

the sort. I do not assert that Good Friday is remarkable in England for a strict religious observance; but to deprive the cockney of his Good Friday holiday would produce an *émoult*: the cricketers' bats, the costermongers' barrows, the excursion trains, would involuntarily assume the proportions of barricades, and, as Sir Robert Walpole said of George the Second's proposition to shut up Hyde Park, *might cost a crown*. The Printing Committee have reported against poor Mr. Taylor, the Government printer, being twice paid for his work, and called in the Secretary of State to their aid. It has been arranged that all Parliamentary papers required for the departments are to be ordered through the Clerk of the Joint Committee on Printing. Some curiosity has been excited among strangers in the gallery, at seeing constantly a member, and the same, continually seated at the Clerk's table. It is Mr. Moise Fortier, member for Yamaska, and the hon. gentleman has informed me that his object is to sit in good hearing to perfect himself in English. It is to be hoped that Mr. Fortier will attain his object.

On Thursday the House was startled by Sir John A. Macdonald's introduction of a bill for the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. The bill was introduced soon after three, and by half-past four it had received the royal assent, and had become law. During the short debate that took place in the Commons, the House wore a subdued, a serious, and a solemn aspect; all seemed impressed with the gravity of the situation, and all spoke with "bated" breath. Opposition there was none. Even Mr. Anglin was satisfied with expressing his belief that no necessity existed for the measure, and with casting all responsibility on the ministry. The general tenor of the remarks was to the effect that most urgent representations should be made to the Imperial Government to make such arrangements with the United States as would effectually free Canada from the periodical apprehensions of Fenian raids, so onerous and so costly to this country. There can be no doubt that the information furnished to the Government warranted the extreme measures taken, but its nature has not transpired; and though every precautionary step is being taken, it is gratifying to know that the storm, at the first movement so intense, is gradually mitigating. It appears that the bill had been printed the day before, but so well had the secret been kept, that the public were quite unaware of its existence, and at the time of its introduction there were not ten people in the galleries. I am not aware that even a single arrest has, as yet, taken place. Sir Francis Hincks' Interest Bill has been before the House. Those who know more of the country than I do, may, perhaps, see the necessity for such legislation, but to me it appears opposed to the soundest principles of political economy, and much like retrograding towards a darker and more ignorant age. In addition to this, the severest penalties have never stopped men from evading interest laws. On Saturday the Superannuation Resolutions were agreed to with little or no alteration. In the debate several hon. members spoke as if the proposed superannuations would be at the cost of the country. So far from this being the case, it is quite certain that the proposed percentage to be deducted from salaries will not only pay all, but leave a surplus of which it is to be feared that future finance ministers, in cases of emergency, will be too ready to avail themselves. The actual features of the measure and its probable results were not placed before the House as clearly as they might have been by the Government. Generally, the week has been occupied with the estimates. In addition to ordinary votes, large amounts have been granted for canal improvements and extensions, much larger than for many years past. A great deal is to be spent on the Ottawa canals.

A trifling fire took place in the roof of the building intended for the Parliamentary Library on Friday afternoon. Only the previous evening a vote had been passed for its completion. Of course it created great consternation; and, of course, rumour credited it to the Fenians. It was of a most trifling nature and was quickly extinguished; only a few boards and a little tarpauling, which would have been removed, were consumed. It originated from the kitchen flue.

It is generally supposed that the Election Bill will be passed over to next session. The Easter recess was limited to Good Friday and this day, but a great many members availed themselves of the opportunity to make excursions to various parts of the Province; even Mr. Speaker managed to steal a day or two for relaxation and took a trip to Coburg. And surely, much he must have needed it. For some time past the hours of the House have been killing, and for him there are no stolen naps, no shitting. The double excitement of Fenian Raids and the Red River embroglio, is hard upon us here. Governmental fears are lugubrious; traces of anxiety have even been seen in the countenance of our jaunty premier. Governmental departments—a novelty some may suppose—have been worked, and worked excessively hard. That a force is to be sent to the Red River at an early day is certain, but as to numbers and nature, the outside world is yet left in comparative darkness. That it will be large and efficient is apparent enough; and that it will, in a considerable degree, be composed of an arm new to this country, a species of military police, somewhat resembling the Irish, is equally sure. They will be mounted. This force is being, in a great measure, organised by the Department of Justice. The Red River delegates have met with more than they probably bargained for, but there may be more yet to come ere the full measure of their deserts are awarded. And yet, considering that they came here almost at the invitation, certainly with the sanction, of the Government, it seems a little out of the bounds of fair play that their safe-guard should have been violated, and restraint imposed on them. Scott was arrested on Thursday, Father Ritchot soon after. In the case of the latter there appears to have been some demur on the part of the police. The father was residing in the bishop's palace. Both were arrested, but were liberated by Judge Galt the following morning on writ of Habeas Corpus, the warrant of arrest proving to be informal. Another warrant issued, and they were immediately afterwards arrested again, and are still in custody; that is, I believe, they are allowed to go where they like under the *surveillance* of the police. Their case comes up again for hearing to-morrow before the same judge. There was considerable excitement over the matter in Lower Town, but the imputed threats of rescue &c., &c. are all fudge and never existed. Scott, the brother of the unfortunate man shot at Red River, is the mover in the business, aided, no doubt, by others, who expect to manufacture a like mischief out of it. Judge Black is here and many other Red River notabilities; if we do not now arrive at a thorough knowledge of the state of affairs in that volcanic region it will not be for want of informants. The judge is quartered in the next room to Com-

missioner Smith at the Russell House; such a conjunction, surely, should bring light and understanding.

We are to have a grand wedding on Wednesday—the beautiful Miss McDougall and Captain Seymour. After the ceremony, which is to take place at St. Albans, the happy pair and a distinguished party breakfast at Lady Macdonald's. By the bye, the Hon. Mr. McDougall is to reappear in the House to-morrow. He will be heartily welcomed back, for ill-will and political animosity have, in a great measure, disappeared with the malady that struck him down, or he buried in the memory of his misfortunes. But, alas! the unfortunate gentleman comes—in a wig.

RED RIVER AFFAIRS.

During the week there has been no important news from Fort Garry. Riel is reported to be all-powerful; the loyal settlers being without arms or any means of resistance remain passive; and business is nearly at a stand-still.

Colonel Robinson, editor of the *New Nation*, has been appointed acting American Consul at Winnipeg during the temporary absence of that functionary at Washington, where he may have gone to spend the winter and spring months. The duties of this Consulate are nothing, except in the Woods-Potter line so well-known in Canada, but the pay is considerable.

Many arrivals of returned Canadians have taken place, and at Chatham, London, Hamilton, Toronto, &c., the papers have been "interviewing" the parties, and giving the public the benefit of the information. There is great uniformity in their statements, and though some interesting details of prison life and Riel's tyranny are given, no new facts of importance have been brought to light. It is surmised by some that Riel is preparing for a flight to the United States with all the Hudson's Bay Company's furs and such other articles as he can conveniently take with him; others express the opinion that he will remain and show fight.

Among the most important arrivals are Judge Black and Major Boulton. Judge Black, who is now at Ottawa, has come without any credentials, and will be received by the Government in his private capacity. His high standing in the Settlement will no doubt give his representations great weight; but it must not be forgotten that he is a H. B. Co. official. Major Boulton has given a somewhat different, and we think much more correct, notion as to the extent of the force which ought to be sent to the territory. He says it ought not to be less than three or four thousand; that Riel can readily command fifteen hundred, and during the early summer might receive recruits from Minnesota. He also says that Riel was endeavouring to win over the Indians by making presents to them of the Hudson Bay Company's trinkets and small wares.

Richot and Scott are still at Ottawa. They have not received and are not likely to receive any recognition in their representative capacity from the Government. It is now understood that they brought a new bill of rights from Riel's Council, demanding the cession of a large tract of land—between the Assiniboine and the American frontier—for the exclusive occupation of the French (half-breeds); the exclusion of British and Canadian troops from the territory, and the payment by the Dominion of a native force of one thousand men to keep the peace! Wonder they do not add that Riel should be made Captain-General.

The warrant, mentioned by us last week as having been issued, was duly executed, and Father Richot and Alfred H. Scott were made prisoners, though not committed. A writ of *habeas corpus* was immediately sued out, and the matter was brought before Judge Galt (then holding the Carleton Assizes) on the following day, the 14th. Hon. J. H. Cameron appeared for the prisoners, and the Judge ordered their release on the ground of the want of jurisdiction of the Toronto Police Magistrate, who had no authority to issue the warrant.

Another information was sworn to by Hugh Scott, brother of Thomas Scott, shot at Fort Garry, before Police Magistrate O'Garra, of Ottawa, and a warrant issued thereon, upon which Father Richot and A. H. Scott were again arrested. They have since merely been held in legal custody without any restraint on their personal liberty. Another writ of *habeas corpus* was issued, the argument on which, before Judge Galt, was postponed till the 20th on account of the absence from Ottawa of the Hon. J. H. Cameron, the prisoners' counsel.

The *Courier d'Ottawa* says that Father Richot knew nothing of the execution of Scott until after it was over, he being in his own parish at the time, and knowing that he had to visit Ottawa as a delegate, he refrained from making any inquiries concerning it. Other parties report him as stating that he had taken an active part with the insurgents, contrary to the advice of his ecclesiastical superiors, and that he had expressed the fullest confidence of a peaceful and satisfactory settlement with Canada.

The construction of flat boats for river navigation and other preparations for the North-West expedition are actively going forward. Of course Government keeps its own counsel as to the extent of the force, but it is said that the first detachment, 1,500 strong, will muster at Collingwood on the 2nd of May for transport thence to Fort William. There is to be a body of mounted police, numbering 300 men, under the command of Captain Cameron, sent into the territory, whose duty it will be, in the first instance, to co-operate with the military, and subsequently to preserve order throughout the Settlement. It is supposed General Wolseley will command the military expedition, and that he will be appointed, provisionally, Lieut.-Governor.

THE FENIAN MOVEMENT.

For the past week the volunteers have been thoroughly on the alert and have readily answered the call made for their services in anticipation of a Fenian raid. The streets of Montreal have been wonderfully enlivened by the stir and activity caused by the constant arrival and departure of various country corps, and the periodical inspections held of such corps as are located in the city.

From the frontier all is reported quiet, but the greatest precautions have been taken against any sudden attack, and everything is prepared to give the aggressors, should they venture across the line, a thoroughly warm reception. News from New York announces that the O'Neil Fenian Congress met in Tuesday last, and it was said that several prominent officers left that evening for the frontier to take command of the advance guard. Beyond this rumour the proceedings of the Congress had been kept secret. It is doubted whether the delegation

from the Chicago convention which abolished the office of the President, Senators &c., and placed the management of the affairs of the brotherhood in the hand of a committee of nine, will be recognised by the "brethren" in New-York.

M. Gustave Flourens, the celebrated leader of the Rochefort *émoult* in February, after successfully dodging the French police for a long time, has turned up in London, where he complains he is dogged by French spies.

A meeting was held in Florence on March 16, at which it was resolved that a large vessel should be built, by means of subscription, to facilitate the commerce of Italy with India and Australia.

The Russian Government has decided to admit women to the lectures in the medical department of the University of St. Petersburg. They are also to be allowed to practise as physicians, but not to be admitted to degrees.

It is stated that Prince Pierre Bonaparte intends to reside in Brussels. He has a house there in the Avenue Louise, and preparations are going on to receive him and his family.

The judge of Getafe, on signing the document notifying the death of Don Enrique, killed in the recent duel, showed a truly Spanish sense of delicacy. He gave his certificate to the effect that the Infant Don Enrique met with his death while shooting at a mark (*tirant à la cible*.)

A letter has been received in New York from Willsher, captain of the English eleven who visited the United States in 1868, in which he states that he will be unable to get an eleven together before the end of September, when it will be too late to play. The intended cricket-match has consequently been postponed.

M. Bazire, one of the contributors to the *Marseillaise*, has been brought to trial in Paris for insulting the Emperor. The accused was returning from a funeral, and, seeing His Majesty on the terrace of the Tuileries, stopped the cab in which he was seated, and thrice called out, "*Vive la République!*" In his defence, M. Bazire said he had given way to a sudden impulse, and did not mean to offend the Emperor; but the court sentenced him to three months' imprisonment and a fine of £20.

The day before Washington's birthday a lady teacher, in giving notice of the coming holiday to her pupils, said something about the good Washington, and then asked the question:—"Why should we celebrate Washington's birthday more than mine?" "Because he never told a lie!" shouted a little boy. "This was rather hard on the teacher, but the boy did not see it."

NOTICE.

MR. A. P. MORIN, duly accredited from the publisher of the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS, has left on a visit to the towns and cities of the Province of Ontario, for the purpose of appointing local agents and otherwise promoting the circulation of the News. We hope the friends of Canadian enterprise throughout the country will lend him a helping hand. The News aims to be a Canadian paper—representing pictorially the natural beauties and industrial progress of the country—and has already exhibited a degree of artistic excellence that entitles it to the patronage of the public. Almost every succeeding number has shown signs of improvement, and efforts are now being prosecuted which will place it in the front rank among the illustrated papers of the world. This result cannot be reached without enormous expense, and therefore we make no apology to our readers for asking them to lend their assistance in securing for the News a generous public patronage. Subscribers, or those intending to become so, have already been notified that they will receive a premium plate, which will be worth more than a whole year's subscription to the News. The local agents to be appointed will be furnished with specimen numbers of this plate, so that the public may be able to judge of its merits.

Temperature in the shade, and Barometer indications for the week ending April 13th, 1870, observed by John Underhill, Optician to the Medical Faculty of McGill University, 387 Notre Dame Street.

	9 A. M.	1 P. M.	6 P. M.
Wednesday, April 13.....	42°	52°	46°
Thursday, " 14.....	53°	62°	54°
Friday, " 15.....	38°	44°	35°
Saturday, " 16.....	45°	47°	42°
Sunday, " 17.....	43°	54°	50°
Monday, " 18.....	52°	60°	56°
Tuesday, " 19.....	44°	45°	46°

	MAX.	MIN.	MEAN.
Wednesday, April 13.....	52°	30°	41°
Thursday, " 14.....	65°	38°	51° 5
Friday, " 15.....	44°	34°	39°
Saturday, " 16.....	50°	32°	41°
Sunday, " 17.....	56°	36°	46°
Monday, " 18.....	63°	40°	51° 5
Tuesday, " 19.....	51°	38°	44° 5

Aneroid Barometer compensated and corrected.

	9 A. M.	1 P. M.	6 P. M.
Wednesday, April 13.....	30.16	30.14	30.08
Thursday, " 14.....	29.96	29.93	29.93
Friday, " 15.....	30.26	30.36	30.35
Saturday, " 16.....	30.36	30.37	30.29
Sunday, " 17.....	30.18	30.10	30.10
Monday, " 18.....	30.08	30.05	30.00
Tuesday, " 19.....	29.88	29.90	29.88

CHESS.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM No. 7.

White.	Black.
1 Kt. to K. B. 7th.	K. to his 5th.
2 K. to his 2nd.	K. to Q. 4th.
3 B. to R. 8th.	K. to his 5th.
4 B. takes R., mate.	