

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD informed the questioner that an hon. member had a bill before the House on the subject.

Mr. BOURASSA moved an address for correspondence relative to the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty.

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said there was really no correspondence on the subject, but there had been since last session a despatch received from the Imperial Government.

Mr. OLIVER moved address for statement of amounts paid, or to be paid, for arrest and prosecution of parties suspected of the murder of the Hon. T. D. McGee; and address for statement of inland places at which customs duty is collected.

A message was received from His Excellency with copy of correspondence on Nova Scotia arrangement.

After a passage between the Hon. Messrs. Rose and Holton, relative to the public accounts, the House adjourned.

Friday.—Mr. McKenzie wanted to know why the vacancies in the Cabinet were not filled and if the liberals were to be offered seats. After some sparring between him and Sir J. A. Macdonald, the matter dropped.

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD moved the second reading of the acts relating to criminal offences, which were read and referred to Committee of the whole House on Tuesday next.

The Hon. Mr. HOLTON praised the settlement made by the Hon. Mr. Rose with the Great Western Railway.

After a number of questions the House adjourned.

THE MISSION TO ENGLAND.—The *Tribune's* special says:—"The instructions to Minister Motley are being prepared at the State Department. He is expected to take his departure in a few days. It is understood that his instructions will be in keeping with the opinions promulgated by Gen. Grant, relative to the liability of England for all property destroyed by the Alabama. In this respect they will differ entirely from the instructions given to ex-Ministers Adams and Johnson. Mr. Motley is having frequent conversations with Mr. Evarts in regard to international laws, and it is thought he will be given a wide range in negotiating future treaties.

The following is the latest with reference to the movement of troops in Canada:—

The revised arrangements regarding the move of the 3rd Brigade of the Royal Artillery in Canada, are as follows:—

Head-quarters from Montreal to Quebec. Nos. 2, 3, and 4 Batteries from Quebec to Halifax.

No. 6 Battery, St. Helen's, Montreal, to Kingston.

Nos. 7 and 8 Batteries Kingston to Quebec. No. 5 Battery remains at Quebec.

The complete arrangements for moves to take place during the coming summer in connection with the reductions in Canada are:—

1st battalion 22nd Regiment, 4th battalion 60th Rifles, New Brunswick to England; 78th Highlanders, Canada to Nova Scotia; 30th Regiment, Nova Scotia to England; 53rd Regiment, Canada to Barbadoes; 47th Regiment, Barbadoes to England; 29th Regiment, Canada to Jamaica; 84th Regiment, Jamaica

to Nova Scotia; 1st Battalion 16th Regiment, Nova Scotia to England; 1st battalion Rifle Brigade, Ottawa to Montreal; 1st battalion 60th Rifles, head-quarters and five companies, Ottawa, remainder to Toronto.

The general staff will be reduced in Canada on account of the reduction of the force in the command by two major-generals, Major-Generals Stisted, C. B., and Bisset, C. B.; two aides-de-camp, Captain Fryer and Lieutenant FitzGeorge; two brigade majors, Captain Parsons and Captain Ogilvy; one assistant adjutant-general, Lieutenant-Colonel Lyons; one assistant quarter-master-general, Colonel Sir H. Haylock, V. C.; the commandants at London and Toronto.

Before the 29th and 53rd Regiments leave, which will not be till the autumn, they will be employed upon the forts being built at Point Lévis, opposite Quebec, where a camp will be formed, to be under the command of Major-General Stisted, C. B.

It is proposed at the end of this year or the beginning of next to move the head-quarters of the force in Canada from Montreal to Quebec.

REMITTANCES

Received on Subscription to THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW, up to Saturday the 24th inst.

MORAWK.—Capt. C. H., \$3.

SUMERTOWN.—J. A. C., \$3.

WEST HAWKSBURY.—Capt. N. D. McL., \$3.25

VANKLEE HILL.—Ensign D. McP., \$3.

PICOT, O.—Lt.-Col. B., \$4.

MR. ROEBUCK ON THE UNITED STATES.—

Mr. Roebuck, in a speech at Leeds, alluded to the international affairs in the following terms: "As we find in the Ministry an inclination to knuckle down and to prostrate themselves before the Pope in national matters, so we find that in international relations they are inclined to bow down and prostrate themselves before the power of America. We are delighted to see that great people, but we don't desire to see their feet upon our necks. Depend upon it that whatever they do whatever they say, so conciliate the people of America, they are determined not to be conciliated, and no prostration on our part will satisfy them. They are determined to be dominant on the earth, and, if they can, they will be. The only chance of our opposing the Americans is to oppose them now. The time has gone past when we could have opposed them more easily—I mean the time when I proposed it to Lord Palmerston. Now I was thought a very dangerous person when I asked Lord Palmerston—not in this hall, but in the old room Cutlers' Company—to acknowledge the Southern States of America; but what has occurred only very recently in Congress? You know that Cuba is just now in rebellion against Spain, and at the present moment there is a motion in the Congress of the United States referred to a committee, and proposing to acknowledge the island of Cuba as a free State. If it would have been wrong for us to acknowledge the Southern States under the peculiar circumstances in which they were how can it be right for America to acknowledge the Cuban people who are not all equal in social status to the Southern States? The United States may do what they like but poor England, wretched England, can't be permitted to acknowledge as a free State, a State that has a legislature, an army, and victory in the field. My political testimony, then, on all these points is, beware of trades unions, beware

of Irishmen, and beware of the United States of America. These three things include the future of England."

The London *Daily News* of the 59th ult. contains the following in its leading columns:—

"The Canadians, than whom more loyal colonists are not to be found in the Empire, are exceedingly delighted with the prospect of seeing Prince Arthur among them as an officer of the Rifle Brigade. It is not stated whether the removal of the 53rd Regiment from Canada to the Barbadoes is a precaution taken in consequence of the Prince's visit, but, after what has transpired within the last four months, no one will deny that it is very timely. The 53rd has a gallant history, and great battles and campaigns are inscribed on its standard. It has officers who won the Victoria Cross and other honors at Lucknow, Sobroan, and Sebastopol; and it has others of whom, under the solemn circumstances of the time, we prefer not to speak. The tragic event related in the Canadian journals is not the first intimation which has reached England of the social license in which some of the younger members of the 53rd were indulging, and which was of a kind and a rotundity to cause public indignation. It has not, however, transpired that those who were responsible for the discipline of the Regiment have treated delinquencies against social morals as behavior unworthy of officers and gentlemen. Let us hope, however, that more was done in this direction than met the public eye."

CAVALRY HORSES.—We learn that it is the intention of the Imperial Government to dispose of the horses, saddles and other accoutrements of the 13th Hussars, at present in Montreal, by auction, before they leave for England. Already we learn that a number of horse-dealers and speculators from the United States have decided to attend the sale, with the object of re-selling the horses to the American Government. We direct the attention of the Minister of Militia to this matter, and suggest that the Canadian Government ought to take some steps towards procuring some, if not all, of those valuable horses for our Volunteer Hussars. We have in this city two troops which have been in existence for a number of years, and kept together through the liberality of their officers, who have contributed largely from their private means to keep up that *esprit de corps* which at present exists among the men. A gentleman experienced in military matters informed us yesterday that, after witnessing the drill of one of our city troops, he was satisfied that they were second to no other troop in the Dominion for proficiency in rough riding and sword exercise. We hope that the Militia Department will profit by the hint, and secure for the Volunteer force some of these very valuable animals.—*Quebec Chronicle*.

A suspension of the manufacture of the Palliser chilled shot has been ordered, in consequence of a report made from Shoeburyness of the breaking of several of them in the bore of the gun when fired. It appears that the stud or bouché at the sides near the bottom of the shot are forced in by the explosive power of the powder, which breaks and destroys the missile, and until this defect can be remedied no more will be made.