yielding a very excellent wine, wholesome, and pleasant to the taste; while M. Stenborg, the Professor of Chemistry at Stockholm, has succeeded in extracting, by distillation, alcohol and brandy from the Iceland Reindeer Moss. The starch, which it contains in large quantities, is transformed into grape sugar, and subsequently fermented. The value of the discovery lies not so much, perhaps, in the production of the alcohol as in the substitution of the Iceland Moss for other and more valuable grain crops, which are at present grown solely for distillation. In the interesting lecture delivered before the Society of Arts, in which Dr. Thudichum brought forth his tea wine, he mentioned the unpleasant fact that very many sherries contain sulphate of potassium, which adds to the bitter taste, and is frequently purgative. He advises us to stick to three wines on our tables—a clear sound wine for thirst; a delicate wine, such as Burgundy, for tickling the palate; and, after dinner, claret or good port. If Dr. Thudichum would go a little further, and tell us where to get the latter, he would make us for ever grateful.—*Food Journal*.

One day a stout, jolly-looking mendicant entered a shop in Dublin, and asked the owner for charity. He shook his head and said, "I'm not able to give you anything." The woman, in quite a cheerful tone, promptly replied, "Thank you, sir, and may you long be in the same position."

A quarrel on the Paris Boulevards terminated thus one day, to the amusement of the spectators: "Monsieur, you shall give me satisfaction." Reply (amidst a peal of laughter): "Monsieur, I cannot. I am a member of the Society for Protecting Animals."

A literary gentleman, wishing to be undisturbed one day, instructed the Irish servant to admit no one, and if any one should inquire for him, to give them an equivocal answer. Night came, and the gentleman proceeded to interrogate Pat as to his callers. "Did any one call?" "Yes, sir, one gentleman." "What did he say?" "He axed, was yer honor in?" "Well, what did you tell him?" "Sure, I gave him a quivvle answer, jist." "He? was that?" "I axed him was his grandmother a monkey!"

A ridiculous flight of *on dit*s has been made *apropos* of Prince Napoleon. He has been put down for an immediate voyage to the North Sea—as if such an idea could come into the frost-bitten mind of a Parisian in such a March as this—then he was to go to Africa—then to China—then to Bombay. The Prince, out of patience, broke the rumours to pieces in a passion, and exclaimed: "I am not going there, nor there, nor there, any more than I am going to Patagonia." Upon which the malicious have issued a paragraph stating that at length it is understood and fixed that the Prince is going to Patagonia!

The *Madras Athenaeum* gives the following specimens of Madras English: An ex-schoolmaster, petitioning for a clerkship, promises that "I and my family will ever cease to pray to the humble Almighty to shower his blessings on you for ever and ever." Another, begging for an increase of salary on account of the rise in prices, says: "My pain and sufferings are impeachable, and lie only in the comprehension of gentlemen of your honourable disposition, ready to open your bowels of compassion to sympathize with the afflicted, and by extending your gracious hand to shoulder them from the civil darts of this dear city." A third makes the following excuse for absence: "Please excuse attending office to-day, as my grandmother despatched her life and want to go to firing place to see body fired and ashes put in the hole." A clerk, complaining of "fever and grapes," requests a day's leave, as he is "unfortunately ill by blessing of God."

A list has been furnished by the person most interested to the Paris newspapers of the men and women who have, at one time and another, borrowed the name of Hugo, and even Victor Hugo. No. 1 is M. Valère Hugot, a clerk in the Admiralty, who, in signing his name omits "Valère," and submits for it the initial "V." He also forgets the final "t" in the surname—"a mistake," says the great French poet, "which once cost me 1,500 francs." No. 2 is Mdlle. Joséphine Hugot, daughter of a house-porter in the Rue Chantierne—"played at the Théâtre St. Antoine with much success, under the name of Victoire Hugo. Declared to be my natural sister, whom I abandoned to a life of misery." No. 3 is Adolphe Hugot, a flute-player—"spells his name without the 't,' and is supposed to be my brother." No. 4 is Félix Hugot, a tailor—"calls himself on his cards 'F. Hugo,' and passes as my cousin." No. 5 is M. Hugot, an innkeeper at the corner of the entrance to the Parc de Neuilly, who has lately taken to call himself "Hugo." No. 6 is M. ———, an actor-of-all-work at Amiens, who has simply taken Victor Hugo's name. No. 7 is a *gamin de Paris*, who, the other day, was fined one franc for selling matches without a license under the appellation of Victor Hugo.