

Mr. STREET seconded the motion. Hon. J. S. MACDONALD said that the monument had been put under the control of the Ontario Government, and they had voted \$1,000 for repairing it. After some further debate Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD recommended the withdrawal of the motion, as the hon. member for Cornwall had so explicitly promised to attend to the matter. The motion was accordingly withdrawn. Hon. Mr. WOOD moved his resolutions respecting the sum payable in the Eastern Townships under the Municipal Loan Fund Act of 1869. He contended that the law authorized the settlement of this claim by an immediate payment of 75c. in the dollar. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER objected to the proposition of the hon. member, and contended that he was entirely wrong in regard to the legal part of the question. This view was supported by Sir A. T. GALT, and Messrs. DOMON, SCATCHERD, CASABULT, and DENNIS. The debate stopped with recess. Hon. Mr. CAMERON (Peel) enquired what the Government intended to do in the matter of the murder of Scott at Red River, and whether any additional intelligence had been received. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD replied that there was no further intelligence about the matter. The Government had put themselves in communication with the Imperial Government with respect to the murder, and the two governments were in accord as to the policy to be pursued. On motion of Hon. Mr. MORRIS the House went into committee on the subject of Ferries. After brief discussion the resolutions were agreed to, committee rose and reported, and a bill was introduced founded on the resolutions. Sir FRANCIS HICKES moved concurrence on the interest resolutions. On the second resolution the sixth clause was struck out, and the resolutions, with this amendment, having been concurred in a bill was introduced and read a first time. The House then adjourned.

Thursday, April 7.—On motion of Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD, the House went into Committee on the Bill respecting Masters' and Mates' Certificates. Some verbal amendments having been made, Committee rose and reported; and asked leave to sit again. The House then went into committee of Ways and Means, when Sir FRANCIS HICKES introduced the Budget. He first explained the delay that had taken place in bringing down the Budget, and proceeded to make some remarks on the position of the country. He believed the country was in a state of prosperity, that it was perfectly able to meet its obligations, and that there was no cause to complain of excessive taxation. He compared the condition of the country with that of other countries. The debt of Great Britain was about \$135 per head of the population, that of the United States about \$60 per head, while the debt of Canada was only \$22½ per head. The taxation of England was about \$10 a head, of the United States \$2½, and of Canada about \$1. He also compared the Customs and Internal Revenue of Canada with that of the United States, and then proceeded to state the result of the operations of the last financial year, ending 30th June 1869. He first alluded to Sir John Rose's anticipations of a deficit in 1869, and his consequent efforts to cut down the expenditure; and justified the including in the estimates of the \$500,000 received from the Great Western Railway Co., by quoting as a precedent Mr. Gladstone's similar appropriation of £500,000 received from Spain. Sir John Rose's revised estimate had been put down at \$13,741,086, but the actual receipts were \$14,485,139, and thus, after deducting \$551,932, the amount arising from transactions in Intercolonial Railway Loan and which had not formed part of the estimate, a balance was left of \$190,231, actual surplus of revenue. As to the expenditure, it had not been so low as Sir John Rose had calculated upon. According to the original estimate, the expenditure amounted to \$14,320,000, and according to the revised estimate \$13,758,000; but the actual expenditure was \$14,111,049. Deducting from this, however, the specific charges upon the Intercolonial Loan, which had been charged to the other side of the account, an amount was gained of \$280,000. Eliminating that amount and the Great Western money, the deficit would be \$350,000. Again asserting that there was no cause for despondency because there was a deficit that year, he went into the statement of the revenue of the current year. He said that he calculated that the Customs would quite come up to the estimate, and an Excise surplus was expected of \$115,000. The total estimated revenue was \$14,650,000, and he felt sure the expenditure would not exceed that sum. He then proceeded to give his estimate of the receipts and expenditure on which to base his calculations for the coming year, and to detail the proposed changes in the tariff. (A synopsis of these proposed changes will be found elsewhere.) A long debate ensued, at the close of which the resolutions sanctioning the duties were passed. The House rose at midnight.

Friday, April 8.—Sir FRANCIS HICKES moved the House into Committee to consider the resolutions providing for a system of superannuation for officers of the Civil Service. He explained that the Government did not wish to add to the burdens of the people, and therefore a plan was proposed that would be self-supporting. The superannuation fund would be made up from a percentage on the salaries. Mr. MACKENZIE expressed his approval, and after a short debate on the grant made in Ontario, the motion was carried to go into committee on Monday. Some conversation took place on the subject of the Toronto drill-shed, and the House then went again into committee on the Bill respecting Masters' and Mates' Certificates. After a protracted debate, the Bill was accepted with amendments; committee rose and reported, and the Bill was read a second time. Sir FRANCIS HICKES moved the House again into Committee of Supply, and the motion having passed the House went into committee, and after considerable discussion adopted the following items:—Militia Department, \$25,980; Finance Department, \$36,455; Customs Department, \$29,640; Inland Revenue Department, \$18,200; Public Works Department, \$37,740; Post Office Department, \$39,940; Agriculture and Statistics Department, \$19,792; Marine and Fisheries, \$14,210; Treasury Board, \$30,000; Finance Offices of Nova Scotia, \$2,000; Finance Offices of New Brunswick, \$2,000; Dominion Offices, Nova Scotia, \$10,600; Dominion Offices, New Brunswick, \$6,600. Committee rose and reported progress and the House then adjourned.

Monday, April 11.—The Report of the Committee on Banking and Currency was presented. Hon. Mr. HOWE then moved the adjournment of the House as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Mr. Chipman, member for King's County, N. S. The hon. gentleman, in a speech of some length, paid a eloquent tribute to the character and capabilities of the deceased. Dr. TUPPER also spoke feelingly as to the high and honorable character of Mr. Chipman. The motion was seconded by Hon. Mr. DOMON, and the House adjourned at half past three.

AFFAIRS AT RED RIVER.

The Toronto *Leader's* special correspondent at St. Paul, Minn., sends the following particulars concerning affairs at Fort Garry and Bishop Taché's reception by the insurgent assembly:

"I have just received a copy of the Fort Garry *New Nation* of March 18, several days in advance of the ordinary mail. It contains a long report of the proceedings of the so-called 'Legislative Assembly of Ruperts Land,' which met on the 15th, President Riel in the chair. Bishop Taché was present and made a long speech. He said he did not return in any official capacity. While he was in Ottawa he had ample opportunity of becoming acquainted with the fact that the intentions of the Canadian Government, so far as the people of that country were concerned, were good and praiseworthy. He could testify they had no desire to overlook the political rights of the people there. As an evidence of this he read a telegram from Mr. Howe which had been forwarded to him from St. Paul in answer to one he (Mgr. Taché) sent him regarding the bill of rights. Mr. Howe's telegram was as follows:

"Propositions in the main satisfactory, but let delegates come here to settle details."

"He (Mgr. Taché) went on to say that until recently the people of Canada were in perfect ignorance of the state of affairs in the territory, adding:—'I am a Canadian and proud of that title. There are many friends you have in Canada, both in the Government and outside; so, be assured that nobody is desirous to oppress you. (Hear, hear.) I will say that, in my opinion, the feelings entertained toward the people of Red River are unchanged in the least. As I have often said before, so say I now, they have one and all, without distinction of race or language, or creed, my highest esteem and affection. (Cheers.) If I make a comparison, to evince my regard, I would say, to show that I feel towards the people of Red River as if they were all one body, when one member of a body, say the right hand, suffers the left hand sympathizes with it. And so it is with us as a people, so thoroughly do we sympathize with each other that when one section suffers the other partakes of that suffering. In doing what I can then to mitigate that suffering, I feel that I am bound to do what is possible for all classes equally."

"The bishop sat down much affected, and soon after rising again, said:

"An inspiration occurs to me. I will ask the President, as an act of grace, for the release of half the prisoners."

"Mr. Riel said:—I have great pleasure in stating, in response to his lordship's request, that one-half of the prisoners will be liberated this evening (cheers) and the other half will be set at liberty as soon as we have heard from a certain district to which some of the prisoners belong. This I do out of respect to the assembly. (Cheers.)"

"Bishop Taché—I would as a parting request express my desire that all representatives present, but especially those from the English speaking population, should exert all their efforts and influence among the people in their respective localities, to give them to understand the necessity of union, to preserve order, to abide by the laws of the established government and to see that nothing ever again occurs to disturb the peace of the settlement. (Cheers.) Before sitting down I would say a further word or two in reference to Mr. McDougall's action. While at Ottawa I had the privilege of seeing the official papers in reference to the North-West difficulty, and in these the Government publicly condemn Mr. McDougall's actions. These documents will show that while they thought Mr. McDougall still at Pembina, they sent to him two special messengers with despatches condemning his action. (Cheers.) In reference to Col. Dennis' action here the same despatch stated that had Col. Dennis succeeded in causing a civil war in Red River, he would have had to answer for any life lost by such action before the bar of justice. (Loud cheers.)"

"A vote of thanks was passed to the Bishop by the members to whose names 'Hon.' is prefixed in the report."

"On the following day the Council met again and had a long discussion as to the wording of a resolution moved by the 'Hon.' Mr. Bunn. The point was whether the phrase, 'Our rights as men,' or 'Our rights as British subjects,' should be employed. 'Hon.' Mr. O'Donoghue opposed the use of the latter words, contending that the people had rights altogether apart from those acquired by being British subjects. Other amendments were offered so as to make the resolution read, 'That notwithstanding the insults and sufferings borne by the people of the North-West heretofore, which sufferings they still endure, the loyalty of the people of the North-West towards the crown of England remains the same, provided the rights, properties, usages and customs of the people be respected; and we feel assured that as British subjects such rights, properties, usages and customs will undoubtedly be respected.' It is not stated whether in this shape the resolution was adopted or not."

"The burden of the speeches was against the people being bartered away by any Government."

A committee was appointed to draft a constitution for Ruperts Land, Mr. James Ross, Chief Justice, being proposed as one of the members. He was objected to because he was not a member, and 'Hon.' Mr. Burnatyne was placed on the committee instead."

There was a celebration on St. Patrick's Day, the first thing of the kind in the Settlement, at which O'Donoghue presided with Riel, and W. Caldwell was one of the orators."

The leading article in the *New Nation* urges harmony. There is nothing more in it about Scott's execution."

Col. De Salaberry and the two delegates from the Fort Garry Convention, Rev. M. Richot and Alfred Scott, arrived at Ottawa on Monday evening, coming by way of Ogdensburg to avoid the dangers threatened at Toronto. They were met at Prescott by Mr. McMicken and two policemen. Father Richot took up his quarters at the Bishop's Palace, and Scott went to the Albion Hotel. He is described as a Yankee-Englishman; and is said by one of the Ottawa evening papers of Tuesday to have been swaggering round the saloons in a state of intoxication, boasting that he is Riel's secretary. Detectives from Toronto with a warrant for the arrest of Richot and Scott as accessories to the murder of Thomas Scott, arrived at Ottawa on Tuesday, and it is said placed the warrant in the hands of Mr. McMicken, who refused to execute it without directions from the Minister of Justice."

[This statement is absurd. If a warrant is duly issued the officer to whom it is directed is bound to execute it, and leave the ordinary process of the Courts to deal with the prisoners in proper form.—Ed. C. I. N.]

Col. Rankin of "Lancers" notoriety appears to have gone up to Red River with the view of trying to supplant Riel or otherwise make a sensation on his own account; but the "President" not liking his movements gave him notice to quit, and the gallant Col. left accordingly and has now reached his home at Windsor."

Major Boulton and Judge Black left St. Paul for Canada on Monday morning last. A despatch from St. Paul, dated the 11th says:—Messrs. Provencher, Garret, Wilkinson and McKay arrived to-day from the Red River country. Mr. McKay reports that the loyal people are left in a state of terror by Riel's party, who threaten violence should their friends in Canada attempt to assist them. All loyalists are watched wherever they go, and no one is allowed to leave the country with any property except the clothing on their backs."

RUMOURED FENIAN MOVEMENT.

About the middle of last week an intimation was received by the Dominion Government from the British Minister at Washington to the effect that the American Executive had received warning of an intended Fenian raid along the frontier from Port Huron to St. Albans. Later in the week information was received that the intended raid would not be made at the place indicated, but that the Fenians were concentrating at Malone, in the State of New York, and intended making a descent upon St. Armand and Freightsburg. In consequence of this information several frontier and other corps were ordered to hold themselves in readiness for immediate action, and on Sunday night the whole of the battalions along the frontier were under arms. On Monday at noon Capt. Muir's troop of cavalry left Montreal and arrived at Huntingdon on the following afternoon. Col. Chamberlain, M. P., has gone to Missisquoi to bring out the force under his command, and it is understood that about three thousand volunteers will be placed under arms in this city and neighbourhood, occupying St. Helen's Island, among other points. Many rumours have been afloat during the week, most of them deserving no credence whatever."

Mr. James Moir Ferres, warden of the Penitentiary is reported to be so seriously ill that little hopes are entertained of his recovery."

Great preparations are making at Toronto, for the North-West expedition. 2000 barrels mess pork have been purchased, and are being re-packed for transport. The contractors are notified that the boats for the North-West service are required by the 2nd May, and tents are being made, and horses, wagons, &c., purchased. These transactions are all, of course, on Dominion Government account."

Thomas Scott who was shot at Fort Garry on the 4th March, was an Irishman by birth, a fine strapping fellow, over six feet in height, and was for several years a member of one of the Ontario Volunteer Companies. He had worked at the Madoc mines, and went to the Red River country with the object of prospecting for mining lands. His brother, Hugh Scott, is in the employment of Mr. Young, Grain Merchant, Wellington Street, Toronto."

The great and all-absorbing event in political circles in France is the Ministerial crisis, due to the objections of a portion of the Cabinet to the continuance of plebiscitary power in the hands of the Executive. M. Buffet, Minister of Finance, has already tendered his resignation, and it is rumoured that Count Daru and M. Talhouet will follow his example. The health of the Emperor is another absorbing topic. A rumour was started that he fell from his horse and sustained serious injuries, but this afterwards proved to be a fabricated report got up for the purpose of influencing the money market. The truth is that His Majesty is suffering from syncope arising from a sprained ancle. The excitement connected with the disturbances at the Ecole de Médecine has culminated. The Government, determined to put a stop to the unruly proceedings of the students, has closed the schools, and the students have revenged themselves by signing a protest against this proceeding. The strike at Creusot still continues, and it is said that the strikers are supplied with money by foreign trades-unions. Of the workmen who have taken part in the disturbances, twenty-five have already been sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from one month to three years."

The British House of Commons has been engaged during the past week in the consideration of Mr. Gladstone's Irish Land Bill, but no result of any importance has been reached. There is a rumour afloat that the Speaker of the House intends retiring at an early date, and that his place will be filled by the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, the present Secretary of State for War. It is said that Lord Northbrook will replace Mr. Cardwell. It is also reported that the Right Hon. Chichester Portesene, Chief Secretary for Ireland, has been elevated to the Peerage, and will soon replace Earl Spencer as Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. The budget was submitted to the House on Monday last, a special sitting being held for the purpose. The results shown are very satisfactory. The total amount of revenue derived from all sources during the last fiscal year, ending March 31, 1870, was £75,324,000, exceeding the estimate made early in the year by £1,811,900. The total amount of expenditure for the last fiscal year was £67,564,000, against an estimate of £68,408,000."

Spain has been the theatre of political disturbances and popular *emutes* during the last few days, caused by the dissatisfaction felt at the provisions of the Conscription Law recently passed. Demonstrations were made at several points over the country, but notably at Seville and Barcelona. At the first-mentioned place the rioters, most of them labouring men, contented themselves with parading the streets with loud cries of "Viva la Republica," and "Down with the Conscription." At Barcelona, however, the riots were of a more serious character. The mob assembled at a short distance from the city, erected barricades, and cut the telegraph wires. Gen. Prim immediately sent Gen. Baldrich to quell the disturbances, and the latter, on his arrival, attacked the position of the rioters and dispersed them without any difficulty. Order is now restored, and many arrests have been made. A military tribunal is at present in session at Barcelona, and it may easily be guessed what line of action it will take. The Duke de Montpensier has been examined in reference to the late duel, and admitted that he had killed Prince Henri de Bourbon. He is under arrest at his own house, and will be brought to trial on civil, not on criminal process."