ill. If all that time I delayed taking revenge, it was because, in the event of my being condemned for murder, there would be no one to render funeral honours to my mother, for I was her only son. She died three months ago, and I have killed my father's murderer. If I have delayed surrendering myself, it was because I had important affairs to arrange." The Judge did not approach this candid criminal with taking the iron into his own hands, but, much to the satisfaction of the spectators, set him free on "having shown great filial attachment." Now this was sensible, though we presume it is a new method of procedure in the Slowery Land. John Chinaman may well think, if he ever sees the extraordinary ways with which the public mind is familiar, that the outside barbarians deserve to be so contemptuous of other than theological and social grounds. He looks at the brighter side of the question of murder, finds out the usually extenuating circumstances, and decrees that the days shall be long of him who honours and Avenges his defunct parent. ■

THE FRENCH CHAMBER. — The recent change in the Presidency of the French Chamber excited little notice here, but it is a matter of considerable importance to the party to which M. Grevy belonged. He was an able and impartial presiding officer, and is generally respected and esteemed in France. His life has been a pure and confident protest against every form of tyranny and corruption, and he was looked upon when Empire fell as the proper successor of the high office in the State. When in the course of debate last week the Duke de Gramont asked M. Le Royer an "impertinent," the President called him to order, and the Right, Conservative party, in the Assembly thereupon chose to pass upon M. Grevy, what he could not but think an insult, for it threatened and threatened to leave the Chamber. High spirited and independent, he would not brook this, and James Ross, the telegraph informed us, resigned at once and peremptorily. By its course the Right has lost a firm and moderate parliamentarian and gained on the floor of the Chamber a brilliant and popular opponent. M. Buffet, who was elected in his place, is well known in French politics. He was born at Mirecourt, (Vosges), Oct. 26, 1818, and entered in due time the legal profession. After the revolution of February, 1848, he was elected a representative of the people, and in the Assembly supported republican principles. He was for about a year the Minister of Commerce of President Louis Napoleon, and continued to take a prominent part in public affairs until the *coup d'etat* of December, 1851, when he retired from political life for many years. In 1864 he was elected to the Corps Legislatif, in opposition to the Government candidate, and re-elected in 1869, by 23,000 out of 32,000 votes. He acted with the Conservative Liberals, and was instrumental in inducing Napoleon III. to substitute legislative reform.

CANON RAMSAY.

Investigation into his conduct by Archdeacon Fuller.

An investigation into the charges against Canon Ramsay took place at St. Paul's Church, Newmarket, on the 5th inst., by the Ven. Archdeacon Fuller and the Rev. C. Hill of Machan, who were sent there by the Bishop for the purpose.

The Archdeacon opened the proceedings with prayer in the vestry of the church, and commenced at eleven o'clock. Mr. McCarthy, of Barrie, was present on behalf of Mr. Dodge.

The Archdeacon opened the proceedings by calling upon Mr. Ramsay to explain his connection with the matter.

Rev. Canon Ramsay stated that on the Sabath evening previous to the nomination Mr. Dodge called at his house after church, proposed to sign an account of the affairs which had been published against his character in the *Globe*, that he should conduct a letter to Dodge, which came from the Rev. Dr. Clarke, his former Pastor, knowing the irreproachable character which he bore while he was parish in New Jersey, and asked him (the Canon) to send it to the Globe with an introductory letter asking them in all fairness to publish it. He supposed Mr. Dodge to be merely taking, and signed it off in his name. The Mr. Dodge insisted that he would obtain Dr. Clarke's consent by telegraph, he was his pastor, in connection with the letter. He then told Mr. Dodge that if he succeeded in obtaining Mr. Clarke's consent he would write the introductory letter. He, however, considered the conversation to be merely a joke, and treated it as such. He never received that letter from Dr. Clarke, nor knew anything about it until after the election, and even then did not wish to expose him had his own character not been at stake.

Mr. Ramsay and his son Allan corroborated the statements made by the Canon as the conversation they relished took place in house with Mr. Dodge.

Mr. Burk came forward and stated that he was in the Royal Hotel on Friday night previous to the election, when Mr. Ramsay came in, and after conversing a little while, picked up one of these fly sheets which were flying in the air, and exclaimed, "Dan's you think this letter of mine will do. Mr. Dodge a great deal of good."

This statement was corroborated by Mr. McClintock, who was also in the room at the time.

Mr. Ramsay denied the statement, saying it was perfectly false, and that these gentlemen must be mistaken.

Mr. McCarthy said he appeared on Mr. Dodge's behalf, but that he did not desire to take any unfair advantage of Mr. Ramsay, and as this trial was not brought on at their instance he would not cross-examine any of the witnesses unless they desired he should.

The Archdeacon said they desired simply to elicit the truth of these charges, and therefore he asked Mr. McCarthy to cross-examine, so that they might have all the evidence they possibly could have.

Canon Ramsay cross-examined by Mr. McCarthy:—I knew nothing about this matter until the Sunday evening previous to the nomination; I left home on Monday evening for Orillia; came back on Wednesday evening; am not sure whether I was here or in Toronto on Thursday. The letter I gave to Dodge I forgot it was by a letter received from Mr. Dodge, of Orillia, asking a few Abuse of sheets; had not the original letter, but procured a copy; George Brown had the original. Did not make any enquiry about the letter; did not want to injure Mr. Dodge; meant to speak to him about it the first time I saw him; did not know there was any letter from Dr. Clarke in circulation, and did not know there was. Mr. Rogers' letter referred to the only thing I knew about it was that Mr. Dodge told me on Sunday night that he was going to do it; supported Mr. Dodge, but did not attend any of his meetings; would be very sorry to do anything to injure Mr. Dodge, but when my own character was assailed; made up my mind to let the matter out; went to Orillia to be out of the way; did not wish to be bothered with Mr. Dodge or any of his disreputable transactions; —read the telegram, "Happest day of my life—Dodge forever." Was surprised at the *Courier* office and got these letters was because the letter it was supposed to have written was dated at the Mansion, forwarded the day I was in Orillia. I was told the *Globe* had these facts, and therefore to clear myself I took these letters to Mr. Brown; did not tell the proprietor of the *Courier* for the purpose I wanted them; was quite aware that my son made a demand on Mr. Rogers for $2,000; not on my own account. It was agreed between them that my son should get $1,000 for his services and $1,500 for the loss of his business and good, in absence, as it nearly ruined his paper. My son was present at the time and I asked Mr. Dodge to do something for him. He received a telegram from Mr. Dodge about the 5th October, stating that he would pay him no more; did not know that Perpetentations were made to Mr. McCarthy, that in the event of this sum not being paid, a suit would be commenced.

Mr. McCarthy regretted that this was only a clerical investigation, and that the witnesses were not on oath, but said that they were prepared to prove that Mr. Ramsay was aware of the existence of these letters before the polling day, and other statements which he now denies. They would much prefer a court of law, where they would be quite prepared to prove the above facts.

The Archdeacon then asked the Canon if he had a copy of the letter he wrote to Mr. Bodely, about taking the money from the church in Toronto. An emphatic and strong feeling existed amongst the clergy in reference to it.

Mr. Ramsay said he had not, but that he could obtain them from Mr. Bodely.

The Archdeacon said he had still another charge, with reference to the Canon's assisting his son to obtain a policy from an insurance company in the States, on the life of a man who died in California.

Mr. Ramsay said he had aided his son in furnishing him with funds and would do so again. He hoped they would be able to bring the trial to Toronto, and there succeed in getting justice done. He refreged them to Mr. Holden, of Toronto, agent of the Company, for further particulars.

There being no more witnesses present, the investigation was adjourned until they could arrange the facts elicited and submit them to the Bishop.

When the Royal Hotel, where the Archdeacon was staying, was reached, the statement of two parties was received as follows:—

Mr. Burns said—I met Mr. Ramsay on the Friday before the election near the Royal Hotel; he asked me if I had circulated those fly-sheets well in King, as they were calculated to do Mr. Dodge a great deal of good, showing his character in time in the true light; Mr. Ramsay went to Orillia on Monday to canvass for Mr. Dodge; Mr. Hogabom, Mr. Dodge's agent, paid him the Canon's expenses; he told me on his return he had he had succeeded in getting several votes; Mr. Ramsay was also paid to go to Toronto; Mr. Ramsay took one of the fly-sheets to Mr. Hogabom's house and laid it on his table.

Mr. Ashworth stated that Mr. Ramsay called at his house and made arrangements for himself and his man to go and vote about twenty miles away, and said he was so glad that they had a man of such a fine character as Mr. Dodge to bring out; when he saw his letter in the *Globe* he was surprised at it, as he had always spoken in this way to him at one time, and now was charging him with forgery.

The greatest excitement prevails here about the matter, and many members of the church have refused to attend until the matter is satisfactorily cleared up.

Three new vessels will be ready to launch soon after navigation opens at Chicklond's shipyard, and two at Simpson's, in St. Catharines.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

EUROPEAN.

The Rev. Charles H. Spurgeon has been offered $50,000 to deliver fifty lectures in the United States.

The Prince of Wales is to be installed Grand Commander of the Order of Knights Templar.

The steamship *India*, from Glasgow for New York, ran ashore in the Clyde, off the mouth of the river Leven, but was got off without any damage.

Mikashaff, of Russia, the political murderer, who was condemned to twenty years exile with hard labour, shot himself on the way to Siberia.

An explosion of fire damp occurred in a coal mine near Aberdillery, Monmouthshire, last week causing the death of five miners and wounding many others.

A despatch from Belgrade announces the death of Milivoy Blamavata, Minister of War and of Public construction and President of the Servian cabinet Council. He was head of the Executive of Servia during the minority of the present Prince Milan.

A despatch from Baku on the western coast of the Caspian Sea, dated April 2nd, announces that the Tchgachelar column would take the field against Khiva on the 5th inst. The expedition against Khiva is in three detachment.

The Republicans have carried the municipal elections in Nantes and Marseilles.

The French Assembly have passed a bill authorizing the city of Paris the war contribution of 28,000,000 francs, and granting indemnity on the same account to the department to the amount of 24,000,000 francs. Although the Pope is recovering from his illness he is still very feeble, and his physicians forbid him from leaving his apartments.

AMERICAN.

The horse car conductors of New York have decided to strike for $3 a day.

The yellow fever in New Orleans, called severe, 21 persons in New Orleans, on Sunday night. Two of the victims have died.

Floods are causing great damage in different parts of the States.

By an accident, at Rochester, on Tuesday afternoon, 25 persons were precipitated into the river, and it is estimated that at least 15 were carried over the falls and drowned.

Two brothers, John and Michael Kane, having quarrelled on the 20th of March, Michael stabbed John with a butcher knife. Died on Sunday from the effect of the wound. The murderer fled.

W. S. Andrews, while delivering a lecture to the Young Men's Christian Association of New York on last Saturday night, was arrested and taken to Ludlow street gaol on a charge of contempt of court, in retaining some $3,000 he had collected and refused to pay over to a woman in a bankruptcy case.

The Trade and American Mixed Commission have adversely decided what is known as the Calcutta cases growing out of the detention of United States vessels under the proclamation of the Queen during the late war, preventing them from sailing from British East Indian ports with cargoes of saltpetre.

Jellicoe, Governor of Alabama when the State seceded, died on Staurday morning aged 65.

A despatch from Yreka says that on March 27th, three hundred troops broke camp and marched to the upper end of Lindsay Plateth lake. The Indians refused to come out and kill that day, but promised come out on Sunday. On March 22nd, Hooker Jim and a party of Indians gave seen at Alkan Lake, where they corralled 300 Indian ponies horses. On the following Tuesday the same Indians were seen at Yainox reservation, where they talked all night. Jack, Scarface Mike and Kiamatha urged them to join Captain Jack. Hooker Jim said that 500 Indians of Indians were ready to join Captain Jack whenever he could get out of the lava beds. The people of Yreka are in great excitement, and are leaving the country may the creation of the Modocs.

Advices from Prescott to March 29th, state Major Brown's command struck the Apaches at Tonto Basin, killed 38 warriors, and captured 17 squaws. The Apaches became frightened, and sang surrender. At Camp Verde, owing to the prevailing horse disease, the troops operate principally on foot. Cochise continued his raids in Mexico. It is believed Cochise is stirring up the Apaches. General Crook will have along the Mexican frontier with a force to prevent any possible Apache raids.

Robert Mallier, a young man in Williamsburg, N. J., maddened with rum, attempted to kill his father on Sunday night. The blow nearly clubbed him to death in self-defence.

Agents of the Baltic Lloyds steamship company furnish the following report as to the loss of their steamer *Thorwaldsen*. The steamer went ashore in Sandy Hook off the Swedish coast on the night of April 4th, and will probably prove a total loss. Two passengers and two crew are all lost. The crew and cargo are fully insured.

Two of the Italians taken from Ward's island to supply the places of the men who left the works of the New York Gas Company on strike, protested against the kind of industry, and drowned themselves Others clamoured to be returned to the Island, and were accordingly sent back.

A St. Domingo letter intimates that there may be some trouble as to land titles in connection with settlers who may go to Samana Bay from America. The letter states that the Dominican Government is in possession of letters from the British Consul at the Haytiens, inciting the latter to make war on St. Michael.

Wm. M. Tweed was in Rochester on Friday night, but did not register his name. Tweed left for Canada on Saturday. It is not known whether he has fled the country, or only going on a visit.

Capt. Nelson Hodgin's brick house at Sydenham was struck by lightning Sunday morning, and damaged to the extent of some $800. His wife was stunned, but not seriously hurt.

The surveys for the Canada Pacific Railway are pushed vigorously, and a connected line of surveys between Ottawa and Red River is finished, showing that very insurmountable obstacles to the railway exist along that section of the line. Mr. Jarvis and party have returned from the instrumental survey of over 300 miles of line between Fort Garry and Lake Superior.

Two young men named Dan. Day and Joseph Marcoy were boating in a skiff on the Humber. The boat was upset accidentally, and both occupants were thrown into the water. Marcoy was also paid to go to a swimmer. Day miraculously escaped by being driven with the current on a piece of ice. The mother of the deceased lost her only support in this sad accident.

The Rev. Geo. McDonald has been engaged by the University Literary Society of Montreal, to deliver two lectures about the end of this month in the Queen's Hall. The subjects of his lectures are Burns and Hood.

The Rev. J. T. Fitcher has been appointed Recording Secretary of the French Canadian Missionary Society.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Summary of Proceedings.

TUESDAY, April 2, 1873.

SENATE.

In reply to Hon. Mr. Carvall, Hon. Mr. Campbell said that the Government would not sanction an exhibition would be held, resulted this country too late to enable the Government, in case it had been approved advisable, to make arrangements for a fitting representation of the products of the Dominion at Vienna. After that, all the Department of Agriculture could do under the circumstances was to publish the rules respecting the exhibition, and inform those who might wish to send articles, that Canada would be represented by the British Commission.

Hon. Mr. Carvall enquired whether Commissioners had been appointed under the 22nd article of the Treaty of Washington to determine the claims of Her Majesty's subjects against the United States Government, specified in the said article; if so, the names of such Commissioners, and what proceedings have been taken in regard to the said claims by the Dominion Government.

Hon. Mr. Campbell replied that the appointment lay in the hands of the Imperial Government. No appointment had yet been made.

After some unimportant business, the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Huntington said he felt compelled by a deep sense of duty to place the motion, which he was about to make before the House at the earliest possible moment, in view of the very grave questions raised. He had already stated in his place that he was credibly informed that arrangements had been made by the Mr. Rose and an American gentleman representing certain American capitalists for the construction of the Pacific Railway, in anticipation of the legislation of last session; that the Government had known of the fact, and subsequently arrangements were made between the Government and Sir Hugh Allan by which a large sum of money was to be paid to the Government for its purpose of influencing the recent election, in return for which Sir Hugh Allan and his friends were free to receive the contract for the construction of the railway, and that this was done. He therefore moved, "That Mr. Huntington, a member of this House, having stated in his place that he is credibly informed and believes that he can establish by satisfactory evidence, that in anticipation of the legislation of last session, as to the Pacific Railway, an agreement was made between Sir Hugh Allan, acting for himself and certain other Canadian promoters, and Mr. Jay Cooke, acting for certain United States capitalists, whereby the latter agreed to furnish all the funds necessary for the construction of the contemplated railway, and to give the Government a certain share in the interest, in consideration of their interest and position, the scheme agreed on being ostensibly that of a Canadian Company, with Sir Hugh Allan at its head; that the Government was aware that negotiations were pending between these parties; that subsequently an understanding was come to between the Government and Sir Hugh Allan, and Mr. Abbott, M. P., that Sir Hugh Allan and his friends should advance a large sum of money for the purpose of aiding the election of Ministers and their supporters at the ensuing general election, and that he and his friends should receive the contract for the construction of the railway; that accordingly Sir Hugh Allan did advance a large sum of money for the purpose mentioned, and that in the solicitation and under the pressing instance of Ministers, a large part of the moneys expended by Sir Hugh Allan in connection with the passing of the Act of Incorporation and charter, were paid to him by the said United States capitalists, under the agreement mentioned; that the Select Committee of seven members be appointed to enquire into all the facts and circumstances connected with the negotiations for the construction of the Pacific Railway, with the legislation of last session as to the subject, and with the granting of the charter to Sir Hugh Allan and others; with power to send for persons, papers, and records, and with instructions to report in full the evidence taken before, and the results of their enquiry, with resolutions."

On the motion being put to the House by the Speaker, there were loud cries of "carried" from the Opposition, and "no" from the Government side.

The SPEAKER then proceeded to declare the motion lost, but a division being called for, the members were called and a vote taken, resulting as follows:

YEAS—Messrs Angle, Archibald, Bain, Bechard, Bergin, Bland, Blake, Bourassa, Burpee (Sunbury), Burpee (St. John), Burpee (Sunbury), Carvegie, Casey, Cameron, Cartwright, Christie, Church, Colby, Dufresne, De St. Georges, Dickey, Dorion (Montmagny), Drew, Farrow, Fleming, Fortier, Fournier, Gaudet, Grant, Grover, Harwood, Hay, Hurdon, Jetté, Kirkpatrick, Lajoie, Lapointe, Lewis, Macdonald (Cornwall), Macdonald (Kingston), Macdonald (Sir J.), Macdonald (Victoria), Mackenzie, Mackenzie (Bellechasse), Mackenzie, Mackenzie, Metcalfe, Mills, Oliver, Pepper, Pinsonneault, Pinsonneault, Pelletier, Pelletier, Richard (Magnetic), Richards, Ross (Dorham), Ross (Middlesex), Ross (Prince Edward Island), Ross (Lennox), Scott, Scott (Peel), Shiller, Shirten, Thompson, Thompson (Cariboo), Tremblay, Trow, Tremblay, Trow, White (Halton), White, Young (Montreal), Young (Waterloo)—113.

NAYS—Messrs Anderson, Archambault, Baby, Baker, Bazy, Beaubien, Bourassa, Bourbeau, Brown, Burdett, Cameron (Inverness), Cameron (Huron), Campbell, Carling, Carter, Cartier, Chapleau, Cimon, Colby, Coupal, Crathern, Crossby, Cunningham, Daly, Decloseau, Dewdney, Domville, Dormer, Doull, Dugas, Dumouchel, Dunkin, Dufresne, Dufresne, Gendron, Gibbs (Ontario), R. L. Gibbs (Ontario), A. Gunn, Gunn (Kent), Hale, Hall, Harwood, Hincks (Sir Francis), Hows, Jones, Keefer, Killam, Kirkpatrick, Langevin, Lapointe, Lewis, Macdonald, Le Vesconte, Lewis, Little, Macdonald (Sir J.), Macdonald (Sir Hugh), Macdonald (Cornwall), Macdonald (Toronto), McDonald (Inverness), McKay, McIntosh, McCallum, McCallum, McCallum