

they had not seen copies of proposed amendments, and after some debate Mr. CRAWFORD moved the reconsideration of clause 4, which was carried. Mr. CRAWFORD then moved an amendment to insert the words "within thirty days" after the fifth line, but on motion of Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD the time for a call to be made in the event of suspension was made ten days. Sir FRANCIS HICKS moved an amendment to the 11th resolution, making alterations in relation to proxy-holders and the period qualifying to vote at meetings. Mr. YOUNG moved in amendment that proxies should be terminable at the end of the year. Hon. Mr. HOLTON considered the change proposed as reactionary and objectionable. Sir GEORGE CARTIER contended that the shareholders might be left to decide. Sir A. T. GALT opposed the alteration. He contended that each shareholder should have a vote. Mr. BLAKE said that capital should give weight in banking. He opposed the alteration of the resolution. Messrs. CARTWRIGHT and GIBBS regretted that the Government had yielded. Hon. Mr. ANNOT said that contracts existed establishing the present scheme. Mr. HARRISON was in favour of giving a vote for each share. Mr. HENTINGTON taunted the Finance Minister with submitting to the dictation of the bankers. Sir FRANCIS HICKS said he was always ready to listen to any suggestion coming from the bankers, but he denied submitting to the dictation of the Bank of Montreal. This amendment did not emanate from the Bank of Montreal, but from the united banking interests of the Dominion. Hon. Mr. HOLTON said all the bankers had not assented to it. Sir FRANCIS HICKS said that it had been represented to him that the bankers were unanimous, and he had heard no complaints. After further debate Sir FRANCIS HICKS announced that as the clause for graded voting was not unanimously approved of by the banks, the Government would not consent to it. The resolutions as amended were then adopted, the 24th being struck out, and committee having reported, the concurrence was ordered to take place on Tuesday.

Monday, March 14.—Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER laid on the table papers respecting the expenses of Hon. Mr. McDougall in the North-West. In reply to Mr. DUBREUX, he stated that there was no truth in the rumours of bloodshed and loss of life in the North-West. In answer to Mr. MASSON (Soulages), Hon. Mr. LANGEVIN said that the Government did not intend to place in the Estimates any sum for the payment of the debt due to Mr. Brewster. Mr. DUBREUX asked if the sum of £300,000 sterling had been paid to the Hudson's Bay Company. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER said it had not. Mr. STEPHENSON moved for reports, etc., connected with the Harbours of Refuge on Lakes Erie and Huron. Mr. MASSON thought Quebec should not be overlooked; a harbour of refuge was much needed at Cotou du Lac. Mr. MACKENZIE deprecated the use of sectional arguments in matters of this kind. He called attention to the fact that the sum expended in the last fifteen years for harbours in the Province of Quebec was considerably over one million dollars. The duty of the Government was to build harbours where they were required, irrespective of locality. A lengthy debate followed on this subject, in which the principle laid down by Mr. MACKENZIE was supported by Messrs. BLAKE, MILLS, CAMERON (Huron), and Hon. Mr. HOWE. Hon. Mr. LANGEVIN said very full information on the subject was now in the hands of the Government. The engineers had selected certain spots for harbours of refuge, and the Government intended asking the House to make appropriations for the construction of the works at the places fixed upon. Hon. Mr. WOOD presumed that the Government, before asking for the appropriation, would state what harbours they proposed dealing with. Hon. Mr. LANGEVIN said that would be stated when the estimates were brought down. Dr. GRANT moved for the papers respecting the survey of the Neepigon territory. He described at length the position and resources of the country, and contended that the opening-up of that region was necessary to the preservation of the North-West. Mr. SIMPSON (Algoma) corroborated the views put forward by Dr. Grant, and stated his conviction that the Dawson route would prove a failure, in which case the Neepigon route would have to be selected. From what he had heard he was sure that the Neepigon territory was far superior to the Dawson route both for railways and canals, as well as for agricultural purposes. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN urged upon the Government the necessity of losing no time in opening up communication with the territory. Mr. HARRISON spoke of the importance of having a railway to connect Canada with the North-West, and contended that the best course was that taken by the American Government with reference to the Pacific Railway. Dr. BOWS pointed out that the delegates of the Red River Convention had asked for the construction of a railway to Canada, and now that both ends asked for this means of communication the Government ought to take the earliest possible measures for its construction. Mr. HENTINGTON suggested that arrangements should be made for the construction of branches to connect with the Northern Pacific Road. Hon. Mr. HOWE dwelt on the necessity of railway communication with the North-West. Hon. Mr. COXWELL attacked the policy of the Government on railway matters and in connection with the North-West. Mr. MACKENZIE regretted that the debate had taken such proportions before the papers were brought down. He said the authority of the Dominion and of the Empire in relation to the troubles in the North-West must be vindicated at all hazards. Mr. JONES (North Leeds) said the Government ought to reflect seriously before undertaking the construction of a railway that would cost a hundred millions of dollars. Mr. A. P. McDONALD contended that money and land should be voted for a railway. Twelve millions of dollars and sixty millions of acres would take the railway to Fort Garry. Mr. BLAKE moved for statements in detail of all payments made by the Government of Canada on account of liabilities of the late Province of Canada since 30th June, 1869.—Carried. Also for a statement of the salary and expenses of the Inspector of Drill Sheds at Toronto.—Carried. On motion of Mr. HARRISON, the bill to amend the Act respecting duties of Justices of the Peace out of Sessions was read a second time and referred.

Tuesday, March 15.—Sir FRANCIS HICKS moved the House again into Committee on the Banking Resolutions. Mr. BLAKE condemned the arrangement proposed by the Finance Minister for the chartering of banks, on account of the want of harmony displayed in it. He hoped an amendment would be moved to strike out the first clause entirely. Mr. COLBY thought the Finance Minister in forming his scheme had omitted to consider the rural parts of the Dominion. The banks should not be restricted, but made available all over the country. He therefore thought it better that Parliament should be left untrammelled to consider the case of each new bank as it applied for a charter, so that if in the Lower Provinces banks were wanted with a small capital, they could grant the application

without going against any principle affirmed by the House. After some discussion the resolution, as proposed by Sir FRANCIS HICKS, was amended so as to allow of other amendments being proposed than those stated in the resolution. The House then went into committee. Sir FRANCIS HICKS moved an amendment to strike out the first clause, and substitute in its stead a paragraph fixing \$200,000 as the minimum paid-up capital with which banks should start. Sir A. T. GALT thought the proposed amendment would place an embarrassing responsibility on the Government to see it carried out. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER did not think it correct to allow banks to issue notes on their own credit, without any security or guarantee from Government. Mr. CARTWRIGHT did not think it wise to require the same amount of capital in Nova Scotia as in Ontario, where the circulation was smaller in proportion to the capital than in Ontario. He thought it better to strike out the clause altogether. Mr. GIBBS contended that the Government scheme would not prevent the granting by Parliament of charters to small banks. Mr. MACKENZIE replied to the arguments of the Finance Minister, and the Minister of Militia. Hon. Mr. WOOD expressed himself in favour of a provision being made in the clause, by which charters could be granted to small banks. Mr. WORKMAN approved of the scheme requiring a certain amount of paid-up capital. Mr. COLBY thought it very unfair that banks starting with a small capital should be required to pay up the same amount as large banks. Experience, he said, had shown that small banks had ridden the storm while larger banks had gone down. Hon. Mr. TILLEY denied that such had been the case in New Brunswick. Mr. JONES spoke in favour of full consideration being given to the country banks. Mr. BLAKE would have preferred seeing the whole resolutions struck out. Mr. PICKARD argued that banks with small capitals were as well managed as those with larger. Mr. SCATHERD doubted if the resolution offered sufficient protection against the evil of allowing banks to issue their notes broadcast without security. Mr. CRAWFORD (Leeds) would support the amended resolutions. He objected to small banks as not paying concerns as a rule. After some further remarks the amendment proposed by the Finance Minister was put and carried. The amendments in detail to the resolutions as proposed by the Finance Minister were then adopted. The following clause was added to the 18th resolution. "And the Receiver General shall make such arrangements as may be necessary for ensuring the delivery of Dominion notes to any bank, in exchange for the equivalent amount in specie, at the several offices at which the Dominion notes will be redeemable, in the cities of Toronto, Montreal, Halifax and St. John, respectively." Some verbal alterations were made in the remaining resolutions and the Committee rose and reported. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said it was the intention to ask Monday as a Government day, but every facility would be given to forward business in the hands of private members. Mr. BLAKE suggested that a portion of the day be given to private and the other portion to Government business. The House adjourned at 11 p.m.

RED RIVER.

The *Globe* has been favoured through a private channel with a copy of the suppressed edition of the *New Nation* of the 18th ult., in which appeared the report of the proceedings at the closing days of the Convention. From the extracts which the *Globe* makes one is at no loss to discover the reasons or the person who suppressed the paper. Mr. ROSS, after a flattering testimony to Mr. Riel's ability, proposed that he (Mr. Riel) should go to Ottawa as a delegate. Mr. Riel indignantly refused, saying he meant to maintain the position his country had given him. In reply to a question Riel said he would delegate his power to no one, but that if McTavish had declared himself Governor, he (Riel) would have formed a Council of War, and they would have seen the consequences. It is evident that Riel had no wish to let so much of his plans and intentions be known to the public, hence the suppression of the paper. The *Globe* also copies from the *New Nation* the report of the last day's proceedings, a brief account of which we gave last week. The following is the report in detail:

On the 9th ult., the fourteenth day of the Convention, Mr. ROSS said that the English people had been afraid hitherto to go outside of the law for fear of the responsibility, but that the man above all who had any legal authority from England, (Mr. Smith) had told them plainly to form any government they thought best. Mr. ROSS then closed with an expression of solicitude about the prisoners in Fort Garry. After an interchange of compliments between Mr. Riel and Mr. ROSS, a Committee brought in the following report:—

1. That the Council consist of twenty-four members; twelve from the English and twelve from the French speaking population.
2. Each side decide as to the appointment of its own members of Council.
3. That Mr. James Ross be Judge of the Supreme Court.
4. That all Justices of the Peace, Petty Magistrates, Constables, &c., retain their places, with the exception of Wm. Dease, J. P., whose place shall be taken by Norbert Larence.
5. That Henry McKenney, Esq., be Sheriff as before.
6. That Dr. Bird be Coroner as before.
7. That the General Court be held at the same times and places as formerly, and that the Petty Court be held in five districts: Lower, Middle, Upper, St. Ann's (Point du Chene), and St. Margaret's (La Prairie).
8. That Mr. Bannatyne be continued Postmaster.
9. That John Sutherland and Roger Goulet be Collectors of Customs.
10. That the President of the Provisional Government be not one of the twenty-four members.
11. A two-thirds vote to override the veto of the President of the Provisional Government.
12. That Mr. Thomas Bunn be Secretary to the Provisional Government, and Mr. Louis Schmidt, Under Secretary.
13. That Mr. W. B. O'Donoghue be Treasurer.

It was then proposed that Riel should be President of the Council. Riel left the room, but shortly returned, and, as some objection was raised, a sharp debate ensued. In a passionate outburst, Riel, in addressing the English delegates, stigmatized them as full of prejudice, and said that even if he were President the two-thirds vote would leave him feeble, weak and powerless. He declared "on his life" he would make out a new Bill of Rights and form a Provisional Government that would be obeyed, and if prejudice existed, it would be in his blood. Mr. ROSS arose and said he had no hesitation in stating that, were Mr. Riel the choice of the people of Red River to-morrow, he would vote for him as head

of the Government. At one part of the discussion Riel was pacing the chamber, soliloquising, and abruptly ejaculated—"My goodness! I like better to fight than to work this way." After Judge Black and Mr. Bunn had spoken in conciliatory terms, Riel was elected President without a dissenting voice. Mr. Riel then expressed his thanks, and, turning to the French delegates, asked as an act of grace that Dr. O'Donnell (formerly of St. Catherines) be immediately released from gaol, and that Mr. Bannatyne, Mr. McTavish, and Dr. Cowan be also released from all confinement. Mr. ROSS, amid cheering, hoped all the prisoners would be soon set at liberty. On the last and fifteenth day of the Convention, Mr. ROSS made some arrangement about opening his Court. Mr. Riel made the modest proposition that Canada should pay all the bills of the delegates on their mission to Ottawa. He assured the Convention, amid cheers, that all the prisoners would be released, "some in one way, some in another." He said a few would have to leave the country, as they were too dangerous to remain. Hallet was to be released after giving full guarantees. Dr. Schultz was to be exiled for ever, and if found in the Territory to be shot. His property was also to be confiscated; but his creditors would be paid out of it as far as it went.

Rev. Mr. Richey, Judge Black, and Alfred H. Scott were then elected delegates to Ottawa. In the case of Mr. Scott there was some opposition, on the score that a half-breed ought to be elected; but ultimately his nomination was confirmed, and the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

GENERAL NEWS.
CANADA.

The Hon. Mr. McDougall has been seriously ill with the small-pox during the past two weeks, but hopes are now entertained of his speedy recovery.

A memorial has been sent to the Government, praying that the Victoria Bridge, at Montreal, may be made available to all Railway Companies who may desire to cross the St. Lawrence, to establish depots in the city, and compete for the carrying trade of the country.

The look-out parties of the Royal Canadian Rifles at the out-posts at the frontier towns, Sarnia, Windsor, the Bridge, &c., have been called in to headquarters in anticipation of the disbanding of the regiment on the 31st inst.

Toronto has been thrown into an excitement by a mysterious occurrence which took place there on the night of the 9th inst. On the morning of the tenth the dead bodies of a man named Parry and his wife were found in a small house in which they resided on the corner of the Esplanade and Bay street. No trace of the cause of death could be found and the affair remains shrouded in the most complete mystery. An inquest was held on the body of the man on the afternoon of the 10th, when no facts throwing any light on the matter were obtained.

UNITED STATES.

A great religious revival is going on in Cincinnati, in the course of which in fifty churches in the city and suburbs no less than 2,692 new members have been added.

The *Sault*, one of the missing ocean steamers, arrived in New York on Friday of last week, after having been 51 days out from Bremen. She reported that she had been obliged to make for Bermuda where she put in for repairs.

The inhabitants of Jamaica have memorialized the British Government to subsidize a line of steamers to run between Jamaica and New York.

Oil City, Pa., was the scene of a terrible fire last week. Several large oil tanks exploded, setting fire to an entire train. At one time it was feared that the greater part of the city would be destroyed.

A serious accident occurred last week on the Erie Railway, six miles east of New York. A portion of the passenger train going east was thrown off the track, and the baggage-man killed. Almost immediately after the accident the Cincinnati express going east ran into that portion of the disabled train which was lying on the track used by the eastward bound trains. By this collision two young ladies, daughters of the Rev. Mr. Eaton, of Nova Scotia, were seriously injured.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

Stephen Gladstone, a son of the English Premier, has been ordained to the Church of England ministry.

Ex-Queen Isabella and her husband have agreed to submit their differences to the arbitration of a tribunal of five persons, of whom Jules Favre is to be one.

It is rumoured that a baronetcy is about to be bestowed on Mr. Charles Dickens. Another rumour says that the honour offered will be declined. Mr. Dickens had an interview with Her Majesty by invitation last Thursday week.

An international exhibition of fans is to be held in London, preparations are already commenced for it. The Empress of Russia and the Baroness Rothschild will be leading contributors to the exhibition.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, partly by reductions of expenditure, and partly by anticipated increase of revenue, will be able to show the Imperial Parliament a surplus for the forthcoming year, of, it is said, £4,500,000 sterling.

The captain of the *Bombay* which collided off the coast of Japan with the *Oncida*, has been suspended for neglecting, when the accident occurred, to ascertain the extent of the mischief and taking no measures to save life.

Two hundred Canadian Zouaves, after two years' service in the Pontifical army, are now returning to their own country. They passed through Paris on their way home on the 15th inst., and are expected here at the end of the month.

Some fears for the safety of the prisoners in St. Pelagie—the place of confinement of the persons charged with conspiracy against the life of the Emperor—appear to have been entertained by the French authorities. The result was the transfer of 74 of the number to Mazas prison. It was, however, according to M. Ollivier, to avoid the danger of infection from small-pox, not from any apprehended outbreak the precautions were taken.

Rumour says that Father Hyacinthe, or as he is now known, M. Loyson, is about to establish a journal in Paris, under the name of *La Concorde*. The same untrustworthy authority also adds that Mgr. Maret, the liberal bishop of Suza, will assist him in his editorial labours.