

CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

SENATE.

Feb. 20.—Several motions were made and carried, among them one for papers relating to the Arbitration, and another for an Address complimenting the Governor-General on his elevation to the Peerage. The House adjourned at 3:25 p.m.

Feb. 21.—No business of importance was transacted in the Senate, and after the appointment of Standing Committees, the House adjourned till Thursday, 23rd.

Feb. 23.—Several petitions were presented, and Senator WARK moved for a Special Committee to enquire into matters connected with the Survey, &c., of the Intercolonial Railway since the appointment of Commissioners. The Senate then adjourned at 3:30 p. m.

Feb. 24.—After preliminary business Hon. Mr. TESSIER moved for the correspondence relating to the Arbitration, and spoke for two hours in defence of the claims of Quebec. After some discussion the motion was carried, and the House adjourned until Monday, the 27th.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Feb. 20.—Mr. CRAWFORD, in the absence of Mr. Abbott, introduced a Bill to amend the Act respecting Banks and Banking, and Mr. MILLS bills to prevent Dual Representation, and for the Extradition of Offenders. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER, in answer to Mr. STEPHENSON, explained the policy of the Government respecting the Red River troops. Two companies of forty men each would remain at Fort Garry for six months, if necessary. The volunteers would be entitled to free grants upon the condition of remaining in the country, or, if they refused these, to a free passage home. All those who had obtained their discharge since the 1st January, as well as the depot companies at St. Helen's Island, would be entitled to these grants. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD brought down the correspondence between the Dominion and Imperial Governments respecting the Fisheries. He first recapitulated the steps taken for the protection of the Fisheries, and then referred to the appointment of a Joint High Commission for the consideration of this and other questions at issue between the United States Government and the Governments of Great Britain and the Dominion. With regard to the Claims for the Fenian Raid he stated that, in consequence of a communication from the Canadian Government, correspondence had been entered upon on the subject, and it was probable that it would be introduced. Sir A. T. GALT said the correspondence between Sir E. Thornton and Mr. Fish did not appear to him to include the claims. Mr. Thornton had made a request that it should be included, but Mr. Fish had not accepted. In answer to Mr. MACKENZIE, Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER said it was part of Mr. Campbell's mission to urge Canada's demand for indemnity. Mr. MACKENZIE then moved for the correspondence on the St. Clair Canal. He stated the facts of the case and expressed a hope that the Government would yield neither that nor any other right connected with our territory. If the matter were yielded, we should be utterly without a channel on this side of Walpole Island, and would not be able to send a vessel from one lake to another. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said the correspondence was not yet complete. Mr. BOWELL moved for an address on the claims made on the Dominion consequent on the North-West insurrection. Sir FRANCIS HINCKES stated that the greater part of the refugees' claims is on the Hudson Bay Company. Dr. Schultz' claim amounted to nearly \$70,000, and he (Sir Francis) had taken the personal responsibility of making him an advance of \$11,000. Dr. Lynch got \$300. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said he had no doubt the claims would be paid, though he could not say from what source. Mr. BLAKE moved for the correspondence between the Canadian and Imperial Governments relating to the Manitoba Act. The motion was carried, and the House adjourned at 5:15 p. m.

Feb. 21.—Hon. Mr. DENKIN introduced a bill to amend the Census Act, the intention being to include Manitoba and the N. W. Territories, and to make provision for the census of any other Province that may be admitted this year; and also to extend, in certain localities, the time for taking the census to the 1st of May. He stated that it was intended to obtain correct returns of the Indians of the N. W. Sir FRANCIS HINCKES brought down a statement of unforeseen expenses,—documents relating to Mr. Campbell's mission, and the exportation of American silver. Hon. Mr. HOLTON complained of the imperfectness of the returns; and also that the fineness of the new silver appeared to rest upon an old Act of 1857. Sir FRANCIS then entered into explanations. After which Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD introduced an Election Bill for the Commons. He then, seconded by Mr. MACKENZIE, moved an address complimenting the Governor-General on his elevation to the Peerage. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER followed, and the House adjourned at 4:20 p.m. until the 23rd.

Feb. 23.—After some preliminary business a Message was read from His Excellency regarding the Address in answer to the Speech from the Throne. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD then presented the Supplementary Correspondence relating to the Fisheries. Mr. JONES complained of the incompetence and extravagance of the Intercolonial Railway Commissioners, and moved for a return of the names of all persons who have tendered for contracts since May, 1869. Mr. BLAKE moved for copies of all correspondence between the Canadian and Quebec Governments, and the Canadian and Ontario Governments, touching the Provincial Arbitration and award, and for a copy of award, and for an approximate statement of the result of accounts, as between Canada and each Province on the 1st of February, 1871, adjusted on the footing of the award. Hon. Mr. CHAUVEAU asked that the motion be so amended as to include the Address of both the Quebec Houses. Mr. GODIN protested against the terms of the motion, which would lead to the belief that Quebec agreed in the award. Mr. FOUQUIER made an amendment setting forth that in the opinion of the House the award was illegal. Sir JOHN thought the amendment premature. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER reminded the Quebec members of the danger of submitting the question of legality or illegality of the award to the members of the House. Mr. JOLY thought the Federal Government should have stayed proceedings until the question could have been brought before the Imperial Government. Mr. BLAKE and Mr. HARRISON doubted the power of the House to deal with the question. Hon. Mr. DONOX maintained that if the House had no power, neither had the Government. Hon. Mr. CHAUVEAU said the Province of Quebec would never accept a decision from any tribunal which proclaimed an award so illegal and unjust as

this, and if justice were not rendered in the matter the Province would seriously embarrass the legislative functions of the Confederation. He would vote for the motion of the member for Joliette (Mr. GODIN). Hon. Mr. IRVING thought they should not ask the Government to act in any way upon the award at present. Dr. BEAUBIEN censured Mr. FOUQUIER's motion as showing a lack of patriotism. Hon. Mr. BLANCHET said an amendment on a mere demand for correspondence was against Parliamentary usage. The debate was then adjourned, and the House rose at 6 p.m.

Feb. 24.—On motion of Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKES, the House went into Committee of Supply, and after having passed the usual resolution, the Committee reported and asked leave to sit again. Sir A. T. GALT moved the adoption of the resolutions of which he had given notice in regard to the fisheries, &c. In a speech of considerable length he reviewed the history of the differences with the United States, dwelling more particularly on the Fishery question, and the question of indemnity for the Fenian Raids. He protested against the course of the Imperial Government since October last in ignoring the claims of Canada, and contended that the Fenian Raid Claim could not be treated as an offset to the "Alabama" claims, as the two were entirely different in character, the former being by far the stronger. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD replied at length to the charges of the member for Sherbrooke. He deprecated any expression of distrust in the Imperial Government, who, he showed, had in every way given us both moral and material support in the maintenance of our rights. No doubt the loss of our fisheries would be a great commercial calamity, but it would be as nothing in comparison to the misery, the irreparable ruin that would be entailed upon this country were war to break out between Great Britain and the United States in consequence of the non-settlement of the Alabama Claims. On the other hand, were these claims to be amicably settled, a new vista of prosperity would be opened up to the country. Mr. MACKENZIE denied that there was no reason to distrust the British authorities with regard to our affairs, as, with the exception of the Reciprocity Treaty, our interests had invariably been sacrificed through the ignorance displayed in the British negotiations. He declared himself opposed to the resolutions and hoped that the mover would withdraw them. Hon. Mr. TESSIER denied that our affairs had been mismanaged by the British authorities, and contended that Canada was never in such a prosperous condition as now. Hon. Mr. McBOGALL and Mr. YOUNG supported the resolution. Mr. BLAKE requested the member for Sherbrooke to withdraw his resolution. Sir A. T. GALT replied that as the Premier had taken the responsibility upon himself he would withdraw the resolutions. After some further discussion respecting the Fisheries, the House adjourned at 10:30 p. m.

"THE TRAPPER."

The trapper, a familiar character on the outskirts of North American civilization, is somewhat different in character from a high-souled member of an old world "Hunt" who loves the chase for its excitement and delights to bring down his quarry after a fair fight. In fact the trapper is somewhat of a sneak, though he does not probably think so. He waylays his intended victims in their most frequented paths, catches them in his trap and despatches them in the most unromantic manner with the sole view to make merchandise of their peltries, or carcases, or both. The trapper is, however, an historical figure; himself a civilized man, he takes the van in the westward march, and disputes with the Indian the supremacy of the forest. Wise in the customs of the beasts he captures—to say he *hunts* would be a prostitution of language—he turns his knowledge to the best practical account, and makes the habits of his game subservient to its destruction. He is thus an exceedingly practical man; shrewd, keen, intelligent after a fashion, and ought to have a countenance expressive of the peculiar mental qualifications fitted to his somewhat solitary, musing, and, withal, exciting life. In spite of his skill there is a dash of gambling about his pursuit. He must depend upon chance for a large share of his success; and though long experience may enable him to gauge his chances with almost mathematical exactitude, he can scarcely be supposed to take his rounds without some degree of uncertainty and anticipation—uncertainty lest his calculations may have failed, or expectation that they have been more than fulfilled. This enforced habit of meditation, or speculation rather, throws a philosophic shade over his countenance; but we may imagine that according as success or failure attends his efforts he will give some facial indication of the state of his feelings. "The Trapper" whom we present in this issue is indeed a perfect ideal. He has found on his morning round his snares well filled, and he enters on his homeward march with a feeling of contentment. He enjoys his pipe, and as he trudges along he evidently meditates upon fresh captures. His bearing is that of one inured to solitude, yet he looks not uncompanionable, and very far from being destitute of intelligence. Nay, one might lay a wager that he could a hundred tales unfold of adventure in the woods that would make him a welcome member of the fireside circle on a winter evening. He has his fowling-piece, of course, for the trapper by no means disdains the more fashionable mode of bagging game; indeed he is rather distinguished for his resort to every known mode of capture, caring less about the means employed than the end aimed at. For this reason we do not look for any specially "high-toned" traits in him; his standard is the dead level of unromantic honesty among men, and unrelenting war upon such of the creatures of the woods and wilds as may be turned to profitable account. The sculptor, Mr. Freret, whose statuette we have copied from a photograph by Notman, has been singularly felicitous in sustaining the character. There is an unconstrained freedom in the carriage which makes the figure a perfect model of real life. Mr. Freret has good reason to be proud of his "Canadian trapper" and we have seen some other models from his hand no less faithfully true to nature. The statuette, modelled by hand, and about twenty-four inches in height above the pedestal, may be seen at Notman's photographic rooms, Blurry street, and as a work of art is well worthy inspection. Doubtless M. Freret, whose genius is made manifest by this and other life-like productions, will pursue art in some of its higher flights that will bring his name more familiarly before the public. He at present is, we believe, engaged at Mr. Forsyth's marble works in this city, and those who desire to test the fidelity of his modelling need only step into Notman's and examine the well-known profile of the late Bishop Mountain. It has been suggested that "The

Trapper," with a companion figure—say the Lumberman—yet to be made, should be cast in bronze, or reproduced in Parian marble, and thus offered to the patronage of the public. The idea is a good one, and its realization would be creditable to Canadian art. It may be stated that at Notman's a photograph showing a front view of "The Trapper," may also be seen; both it, and the view in profile, which we reproduce, are admirable photographs.

VIEW ON THE THAMES.

"Ah! a beautiful piece of English scenery!" Not a bit of it. Canada has its Thames and its London as well as England. We cannot say that with respect to geographical nomenclature in a new country we admire the imitative system; but it has its advantages in avoiding the unpronounceable barbarities, some of which are here and there preserved throughout the country; it also carries with it a familiar sound, and may have some influence in the preservation of old associations. Our Canadian Thames, though not so large, or of such historic importance, as that which empties its muddy waters into the North Sea, is a stream of considerable extent. It rises in the watershed of the south-western peninsula of Ontario between Lakes Huron and Erie, and flows in a south-westerly direction through the rich and fertile counties of Oxford, Middlesex, and Kent, entering Lake St. Clair, near the junction of the last-named county with Essex. Its whole course is about a hundred and sixty miles, and it affords a navigable channel for boats from its mouth to the town of Chatham. Besides London and Chatham, there are several thriving towns and villages on its banks. The view in this issue represents a scene near Woodstock, in the County of Oxford. The river skirts the northern limits of the town, which, we need hardly tell our Canadian readers, is one of the most pleasant inland county towns in Canada, on account of its healthful site and the beauty of the surrounding scenery.

BURLINGTON BAY.

The bay on the shores of which the settlement of "Port Burlington," now known as the City of Hamilton, was founded, is one of the finest and most placid to be found among Canadian lakes. Completely landlocked and connected with Lake Ontario only by the narrow channel of the Burlington Bay Canal, it is sheltered from the northern blasts, while the configuration of the country effectually protects it on the other three sides. Deep enough to be navigable throughout nearly its whole extent, and, we believe, since the rigid enforcement of the fishery laws, pretty well stocked with fish, it furnishes a valuable adjunct to the city on its shore both in the interests of trade and for the recreation of the citizens. Our view, from a photograph by Starke, shows the south-western portion of the bay (which runs further inland than the eastern part), with the Great Western Railway threading along close upon its bank. On the surrounding plateau stands the "Ambitious City" stretching southward to the foot of the mountain, whose sides and crest are crowned with many handsome villa residences; and eastward along the flatter shore of the bay, where various branches of manufacturing and other industries are conducted on an extensive scale. The Great Western, in passing through the north-west quarter of the city, runs under several of the streets and abuts on the south-west angle of the bay, a portion of which was reclaimed for the purposes of the road, having been readily filled up from the immense excavations necessarily made in constructing the track and clearing the way for the depot buildings, &c.

A FEAST AMONG THE GLACIERS

There has, perhaps, seldom been a truer adage than that which sets forth that "what is one man's meat is another man's poison." With us western "barbarians" the very mention of the favourite Chinese delicacies, "bird's-nest soup and puppy-dog pie," creates an aversion bordering on nausea, except in such a case as that in which the unfortunate Parisians lately found themselves, when anything eatable that would keep body and soul together was eagerly snapped up and no less eagerly devoured. By the same rule, on the other hand, (and it is a poor rule that will not work both ways) the "heathen Chinese" would doubtless turn up his nose—as much of it as would turn up—at such strange, unaccustomed dishes as a royal haunch or a Potage à la Julienne.

The adage, however, holds good in another way, and is quite as applicable to beasts of prey as to the nobler animal, man. Our American bear, for instance, would find himself in a queer "fix" if, after a life's long diet on flesh and honey, he were presented with such a meal as that which his white-coated brother in our illustration is enjoying with every mark of the fullest appreciation—just as much so, perhaps, as we should were we invited to dine at some "nice" people's house, to find that the *menu* consisted mainly of potage à la train-oil, with whale-blubber cutlets and tallow-candle fricassee to follow. But a feast on the prairie and a feast among the glaciers are two entirely different things. The various species of bears that are to be found in the temperate regions require a substantial flesh nourishment, possessing a moderate amount of nutriment, but not so much as is necessary to the well-being and good condition of the Polar bear. The latter, living among eternal snow and ice, exposed to the greatest extreme of cold, requires, in addition to his thick fur, a kind of food containing a maximum quantity of nourishing and heating matter. This is provided in the fat of the blubber-whale, the favourite and, in fact, almost the sole diet of the white bear. When a dead whale is discovered by these sagacious animals, floating in some secure ice-cove, or stranded upon the ice, the bears have a busy time of it, and lay in a sufficient stock of the blubber to last them for many days of fasting and abstinence, imposed upon them by the desolate condition of the regions they inhabit.

FRENCH CAVALRYMEN KILLING THEIR HORSES ON THE EVE OF CAPITULATION.

From time immemorial it has been the fashion to sing the praises of the Arab's affection for his "matchless steed." The animal always is "matchless," though it is difficult to see where its claim to the title lies, unless indeed, as an anatomical curiosity in the scarerow line with but few equals. But, in the meantime, the French trooper and his handsome charger, both no mean examples of reciprocal affection between