

people, who most required protection. Mr. CARTWRIGHT objected to the policy of forced loans. Mr. MACKENZIE believed the best system of banking was that based on commercial credit. He said if it were wrong to intrust the banks with the issue of small notes, it was also wrong to permit them to issue large notes. He feared that the scheme before the House would lead to the introduction of inconvertible paper currency. Sir FRANCIS HICKS thought the measure gave satisfaction to the country. Mr. FRANCIS JONES approved of the scheme. He believed a bank issue controlled by Government was much safer than banks based on commercial credit. Mr. STREET and Mr. GIBBS believed the notes of the banks were just as safe as those of the Government. The motion was then carried, and the House went into committee. On the 5th clause, Mr. CARTWRIGHT moved an amendment to the effect that banks discontinuing their issue, and giving six months' notice to the Government, should be exempt from the provision of the clause. Sir FRANCIS HICKS said that unquestionably the Government would not accept the amendment, which was made in the interest of the Bank of Montreal. In answer to Hon. Mr. HOLTON, Sir FRANCIS HICKS said that, as to the statement that this was a measure of confiscation, for four years these notes had been legal tender, and, as such, good as gold; and he did not see what hardship there was in banks being compelled to hold them instead of gold. It was merely as a provision against any combination of the banks to make a sudden demand for gold. The amendment was lost on division, and the clause was adopted. Several other clauses were adopted, No. 7 being allowed to stand over. Mr. MERRITT moved an amendment, which was adopted, providing that where the bank capital is not paid up, it shall be a condition of the charter that at least twenty per cent thereof shall be paid up within a year. An amendment was moved by Mr. STREET, and agreed to, providing that, where, upon the application of any bank for the extension of its charter, the capital stock has been impaired, provision shall be made in the charter for the reduction of the shares and paid-up capital by an amount equal to the sum by which the same has been impaired; the liability of the shareholders not to be lessened thereby; the reduction not to exceed twenty-five per cent of the paid-up capital, and the capital not to be reduced below \$200,000. Mr. MACKENZIE moved that the Bank of B. N. A. come under the general working of this Act not later than January 1st, 1873. After some discussion the amendment was withdrawn, to be brought upon the third reading. Some debate took place on the liability of trusts and church corporations. On motion of Mr. MORRIS, the words, "in their private or national capacity," were struck out. The bill was reported as amended. The House then went into committee on the bill respecting Dominion Notes. The bill was adopted with a verbal amendment, and the committee rose. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD moved the discharge of the bill respecting the Divorce Court of New Brunswick, which was carried. Several bills were advanced a stage, and the House adjourned.

Friday, April 1.—The following bills were read a third time and passed:—Bill respecting the Extradition of certain offenders to the United States; Bill respecting Cruelty to Animals. Sir FRANCIS HICKS moved concurrence in the report of committee on the Bill respecting Banks and Banking. Mr. CARTWRIGHT moved an amendment to the effect that in case any bank should wish to resign its circulation and all profits derivable therefrom, that bank shall not be required to hold Dominion notes for part of its cash reserves, but may hold gold. Mr. MACKENZIE moved an amendment to the amendment to strike out the fifth sub-section of the first section, which provides that the banks shall hold one-third of their cash reserves in Dominion notes. Lost—yeas, 36; nays, 104. Mr. CARTWRIGHT's amendment was then put and lost—yeas, 13; nays, 124. The bill was then read a second time. Sir FRANCIS HICKS moved the third reading on Monday, in order to allow the member for Lambton to move his amendment. Mr. MACKENZIE moved that the bill be not read a third time on Monday, but referred back to Committee of the Whole forthwith to amend the sixth section by adding the words, "until the first day of January, 1875." Lost—yeas, 40; nays, 93. An amendment of Mr. OLIVER, to strike out of sub-section 13 the words, "shall vote either in person or proxy," was lost on division, and the bill was ordered for a third reading on Monday. A message was received from His Excellency the Governor-General transmitting the estimates for the year ending 30th of June, 1870. On motion of Sir FRANCIS HICKS, the estimates were referred to Committee of Supply. On motion of Sir FRANCIS HICKS, the report of committee on the Bill respecting Dominion Notes was concurred in. The Bill respecting the Secretary of State's Office, from the Senate, was read a first time. Hon. Mr. CARLING moved the third reading of the Bill to amend the Act incorporating the Great Western Railway. After some debate on the question of gauge, the bill was read a third time and passed. On motion of Mr. RYAN (Montreal West), the Bill to incorporate a company for the construction of a Ship Canal to connect Lake Champlain with the St. Lawrence, was read a third time and passed. Several private bills were brought up and read, and on motion of Sir FRANCIS HICKS the House went into Committee of Supply and passed *pro forma* a few items respecting the Governor-General's Department. Committee then rose and reported, and the House adjourned at 11 o'clock.

Monday, April 4.—Mr. MACKENZIE asked if there was any information regarding recent events at Red River. He referred to the late murder of a Canadian at Fort Garry, and contended that the Government should have taken the strongest possible measures to ensure the safety of the prisoners held by Riel. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD replied that on the return of Mr. Smith, the Canadian commissioner, from Montreal, information would be laid before the House. Hon. Mr. TUPPER thought it possible that a report of the execution might have been got up by Riel in order to produce a reign of terror and strengthen his power. The subject then dropped. Mr. FORBES moved for a return of the moneys expended on public piers and wharves of the Dominion since the Confederation, with the names of contractors, &c. He complained that justice had not been done to Nova Scotia; that the Dominion refused to give any money to complete unfinished works or keep existing works in repair, and that consequently they were falling to pieces. Several other members from the Maritime Provinces followed, supporting the same claims. Mr. MACKENZIE thought these claims should be examined when the estimates were brought up. Hon. Mr. LANGRIS explained in part the policy of the Government, and said that when the items came up he would make fuller explanations. Hon. Mr. WOOD moved certain resolutions on the subject of a fund for public improvements, created by the legislature of the late Province of Canada in 1863. It had since

been proposed to divide this fund among the municipalities, but he contended that it ought to be applied to the object for which it was originally intended, viz., the opening of roads and construction of bridges. A long debate ensued on a point of order, and ultimately the resolutions were ruled out of order. A motion for a special committee respecting the tenure of lands in the seignory of Sorel was lost on division. Mr. BOWWELL moved for the correspondence respecting the resignation of the officers of the 7th Battalion of the Militia of Ontario, and proceeded at some length to attack the policy of the Minister of Militia. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD and Mr. MACKENZIE defended the action of the Militia department in the matter. The motion was lost on a division. Mr. FORBES moved for correspondence relating to the appointment of Judges in the counties of Gaspé and Bonaventure. Motion agreed to. A motion for a statement of the unsettled claims against the Government of Canada for barracks, &c., for the Imperial troops was carried. On the motion of Sir FRANCIS HICKS the items reported by committee on Supply were concurred in, and the House then adjourned.

RED RIVER.

St. PAUL, Minn., March 29.

Four Canadians named Chas. Mace, Wm. Driver, Dr. James Lynch, and John J. Setter, have arrived from Fort Garry, which place they left in the latter part of February. They say the mass of the people have no sympathy with Riel or his revolution. The lack of necessary arms and an authorized leader have prevented the loyal forces from putting an end to Riel's reign.

St. PAUL, Minn., March 30.

Messrs. Lynch, Mace, Setter and Driver have just arrived from Fort Garry, and go to Ottawa to-day.

Lynch is a released, and Mace is an escaped prisoner. Setter and Driver are English natives, extensively related among some of the principal families in the settlement, and therefore conversant with the views of the loyal and English-speaking portion of the community.

They go to urge upon the Dominion Government the necessity of taking immediate steps to extend protection to the loyal people of the Settlement—who are loyal to a man—and who need protection against fresh oppressions, as now no man can call his property or his liberty his own.

They state positively that Scott was not a paroled prisoner—he escaped with Mace and others, and afterwards joined Schultz and Boulton's party; and that Riel had him shot because he was an Orangeman and obnoxious to the priesthood, and that the priests favoured his execution.

Commissioners Smith, DeSalaberry and Thilault have done nothing with the people since they arrived, and the community believe that nothing short of British troops will permanently restore order and confidence.

Dr. Schultz and party, after a severe journey, have arrived at Duluth, en route to Canada.

Public sentiment has much changed, and the Americans are aware of the true state of affairs in Red River, and deprecate the conduct of American agitators in Pembina and Red River. Both parties in the Settlement look upon the views of the *St. Paul Press* as farcical and unworthy of contradiction.

The *New Nation* of the 11th is received, with notice of the arrival of Bishop Taché. After alluding to the anxiety of the Hudson Bay Company for his return, it says:

"The full extent of the power reposed in His Lordship by the Ottawa Government, we do not know; but whatever it is, we believe that as far as it lies in his power it will be fully and faithfully performed, and in a manner acceptable to our people and the Settlement at large. Still, whatever his powers as Commissioner may be, they will not in the least cause a departing from the programme laid down and acted upon in his absence. The Provisional Government has been formed, and by that Government the work has been begun, and will be carried on in good faith to the end. The present Government will not be interfered with, but will accomplish its mission before it gives place to another."

The same paper, in an article headed "War," says: "Indications are that we may have war, unless we submit to be sold to Canada. If Imperial troops are sent to this country, it will be the course of the whole North-West, Indians and whites, to join together against them in common cause. If the stern reality of war is upon us, let us prepare for it. We have made the rights we demand, and to which we are justly entitled, and if disregarded, we will try to throw off the yoke, and defend ourselves." This editorial continues at some length, and in the same strain.

A great flood is anticipated at Red River this season, owing to the heavy snows in February in the extreme North-West.

A scarcity of small change has necessitated the issuing of cheques by some of the Red River dealers.

Coin is hoarded up, under the impression that the Hudson's Bay Company's notes will be repudiated.

St. PAUL, MINN., March 30.

Mr. Donald Smith, who left Fort Garry, March 19, started for Canada to-day, as also did Robert Hardissey, C. F. McCarty, C. Mace, Lynch and Driver.

Mr. Smith says the Council of the Provisional Government, twenty-eight members, met at Fort Garry on the 18th March, and are still in session. When he left they were discussing plans for the adjustment of the present difficulty, and the basis of satisfactory arrangements with Canada.

On the assembling of the Council on the 18th, Major Boulton and one half of the prisoners held were released. No doubt all have been released by this time. He believes all difficulties can be adjusted without further trouble or bloodshed.

Everything was quiet when he left Fort Garry. Mr. Smith and party travelled rapidly, passing several other parties who had left before they did, and who have not yet arrived at St. Cloud.

THE MURDER OF SCOTT AT FORT GARRY.

Under the title of "military execution," the *Winnipeg New Nation* of the 4th of March gives the following account of the murder of Scott (whose name is given in the papers of Toronto, where his brother resides, as "R. J." instead of "T.") It will be seen that the crimes imputed to him—even assuming his executioners had any right to bring him to account—were utterly disproportioned to his sentence, the carrying out of which ought to be regarded as murder and punished accordingly:

"The first military execution ever witnessed in Rupert's Land, we believe, took place at Fort Garry on the 4th instant.

The person shot was Private T. Scott, who came here from Canada last summer; and his execution took place upon an order of a court-martial held at Fort Garry on the 3rd instant. Mr. Scott, it will be in the recollection of many, was among the Canadians captured in Dr. Schultz's store on the 7th of December last. He lay in confinement at the Fort with the other prisoners some weeks, and then, accompanied by several others, made good his escape from the Fort one fearfully cold night.

"Immediately before the close of the last Convention, Mr. Scott—who had fled to the Portage—came down with the others from that locality to liberate the prisoners. Subsequently, as is well known, this Portage movement assumed a more serious aspect, and the capturing of the Fort and overturning of the Government was aimed at. But this was abandoned; and Mr. Scott was again captured with the Portage brigade on the morning of the 17th ult.

"From this time forth, Mr. Scott was very violent and abusive in his language and actions, annoying and insulting the guards, and even threatening the President. He (Scott) vowed openly that if ever he got out, he would shoot the President; and further stated that he was at the head of the party of the Portage people, who, on their way to Kildonan, called at Coutu's house and searched it for the President, with the intention of shooting him.

"At length he was court-martialled by the tribunal of Adjutant-General Lepine, and condemned to death. His judges were grieved to pass this sentence, but they considered that the unfortunate man had brought his doom on himself and could not be suffered to escape. Only one member of the Court voted against the decision. The prisoner was duly informed of the sad result, on the evening of the 3rd inst. He was taken back, confined in a separate room, his chains taken off, pen, ink and paper given him, a comfortable bed made, and every other attention paid. His doom he was assured was irrevocable, and he was told that he could have the services of any clergyman he desired in the meantime. He sent for Rev. George Young, who at once attended and did what he could for the unfortunate man. Next morning, on hearing of the sentence, the clergy of St. Boniface assembled, and some of them came to Fort Garry, to plead with Mr. Commissioner Smith, that the prisoner should be pardoned. The President, as he had approved of the sentence, said he could never revoke the decree of the Adjutant's tribunal, but the President ordered that all the soldiers should be assembled before the execution and that prayers should be offered up for the condemned man.

"The prisoner was sentenced to be shot at ten o'clock, but before that hour Rev. Mr. Young, who had been with the prisoner, waited on the President and Adjutant-General and urged again that the unhappy man's life should be spared,—that he was not prepared to die. The Adjutant said that the sentence could not be revoked, but that in deference to the statements of Rev. Mr. Young, the execution would be postponed till noon.

"During all this time, nothing would convince the prisoner that his sentence would be carried out. And only when the guard came to lead him out to be shot did he realize his sad fate. Then he said:—'As I am about to die, I wish to see my friends, the other 47 prisoners.' This request was conceded, and he saw them and bade each a long last good-bye.

"Rev. Mr. Young continued to attend him up to the last, and endeavoured to lead his mind to the full contemplation of the awful end before him.

"At noon, or a little after, Scott was led outside the Fort, blindfolded, and with his hands tied behind his back; a firing party was detailed, and ——— we will not detail the sad scene. Having knelt a few moments in prayer with Rev. Mr. Young, the prisoner said: 'I am ready,' and in a few moments he fell.

"The whole affair is a matter of profound regret. The President and Court-martial regretted extremely that they should feel themselves driven to this course; and all will join with us in regretting the dire necessity of this case, and in hoping that Red River may never again witness such another sad scene.

"The unfortunate deceased was buried about the middle of the east Court-yard, Fort Garry."

Messrs. Charles Mair and J. J. Setter arrived at Toronto on the first of April from Fort Garry en route for Ottawa. The *Globe* describes Mr. Setter as an "intelligent half-breed." Regarding Scott, Mr. Setter says that he was tried by seven French half-breeds, who conducted the proceedings entirely in their own language, so that the poor fellow had no idea of what was going on, nor did he understand a word that was said. He was blindfolded and taken out in front of Fort Garry, where he was shot at by three men who did their work in such a bungling and brutal manner that he was not killed, but was taken up by his inhuman executors and placed in his coffin, where he lay writhing in helpless agony for a whole hour, until death terminated his sufferings. This act has created an intense feeling in the Settlement, and no man now feels his life safe for a single minute in the hands of the detested ruffian to whom they render an unwilling allegiance.

The *New Nation* of the 11th ult., states that Bishop Taché had arrived at Fort Garry on the 9th, and called on Riel on the 10th; but it does not know "the full extent of the power reposed in His Lordship by the Ottawa Government."

The first meeting of the newly elected Council was held on the 9th. President Riel made a speech in which he recommended mutual confidence and immediate action to "complete the government." As, however, the notice calling the meeting had been issued too late to enable all the members to be present, an adjournment was carried, after the delivery of Riel's speech, until the following Tuesday, (15th March.)

Dr. LIVINGSTONE'S POSITION.—Under date March 14, Sir Roderick Murchison writes to the *Times* as follows:—"By a letter from Dr. Kirk, at Zanzibar, dated so late as February 7, 1870, I regret to learn that an outbreak of cholera along the east coast of Africa, and extending for some distance into the interior, has for the present impeded the transmission of those supplies and porters to Dr. Livingstone which the Earl of Clarendon had directed to be sent to him. While the loss of life has been fearful at Zanzibar and on the coast north and south of it, and has also extended inland to Ugogo and Unyamwezi, let us cherish the hope that the epidemic has not reached Ujiji, on the Lake Tanganyika, where the great traveller has been for some time stationed. In this case, though the consummation of his labours is necessarily delayed, he may, I trust, under the protection of Providence, escape from this new and unexpected visitation, as he has from all the previous perils which he has successively encountered."