

## FIRST EDITION.

ONE O'CLOCK, P. M.,  
APRIL 7, 1868.

### ASSASSINATION OF THOS. D'ARCY MCGEE!

He is Shot Dead at the Door of his own House.

The Unknown Murderer still at Large.

Full Particulars about the Murder.

The Excitement in Ottawa.

Ottawa, April 7th.—At half-past 2 o'clock this morning, the Hon. Thos. D'Arcy McGee was shot dead by an unknown assassin, as he was entering the door of his lodging house, Thos. Trotter's, on Sparks street. The ball passed through his head and lodged in the door, which he was just opening. One of the pages, a son of Mrs. Trotter, heard the report, and when he reached his mother's door, found Mr McGee lying dead on the steps.—He saw no footsteps. The night was bright and clear. The assassin must have been either concealed behind the fence of a vacant lot opposite, or fled with great haste the moment he committed the deed. Mr. McGee had just left the Parliament House, and had a cigar in his mouth when he was shot dead.

His brains exuded from the wound, and the sidewalk was covered with blood. This fact in connection with that of the ball lodging in the door seems to point to the probability that the weapon was held close to his head when fired. No trace of the murderer has yet been discovered.

## Still Later.

From the Leader's Second Edition of this Morning.

OTTAWA, 3 o'clock.  
Further examination shows that the assassin must have held the pistol close to the head of the unfortunate gentleman when he fired the shot. The ball entered the neck behind, just at the base of the brain and a little to the right. It passed through the head out of the mouth and lodged in the door—the conical end outward, knocking two or three of the teeth out in its passage. The hair at the place where the ball entered is singed, showing that the assassin must have been quite close when he committed the deed. Mr. McGee was in the act of opening the door when he was shot. His latch key was in the door from which he fell backwards upon the sidewalk. A daughter of Mr. Trotter's was still up, and on going to the door when she heard the shot, found the body lying on the ground. The door was bespattered with blood. The page, her brother, at that moment arrived. He at once gave the alarm and in about a minute the news was heard at the Russell House, 500 yards distant. The page on going from the Parliament House to his home passed from Wellington to Sparks street by way of O'Connor street, while Mr. McGee apparently passed down Metcal street and thence along Sparks street, west to Mrs. Trotter's, which is only a few doors east of O'Connor street, on the south side. The page, when he heard the shot was at the corner of Wellington and O'Connor street, where the Victoria Hotel stands. He walked down to Sparks street, less than one hundred yards, turned the corner to the east, and when he approached his mother's door, saw the body on the sidewalk. He saw no one whatever on the street, although the moon was shining brightly, and his positive no person ran to the west along Sparks street from the moment the shot was fired. This is all that is yet known of the fearful affair.

A search is now being instituted for the weapon, which, it is possible, the assassin threw away, but so far without result. Sir John Macdonald, Hon. M. Chapin, the Speaker, Col. Bernard, and some others, have just visited the scene, and the Hon. J. S. Macdonald and the Sheriff have been summoned. Sir John A. Macdonald has telegraphed to various parties to be watchful for the arrest of the murderer.

The Coroner, Dr. Van Courtlandt, has also arrived and made a careful examination of the position and condition in which he found the body. There appears to be but one wound. The overcoat was fastened by the top button. The glove of the right hand was off, and the walking stick was under him as he lay on his back. Blood had flowed profusely from the wound and found its way in a wide stream across the sidewalk, which is about fifteen feet wide. His hat, a white one, was stained with blood, but bore no mark of a bullet.

Mr. McGee's head must have been inclined slightly towards the door when he was shot, for the mark of the ball is low down on his neck near the collar of his under-coat. The ball carried the cigar which he was smoking into the recess of the doorway, and when the girl opened the door it fell at her feet. The ball is now in the possession of the Coroner. It resembles that usually cast for revolvers of the Smith & Wesson pattern. It was very little indented by the concussion with the door, and when your correspondent left it a few minutes after the crime it had no trace of blood upon it, although marks of blood were thick all around it. At that time the body was quite warm; the life blood was ebbing from the brain so lately filled with ideas of conciliation and love.

Mr. McGee had only finished an admirable speech upon the Nova Scotia question two hours before. In that speech he expressed the loftiest sentiments of loyalty to the crown and devotion to country. He was earnest in his wish to extend the olive branch to the Sister Province in the East, and to consolidate in the bonds of love and harmony the Union of these Colonies. He had concluded by expressing his belief that the deep sense of loyalty which exists in Nova Scotia would induce its people to forget their present hostility, and to unite with us in building up on this continent a new nationality, whose future he pictured in the most bright and glowing colors. After the utterance of these hopeful say, almost inspired words, the reflection of which only I now remember, he sat out the remainder of the debate, lingered in the House a few minutes after most of the members had gone, and then went homeward on his way alone. It would appear as if his assassin must have loitered about the House till his departure and followed him till he found an opportunity to commit his hellish deed without fear of observation.

Nothing further has transpired since my last despatch. The body of the deceased gentleman has been taken into Thos. Trotter's house, and Coroner Van Courtlandt will open an inquest at ten o'clock. The search in the street has so far resulted in nothing. Very few persons are yet astir, and the news of the event has not circulated over the town.

### SAD DISASTER ON LAKE HURON.

FIVE FISHERMEN OF GODERICH SUPPOSED TO BE LOST.

The Hamilton Times of Monday has a despatch from Goderich which we copy:—A very distressing lake disaster occurred here on Saturday evening, by which five fishermen are supposed to have lost their lives. The boats went out early in the morning, as usual, to set and lift their nets, the weather being mild, but snowing, with light, changeable wind, which, about noon, settled into a stiff westerly breeze, and towards evening increased to quite a gale, drifting the floating ice into the mouth of the harbour. All the boats got in safely except two. The men finding themselves blocked out, their only alternative was to try to run to Bayfield, twelve miles east. One boat manned by — Nicholson, and J. and A. Martin, kept well out to sea. The boat was found yesterday, a few miles below Bayfield, but no trace of the unfortunate men. The other, manned by W. Murray, D. McEwen, and J. Noble, got swamped three miles off here, and the men took to floating ice. Noble got ashore, more dead than alive, after being several times washed off, and would have perished had not the inmates of a neighboring farm house heard his cries and gone to his assistance. His comrades have not been found, and have undoubtedly been drowned. Up to nine o'clock this morning, the bodies of the missing men have not been recovered. They all leave families except McLennan. The affair has cast a deep gloom over the town.

### The Condition of the South.

The correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, who has been travelling through the South, says that Louisiana is the worst wrecked State, not even excepting South Carolina. This is the picture which he draws:—  
"Averaging about once in three miles (no oftener) is a miserable, unpainted, muck-drenched house, hoisted on piles to escape the flood; and in and out of it crawls a sallow, drowsy, thin-faced man, while over a floor blotched with lumps of muck, and strewn with unwashed utensils and broken chairs, two or three pale, sickly children are playing in an unnatural stillness; and on the bed a wretched, wild-looking woman moans with agony, or perhaps lies already in the cold sleep of death. The poor wretches turn their glassy, sunken eyes feebly upon you, and ask you in trembling tones, 'When will the Government send the supplies it has promised?' Worst sign of all, and what I have nowhere else seen, the negro cabins are almost wholly deserted and silent. Between Charleston and Savannah I saw whole colonies bustling and busy, the master's house alone being marked by a pair of chimneys; but here I have several times seen the master still remaining, while every negro was gone. Here and there one creeps stealthily, like a specter, among the dismantled huts of his once joyous companions. Where are they now? Some are eating charity soup in Vicksburg, but many more, alas, sleep hard by where they perished in the loathsome camps from which some winters back many a soul that had just tasted the sweets of liberty suddenly went out on its dark flight.

### EMIGRATION WESTWARD.

The western papers announce that spring emigration westward has already set in, and parties are moving from the Central States to the Mississippi, Missouri, and far beyond. These are not foreign emigrants, but chiefly Americans by birth. In consequence of the stagnation of business, and the hard times in the New England and other Atlantic States, and the absence of both in the West, it is expected that the tide of emigration westward this season will be greater than it has ever been known before. There is an abundance of highly fertile land to be had in the far west, and at a low price.—The Indian troubles are now nearly over, and that fact will in itself make a wonderful difference in the amount of emigration. At no very distant day, it is believed, the American capital will be removed to the banks of the Mississippi or the Missouri, in order to be the centre of population. It cannot be long before the whole valley between the Mississippi and Rocky Mountains will be crowded with a teeming population.

It is officially stated that up to the present time the sum of \$22,000 has been received by the Halifax Relief Committee, and distributed to the fishermen.

INTERNATIONAL GAS.—Mr. Street introduced a bill in the House, on Friday, to authorise the American Gas Company to extend their pipes across the Suspension Bridge to Clifton. The bill was referred to the private bill committee. The two countries have long been united by rail and telegraph; now they are to be further connected by gas. What a wonderful age!

### Town Council.

The Council met on Monday night. Present, the Mayor in the chair; Dr. Herod, Messrs. Mays, Mitchell, Chadwick, Melvill, Holliday, Heffernan, Day, Thomson, Howard, Massey, Sayers, McCurry and Harvey.

The Clerk read the minutes. The Clerk reported that an election of Deputy Reeve had taken place on the 2nd inst., and that Mr. Massey had been returned without opposition. Mr. Massey signed the declaration and took the necessary oath. The Clerk read a communication from the same gentleman tendering his resignation as councillor for the West Ward.

The Mayor read a communication from Messrs. Palmer & Lillis in reference to some taxes which Dr. Clarke had paid under protest to prevent the sale of some lands in the West Ward which belonged to him. If the money were not returned they were instructed to commence an action to recover the amount, \$89.87.

Moved by Mr. Thomson, seconded by Dr. Herod, that the communication of Messrs. Palmer & Lillis be referred to Finance Committee with power to them to settle the matter mentioned therein, if they consider it judicious to do so.—Carried.

Mr. Howard read a petition from Joseph Whiteside and others, praying for a sidewalk on a certain portion of the south side of Cork-st. Mr. Heffernan read a petition from Robert Burns and a number of others, praying that a certain street in the South Ward might be made a public street, and be subject to the same improvements as other streets. Mr. Massey read a petition from James Connaught and others, praying the Council to make provision for watering the streets. The foregoing were all referred to the Road and Bridge Committee. Dr. Herod read a petition from Alex. Creighton, George Murton, and others, praying that at the time the Market Clerk's office be removed and renovated, a room might be set apart in it for the accommodation of buyers in transacting business. Referred to Market House Committee.

Mr. Melvin presented a petition from John Horan to John Hogg and about two hundred others praying the Council to take immediate steps for the establishment of a Union Station in a central part of the town, and promising their hearty co-operation.—Referred to Railway Committee.

Moved by Mr. Melvin, seconded by Mr. Chadwick, that Mr. Massey's resignation be accepted, and that the Mayor issue his writ for the election of a councillor for the West Ward.—Carried.

Mr. Thomson presented the report of the Finance Committee to the following effect:—

Your Committee beg leave to report, that in regard to petition of George Coughlin praying that he be put in possession of lot 37, McTague's survey, said lot having been sold by the Sheriff for taxes and a deed given, your committee find that the lot was sold on the warrant of the County Treasurer dated 12th March, 1866, and that Mr. Coughlin paid the amount of arrears on said lot, and holds the Treasurer's receipt for the same dated 14th March, 1866. This lot was afterwards sold by the Sheriff. Your committee consider it was the duty of the Treasurer either to have referred Mr. Coughlin to the Sheriff, or to have notified him that all taxes on lot 37 were paid, and to have stopped the sale. They cannot recommend that the petition of Jas. Cousins be granted, as they see no reason why his taxes should be remitted. They have examined the auditors' report, and have referred it back for their further consideration, at the same time giving them instructions to be more explicit. The committee then reported on the lawsuit with the Rev. Archdeacon Palmer, told how it was settled; that no better terms could be obtained; read the decision of the judges in Toronto, and said that of the arrears which Mr. Palmer had paid \$375 remained in the hands of the Treasurer. The report in connection with the lawsuit was so lengthy as to preclude the possibility of our giving a synopsis of it to-day. It was adopted, and the Clerk instructed to attend to the matter of Geo. Coughlin.

Mr. Mitchell read the Report of the Road and Bridge Committee. In reference to the petition of John Davidson, to open the road between ranges one and two, Division A, they could not recommend that it be granted immediately, for the road had not been used publicly heretofore, and some parties; were now cultivating it; they therefore recommend that six months' notice be given to the parties that they may fence in their own premises. Since last meeting the smaller of the bridges over the Speed, on the Edinburgh road had been carried away and destroyed, and the small bridge on Wellington Street so seriously damaged that it will require to be rebuilt at a cost of \$150. This is the full amount sustained by the Corporation on account of the flood, as the first mentioned bridge was worthless. Temporary arrangements for the accommodation of the public have been made at both bridges at a cost of \$40, which the Committee asked to be placed to their credit. They intend to make arrangements for the construction of new bridges of wood or stone as soon as practicable. They also requested to be authorized to advertise for a supply of lumber for the use of the Corporation during the current year. Adopted.

Mr. Harvey presented the report of the Fire and Water Committee. They recommend that the upper part of the engine house be turned into a dwelling for the fireman and caretaker of the engine. Further that Messrs. John McNeil, John Davidson, D. Nalmsmith, P. Bish, R. Galbraith, M. McLean, N. N. Maddock, A. R. Crooks, C. McLagan and James Hawkins compose a Fire Company, each to be paid \$15 per annum, and the Chief Engineer \$25 extra. Adopted.

Mr. Mitchell presented the report of the Printing Committee. They thought it advisable to adopt some plan whereby what they consider unnecessary expenditure in connection with the Town advertising may be avoided, and by which they may know positively what items should be paid, and what rejected. They recommend that in future nothing be paid not ordered through the Clerk by the Committee or Chairman of the Committee of the department to which the advertisement has reference, and that it be inserted only in the paper doing the town printing, unless when otherwise ordered in special cases. They recommended similar arrangements in regard to book-binding, and the purchase of stationery. Mr. Sheehan's account of \$31.20

was recommended for payment. Report adopted.

Mr. McCurry assumed the duties of Chairman of the By-law Committee pro tem, and introduced a by-law for the establishing of a Fire company, and a Hook & Ladder Company, and for governing the same. It was read a first time, and the Council went into committee of the Whole on the second reading.—Mr. Holliday in the chair. The by-law passed the Committee without amendment, and was reported when the Council resumed. A summary of it is as follows:—As soon as the roll of members is complete it is to be handed to the Chief Engineer. The men are to attend promptly to their duty; both companies to be under the direction of the Chief Engineer; the engine to be tested once a month; the men to give three months notice of an intention to resign; the uniforms to be provided by the corporation; any member for neglect of duty may on conviction by the Magistrate be fined in a sum of not less than \$1 or more than \$20, and in default of payment, and no distress may be committed to gaol for a period not exceeding 21 days.

The Council adjourned till Thursday next at the usual hour, when railway matters will come up for discussion.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

Despatches to the Evening Mercury.

### BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

Paris, April 6.—Orders have gone forward to the French troops now occupying Rome to return. It is thought the evacuation will be complete in a few days.

London, April 6.—The case of the prisoners who were arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the Clerkenwell explosion, went before the Grand Jury to-day. The charge of the Recorder to the Jury on their retiring to deliberate was strongly adverse to the prisoners.

It is said that the Bishops of the Irish Church have united in a note to Disraeli, urging him to sacrifice half the revenues of the Church establishment in order to be able to save the rest.

Berlin, April 6.—Mr Bancroft will soon enter into negotiations for the establishment of a commercial treaty between the United States and Prussia.

### A THIEVES' PRAYER MEETING.

The Glasgow Herald tells the following:—While a Sabbath-school teacher was proceeding along the New Wynd, Glasgow, he was accosted by a lad who asked him if he was a teacher. He replied in the affirmative, whereupon the young lad said there was a number of young folks residing in the lane in which he lived, and he was anxious of holding a prayer-meeting, so that they might be led into the right path. He concluded by soliciting the teacher to accompany him, and the lad appearing so earnest, the young man was induced to go. They entered a house in which there was another lad, and subsequently three youths entered the apartment. Two girls made their appearance and remained for some time. One of the lads produced a Bible, and read the 3rd chapter of St. John, after which he commented on several of the verses. The chapter was read in a fluent manner and his own remarks were far from being unsuitable. The youth then offered up a prayer, during the delivery of which some of his hearers seemed inclined to make merry. The teacher then began to think that he was in the 'wrong shop,' and made a movement towards the door. After the prayer,—which the young fellow got through in a sort of scrambling way,—he stated to the teacher that he and his friends were getting up a subscription in aid of a poor widow in destitute circumstances, and solicited his mite. The teacher turned out all the coppers in his possession, and was preparing to leave, when he was seized by his praying friends, who forcibly took possession of his coat, vest, and watch. The teacher seeing that resistance would be vain, submitted to this enforced contribution, after which he was allowed to depart. On getting clear, he met Inspector Harding and Sergeant Sutherland, and these officers were successful in apprehending two of the praying gang, on one of whom a knife belonging to the teacher was found. Two of the other fellows were subsequently apprehended and identified. The two women who had entered the apartment, but were not present when the robbery was committed, were also taken into custody.

### CRIME IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

St. John city seems just now to be pestered with a gang of petty thieves and shop breakers, who continue their plundering operations without any convictions. A few days ago the Globe office was robbed of a cash-box containing \$50, most of which was afterwards returned to the proprietors by a Roman Catholic clergyman in the city, who discovered the fact in connection with his professional duties. In Frederick arson appears to be a chronic disease, and incendiary fires have become so frequent that a volunteer night-watch has been established, the members of which promise to award summary punishment to any one whom they may find prowling around without legitimate business.

### A CURIOUS CASE OF POISONING.

The Careton Place Herald learns of a young man named Matthew Gemmill, having poisoned himself in the township of Lanark, by the careless use of strychnine which he had for the purpose of poisoning foxes. It appears that he had the poison in a paper in his pocket, and in the same pocket a piece of chewing gum, to which some of the strychnine adhered and was conveyed by his mouth, producing spasms which resulted in death.

### ECONOMY.

The Hon. John Sandfield Macdonald deserves to be knighted for introducing such a decided measure of economy into the administration of public affairs in the Province of Ontario. The pressure of his example was felt very heavily by the authors of the absurdly heavy expenses of the Government of Quebec, and now the same example is being powerfully followed at Ottawa.

## 2nd EDITION.

LATEST ABOUT THE MCGEE MURDER.

### FIVE MEN ARRESTED! THE INQUEST.

OTTAWA, 3:30 P. M., April 7.

Hon. Mr. Holton, Police Magistrate, John Sandfield Macdonald and others, were specially on the spot at seven o'clock. It was clear moonlight, almost as light as day. Mr McGee's lodgings were not more than two minutes' walk from the Parliament Buildings. When the shot was fired all the other boarders rushed down stairs, and Mr McGee was found lying dead on the sidewalk. Trotter's son, who gave the alarm, was a page in the House. When the body was raised, a large pool of blood was found, which stained the sidewalk and ran into street. The ball passed through Mr McGee's mouth, removing two of his front teeth, and lodged in the door. His half smoked cigar was found on the door step near the body, and his latch key with which he had vainly tried to open the door in the vicinity.

### STILL FURTHER.

10 a.m.—Two men arrested. Two arrests have been made on suspicion, one Patrick Buckley, from Toronto, and the other, B. Eaglesin, of Ottawa, a tailor by trade. Buckley is in the employ of the House, and in all probability the right man is still at large.

The inquest is postponed till 7 p.m. The two Eaglesons do a dry goods business on Sussex street, and along with the two Buckley's, belong to the St. Patrick's Society.—One of the Buckley's was Marshal of St. Patrick's Society on last 17th of March.

Five men have been arrested for the assassination—the brothers Buckley, the brothers Eaylison, and a man named White, a carpenter.

## 3rd EDITION.

Three Rewards Offered for the Arrest of the Murderer.

4:20 O'CLOCK, P. M.

Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee having been shot dead this morning in the City of Ottawa, the Government offer a reward offered \$5,000, and the Governments of Ontario and Quebec \$2,500 each reward for the apprehension of the murderer.

(Signed) JOHN ROSE.

## Parliament of Canada.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OTTAWA, April 6.

In reply to Mr. Savary, Sir J. A. Macdonald said he understood that the committee appointed to enquire into the operation of the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Laws in the late Province of Canada, would report shortly. After seeing their report, he would be better able to say whether the Government would introduce any Bankruptcy Law this session. Mr. Mills moved the second reading of the Bill to facilitate the removal of obstructions to the navigation of the River Sydenham.

Hon. Mr. McDougall said so far as the Bill related to keeping this river navigable it was the duty of this Government to take such steps as might be necessary for that purpose; but the power given by the Bill to parties to take and hold as their own property logs and timber which may have been sunk in the river, struck him as a question of civil right, which was a question for the Local Government to deal with as far as the first point was concerned. If the Bill was necessary it was one which should be in the hands not of the member for Bothwell, but of himself (Mr. McDougall), as Minister of Public Works, and he would advise the hon. gentleman to let it stand till after the Easter recess. The motion was withdrawn.

Mr. Gibbs moved for returns showing the amount of public bonds and stock issued by the Dominion of Canada since 1st July last, and the terms at which issued, without, however, the names of the parties to whom the stock was allotted. The motion was carried.

Mr. McDonald (Antigohah) moved for a copy of the address of the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia, praying for the repeal of so much of the British North American Act as refers to that Province, with the Government instruction to Dr. Tupper for his guidance in England. The hon. member addressed the house, advocating that the Government should declare their policy on this very important question of repeal, which vitally affected one of the Provinces of the Dominion—Nova Scotia. That Province had sent a deputation to England. The Government of the Dominion had sent a commissioner to thwart the wishes of that colony, and Dr. Tupper, the envoy of the Dominion, was one who totally misrepresented the wishes or feelings of Nova Scotia.

Sir John A. Macdonald said there was no objection to the address if the wording of the motion was altered so as to pray His Excellency to procure a copy of the address in question, as it was quite possible he had not copied it when placed in his hands for transmission to England. The motion was altered to meet this suggestion.

Dr. Parker rose to move an amendment of which he had given notice, relative to the recall of Dr. Tupper. He was a man utterly disqualified for being a representative of the Dominion, and sending him home only deepened the disaffection of the sister Province of Nova Scotia. The question now was whether this disaffection should be allowed to go on and spread to a dangerous extent, or whether efforts should be made such as would tend to give confidence to the people of Nova Scotia that their interests were not overlooked. If really the Government desired to extinguish instead of fanning the flame of discontent, then it seemed to him they should undo that which they had hastily and ill-advisedly done, and recall their Commissioner. As Tupper was unpopular in Nova Scotia, so would the Government that sent him to England be. The dislike now evinced to Dr. Tupper would undoubtedly be transferred to the Govern-

ment of the Dominion. These gentlemen had to thank themselves, for from first to last their policy had been one of shift and expediency and miserable blundering, so that now that Ministerial party which went to the polls as the Union party was really a dis-union party; one whose blundering and incapacity had already done much to destroy the unity and prospects of the Dominion. Not only were the most influential representatives of Nova Scotia treated contemptuously by the Government in that House, but the Government by their tariffs, and other means still further alienated that Province. Step by step the present Government had pursued a course inimical and dangerous to the Union. Then came the crowning act of the folly in the appointment of the hon. member for Cumberland as Commissioner to England. Now he hardly believed that as a question of policy, the Government of the Dominion should not have interfered. The question at issue was one at this stage solely between the Province of Nova Scotia and the Imperial Government. As to the appointment of Dr. Tupper, it was one in which the Minister of Militia did not seem altogether to coincide. It appeared to have been the work of the leader of the Government, and since it had been decided on, it was a pity the precaution taken by the Minister of Militia to join the member of Sherbrooke with the mission, was not acted on. The motion he desired to move in amendment was that it be added to the resolution that in the opinion of this house the appointment of Hon. Mr. Tupper, C. B., as representative of this Dominion in England, in opposition to the delegation sent from Nova Scotia to lay their grievances before the Imperial authorities, is calculated to increase the existing disaffection of that Province, and that an address be presented to His Excellency praying the recall of Dr. Tupper.

Hon. Mr. Holton seconded the motion. Mr. McGee believed the member for Centre Wellington was elected as a fair trial-man; yet he never lost an opportunity of seeking a subject of irritation, which he would fain foster into gravest obstacles to the consolidation of the Union. It was time the political mask was taken from the hon. member's face, and that those electors who were responsible for sending him to parliament should know that he never neglected an opportunity of giving the cause of Union a stab in the dark. He (Mr. McGee) proceeded to defend the appointment of Dr. Tupper, which he said was due to that hon. gentleman who had been violently attacked by the Anti-Union party, and in resolutions passed by the Nova Scotia Legislature. He characterized those resolutions as school-boy efforts, entirely destitute of the qualities which gave weight and dignity to great state papers, and as such he very much regretted they should have gone out in the name of Nova Scotia. He was sure there was no desire on his side of the House to do injustice to that province, and if it could be shown that in any respect it was not treated fairly, he for one would do his utmost to obtain a remedy. As for the tariff of the early part of the session, he believed there was anything in it which bore unjustly on the people of the maritime provinces it would cheerfully be rectified, and that in time the people of all the provinces would not only become reconciled to the Union, but would view its adoption as an event of the greatest importance and advantage to each province composing the confederation.

Mr. Young as a friend of Union must express his extreme disapproval of the course taken by the Government in this matter. This crying of 'peace, peace,' when there was no peace, was a most unwelcome course. He deprecated the tone assumed by the member for West Montreal towards the member for Centre Wellington. This crying out anti-Unionists to those who had accepted the Union as loyally as himself was very unfair. The present motion brought in resolutions in relation to the policy which had been pursued towards Nova Scotia. That policy, in his opinion, had been in the last degree unfortunate. He had always held that a great mistake was committed when the question of Confederation was not submitted to the people of all the Provinces. He believed if the same policy had been pursued in Nova Scotia as in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, instead of being so strongly opposed to the Union might have acquiesced readily to it. He did not think we should endeavor to keep Nova Scotia in the Union against its will. Our sending an envoy to England to oppose the repeal address placed us in the position of desiring to coerce Nova Scotia to remain in the Union whether she would or not. He thought the Government should have sent no envoy to England; but if they did send one, they should at all events not have sent Dr. Tupper.

Subsequently the amendment was withdrawn, and the original motion carried.

## American Despatches.

Havana, April 6.—Havana papers contain the following: Mexican Congress appropriated half a million dollars for support of army. The order banishing foreigners from Mexico who served under the empire, has been modified so as to admit of continued residence of those who give proof of good behaviour. Life and property in the provinces, and on roads, were becoming daily more insecure, in consequence of the increasing brigandage. The condition of the whole country was precarious, and revolution apprehended.

New York, April 7.—Herald's Mexico special states that the British steamer Danube, which was engaged in smuggling on her last trip, arrived again off Vera Cruz, but did not enter the port, sending her mails ashore in small boats, and was making soundings for the purpose, it was feared in Matamoros, of blocking that city.

The Herald's Mexico special says—Scheme is on foot in Hayti to make Salnave dictator in St. Domingo, although Cabral and his ministers are held responsible for the acts of his administration.

Two Bites of a Cherry.—The Stratford market fees are 12 cents. A penurious fellow hailing from Fullarton, had been grumbling at having to pay the odd 1 cent. On Wednesday he presented twelve cents and one out in two, as the exact fee. The market clerk has indicated the farmer for defacing Her Majesty's coin, and there the matter rests.