

Indians shall require of blankets, clothing, prints (assorted colors), twine or traps at the current cash price in Montreal, or otherwise, if Her Majesty shall deem the same desirable, in the interest of her Indian people, in cash.

And the undersigned chiefs on their own behalf, and on behalf of all other Indians inhabiting the tract within ceded, do hereby solemnly promise and engage to strictly observe this Treaty, and also to conduct and behave themselves as good and loyal subjects of Her Majesty the Queen. They promise and engage that they will in all respects obey and abide by law, that they will maintain peace and good order between each other, and also between themselves and other tribes of Indians, and between themselves and others of Her Majesty's subjects, whether Indians or Whites, now inhabiting or hereafter to inhabit any part of the said ceded tract, and that they will not molest the person or property of any inhabitants of such ceded tract, or the property of Her Majesty the Queen, or interfere with or trouble any person passing or travelling thro' said tract or any part thereof, and that they will aid and assist the officers of Her Majesty in bringing to justice and punishment any Indian offending against the stipulations of this Treaty, or infringing the laws in force in the country so ceded.

In Witness Whereof Her Majesty's said Commissioner and the said Indian Chiefs have hereunto subscribed and set their hands at Manitoba Point this day and year first above named.

Signed by the Chiefs within named in the presence of the following Witnesses the same having been first read and explained.

ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD,
Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba,
and the North West Territories.
JAMES McKAY, P.L.C.
MOLYNEUX ST. JOHN,
E. A. ARCHIBALD,
JILY ARCHIBALD,
HENRI BOUTILLIER,
PAUL DE LAROCHE,
DONALD McDONALD,
ELIZA McDONALD,
ALEXANDER MUNN,

WENYSS M. SIMPSON,
Indian Commissioner,
MEKIS, his x mark,
SOU-SOUSE, his x mark,
MA-SAH-KEE-YASHI,
his x mark,
FRANCOISE, his x mark,
RICHARD WOODHOUSE.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favorite. The CIVIL SERVICE GAZETTE remarks:—"The singular success which Mr. Epps attained by his homœopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately favoured beverage which saves us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold by the Trade only in $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., and 1 lb. tin-lined packets, labelled—JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London England.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Thirty Hindoos are studying law in London.

The post offices of England delivered about \$62,722,600 letters last year.

Her Majesty's health is so bad that the proposed visit to Inverary Castle has been definitely abandoned.

A row is expected at Salt Lake. The Mormon militia is drilling, and a collision between them and the U. S. troops is expected.

An engineering firm of Chatham is now making 600 torpedo cases for the War Department, smaller than those formerly supplied, intended to be charged with 1 cwt. of gun cotton.

A friend from childhood of Marshal Lefevre, Duke of Dantzig, who had not run so brilliant career as himself, came to see him at Paris. The Marshal received him warily, and lodged him in his hotel, when the richness of the furniture, the beauty of the apartments, and the goodness of the table always adding, "Oh! how happy you are!" "I see you are envious of what I have," said the Marshal; "well you shall have these things at a better bargain than I had; come into the garden; I'll fire at you with a gun twenty times at thirty paces, and if I don't kill you all shall be your own." "What!" exclaimed the Marshal, observing that his friend was about to stammer out an excuse, "do you decline; Very well; recollect, then, that I had been shot at more than a thousand times, and much nearer, before I arrived where you find me."

NEW TORPEDO BOATS.—The Bamberg Gazette announces from Dantzig that three "torpedo boats," for bringing torpedoes to an enemy's ship, are now being built there for the German fleet. The boats are built almost entirely of iron, and there is hardly a cubic inch of wood about them. They are in the shape of a fish, sixty feet long, and from six to seven feet wide. The deck is convex, so as to ward off hostile projectiles. During the operation no human being is of course to be seen on board. They are steered not at the stern, but in the forepart of the vessel, and above the rudder there is a slight elevation on the deck to enable the steersman to stand up, in which there is an opening an inch wide for him to look through. They are propelled by a screw, and their engines are heated with petroleum which is kept in bunker at the back of the boiler. In the middle of the boat is a sort of cabin, where the torpedoes are kept, are to place them in position remain concealed.

HOW THE SEA EATS ENGLAND.—Probably few persons says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, are aware of the extent of encroachments made by the sea upon the east coast of Yorkshire. The Rev. F. O. Morris has calculated there is an average loss of two or three yards of land every year, and that in round numbers about thirty-nine acres disappeared between Spurn Point and Flamborough Head alone. Ravenspur was once an important seaport and returned a member to the Parliaments of Edward I., but when Bolingbroke landed there in 1399 it was little more than a name and by the end of the next century had wholly disappeared. Auburn, Hartburn and Hyde are villages which only exist in old maps and documents, and Kissen, which lost its church in 1826, seems likely soon to follow the fate of its neighbors. Mr. Morris states his belief that a sea wall laid on an angle of about thirty five degrees would arrest the progress of encroachment.

From 1859 to 1865 the average number of recruits who joined the British army annually was 17,000; the average number of desertions 3,000, of whom 1,000 rejoined.

THE FIRST SMOKER.—Every one knows that tobacco was first brought into repute in England by Sir Walter Raleigh. At first he smoked in private, not wishing it to become common; but sitting one day absorbed in meditation, with his pipe in his mouth, he called to his servant to bring him a mug of beer. The fellow, as soon as he entered the room, was seized with terror, threw the contents of the mug into Sir Walter's face, and running down stairs bawled out, "Fire! fire! fire! help! Sir Walter has studied till his head is on fire, and the smoke is bursting out of his mouth and nose."

TELEGRAPH PRINTING INSTRUMENT.—To his already numerous electrical inventions, Sir Charles Wheatstone has now added a printing instrument, just completed by him. It is said to resemble a piano, having a keyboard of twenty-five notes each answering a letter in the alphabet, several of which can be used for stops and numbers. The most frequently occurring letters are situated towards the centre, so that an operator need rarely move his hands from one position. Great speed is thus obtained, and, if necessary, a printed copy of the forwarded message can be had by the sender of a message.

CROMWELLIAN CONVICTS.—In the establishment of our early colonies it has been the practice to send out convicted criminals and sometimes persons of a better description to be sold as compulsory servants, either for a term or for life. Cromwell, after the battle of Worcester, sold off 4,000 of his prisoners, and every session at the Old Bailey, and assizes in the country, contributed its share towards a new cargo. After the declaration of American Independence, that continent no longer presented an asylum for these outcasts from their country. At the time of which I am speaking, N. S. Wales had not been fixed on as a receptacle for them, consequently in Ireland at least if not in England, convicts were consigned to captains of merchant vessels, who received with them £5 each, as passage money, with leave to dispose of them in the islands to their own best advantage. These unfortunate persons were familiarly called Irish negroes.—*Recollections of the public Career and private Life of the late John Adolphus, &c. By his daughter Emily Henderson.*

NATIONAL DEBT OF ENGLAND.—The first record of the National Debt of England was made in 1691. From £3,130,000 in that year it rose in the reigns of William and Mary, III., Queen Anne, and George I., to £52,850,797 in 1727, during which period the nation may be regarded as having been engaged in six wars. In the reign of George II., with three wars, the debt rose to £91,273,459; and in the sixty years' reign of George III., the debt swelled to the enormous proportions of £834,099,950. The country has succeeded, notwithstanding several wars, including one of the first magnitude in wiping out nearly a hundred millions, sterling of this load of debt. At the end of George IV.'s reign in 1830, the total was £784,803,997; in the next period, on the death of William IV., and the accession of Victoria, in 1837, it stood at £787,529,115; and although through the expense of the Crimean war, it rose as high as £808,198,722 in 1857 it has declined by degrees, till at the end of the financial year 1869 it stood at £694,314,132—the lowest figure, except that of the preceding year, since the year 1812. The National Debt at the present time represents £737,000,000.