

Colonial Secretary respecting the protection of the Fisheries, and signifying that the Admiralty Board had determined upon sending a sufficient force to protect the Canadian fishermen and to maintain order. Hon. Mr. McDougall supposed that the Canadian vessels would now be withdrawn from those waters. Sir FRANCIS HICKS said no; six Canadian vessels would be chartered for police duty. Hon. Mr. DORIOS said the correspondence on the subject anterior to the despatch should have been brought down so that the House might know the full purport of the arrangement made with the Imperial Government, and if an understanding had been come to similar to that with reference to the North-West expedition. Sir FRANCIS HICKS said the Imperial force was totally irrespective of the Canadian vessels and was sent as an auxiliary. The matter then dropped. Mr. MACKENZIE asked why the North-West Bill had not been proceeded with the first thing. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER announced the sudden and severe illness of the Premier. He said the Government did not wish to go on with the Bill in the absence of the Minister of Justice, but if hon. gentlemen opposite insisted they would reluctantly proceed. Mr. MACKENZIE regretted to hear of the Premier's illness, and said he would not press the matter. On motion of Sir FRANCIS HICKS the House concurred in the various items reported from Committee of Supply. Mr. BELLEROSE moved the third reading of the Interest Bill. Mr. OLIVER moved the three months' hoist. After some discussion the House divided: Yeas, 56; nays, 56. The Speaker being called upon to give the casting vote, voted yes. The bill was thrown out. Several minor bills were passed, and the House adjourned at 11:25 p.m.

Saturday, May 7.—Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER moved that Government orders have precedence every day during the remainder of the session.—Carried. The Supplementary Estimates for 1870 were brought down and referred to Committee of Supply. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER, on behalf of Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD, moved to go into committee on the Province of Manitoba Bill. Mr. MACKENZIE reviewed the course of events in the territory during the last few months, referring especially to the "undefined mission" upon which the hon. member for Hants had been sent to Red River. He severely censured the conduct of the hon. gentleman while in the territory, and accused him of being hostile to the acquisition of the country, and of associating with annexationists and anti-Canadians. As to the member for North Lanark (Mr. McDougall), he said he would support him as Governor. He read the letter sent by the Governor to Riel—a letter which had been characterized as cowardly, sneaking, and infamous—and said that had he been in a similar position he would have acted in just the same way. He could see nothing in the letter to justify the epithets which had been applied to it. He attacked the member for Hants for not taking any measures to allay the discontent, and maintained that the seeds of disaffection had been sown by the Hudson's Bay Company, watered by the efforts of the Minister of State, and carefully nurtured by Riel, Ritchot, Scott, McKenny, Kennedy, and others. He deprecated the appointment of such men as Grand Vicar Thibault and Col. DeSalaberry, as they were wholly unsuited to the task imposed upon them. He next came to the consideration of the Bill. He believed an elective council would have been preferable to the government proposed. He also objected to the size of the territory, and disapproved of the land policy. Five grants should have been made to all who were in the territory or went there. Mr. HARRISON blamed the Americans and a part of the Catholic clergy for the rebellion. He approved of the conduct of Mr. McDougall, with the exception of the issue of the proclamation, and proceeded to defend the Secretary of State against the attacks made on him. He approved of the bill as a whole, but objected to giving the right to vote to all in the territory. Mr. MILLS defended the member for North Lanark (Mr. McDougall), and generally assented to the views expressed by Mr. MACKENZIE. Hon. Mr. ABERNETHY made a lengthy speech in defence of Hon. Mr. Howe and Capt. Cameron. Mr. BOWELL objected to several details of the measure. The motion was then put and carried, and the House went into committee. Hon. Mr. McDougall advocated an extension of the boundaries of the new territory. Mr. FERGUSON objected to the half-breed reserves. Mr. BOWELL censured the Government for receiving the Scott-Ritchot delegation. Sir FRANCIS HICKS defended the course of the Government, and denied that the delegates had been consulted in any way respecting the bill. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER supported the statement of the Finance Minister. After some further discussion on the subject the bill was adopted with verbal amendments, and committee rose and reported and asked leave to sit again. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER moved the House into committee on the resolutions on the subject, to be considered *pro forma*, so as to advance the measure a stage. The resolutions were severally put and carried, with some unimportant amendments proposed by Government, the only important one being that restricting the provision for quieting titles to grants made prior to 8th March, 1869. The Committee rose and reported, and asked leave to sit again. The House adjourned at midnight.

Monday, May 9.—Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER moved concurrence *pro forma* in the Manitoba resolutions from Committee of the Whole. After some remarks the resolutions were put and concurred in. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER then moved that the bill be referred to Committee of the Whole. Carried, and the House went into committee. Mr. FERGUSON moved to strike out section 27, relating to the half-breed reserves. After some debate Committee divided on the amendment, which was lost. Yeas, 37; nays, 67.

After recess on motion of Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER for concurrence, the debate was resumed. Hon. Mr. McDougall argued against the bill. He maintained that the system proposed was far too costly and cumbersome, and would cause great dissatisfaction in Ontario if adopted. He moved to propose a measure of his own containing several amendments, which he explained. The chief features of his measure were an extension of the suffrage, single elective Council, no representation in the Dominion Parliament, and greater inducements to emigrants. He then referred to the speech of Mr. R. A. HARRISON on Saturday and attempted to justify his course in issuing his proclamation to the rebels. He bitterly complained of the conduct of the Hon. member for Hants, who saw that he (Mr. McDougall) was taking his children into danger at that season of the year, and yet gave him no warning of what he might have to encounter. He concluded by moving the recommitment of the bill for the purpose of introducing amendments. Mr. MACKENZIE attacked the provisions of the measure, which, he said, would give satisfaction to neither party. He moved an amendment providing for a temporary form of Gov-

ernment for Manitoba, leaving it to the people to settle the details for themselves. Hon. Mr. Howe replied to the attacks made upon him. Hon. Mr. McDougall entered into further explanations. After some further debate, Mr. MACKENZIE'S amendment was put and lost; Yeas, 35; Nays, 95. Hon. Mr. McDougall's resolutions were then put and lost; Yeas, 11; Nays, 120. An amendment of Mr. CARTWRIGHT, giving Parliament power to alter the boundaries, if expedient, was defeated by—yeas, 52; nays, 72; Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER explaining that the boundaries could be altered by Parliament when necessary. An amendment moved by Mr. MACKENZIE to fix the boundary at 102 degrees west, defeated by—yeas, 47; nays, 74, and Mr. FERGUSON'S by—yeas, 49; nays, 73. Some other amendments were also proposed and lost, and the debate being adjourned, the House rose at 3.05 a.m.

THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION.

During the past week the troops destined for Red River service have been centralizing in Toronto, whence they will shortly proceed north-westwards. They are at present quartered at the Crystal Palace, where they manage to make themselves pretty comfortable, as the stores have arrived, and the kits have been served out to the men. Seven companies have been organized with fifty men in each. They are drilled three times a day and it is expected that by the time they reach Red River they will be a thoroughly efficient, soldierlike body of men. The first and fourth companies of the Ontario battalion started for Collingwood on Thursday. Thirty-four Caughnawaga Indians have joined the expedition and will act as pioneers. They left for Collingwood last Saturday.

One of the boats constructed by Mr. Clendinning, of Toronto, for use in the Red River expedition, has been, by the instruction of Capt. Dick, (acting, no doubt, under the direction of the Government) fitted with a screw-propeller, with a view of using her as a tug to tow the other boats up rapid streams and across lakes. Her engine, which is three-horse power, is one of Hamilton's patent balance rotary engines, and is a perfect model of compactness and neatness; by a simple but ingenious contrivance the screw can be thrown in and out of gear in an instant, this is done by lifting up a bolt which runs into the main shaft. The screw is three bladed, and when the boat is light, is submerged about two inches. The boiler is the invention of Mr. J. Findlay, (of Messrs. Hamilton & Son) and is so peculiarly well adapted for the purpose for which it is intended, that it deserves a word of description. If we might use the term, it is a compound boiler, since it combines the return due with the upright tubular, and is so constructed as to render it practicable to use wood for fuel in the furnace instead of coal. Mr. Findlay has aimed at attaining the largest heating surface, at the smallest expenditure of firing material, and also at doing away with the old-fashioned multitude of long tubes; he has, therefore, substituted for them 36 short ones, one foot each in length and two inches in diameter; by adopting this plan he has economised space so greatly in the interior of the boiler, that a large chamber is formed in the upper portion of it, into which the major portion of the smoke passes, and is consumed, which of course is a great saving to the furnace. The engine, boiler and screw weigh twelve hundred weight, and taking that into consideration, the boat will draw two feet of water when fully loaded. Her rate of steaming is about six knots an hour; but, probably, more can be got out of her when her engines get into proper working trim, as she possesses very fine lines, a beautiful run fore and aft, and is not quite so flat in the floor as some of those built elsewhere. She will prove valuable to the little armada, as she is so handy, and the means of starting and stopping her are so simple, that any one can manage her.

A special from Sault Ste. Marie, Friday, says the "Algoma" has arrived and passed through the canal. The American authorities are on the alert, and orders have been received from Secretary Fish at Washington to use the utmost diligence and watchfulness in seeing that no British vessels with munitions of war, or supplies for Canadian soldiers, pass through the canal. The "Chicora" is sure to be stopped, and all supplies for the troops will have to be taken across the portage to the "Algoma," which is now in British waters. The Americans at the Sault seem particularly jealous of any attempt on the part of the Canadian or British Governments to subdue the rising at Red River, and no effort will be spared to throw obstacles in the way of the forces. Men are at work on the road at the Portage, and all will be in readiness for the transport of troops and supplies to the "Algoma," which vessel will carry them to Fort William. It is expected that the troops will take from forty to fifty days in making the journey from Fort William to Red River.

GENERAL NEWS.

CANADA.

Parliament was prorogued on Thursday afternoon at four o'clock.

A son of the late Mr. Chipman is likely to succeed him as member for Kings, N.S.

A public dinner is to be given to the Hon. John Young in this city on the 23rd inst.

The Quebec *Chronicle* says that the Dominion Government has presented the Spencer Wood domain as a gift to the Local Legislature, who will devote it to a residence for the Lieut.-Governor.

The semi-annual meeting of the College of Physicians and Surgeons took place in Montreal on Tuesday last. A large number of graduates presented their diplomas and were admitted to the practice of medicine.

A meeting was held in Montreal on Thursday week to decide upon measures for establishing a News-boys' Home, similar to that opened last year in Toronto. A Home is to be erected on Mountain street, and in the meantime a building will be hired for the temporary accommodation of News-boys.

The workmen employed in demolishing the old buildings on the corner of St. James and St. John streets, Montreal, have turned up a quantity of human bones. These are being collected for interment in the Catholic cemetery. It is supposed that the site in question was the graveyard of the Récollet Church.

The Archbishop of Quebec arrived by the steamship "Nestorian" on Monday last. His Grace was received by a very large number of citizens with the Mayor at their head. A procession was formed and proceeded to the Cathedral, where a solemn Te Deum was sung, after which His Grace imparted

the Pontifical Benediction. The streets on the line of route between the quay and the Cathedral were decorated with flags and evergreens, and in the evening the ecclesiastical buildings and several private buildings were illuminated.

A daring robbery took place in Toronto last week. The residence of Dr. Hodder was broken into by burglars who took therefrom silver plate to the value of \$600. The case was put into the hands of detective Sheehan, who speedily discovered the robbers to be two boys, one in the employ of Dr. Hodder, and the other one McKay, who had recently been liberated from the Penitentiary. The whole of the plate was recovered, part being found buried in the Osgoode Hall grounds, and the rest in a notorious house of ill-fame on Queen St.

An extensive robbery of silks and other goods was effected on Sunday night in the premises occupied by Mr. Musson as a dry goods store on Notre Dame Street. The robbers had entered from the cellar of the adjoining house, where a large hole was found cut in the partition wall. The house next to Mr. Musson's was a saloon occupied until lately by one Meek, but let recently to an American. The present tenant is not to be found. \$6,000 worth of goods were taken. On Wednesday Meek and one Augustin Decarie, a wire-worker, were brought up before the Recorder on suspicion of being implicated in the robbery; they were both remanded till further evidence could be procured.

The Annual Convocation of Queen's University, Kingston, took place on Thursday, the 5th inst. The proceedings were opened with prayer by the Principal, after which the prizes were distributed to the successful candidates. The ceremony of laureation was then performed by the Principal, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Williamson and Prof. Murray, the Sponsio Academica having been previously administered by Prof. Mowat. The Degree of B.A. was conferred on T. H. McGuire, E. D. McLaren, P. S. Livingston, G. B. I. Fraser, M. R. Bouse, Irwin Stuart and D. R. McTavish. The Degree of M.A. was conferred on R. Campbell, B.A., and Rev. Mr. Dumoulin, B.A., and the Rev. W. B. Curran, both of Montreal, were also admitted to the Degree of M.A. After the conferring of Degrees, Rev. Prof. Mackerras addressed the Alumni.

A chess tournament, Old Country vs. Canadians, which was commenced at Toronto last Monday week, was terminated on Saturday, and resulted in a victory for the Old Country by two games. The toss for first move was won by the Old Country men, who placed Mr. James opposite Mr. D. Walker, and a fine game ensued, lasting two hours and five minutes, Mr. James proving victorious. The second and third games between the same gentlemen were won by Mr. Walker in two hours and forty minutes and forty five minutes, respectively. The three games between Dr. Martin and Capt. Routh were all won by the former in one hour and twenty five minutes, one hour and fifty minutes and two hours and eight minutes, some capital play being exhibited on both sides. Mr. J. Wright and Mr. B. Allis were the next opponents, and all three games were recorded in favour of the former, who won them in two hours and thirty minutes, one hour and thirty-five minutes and forty eight minutes respectively. Messrs. L. Macpherson and J. Greenwood's games were full of skill, but in this case the Canadian was of too heavy metal for his antagonist, and won all before him. Time, 1st game, fifty minutes; 2nd game, two hours and ten minutes; 3rd game, one hour and thirty minutes. The following is the score:—

OLD COUNTRY.		CANADIANS.	
Mr. J. James.....	100	Mr. D. Walker.....	011
Dr. Martin.....	111	Capt. Routh.....	090
Mr. J. Wright.....	111	Mr. Allis.....	090
Mr. J. Greenwood.....	090	Mr. L. Macpherson.....	111
Total.....	7		5

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

The report that the Hon. John Bright was about to resign is contradicted.

The steamer "Scandinavia" sailed from Liverpool on the 5th with a number of London street arabs for Canada.

The International Yacht Race took place at Cowes on Wednesday last. The "Sappho" won the race, the "Cambria" returning to Cowes without rounding the umpire's boat.

The Paris *Marseillaise*, Rochefort's newspaper, has been seized on account of the violence of its articles on political affairs.

A decree has been issued convoking the High Court of Justice of France for the trial of those recently arrested for implication in the plot on the life of the Emperor. Gustave Plourens, the friend of Rochefort, who was implicated in the conspiracy, took refuge in England, and it is said the Imperial Government has demanded his extradition.

Contrary to expectation the voting in France on the Plebiscitum passed off without any serious disturbances. Here and there a mob assembled and barricades were erected, but ample preparations had been made in case of disorder, and large bodies of troops were posted throughout the city. The disturbances were, therefore, speedily put a stop to. The returns of the vote on the Plebiscitum from all parts of the country except Algeria foot up—yes, 7,216,296; no, 1,530,610.

The Women's Suffrage question came up before the British House of Commons on the 4th inst. Mr. Jacob Bright, after presenting a petition in favour of Female Suffrage, moved the second reading of the bill to remove the disabilities of women with regard to voting. The petition presented by Mr. Bright bore over 100,000 signatures. After some debate *pro* and *con*, the House divided on the proposition, "Shall the question be now put?" and it was adopted by a vote of 124 ayes against 91 nays. The result was received with enthusiastic cheering.

Don Enrique de Bourbon, when on his way to the duel which proved fatal to him, turned to one of the attendants and related the following story: There was an old woman to whom he had been in the habit of giving alms. One day, when he was passing out of church, this person met him, and falling on her knees begged him to hear her. Touched by the emotion she exhibited, he invited her to speak, never doubting that she had some request to make. She at once rose, and, with the air of an inspired prophetess, said: "Monseigneur, never fight a duel! If you do, you will be instantly killed." "Till this day," added the Prince, "I had quite forgotten the prediction of the sorceress. I know not what now brings it to my mind."