# The Week in Ink.

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## CANADIAN.

A fire company has been formed in Renfrew, the village having purchased a fire engine.

One Canadian Prima Donna Mlle. Albian has been engaged for next year's Italian opera season at St. Petersburg.

The Buffalo *Express*, after a careful study of the editorial pages of our leading dailies, says "there is more politics to the acre in Canada than in any other country we ever heard of."

A special meeting of the Directors of the Country Agricultural Society has been held at Cayuga. The contract for building a new Agricultural Hall was awarded to Mr. A. Hobbs. The building is to be 80 x 32 feet, and will cost $800. The village Council gave $200 towards its building.

A few days ago, as James and George Cordiner, sons of a farmer of that name residing near Hurst's tavern, Guelph Road, were driving a team from a field towards the house, the horses ran away, throwing both out of the waggon; the first-named boy, aged about six, was killed, whilst the other, aged twelve, was seriously but not fatally injured, the wheel passing over his neck.

A working party of fifty stalwarts are engaged in mounting the new battery at Fort Dambridge, Point Pleasant. It consists of five 12-pounds, three guns are mounted with Colonel Mourielle's patent gun-carriages and oil-buffers by which the gun is forced again into position from the recoil after firing. They throw a 600 pound shot.

A lumberman, named Daniel Sullivan, employed at Gravenhurst, was injured last week by being upset from a bank short distance below Ramsay's Falls. He was a powerful man, and an excellent swimmer, but the river at that place being a turbulent mass of foaming billows, it is supposed death was instantly sufficated. He leaves a wife and family to mourn his untimely end. The body was not found.

Among the items passed in the Committee of Supply at the House of Commons at Ottawa was one granting a pension of $200 per annum to Mrs. Tempest, widow of the late Dr. Tempest, and her child, in consideration of the death of her son, Wm. Fairbank Tempest, on whom she was dependent, and who was killed at Ridgeway in the encounter with the Fenians in June, 1866. The House unanimously agreed to both sides of the House concurring cheerfully with the Government.

Dr. Edward McKenzie, being about to remove from Pembroke, was a few days ago presented with a purse containing gold, some gold watch, chain, and locket. The following inscription was engraved on the presentation: "Presented by a few friends to Edward McKenzie, M.D., on his leaving Pembroke, as a token of esteem by his friends and patients. April 29th, 1873." The Doctor replied in a brief but appropriate manner, expressing the feelings of those present spoke their regrets at his departure, and their good wishes for the Doctor's future welfare.

The New Brunswick *Reporter* says:—"A fine boy, twelve years of age, son of Mr. Thomas Gillespie, of Douglas, was instantly killed yesterday afternoon under the circumstances following: He was assisting one of the farm labourers who was ploughing a field adjoining the Creek, and feeding the horses while the reins and lines for a drink of water. In order to reach the creek the boy was obliged to lean over a brow of logs, when suddenly one of them detaching from the mass rolled down upon the unfortunate lad, and in the twinkle crushed out his young life in an instant. His afflicted parents, thus suddenly bereaved of their only child, have the sympathy of all."

A sad accident happened at Yale, B. C., a few days ago. Mr. Martin Nelson, wife and children, were on their way to Victoria, from Victoria, were driving with Mrs. James Robinson and family, on the Victoria and Yale waggon road. When about three-quarters of a mile out of Yale, the horse shied, and the waggon, which was overloaded, upset upsetting over the bluff. They fell twenty-five feet, falling on a rock, which broke the waggon to pieces, and considerably hurting the youngest boy. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson got off unhurt. Mr. Robinson was thrown over the bluff, to see a miracle they were not all killed. The horse was killed. The children were much frightened by an Indian coming round the bluff.

The Galt *Reporter* says:—"Some change in the cole, M. A., of the Church of England, has received a call from Brockville, Ont., in the Rev. R. H. Cluthe, M. A., has received a call from the Wesleyan Church, Guelph; the Rev. Robt. Acheson, of the Presbytery; and the Prince of Wales and his suite went to the English service at the Embassy. The American Episcopal Church, Cowper, contemplates retiring from the Ministry for a year, owing to impaired health. The Methodist Church still remain without a pastor."

A few mornings since, according to the St. Catharines *Journal*, a young man, said to be insane, rushed from her residence on the Shrubbery Hill, and ran down the hill before those in pursuit could catch her, she deliberately threw herself from the precipice, a distance of twenty-five feet, and fell on the ragged rock at the bottom of the cliff and down by the water edge, and lay stunned, and to the astonished crowd. Repairs were immediately procured, and a man was lowered down by a rope, and the unfortunate maniac were hauled up the bank. Wonderful to relate there was no apparent injury other than a bruise on the forehead, and she was able to walk to her home between two men. The young lady is about twenty or eighty-five to one hundred feet, and the ground on which she struck was hard, unbroken and unpacked with rock.

The neighborhood about Hemlyn was thrown into a state of considerable excitement ago, when one of Mr. Davis' men tramped over the new railway track to inform the inhabitants that several bears had been seen, and were not much beyond gun-shot from Hemlyn. The bears, it is said, had been turned out in pursuit. On crossing the Maitland River, they perceived three cubs ahead of the party, and the dam

The Weekly Mail.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1873.

## *THE SESSION.*

The first session of the Second Parliament of the Dominion ended on Friday last. The "assembled wisdom" had been in council just eleven weeks. The programme laid before Parliament at its opening did not indicate so long a session; and although the measures passed are of the highest possible consequence, but dimly and imperfectly foreshadowed in the Speech from the Throne, the Houses might have risen weeks ago but for the irrepressible talkativeness of the Opposition.

There was a freshness in the opening proceedings. A new Governor-General, who had already won golden opinions in the country he had been called to exercise vice-regal authority over, delivered the Speech from the Throne to a new Parliament; there was a new Speaker to be elected—though in this case the new Speaker happened to be the old one, re-invested with the authority of the Chair—and the Opposition found themselves confronted with the necessity of choosing a leader. From a Party point of view we saw no reason at the time, we saw none during the session, and we see none now, to quarrel with the decision arrived at by the gentlemen of the Left. It is quite possible that had a man of greater mental calibre, of larger political views, of more general acceptability in a great many respects, been appointed Opposition leader instead of Mr. MACKENZIE, that Sir JOHN MACDONALD's leadership of his Party would have been more severely pressed. The result of the session's trial is now matter of history. Mr. MACKENZIE opened the battle with a confidence which he and his friends took pains to widely proclaim. The chief organ of the Party, adhering to its afterelection prophecies, declared that there could not live beyond the early days of the session, declared that the "bitter end" would soon be reached. We now know that every step taken from the first day of the session to the last has been in the one direction, the consolidation of the Ministerial Party and the demoralization of Mr. MACKENZIE and his followers. The jauntiness of spirits which seemed to say "See the conquering hero comes!" has given place to sourness, loss of temper, recklessness and to-day the message for Lambton stands as far removed from office in Canada as he ever did in his life. The game is beyond his power. He lacks capacity to carry it out successfully. Not a bad lieutenant, neither failure nor his opportunities intended him for a general. For such there can be but one result, certain and inevitable—disaster. Mr. MACKENZIE is to-day neck deep in the slough.

The Opposition made their first stand, as a matter of privilege and before the Speech was delivered, on the West-Peterborough election case. They had the advantage of Mr. BLAKE's leadership in this instance. With unparalleled boldness they proposed that the House of Commons should take upon itself to declare Mr. BERTRAM the member elect. Without the matter going to committee, as provided by the Grenville Act; in ignorance of the facts of the case, this impudent proposal, which would have made the Returning Officer a sorry liar, was pressed upon the House with all the force of all the legal talents of the Opposition. The Government resisted the motion. They declared the proper course to be, to assume that the return was correct until it was proved to be false; to send the whole matter to committee, where justice, as provided by law, would be done alike to the sitting member and the claimant for the seat. So far, one of the results of this contest is that Mr. BERTRAM has been compelled to admit the truth of the Returning Officer's statement that he acted for Mr. BLAKE; RAM's qualifications on nomination day, that Mr. BERTRAM declined to make any response to the demand then, and did not, as a matter of fact, hand in any qualification whatever until the election was over. We rather suspect he will have considerable difficulty in proving that he was qualified to be a candidate, even should it be held that he gave in his qualification in time.

Defeated here, Mr. BLAKE and his friends next took up the Manitoba and North Berthier cases. On the latter they made no special stand, admitting that, though, in their opinion, irregularities had been committed, it must go to trial in the ordinary way. So far as this case is concerned, we have the Premier's best reason for stating that Mr. O'BRIEN is confident that he will be returned by a large majority of legal votes, and that he can beyond all question establish the right to his seat. As regards Manitoba, the Government admitted that it was clear, from the face of the returns, that Mr. Dewdney had received a majority of legal votes, and they therefore consented to his taking his seat. The Returning Officer, however, after examination by the House, was declared to have acted in good faith and in accordance with legal advice. The crumbs of comfort for the Opposition were so far "exceeding small" and our Grit-Rouge friends would have been delighted at almost complete disappointment, if, in the matter of the Centre Toronto Election, they had not secured a speech from the Speaker's decision as to what constituted the fourteenth day of the session, by a majority of four. Succeeding Ministerial majorities, growing larger and larger every day, showed clearly the magnificent character of this attack upon which, however, gave undisturbed security in the possession of his seat to a very talkative member.

The prominence given to Pacific Railway matters throughout the session caused them to add fresh in the minds of the reader. Here the Opposition determined to make their great fight. Their *ultima et botissima* was unidentifiably for the accusation, created by themselves, and by themselves blown into life, that Sir JOHN MACDONALD had sold the Pacific Railway charter to Sir HUGH ALLAN and American associates of his for a large sum of money, wherewith to bribe the constituencies at the last elections. Had they not secured the assistance of a disappointed Senator? And was not the orator from Sheffield to appear at presenting the indictment in Parliament? At last the day of battle drew near; telegrams came up from Ottawa in rapid succession, declaring that the Ministerial tether had at length been reached; the first editor-in-chief rushed to the capital; carpet-bag in hand, to be in at the death. The Opposition had prepared for a great debate. Mr. HUNTINGTON made his motion, unaccompanied by any save a few short remarks. Without venturing upon a word in reply, the First Minister proclaimed, "Call in the members!" the division was taken, and the Government were sustained by the large majority of 31! The defeat was crushing, and it is but truth to say that the Opposition do not recover from it during the remainder of the session.

The subsequent proceedings on this subject are well known. Next day Sir JOHN MACDONALD himself rose in his place in the House of Commons, and—having given ample proof to the Opposition of the Ministerial strength—moved for the appointment of a Committee of five members, to be chosen by the House, to enquire into the charges which had been made by Mr. HUNTINGTON. We recite briefly: how the Committee was appointed; how, when it met, Sir JOHN MACDONALD asked for an adjournment until July, in order that the whole evidence might be taken in a body instead of piecemeal, as would be necessary if they proceeded in the absence of important witnesses; how the Opposition in the House resisted the report of the Committee to this effect; how Sir JOHN MACDONALD in his great speech exposed the Grit game, and vindicated himself and his colleagues, utterly and indignantly repudiating the vile accusation made against them; how the House hesitated and finally, by a majority of four, to one, by unanimously expressed its renewed confidence in the Government; how, subsequently, Mr. HUNTINGTON endeavoured to have *ex parte* evidence in the House, but without success; how the Grit journal nauseated Billingsgate in the effort to find language foul enough to harmonize with its dastardly attempt to smirch the character of our chiefest statesman; and, finally, the First Minister moved on, in the even tenor of his way, *mens conscia recti*, and confident of the verdict which will be given in his favour.

We desire to say here what, we trust, will be the last word we shall need to say on this subject for two months at least. The Opposition have laboured long and earnestly to establish a great moral wrong on the part of the Government of the day, a crime in fact which, if brought home to them, would render them unfitted longer to administer the affairs of Government. Two short months is not a long time to wait for the verdict to be given in so serious a matter. We simply ask, what we know we shall have—for the Grit organ has rendered itself unworthy of belief—a suspension of public opinion upon the question until then; when, we venture to say, all Infamous attempt to malign the character of innocent men as was ever made will be fully exposed, and the scoundrels who have the face with the great enormity of their guilty conduct.

Against other charges than those the Opposition knocked their heads. Philosopher MILLS ran amuck the Senate, but only to be regulated. Mr. MACKENZIE was pleased to make a particular issue in connection with Section Five of the Intercolonial Railway, but only to show that the Canadian workmen, the Canadian contractors on this section precisely as they had done with the others—helped themselves to the money within the power of their contracts and with such changes as could be made in the alignment of the road without at all destroying it. In this connection it may be mentioned that, consequent upon the change of the line, Tenders relied upon by the Government took power to change the gauge of the Intercolonial Railway to what must now be adopted as the standard gauge of the continent, 4 ft. 8½ inches.

The session would not have been an unimportant one had it done no more than pass the several most useful measures brought in by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries. Mr. MITCHELL has done more in a few years to improve the navigation of Canadian waters, and the condition of our seamen and marine than had been done in a very long time before. We cannot pass here even to enumerate the many useful bills which, under his lead and supervision, were passed into law this year. The election bill of the First Minister was so changed from its original form as to embrace the ballot, to which the House gave its approval; but as there was no special necessity for its immediate consideration, Sir JOHN MACDONALD thought it better to have it printed for more mature consideration during recess than to pass it into law this session. The bill for the trial of controverted elections was passed into law. So, also, was Dr. TURNER's rights and measures bill—of much general usefulness; as well as his bill for the inspection of gas and gas meters. The Insolvency Act was continued for another year.

Yielding to a generally expressed desire, the Government asked for a sum of $75,000 to re-organize the Civil Service, and make additions to the salaries of deserving officers. They, lastly, too, plucked up courage enough to propose an increase of the pittance which Ministers were themselves receiving.

Three important subjects occupied the time of the House during the later weeks of the session—the Nova Scotia Separate School question, the Provincial debt assumption, and the resolutions for admitting Prince Edward Island into the Confederation. We have shown how, in the first named of the three, Mr. MACKENZIE made a dangerous attack upon the independence of the Local Legislatures—an attack which increased his utmost indignation in New Brunswick. Should the difficulty thus raised by Mr. MACKENZIE's ill-prompted course be safely surmounted, the result will be due to the superior statesmanship of the Government, and the Minister of Justice. The debt assumption was, of course, opposed by the member for Lambton and the Grits generally; but, on the final vote, they were so much alarmed at their opposition to adding $259,000 a year to the revenue of Ontario, that they delighted by an extravagant Grit Government—that many of them turned round and supported the Government measure. We may add here that New Brunswick's demand for "better terms" was in a measure met by the Government; that the Government of that Province the annual sum of $150,000, in lieu of the export duties which she had formerly received; that the posting by the British North America Act, and the removal of which, was made necessary by the Union Act, and—that the admission of Prince Edward Island is another Government triumph, growled at, of course, by the Opposition, but accomplished amid the cheers of the House of Commons.

There was one least empty during the session, which will never be filled again by its former occupant. The veteran LAMTON has retired from further public service here. Another ministerial place will become vacant by the well-merited appointment to the Lieutenant-Governorship of his native Province of Mr. HOWLAN. Some other changes were expected it would, as we predicted it would, in the continuance of Sir JOHN MACDONALD's Government with a Parliament in advance of Mr. MACKENZIE's Party in Opposition in many respects it was a Parliament of the people, and, though it may be broken heads will live long enough to learn that they have only hurt their own. We may, in conclusion, say that they were about to secure the mastery in Parliament, defeat made them desperate, and they have learned how bitter is the fruit of disappointment, and to appreciate the force of what a well-known writer has told them as to the inefficiency of the Opposition leadership.

## *THE FINAL VOTE—A GLANCE AT CERTAIN PROPHECIES.*

"Ayes 92, nays 71," quietly, but the Speaker, taking his cue from the Premier, ordered the members to be called in, and, amid great laughter and the cheers from the Ministerialists, the motion was carried by yea 92, nay 71.—*Globe of May 29.*

So closed the efforts of the Opposition to overthrow the Government by burking the readjustment of the Provincial debts and the relief of the Local Treasuries. Friday night's division was hopeless by majority, the Grits attempted to prevent a division; Messrs. HOLTON, MACKENZIE and WOOD splitting hairs with the Speaker. Demoralized, divided, cut up and split up, the "great Liberal Party," Grit-Rouge friends would have been forced to almost complete disappointment, if, in the matter of the Centre Toronto Election, they had not secured a speech from the Speaker's decision as to what constituted the fourteenth day of the session, by a majority of four. Succeeding Ministerial majorities, growing larger and larger every day, showed clearly the magnificent character of this attack upon which, however, gave undisturbed security in the possession of his seat to a very talkative member.

1. BERNARD DEVLIN (prophesied by telegraph):—

"Our Conservative friends will soon be redeemed from Tory mistrule, and made happy, prosperous and contented by the enlightened, liberal statesmanship of men I have named, and in whom also Reformers of our Dominion repose implicit confidence."

2. JOHN YOUNG, (prophesied by telegraph):—

"When Parliament meets at Ottawa, the Reform party will be successful there, as they have been in Ontario."

3. L. A. JETTÉ, (prophesied by telegraph):—

"When Parliament meets at Ottawa, the Reform party will be successful there, as they have been in Ontario."

4. DAVID CHRISTIE, *viez noce*:—

"The fate of the present Ottawa Government should prove a warning to all future Governments. In a few weeks the country would witness the expulsion of the cabal that now disgrace it."

5. ALEXANDER MACKENZIE :—

"The coming session would witness the overthrow of the worst Government this country has had."

6. EDWARD BLAKE :—

"He had high hopes of an early victory for his party."

7. JAMES YOUNG :—

"He expected soon to see the new Government formed; and he trusted that it would contain Liberals from all the different Provinces of the Dominion."

8. ANDREWS MCKELLAR :—

"He expressed the belief that there was every likelihood of the Ottawa Government, appointed by his friends, being soon in mass, being turned out of office before many weeks had elapsed."

9. His unanswerable logic Mr. Brown's prophecy. He has been roaring through the streets of Nineveh since 1854, and is greatly exhausted by the inhabitants as a very unreliable seer.

10. WILLIAM PATERSON, of South Brant :—

"If the leaders got the Government to the door and could not throw them out, let them call on him and he would give his best assistance to expel them."

11. JOSEPH RYMAL :—

"The work of ousting the present Ministry was not the easy task Mr. Blake had in Ontario. He warned Reformers that in Sir John Macdonald they had a subtle opponent to deal with."

CROWN PRINCE as the first of major prophets. The great can exclaim—"We have won a great moral victory!" but to JOSEPH there is left the blessed comfort of saying—"Didn't I tell you how it would be?"

THERE is a paper up the country which pays particular attention to Mr. THOMAS HODGINS, M.P.P., and he is its authority for declaring that "the great Liberal Party was never more united; its final triumph is a mere question of time." We believe that THOMAS HODGINS is right about the time. Of course, Mr. HODGINS can see that a Ministry which enters upon a Session with a majority of fifteen and leaves off with forty, cannot survive; but we venture to say that no other man in Canada has the same sentiment of shame. There is something admirable about THOMAS HODGINS. There is a cheerfulness about him even in the darkest hour, which he has all the celibate ever possessed. For instance, we do not read in history that NAPOLEON wept over a great "moral" victory as he fled from Waterloo, closed upon Water-loo. Nor is it recorded that JOHN MORPHY cursed his hard luck in Broadsides after the resignation of Lincoln drove him into the lake by a majority of 400. But THOMAS HODGINS is happy if he were among the Modocs. The "Liberal" Party admires this calm, this heroic man; and the journal from which we have quoted is of opinion that if THOMAS HODGINS "is destined to occupy a high seat in the deliberations of the nation," Up in the gallery.

## *EMIGRATION.*

THE report presented by the Commons Emigration Committee, of which so experienced a gentleman as Mr. CARTWRIGHT is Chairman, evidences alike largely increased efforts on the part of the Government in furtherance of emigration and largely increased results therefrom. No less than 1,850,000 of various books and pamphlets on Canada were distributed in Europe during the past year. There was to show for this, last year, an increase in the number of emigrants who settled in Canada of 32 per cent., and so far this year nearly 100 per cent. more than last year. Nor need there be any fear of a want of employment. The information received by the Department shows that places are vacant for no less than 168,268 persons. The Committee recommend an enlargement and improvement of the Quebec landing-place, the granting of free passes to indigent emigrants going to Manitoba, and the establishment of a Quarantine station at Grosse Cairy. The report that the system of passenger warrants has worked well; and say the Government are about to offer inducements to passenger brokers to turn their attention more largely to Canada than they have been in the habit of doing heretofore.

We learn, through a friend, that the Dominion agency in London was never as busy as it is at present. The clerks are engaged until late at night replying to the numerous letters received, and in other respects attending to the pressing demands of the hour. Mr. POPE's labours in the Emigration Bureau have proved successful beyond all expectation. The efforts of a live man, fully up to his work, have brought forth abundant fruit. It is extremely to be regretted that at such a time the chief agents of the Ontario Government should have given so much trouble. HORACE COCKS would probably never have been sent to London as agent for this Province if it had not been for Mr. MCKELLAR's *ischer* in connection with the Elgin frauds; and there seems no other reasonable explanation of OSLER-WHELLAN's appointment than that a second scoundrel was needed to keep the first one company. Our very warm friends in London have looked upon the favour shown this brace of rascals as a direct insult to the country, and have in consequence considerably slackened in their benevolent efforts. We hope, however, the difficulty and the disgrace will be removed at the same time, and that the otherwise blemished record of the present season will not be materially darkened.

## *PRESIDENT MACMAHON.*

Two years the President Magistrate of the French nation, M. THIERS, is quietly said and full of fight at the age of 76, has been deposed by the voice of the Assembly, and the Duke of MAGENTA (better known as Marshal MACMAHON) has been elevated to the chair. Thus, at last, vanished the idol of the hourretain his hold on the affections of a fickle people? What hope is there for a continuance of that form of government which may be blown out of existence as easily as its Executive is changed? We say no presumptuous, but do not attempt to answer them.

It has been evident for some time past that the Right Centre had determined to shake itself loose of M. THIERS, whose resistance to the Clerical party had led them to defend his administration of affairs, and extreme obstinacy of manner had made him objectionable. History will award him the credit of having, on the whole, guided the ship of state through a period of much difficulty. A weak man must have failed long ago. He was, always had been, a strong man, if, to use the words of a recent biographer, "whatever has been done to restore peace and security to this country, he has done it, done by him, and he has reigned with "more absolute authority than was ever exercised by any French sovereign."

We are disposed to look upon the Duke of MAGENTA's election to the Presidency as a lucky for the Right. He is a fearless, bold character, civilian, soldier, administrator, he has been for a quarter of a century or more one of the most popular men in France. He is one of those rare men who combine wonderful success with his singular popularity. His great military war he has lived a retired, unostentatious life, seldom appearing in uniform, but with no other distinguishing marks of rank than the ribbon of the Legion of Honour. Says a writer who is acquainted with the leading men of France: "His "most marked characteristics are a love "of children and a fondness for dogs. "He made his triumphal entry into "Milan with a little girl, who had offered him a bouquet, perched upon his "holsters. He is probably as well versed "in military history as FALDHERBE, and "is often busy with the lives of his dogs "upon his knee. His favourite amuse-"ment is riding. In society he is shy, "almost sad, and seems ill at ease. He "likes to saunter about the boulevards, "with his hands in his pockets, and a cigar "eternally in his mouth. He rides well "on horseback; and he is sent to most "advantage at home, surrounded by his "family."

MARIE EDME-PATRICE-MAURICE DE MACMAHON was born at Sully, near Autun, in the Department of the Upper Loire, on the 12th July, 1808. He is descended from an ancient family of Irish Catholics, who followed the fortunes of the STUARTS, and took refuge in Burgundy. His father was one of the last of St. Louis's Knights of Malta, an unhappy fate, who remained King of France just long enough to open the great gulfs of life for the Duke of MAGENTA and show him the way through. At the age of seventeen he entered the Military School at St. Cyr—the son of a peer, the associate of the sons of Peers, "whose "great ancestors he writes in his book *of Men of the Third Republic*, "are to "go to Paris of a Sunday and make disturbances at the Theatre Francais by "hissing Mlle. MARS, suspected of Bona-"partism, or to pick quarrels in the "streets with Liberal journalists." Brought up amid such surroundings, young MAGENTA, as MACMAHON, of course, started in the army one of the most fierce Legitimists. The Revolution of '30 found him fighting in Algeria; but he did not resign his commission because an Orleans had succeeded a Bourbon, as CHARLES X's light had gone out, and LOUIS PHILIPPE's had come in. Like good many other officers, MACMAHON gave in his allegiance to the new order of things, swore fealty to it, bravely fought for it, but never liked it. Before LOUIS PHILIPPE's flight in '48, he had won the title of Colonel; and when the Orleanist dynasty came to an end he was foremost among those who attributed the result to "Liberalism." He remained in the service of the brief Republic which followed; and when the coup d'état had firmly seated LOUIS NAPOLEON on the throne as the second Emperor of the name, he was ready to swear a fourth oath of fealty, and to accept such good things as Providence and NAPOLEON might give him. "He would have preferred a Bourbon restoration; but "he was a man, being unenterprising, Na-"POLEON III. was no bad substitute. "There would be no freedom now, or "any nonsense of that sort."

MACMAHON's fame as a soldier was greatly heightened by his services in the Crimean and the Italian wars. When, in 1855, General CANROBERT left the Crimea, MACMAHON, then in Paris, was selected by the Emperor to succeed him in the command of a Division, and when the chiefs of the allied armies resolved on assaulting Sebastopol, they assigned to General MACMAHON the perilous task of carrying the works of the Malakoff. His brilliant success is matter of history. He at once rose to the highest pitch of fame. In the Italian war he took a most conspicuous part, and, for saving NAPOLEON from a premature Sedan, was created Duke of MAGENTA, in commemoration of that victory, at the same time receiving the baton of a Marshal. The personal gratitude which led to the conferring of these distinctions upon a man riding high on the wave of popular favour was unquestionable; but, as it might have been inconvenient to have a possible rival so near the throne, the new Duke was further *honoured* by being sent off to Algeria as Governor-General. The ill-conditioned colony did not thrive, however, and the Soldier-Duke returned to France after six years' service in a gubernatorial capacity abroad. He was not long in his native country before he was again called to unsheath his sword. Forced on by public opinion, as BAROCHE's apologists say; induced to it to satisfy his own ambition, as the French people's thirst for "glory," we think, the Emperor declared war against Prussia. MACMAHON was charged with the defence of Alsace. It was not charged to his generalship, no inefficiency, no treachery, that he had to yield to the Crown Prince at Woerth, and abandon the line of the Vosges. He had but 55,000 men under his command; the Crown Prince had 75,000. It was his great misfortune that the Emperor confided to him the command-in-chief of the new army formed at Chalons. When, with her mistakes behind him subsequently are admitted to have been the fault of a bad

*THE CANADIAN MILITIA.*

INCREASED attention has been given in England to the Colonial Militia by the long roll of regiments, which have been added to the Army List. The *Pall Mall Gazette*, attracted by this unusual circumstance, has taken occasion to bring before the English people, by the 8d of the Adjutant-General's report, the condition of the Canadian Militia. Our contemporary seems to regard with satisfaction the fact that over 30,000 men performed their regulated period of sixteen days' drill in 1872, mostly trained in camps, and regularly divided into divisions and brigades; and that in the whole Dominion there are enrolled no less than 604,000 men who are reported capable of serving their country in the field when called upon.

The *Gazette*, however, looking beyond the figures of the report, broaches topics "some of the defects which threaten to "prevent the full beneficial effects which "might arise from so far reaching and *d* "system." It sees an element of danger in the feeling that the present aspect of affairs is propitious for peace, and that, as a consequence, there is no necessity for making preparations for a more unsettled time. There is also a fear, it says, that owing to the withdrawal of the Imperial troops, "who formed a part "of the force which the militia might con-"form," the standard of efficiency should become lowered, and the force should deteriorate. There is, no doubt, much weight in these remarks. The last militia estimates showed a large reduction from those of the previous year, and yet the feeling of the House of Commons was unmistakably favourable to a further reduction still. A lesser expenditure means fewer days' drill, and this means a lowering of the standard of efficiency.

Is the country prepared for this? We live, unquestionably, so far as this country is concerned, in the "piping times of peace," but there is yet force in the dictum which has so frequently controlled army and navy expenditures in Great Britain, that the days of peace are those in which to prepare for war. We do not desire to see any extravagant expenditure maintained in Canada for militia purposes; but we hope to see a determined effort made by the Government in favour of preserving such an efficient nucleus in the militia service of the Dominion as will enable us, if the occasion should arise, without unexpectedly arise. The whole question will come up for review by the Government at the next session of Parliament confident that while the expressed desire of the Commons is kept in view, the honour and dignity of self-preservation will not be lost sight of.

## *DE MORTUO.*

"Or the living naught save bad; of "the dead, nothing good" is the rule by which Mr. BROWN handles his political opponents. There was a half-hearted obituary of Sir GEORGE CARTIER in his paper the other day, but yesterday he came out after his own fashion and stoned the dead man's coffin. Unnatural must be the hate of him who will not allow brain itself to be peacemaker! Worthy, well worthy, is he of the name of "hate the day" that his greatest political rival shall be taken off! The *post mortem* libel of yesterday was a synopsis of all the libels of the past. It contained all the charges against the man which he nobly earned by his successful efforts to create this Dominion. It refused him that esteem which he always enjoyed among his race. It branded him as a felon, whose last hours in his native land were spent in the receipt of "stolen gold—and, finally, to put the cap-sheaf on the load, it denounced him as the associate of convicted felons.

Mr. BROWN's followers carry their patriotanship to uttermost limits, but surely they will not, in this instance, allow it to invade the precincts of Christian charity. All that is asked is that this servant shall be buried at the expense of those who served he long and faithfully served—and it ill becomes another servant, whom his master of Cornwall in the year 1790, and was educated by the Jesuits, and was the uncle of late Venerable Bishop Strachan. Among his fellow pupils were the late Sir J. B. Robinson, Sir James Macaulay, Chief Justice Robinson, Sir Allan Napier MacNab, Hagerman, and the late Venerable Dean Bethune, who continued to wear friend throughout life, "who like himself, never all passed away. A man of ardent temperament and great force of character, he was Vankoughnet at a very early age took a part in public life, ranging himself on the conservative side. He was a prominent member of what was then known as the "Family Compact," and was one of the "Tories" of Upper Canada, in the days when such a term was a reproach, and in what was then known as "Little York." Conservative he continued through the stormy times of Rebellion and Reform, and turned to Parliament in that interest when hardly past his majority, for the County of Lennox, to the Legislature of Upper Canada, and continuing to represent that constituency in the Legislative Assembly of Canada, until the Legislative Council by Lord Seaton. While in Parliament he took active interest in all public measures, in that for the construction of the Welland Canal, he was the author of the clause which gave the receipt of one or two dollars a day. Continuing to sit in the Legislative Council until the union of the Canadas, he was appointed by Lord Sydenham, he strenuously opposed that measure, considering it fraught with ill-to the Canadian people. He was, in fact, a—view in which, whether right or wrong, he was sincerely and patriotically consistent. At the account in the London *Standard*, which the editor of the Globe has thought proper to have answered, the Army List refutes the statement that he was a gentleman to extraordinary longevity. It appears, on the contrary, to be a complaint, a commission, and was only a lieutenant when he left the army to seek his fortune for what he pleaded, in 1846, to have been youthful errors. Whether the old gentleman had debauched and seduced the daughters of others we cannot say. But he has been long enough and great enough to bring up his children to be a credit to their parents. He has been a welcome guest at New York dining tables, and has encouraged the warlike propensities of the last century. We hope the odd twenty years will make no difference in this latter respect, for he is a strong believer in fight and bullies, a man who, as he actually says, drinks his half pint of laudanum daily, is a hero worthy of respect.

THE EARL OF ZETLAND.—The Earl of Zetland, whose death was announced some days ago, was, as the London *Times* says, a great Yorkshire magnate, Lord-Lieutenant of the North Riding, patron of the borough of Richmond, a much respected member of the Whig party, till lately the head of the Freemasons, and an enthusiastic supporter of the Turf. Thomas Dundas, now just deceased, was the second Earl; he was born in London in 1795, and succeeded his father in 1839. From 1818 to 1830 he represented the family borough of Richmond, and, with the exception of a short interval, during that time he represented the city of York, the same faithful constituency remaining with him for life. The Earl was summoned to the House of Lords. Lord Zetland was a long member of both Houses of the Legislature. Lord Zetland's part in politics was principally confined to a steady support of Whig principles, and since his accession to the Peerage of Lords had influence at Richmond has been frequently used to provide a seat for the rising members of the Party. In this respect Richmond was a valuable borough, and afforded a constant proof of the advantages to be derived from such an anomalous constituency as Richmond. Lord Zetland is doubtful whether the present Lord Chancellor could have attained his present eminence but for the access to Parliament which Lord Zetland's recommendation to his steadfast friend, the chairman of the Whig Roundell Palmer. It was, however, on the Turf that Lord Zetland was more eminently conspicuous and intimately associated. Many political triumphs ever gave him such genuine and unmixed satisfaction as the success of his horse Vethiquer, who won the Derby in 1850. Twenty years afterwards the portrait of Vethiquer by Landseer, was exhibited at the Royal Academy, and it was pleasing to see the affectionate with which Lord Zetland contemplated his beautiful proportions."

VIENNA TROUBLES.—The Exposition at Vienna opened with the expected ceremonies, but the city has not been rendered cheerful thereby. No sooner were description telegraphed to enterprising journals, than the news of a financial excitement followed. The number of failures mounted into the hundreds, and a young banker's suicide gave a tragic tone to the popular anxiety. The shock of the panic extended over the whole Empire. At the same time we learned that a storm of extraordinary violence burst over the city and damaged the Exhibition building, breaking the glass of the building, and so that immense rain fell upon a large quantity of goods. The grounds around the building were described as being a morass of mud. Then the Exposition had not come up to the expectations of the Vienna Commercial Journals. Visitors was few, comparatively, for some days past, and it was decreasing. Most of those that attended were from foreign countries. Perhaps the incomplete state of the building, the imperfect arrangements of the contents, would account for an indifference on the part of the Viennese which is inexplicable. Perhaps they have had too much of the Exposition. Perhaps also they feel that the whole affair is not worth the cost, and that the tremendously high expectations formed were foolishly sanguine. The influx of summer tourists may make some difference, but meanwhile there is certainly a good deal of disappointment in the gay capital, for the present at all events.

EVEN-HANDED JUSTICE.—The London correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, "G. W. S.," had an excellent legal training before he went into newspaper life, and, therefore, some remarks of his about the Tichborne trial are worth noting. He is, besides, scarcely likely to feel prejudice either for or against the claimant. He considers that the comic harangues sometimes in public that strong bias against the accused which at least one of its members is believed to have expressed in private. It must be from a popular impression that what the correspondent says in very near the truth, that so much sympathy has been expressed towards him in the middle and lower classes of English life. It was, says "G. W. S.," "matter of common remark at the former trial that the prepossessions of the Judge were presided were very clearly against the Claimant. Probably they turned the scale in the decision of many a nicely balanced point. The same thing happens now. The court shows a remarkable promptitude in overruling points made by the prisoner's counsel, a remarkable oneness of mind with the leading counsel for the prosecution, and even a certain spirit of good-fellowship with the witnesses on the same side. All this tends may be noted, but it is impossible to suppose that the trial is actually conducted unfairly in manner. Sir Hugh Allan should fail in his scheme.

Hon. Mr. Macphersen—Certainly.

Hon. Mr. Campbell said the hon. gentleman seemed to be so infatuated by his esteem, that he could not understand that he could be carried on without his assistance, or what in which his name was not connected; but he would tell him as the House had already told him, that the Pacific Railway would be carried out successfully without his aid. In answer to the hon. gentleman's question, he would say that whatever money had been voted for the Canadian Pacific survey would be expended in such manner and for such purposes as Parliament had appropriated it for.

A number of bills from the Commons were read a first time, and the House rose for recess.

After recess,

The House met and passed a number of bills through their first and second readings, and adjourned till Friday.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Hon. Mr. Tilley moved concurrence in the Militia estimates.

Mr. Mackenzie said that we had seen from reports of the Adjutant-General, that the Militia estimates.

Mr. Mackenzie said that we had seen from reports of the Adjutant-General, that the Militia estimates.

Mr. Holton called upon the Government to the adoption of a policy which he had last year indicated on a reduction of expenditure. He would not dwell on the disgraceful developments made by the Public Accounts Committee, satisfied that the Government and the country were convinced of the error of the past.

After some remarks from Messrs. Jones, Bergin, Power, Mackenzie, Bowell and Ross, of Prince Edward—the two last named speakers opposing the holding of camps during the present year—the motion was carried.

The House then went into Committee of Supply and passed supplementary estimates $57,500.

Hon. Mr. Tilley moved the third reading of the bill for the re-distribution of the debts of the Provinces.

Mr. Lanthon moved an amendment, that the bill be referred back to Committee of the Whole, with instructions to add after the first paragraph the following words:—"Provided always, that these amounts go towards equalizing the debts and subsidies due by and to the Provinces according to population, real or assumed, with which they entered into Confederation."

The members being called in, the motion as amended was lost. Yeas, 55; nays, 53.

YEAS—Messrs. Anglin, Baby, Bachelor, Bergin, Burwell, Chapleau, Church, Cockburn (Dundas), Cockburn (Northumberland), Cornwall, Cheny, Cameron, Sandom, Cockburn (Dundas), Cockburn (Northumberland), Cornwall, Cheny, Cameron, Sandom, Cockburn (Drummond and Arthabaska), Derbine (Sagueville), Edgar, Fleming, Fortier, Gaudet, Gibbs (Oxford), Gibson, Gillies, Harvey, Higginbotham, Hector, Jones, Kaulbach, Kirkpatrick, Lanthon, Lapointe, Lewis, Macdonald (Cornwall), Macdonald (Sandwich), Mackenzie, Mills, Oliver, Palmerston, Pickard, Power, Richard (Marcoux), Richard (Shediac), Rose (Glengarry), Ross (Prince Edward), Rymal, Scatchard, Smith (Peel), Snider, Switzer, Thompson, Tremblay, Wallace (Norfolk), Wallace (Stanley), Tupper, White (Halton), Wilkes, Wood, Young (Waterloo), Young (Wellington)—56.

NAYS—Messrs. Anglin, Baby, Baker, Beaubien, Bellerose, Bolton, Bowell, Brown, Burpee (St. John), Burpee (Sunbury), Campbell, Carling, Carter, Cochrane, Cockburn (Northumberland), Coffin, Coffey, Costigan, Cunningham, Currier, Cutler, Daly, Dickinson, Dobbie, Dodd, Dufresne, Fairbank, Fisher, Fortin, Gaudet, Gibbs (Ont.), R. L. Gibbs (Ont.), R. Hale, Hall, Hagar, Hesson, Hurdon, Jones, Killam, Lacerte, Langevin, Langlois, Lesimer, Macdonald (Kingston), Macdonald (Lennox), Malloch, Malloux, Masson, Mathieu, McDougall, McGreevy, McMillan, McPhillips, Merritt, Metcalfe, Morris, Morrison, O'Reilly, Pinsonneault, Ryan, Savary, Shibley, Smith (Peel), Stephen, Stirton, Thompson, Tourangeau, Tupper, Tupper, Wallace (Norfolk), Wallace (Stanley), Wallace (Simcoe), Wallace (Yorkshire), Wallace (Halton), Wilkes, Wood, Young (Waterloo), Young (Wellington)—53.

The House then divided on the main motion for the third reading of the bill, with the following result: Yeas, 109; nays, 33.

Sir John Macdonald moved the third reading of the bill for the readjustment of the subsidies and the relief of the Local and other public functionaries, and officers, and of the members of the Senate and House of Commons. Carried.

On motion for the third reading of the bill to make better provision respecting election petitions and matters relating to contested elections of members of the House of Commons, Mercer and Wright moved three amendments in the details, which were lost on division.

Mr. Mackenzie moved that the bill be referred back to Committee to provide that contested elections be tried by Judges only, and to strike all out in reference to the general Court of Appeal, and the appointment of revising barristers.

The amendment was lost; yeas, 54; nays, 92, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Pope, the Registration Bill was dropped and the order discharged.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Tilley, the Act to amend the Acts respecting Insurance Companies was dropped and the order discharged.

Sir John Macdonald moved the second reading of the bill to amend the Act to make further provision for the government of the North-west Territories. Carried.

The House went into Committee, rose and reported, and the bill was read a second time.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Tilley, the order that the House go into Committee to consider certain proposed resolutions with respect to the granting of a sum of $900,000 from the Northern Railway Company, on certain conditions, was discharged.

Mr. Wilkes moved the second reading of the amendments made by the Senate to the bill to incorporate the Goldsmiths' Company of Canada.

Sir John Macdonald said he had read assurances from jewellers and others in all parts of Canada that the bill was intended to cover a monopoly, and he was assured that it was simply a job. He therefore moved an amendment that the amendments be read that day six months.

Mr. Ryan and other members spoke of the strong opposition offered to the bill by the jewellery trade in Montreal.

The discussion continued until the time for private bills had expired.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Tilley the bill respecting the Public Works of Prince Edward Island as a Province of the Dominion was read a third time and passed.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Tilley the House went into Committee to consider certain proposed resolutions with respect to the authorization of the payment of certain contractors for sections Nos. 1 to 7 of the Intercolonial.

After considerable discussion, the Committee rose and reported the adoption of the resolution with amendments.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Tilley, the House went into Committee of Ways and Means, and passed the Supply Bill.

The Speaker announced a message from the Senate, informing the House that they had made certain amendments to the Inspection Bill.

The amendments were read a first and second time, and concurred in.

Mr. Cockburn moved the third reading of the bill to readjust the representation in the House of Commons.

Sir John Macdonald moved that the bill be not now read a third time, but that it be read this day six months.

The motion was then carried. Yeas, 59; nays, 42.

Hon. Mr. Tilley moved that when the House adjourns it stand adjourned till Friday, at 11 a.m.

The House then, on motion of Mr. O'Reilly, adjourned at 11.17.

FRIDAY, May 23.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Sir John Macdonald said that an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Governor-General praying that he would be graciously pleased to give effect to those that the remains of the Hon. Sir Geo. E. Cartier be interred at the public expense, and that a monument be erected to the memory of the excellent statesman, with an inscription expressive of the public sorrow, as great and irreparable a loss, and to assure His Excellency that this House will meet the good the expenses attending the same. Mr. Cartier be interred at the public expense, and that a monument be erected to the memory of the excellent statesman, with an inscription expressive of the public sorrow, as great and irreparable a loss, and to assure His Excellency that this House will meet the good the expenses attending the same.

Mr. Ryan, a writer in the *Pall Mall Gazette* says that "few persons, probably, as a rule sleep so soundly or enjoy so much undisturbed repose as night watchmen."

## DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

### Summary of Proceedings.

WEDNESDAY, May 21, 1873.

SENATE.

Hon. Mr.

## CURRENT TOPICS.

ENGLISH REPUBLICANISM.—The late Birmingham meeting of representatives of Republican clubs does not seem to have been a particularly formidable affair. There were fifty-four present, but how many members the clubs consist of is kept studiously in the dark. We may be sure that were the number very large this secrecy would be abandoned. As it is the inference is natural that one of the representatives were representatives of themselves only, while others were emissaries of agitators merely, who live on their political wits. The "platform," after stating that a Republican form of government is the only one worthy the support of a civilized people, calls for universal suffrage; local Parliaments; equality before the law—in other words, cheap law; local self-government; the removal of land monopoly—"that no supposed right of ownership should be allowed to stand against the economical and social requirements of a nation; representation by population; the abolition of the House of Lords; church disestablishment and disendowment; the reform of existing armies; compulsory public and industrial education. The Manchester Guardian does not infer from their proceedings that the meeting had very much cause for dissatisfaction in the fruits of the civil government at present possessed. It also does not judge only from the gravity of their complaints. If they had any great practical grievances to allege as a reason for desiring radical changes, all that can be said is that the method of them is reserved until the expediency of the radical changes has been voted. As a specimen of their interior views, it is quite to quotea gentleman who says that one of the great objects of the party is the abolition of the game laws. That is perhaps a great object, but surely it may be replied, that it has not been recently seen, that the repeal of the game laws is not beyond the reach of attainment without the abolition of the monarchy. The only other results which they find distinctly referred to as animating the zeal of the Republicans are described as measures for compelling Kings and Queens to work for their bread. Here again it should be observed that the end proposed goes either too far or not far enough to furnish a satisfactory account of the choice of means. A mere substitution of a Republic for a monarchy, without any other change would clearly not necessarily compel Kings and Queens, any more than a vast number of other people, to work for their bread in the sense intended. Something more, therefore, must be designed; and it is not the well paid sinecure, but the poor pensioner, the "something more," we presume, which the Guardian hints at is the abolition of all ranks and orders made by the Senate to the people and protected. As our readers know, W. P. Kellogg is, rightly or wrongly, Governor. The fact has been recognized at Washington, and consequently he has been removed from his place, and more being expected, the Governor tried to meet the difficulties of the case by forcible measures, but he was disabused of success. Thereon the United States Constitution says that the Executive or Legislature of a State may call for Federal aid. And the exact words are that "in all cases of insurrection in any State, or of obstruction to the laws thereof, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, on application of the Legislature of such State, or of the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened, to call forth the militia of any other State or States, or to employ such part of the land and naval forces as shall be judged necessary for the purpose of suppressing such insurrection, or causing the laws to be duly executed. The Louisiana Legislature not being in session, the Governor has, after prolonged hesitation, applied for the aid thus provided for, and President Grant has issued his proclamation without delay. He calls upon the "turbulent and disorderly persons" in the State to disperse and retire peacefully to their homes, and submit to the constituted authority of the State, within twenty days. Of course disobedience to this mandate will be followed by martial law. Equality, of course, in any case is impossible; such must will be denounced as usurpation, despotism, and tyranny. But the necessities of the case are too pressing to be played with, and it is eminently wise to insist, in the first place, upon the maintenance of order, whatever legal steps for the displacing of Governor Kellogg may follow.

SERIOUS CENTENARIANS.—Who has not heard of the numerous persons whose refusal to depart this life before they are a hundred years old constitutes their title to fame? The name of "Old Parr" is as "familiar in our mouths as household words," and the number of "oldest survivors" of gentlemen of age is a reason for desiring radical changes, all that can be said is that the method of them is reserved until the expediency of the radical changes has been voted. As a specimen of their interior views, it is quite to quote a gentleman who says that one of the great objects of the party is the abolition of the game laws. That is perhaps a great object, but surely it may be replied, that it has not been recently seen, that the repeal of the game laws is not beyond the reach of attainment without the abolition of the monarchy. The only other results which they find distinctly referred to as animating the zeal of the Republicans are described as measures for compelling Kings and Queens to work for their bread. Here again it should be observed that the end proposed goes either too far or not far enough to furnish a satisfactory account of the choice of means. A mere substitution of a Republic for a monarchy, without any other change would clearly not necessarily compel Kings and Queens, any more than a vast number of other people, to work for their bread in the sense intended. Something more, therefore, must be designed; and it is not the well paid sinecure, but the poor pensioner, the "something more," we presume, which the Guardian hints at is the abolition of all ranks and orders made by the Senate to the people and protected. As our readers know, W. P. Kellogg is, rightly or wrongly, Governor. The fact has been recognized at Washington, and consequently he has been removed from his place, and more being expected, the Governor tried to meet the difficulties of the case by forcible measures, but he was disabused of success. Thereon the United States Constitution says that the Executive or Legislature of a State may call for Federal aid. And the exact words are that "in all cases of insurrection in any State, or of obstruction to the laws thereof, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, on application of the Legislature of such State, or of the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened, to call forth the militia of any other State or States, or to employ such part of the land and naval forces as shall be judged necessary for the purpose of suppressing such insurrection, or causing the laws to be duly executed. The Louisiana Legislature not being in session, the Governor has, after prolonged hesitation, applied for the aid thus provided for, and President Grant has issued his proclamation without delay. He calls upon the "turbulent and disorderly persons" in the State to disperse and retire peacefully to their homes, and submit to the constituted authority of the State, within twenty days. Of course disobedience to this mandate will be followed by martial law. Equality, of course, in any case is impossible; such must will be denounced as usurpation, despotism, and tyranny. But the necessities of the case are too pressing to be played with, and it is eminently wise to insist, in the first place, upon the maintenance of order, whatever legal steps for the displacing of Governor Kellogg may follow.

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PUTTING MATTERS STRAIGHT.—President Grant has at length decided that Louisiana is asking Parliament to authorize the expenditure of the sum of $500,000, included in the estimates for 1873-74 on the survey of the Canadian Pacific Railway during the twelve months from the 1st of July next, it is the intention of the Government to proceed with the exploration of the country, between Lake Nipissing and the Pacific ocean, and with the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, as a public work, temporarily or otherwise, in the event of Sir Hugh Allan and his associates failing to obtain the support of British capitalists in favour of their scheme for the construction of the said railway. The hon. gentleman spoke at some length, enlarging upon the subject touched by his motion. He said he had received information from England to the effect that Sir H. gh Allan had failed in his endeavour to float the Pacific Railway bonds, and he desired to know how the Government intended to proceed in such an event.

Hon. Mr. Campbell said the hon. gentleman seemed to be so surrounded by hostility to Sir Hugh Allan that he was not surprised to hear that information came to London, if they were at all tinctured with his feelings, had sent such news to him, but he would say that that was not the news which the Government had received. It was quite evident that the hon. gentleman was anxious that Sir Hugh Allan should fail in his undertaking.

Hon. Mr. Macpherson—Certainly.

Hon. Mr. Campbell said the hon. gentleman seemed to be so inflamed by the question, that he imagined that no enterprise could be carried on without his assistance, or with which his name was not connected; but he would tell him as the House had already told him, that the Pacific Railway would be carried out successfully without his aid. In answer to the hon. gentleman's question, he would say that whatever money had been voted for the Canadian Pacific Railway would be expended in such manner and for such purpose as Parliament had appropriated it for.

A number of bills from the Commons were read a first time, and the House rose for recess.

After recess,

The House met and passed a number of bills through first and second readings, and adjourned till Friday.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Hon. Mr. Blake moved concurrence in the Militia estimates.

Mr. Mackenzie said that we had seen from reports of the Public Accounts Committee the way in which the Department was managing and conducting its expenditure as they should not be. It appeared that our militia consisted simply of the staff officers at headquarters. In the report of the Adjutant-General the average attendance at camp had been ten or twelve men to one officer, and in one case that he had heard of, there were twenty men to one officer, and in many cases there were only five or six men to one officer. He had some time ago shown how that was, it resulted in a nucleus for a valuable auxiliary to the forces of the Mother Country. It was absurd to look upon it as an auxiliary for the purpose of war, which for peace time it was altogether too large. Reviews had of recent years been absolutely useless, as they only taught marching, etc. He did not doubt that the Minister desired to have the Department administered properly, but no one would venture to say that such was the case.

Hon Mr. Langevin agreed with the member for Lambton about the necessity for replacing the schools at an early day with schools on a higher footing, producing men able to compete with men of the same kind. Under this department hoped to come down next session with a measure which would be found that the camps had not given the result expected. Nothing would give the Government more pleasure than to improve the system, and he would inform the House that after next year, when some of the Imperial authorities would be paid for, a reduction in the expenditure would take place.

Mr. Holton felicitated the Government on the adoption of a policy which he had last year indicated on a similar occasion. Perhaps He would not dwell on the disgraceful developments made during the Public Accounts Committee, satisfied that the Government and the country were convinced of the error of the system.

After some remarks from Messrs. Jones, Cartwright, Masson, and Mackenzie in favor of Prince Edward—the two last named speakers opposing the holding of camps during the present year—the estimate passed.

The House then went into Committee of supply and passed supplementary estimate $57,300.

Hon. Mr. Tilley moved the third reading of the Act to consolidate the debts of the Provinces.

Mr. Cameron moved an amendment, that the bill be referred back to Committee of the Whole, with instructions to add after the first clause the following words:—"Provided always, that these amounts go towards equalizing the debts and subsidies to be paid to the Provinces according to population, real or assumed, with which they entered into the Confederation."

The members being called in, the motion as amended was lost. Yeas, 55; nays, 83.

Yeas—Messrs. Anglin, Baby, Baker, Bourassa, Brown, Burpee (Sunbury), Burpee (St. John), Burpee (Kent), Cameron (Inverness), Carter, Cartwright, Cauchon, Coffin, Colby, Coulges, Cunningham, Currier, Cutler, Dickey, De Cosmos, Desjardins, Dobbie, Dodd, Fisher, Fortin, Gaudet, Gibbs (Ont., N. R.), Gibson (Ont., S. R.), Gillmor, Gormully, Grant, Jones, Killam, Lacerte, Langevin, Langlois, Lesiter, Lewis, Macdonald (Sir John), Macdonald (Kingston), Macdonald (Glengarry), Macdonald (Cornwall), Macdonald (Victoria), Mackenzie, Magill, Masson, Matthieu, McDougall, McIntyre, McKellar, McKenzie, McKindsey, McLeod, McPhillips, McRae, Metcalfe, Mills, Oliver, Paterson, Pelletier, Pinsonneault, Ryan, Sawyer, Shibley, Smith (Selkirk), Smith, Stephenson, Thompson (Cariboo), Tilley, Tobin, Tourangeau, Tupper, Wallace (Norfolk), Wallace (Marquette), Wallace (Ont.), Wright (Pontiac)—84.

Nays—Messrs. Anglin, Baby, Baker, Bourassa, Brown, Burpee (Sunbury), Burpee (St. John), Burpee (Kent), Cameron (Inverness), Carter, Cartwright, Cauchon, Coffin, Colby, Coulges, Cunningham, Currier, Cutler, Dickey, De Cosmos, Desjardins, Dobbie, Dodd, Fisher, Fortin, Gaudet, Gibbs (Ont., N. R.), Gibson (Ont., S. R.), Gillmor, Gormully, Grant, Jones, Killam, Lacerte, Langevin, Langlois, Lesiter, Lewis, Macdonald (Sir John), Macdonald (Kingston), Macdonald (Glengarry), Macdonald (Cornwall), Macdonald (Victoria), Mackenzie, Magill, Masson, Matthieu, McDougall, McIntyre, McKellar, McKenzie, McKindsey, McLeod, McPhillips, McRae, Metcalfe, Mills, Oliver, Paterson, Pelletier, Pinsonneault, Ryan, Sawyer, Shibley, Smith (Selkirk), Smith, Stephenson, Thompson (Cariboo), Tilley, Tobin, Tourangeau, Tupper, Wallace (Norfolk), Wallace (Marquette), Wallace (Ont.), Wright (Pontiac)—84.

The House then divided on the motion for the third reading of the bill, with the following result: Yeas, 109; nays, 33.

Sir John Macdonald moved the third reading of the bill for the readjustment of the salaries and allowances of judges and other public functionaries, and officers, and of the indemnity to members of the Senate and House of Commons.

On motion for the third reading of the bill to make better provision respecting election petitions and matters relating to contested election of members of the House of Commons, Mercer and Farrow offered amendments in the details, which were lost on division.

Mr. Mackenzie moved that the bill be referred back to Committee to provide that contested elections should take place within a month after the issue of the writ, and to strike all out in reference to the general Court of Appeal, and the appointment of revising barristers.

The amendment was lost; yeas, 54; nays, 72, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Pope, the Registration Bill was dropped and the order discharged.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Tilley, the Act to amend the Acts respecting Insurance Companies was dropped and the order discharged.

Sir John Macdonald moved the second reading of the bill to amend the Act to make further provision for the government of the North-west Territories. Carried.

The House went into Committee, rose and reported, and the bill was read a second time.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Tilley, the order that the House go into Committee to consider certain proposed resolutions with respect to the acceptance of a sum of $500,000 from the Northern Railway Company, on certain conditions, was discharged.

Mr. Wilkes moved the second reading of the amendments made by the Senate to the bill to incorporate the Goldsmiths' Company of Canada.

Sir John Macdonald said he had read assurances from jewellers and others in all parts of Canada, that the bill was intended to create a monopoly, and he was assured that it was simply a job. He therefore moved a amendment that the amendments be read that day six months.

Mr. Ryan and other members spoke of the strong opposition offered to the bill by the jewellery trade in Montreal.

The discussion continued until the time for private bills had expired.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Tilley the bill respecting the admission of Prince Edward Island as a Province of the Dominion was read a third time and passed.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Tilley the House went into Committee to consider certain proposed resolutions with respect to the authorization of the payment of certain contractors for sections Nos. 1 to 7 of the Intercolonial.

After considerable discussion, the Committee rose and reported the adoption of the resolution with amendments.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Tilley, the House went into Committee of Ways and Means, and passed the Supply Bill.

The Speaker announced a message from the Senate, informing the House that they had made certain amendments to the Inspection Bill.

The amendments were read a first and second time, and concurred in.

Mr. Cockburn moved the third reading of the bill to readjust the representation in the House of Commons.

Sir John Macdonald moved that the bill be not now read a third time, but that it be read this day six months.

The motion was then carried. Yeas, 59; nays, 42.

Hon. Mr. Tilley moved that when the House adjourns it stand adjourned till Friday, at 11 a.m. Carried.

The House then, on motion of Mr. O'Reilly, adjourned at 11.17.

FRIDAY, May 23.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Sir John Macdonald moved that an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Governor-General praying that he would be graciously pleased to give directions that the remains of the Hon. Sir Geo. E. Cartier be interred at the public expense, and that a monument be erected to the memory of that excellent statesman, with an inscription expressive of the public sense of the great and irreparable loss, and to assure His Excellency that this House will make good the expenses attending the same. He was sorry to say that every one who had watched the current of political events for many years would admit that the death of Sir George E. Cartier was no ordinary event. He did not know of any who had held office in Canada for very many years, who had so much, by his position, conferred the same great benefits on the country. It was not the time, nor did he desire, to enter into any detail of that gentleman's services and the loss the country had sustained. During the whole of his political life, which had been almost contemporaneous with his (Sir John's) own, they had had great fairly struggles of great Party acerbity, but ever the grave all these things should be lost, and he would not for a moment introduce any eulogy or other any remarks concerning Sir Geo. Cartier which might arouse dissension, if most obtain the concurrence of hon. members. They were all agreed on the common ground that the deceased statesman was an honour to his country, to his race, and to his Province. In private life everyone knew what he was. He was genial and kind. He was eminently truthful and eminently sincere. No one could be a better friend; no one had a more just and equitable mode of viewing matters. Viewed as a political man, there would, of course, be considerable difference of opinion in the House as in the country; but he believed the memory of the deceased statesman, after a few years, be with him in reward to the principles of the deceased statesman and approve of a public demonstration expressive of that sympathy. After the personal feelings of the present day have faded away, the sterling merits of Sir Geo. Cartier's services will be the real merits. He formed in joining with the English-speaking inhabitants of the country in working out the great problem which, he believed, had been so successful, so far as we can judge, would be seen in its true light. The people would see that we should have been wanting to themselves if they had not marked, in the manner proposed, the sense entertained of their sense of his greatness. It was sad to think, as he read a letter from Sir George Cartier to him, by Mr. Morgan, he had decided to sail on the 22nd, but postponed sailing until the 23rd, that he was sorry to have been unable to share the conflicts of the session, and sid him (Sir John) he was overjoyed at the thought of that he was to think that when he broke the seal of the letter it was from one who was now no more. He hoped the resolution would receive the unanimous assent of the House.

Mr. Mackenzie said he must express his extreme regret that the right hon. gentleman had thought fit to put that motion on the paper and make such a motion. No one would join more cheerfully in an expression of sorrow at the loss of one of Canada's public men, one with whom many differences had arisen in the course of many years as public men. But when the House was asked to commemorate that loss by decreeing a public funeral and erecting a monument to his honour, they must remember that funeral and monument were to commemorate Sir Geo. Cartier's political services to the country. They must also remember those services had been rendered in connection with a great political Party of which Sir George himself was the political leader, and that the services to be commemorated in that way were services of which Sir George Cartier was certainly justly hostile to another large political Party in the country. On the occasion of the death of Sir Robert Peel a similar course was made and the very words used then apply equally to the motion now before the House. He did not hold, nor would the country hold, the adoption of this resolution by hon. gentlemen opposite in any other light than they would hold the language used by the leader of the Opposition on the occasion referred to, as an expression of sorrow and that was simply as an expression of the sentiment of the Party to whom he was in opposition, and of the Party to which he was associated, on an occasion when gentlemen could allow Party feeling or sentiment to remain in abeyance.

Mr. R. B. Wood opposed the resolution. After some further discussion, the motion was carried on the following division:—

Yeas—Messrs. Abbott, Allan, Campbell, Carter, Cartier, Chipman, Christie, Coffin, Colby, Cornwall, Currier, Cutler, Dawson, Dormer, Gibbs (Ontario, N.R.), Gibson, Jones, Kesler, Langevin, Macdonald (Sir John), Macdonald (Kingston), Nathan, O'Connor, O'Reilly, Ray, Robitaille, Savary, Shibley, Smith (Selkirk), Stephenson, Thompson (Cariboo), Tilley, Tourangeau, Tupper, Wallace (Norfolk), Wallace (Marquette), Wallace (Ont.), Wright (Pontiac)—38.

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## FRANCE.

### Marshal MacMahon President.

### Defeat of Thiers' Government.

VERSAILLES, May 24.—The Assembly reassembled at two o'clock this afternoon, and after an energetic speech by M. Casimir Perier, supporting the interrupted bill, by a vote of 362 against 345, the simple order of the day emanating from the Left and supported by the Government. An order of the day, proposed by the Right, declaring that the present form of Government was not under discussion, and objecting that the reconstruction of the Ministry did not afford conservative guarantees, was then adopted by a vote of 360 against 344. Upon the announcement of the result of the last vote M. Baragnon, a member of the Right, said the supreme interests of the country required that the Government should not remain silent. His remarks were received with noisy protestations by the Left. When the tumult had subsided, M. Baragnon proposed a night sitting of the Assembly. M. Dufaure, Minister of Justice, seconded the tribune and declared that France would not remain a moment without a Government. Notwithstanding the great excitement, there exists, he said, a President and the Republic. The Ministers would answer for the maintenance of order. They would consult with the President, and agree to a night sitting. The Assembly, he hoped, would understand the Grand Duke and General were not pushing the Government into a dangerous position. The Right insisted that the Government should promptly communicate its decision to the Assembly, if there is any decision which was conducted amidst the greatest confusion and excitement. At the sitting of the Assembly, a message from the President announcing that he delivers back to the Assembly the high functions which had been conferred upon him. The reading of the message produced a profound sensation in the Chamber. General Changarnier and the Duke de Broglie moved that the Assembly immediately appoint a successor to M. Thiers. This motion caused a tumultuous uproar. The Left moved that the resignation of President Thiers be not accepted. This motion was rejected by a vote of 368 against 339. The resignation of M. Thiers then first was accepted. M. Bouffet fruitlessly attempted to eulogize M. Thiers. The President of the Left endeavoured to secure an adjournment of the sitting in order to confer with the President of the Republic immediately. The Committee was headed by M. Bouffet, who proceeded to the Elysee to confer with the President of the Assembly to M. Grevy. The members of the Right enthusiastically cheered M. Goulard upon leaving the seat. Upon the return of the Committee the assembly was informed that M. Grevy and announced that Marshal MacMahon had accepted the Presidency of the Republic, which not withstanding the late vote, he stated that the Ministers would temporarily hold the portfolios. The Marshal was in front of the Legislative Chambers increased as the night wore on. When the result of the vote was known the Left cheered and shouted "there were cries of "*vive Le Thiers*" and "*vive la Republique*." There was no attempt at disorder, and the people quietly dispersed.

PARIS, Sunday evening, May 25.—The change in the Ministry has not been published without the slightest disturbance. Perfect order prevails throughout France. The troops have been withdrawn from the stacks since yesterday morning, but all is quiet. There are no signs of a rising of the Queenstown on July 30th. The special prize is a cup presented by Queen Victoria.

Jamet, the Communist merchant of Bucks County, Pa., failed in business, became insane, and committed suicide.

In Warwick, Rhode Island, the tenour committee have issued a circular advising factory operatives to return to work for the present. The strike is virtually ended.

Articles of agreement were signed at St. Louis last week, for a prize fight between Tom Allan and Mike McCoole, and a company formed to carry out the agreement. The fight is to take place on September 23rd, within 200 miles of St. Louis.

Lieutenant Wallace, the actor, of New York City, died on Saturday, in a sleeping car, while en route from South Carolina homewards. His wife accompanied. He was accompanied by his wife.

In Brooklyn, N.Y., on Sunday evening a quarrel took place between two men named Roderick and Corcoran. Both drew pistols. Mrs. Roderick, mother of the former, rushed between them, and in the struggle to prevent her son from firing, Pat Corcoran went off. The ball passing through his mother's eye into the brain, killing her instantly.

Jeered and insulted by a crowd of urchins, Johannes Arzas, an Italian beggar boy, turned on them and fatally stabbed one of them, named Jeo. Golden, aged nine, in Mulberry street, New York.

Edwin Forrest, son of Alderman Dudley, Jersey City, temporarily insane from over study, blew out his brains on Saturday night.

Price, the correspondent of the New York *Herald*, is still confined in Fort Cabana, Havana, where he was taken after the escapade with him. The charge on which he was arrested have not yet been made public. Captain-General Pultain has ordered O'Kelley to be brought to Havana.

O'Kelley, the Spanish Consul-General, has arrived at Havana, accompanied by Mr. Mullen. The latter goes to New York. It is reported that O'Kelley will soon be sent to Spain.

Col. Gage's block, and the Jackson Hall block, on Washington street, Jackson, Michigan, were burned last night. Loss, $50,000; insurance, $50,000.

The decision in the Stokes appeal case will not be given for several days.

The Oneaba claim to have won another victory near Puerto Tripoli.

Small-pox is prevalent in San Francisco.

The authorities of San Francisco intend passing an ordinance that all Chinese suspected to goal shall be deprived of their pigtails.

### CANADIAN.

Mr. Joseph Martindale, another of the victims of the explosion of the oatmeal mill in London, died on Sunday, at two o'clock. This makes the father of a large family.

A man named S. Isaacson of Montreal, accidentally shot in the head by a companion, in the excursion to Carillon when a shot strike from the Artillery Park, lodged in the brain, and there are no hopes of his recovery.

On Saturday morning, Mrs. Drake's boarding house in Montreal, was discovered to be in flames. The alarm was immediately given and the whole brigade called out. The fire was subdued. Mrs. Drake is of opinion that the premises were set on fire. The inmates had a narrow escape.

A collision took place on Saturday at Beauharnois, between the steamship *Mohawk*, of the Templeton line, and the steamer, of the Dominion line. The *Mohawk* was on her way down, deeply laden. The *Missouri* was light, and was out down the wheel's edge, and about twenty feet of her bow was carried away. Her fore compartment filled with water, but the remainder of her hold was dry. The *Mohawk* also injured and returned to port, where she will have her bow repaired. The accident is attributed to the swiftness of the current, the deep draft of the *Mohawk* and the want of a pilot. Mr. Morton, the captain of the *Missouri* saw the danger he was approaching, and tried to slow and stop speed, otherwise both vessels would have been sunk.

On Saturday five boys started from Gananoque in a sail boat for Clayton, N.Y., and when near the Island a squall struck them and capsized the boat. Four of the boys clung to the boat, but Nelson Free, aged seventeen, started to swim for shore and was drowned. The body was recovered about nine p.m.

Mr. Archibald Frame, of Maitland, Hants County, has been selected as a candidate for the seat in the Commons vacated by the election of Mr. Howe as Governor. It is thought that there will be no opposition.

Subscriptions are being taken up all over Nova Scotia for the Westfield sufferers.

Six seamen deserted from Her Majesty's steamship *Royal Alfred*, at Halifax, last week.

The schooner *North Star*, built by Mr. James Bellingsby for Messrs. Howell & Albro, and launched at Port Hope, on Saturday before a large concourse of people. She is a very fine model and does credit to the builders.

The name of Lieut.-Col. Masson, M. P., for Terrebonne, and Lieut.-Col. Ballantyne, M.P., for Laval, are mentioned in connection with the vacancy in the Cabinet caused by the death of Sir George Cartier.

A woman named Courtenay, belonging to Terence Bay, N.S., gave birth to four children on Thursday, being the second time within two years. She has seventeen children, and has only been married ten years.

On Saturday a fire was discovered in the store and dwelling house of Armour & Hartleroll, Barrie. The flames spread rapidly and soon covered the whole building. Mr. J. Smith's hotel and stables soon caught and were burned to the ground. The fire continued spreading and destroyed the following places, mostly residences:—Mr. Whitney, jun., dwelling, total loss; Mr. Montgomery's hotel and buildings, total loss; Mrs. Robinson's dwelling, total loss; Messrs. Hunter's tin shop, store and house, total loss; Wm. Chambers' buildings, total loss. Mr. Epps' watchmaker shop, Mr. Reynold's shoe shop, and Mr. Abraham's dwelling, were consumed.

Two men, employes of Messrs. Johnson & Dollar, engaged in driving logs on Thursday last in the Muskoka River, about ten miles from Beaverdam, in attempting to free a raft, were drowned. Every effort was made to save them, but they sank and were after their boat upset. One of them was named St. Pierre. The other is not yet known. They were from Ottawa.

A child seven years of age, son of Mr. Geo. Marcoux, of the Island of Orleans, was drowned, that recently while catching logs with a boat hook.

A young man about sixteen years of age was killed by fishing at Quebec on Friday. He was at the time sitting between his father and mother, neither of whom were injured.

Coroner Hamilton of Sterling, was on Saturday called upon to hold an inquest on the body of one James Goodwin, from near Picton, P. E. County. It seems the unfortunate man had been indulging too freely in strong drink for two or three days past and finally fell in with a man named Napier Mayhew, who styles himself an M.D., and who assisted Goodwin at finishing up his spree. Goodwin being restless and unable to sleep, the Dr. went to a drug store, and procured twenty grains of morphine, nearly two of which he gave to the deceased, who, not finding the relief he was seeking, got hold of the paper and took about six grains more, according to the doctor's evidence. Immediately on his return to the house he fell into a deep sleep, from which he never awoke, death in the course of one or two hours. The doctor, who is in the habit of taking morphine and opium, asserts that he took the remaining about twelve grains, himself. As it was too late to hold the inquest that evening, Coroner Hamilton postponed the investigation

W. C. MACRADY.

BORN 1793. DIED AT CHELTENHAM, APRIL 27, 1873.

(From Punch.)

Is this the Actor? Yes, when the curtain drops
Slinks the last spark of a slow-sinking light,
Only the bedside watchers see the spark
That quivered tremulously on the night.

The Actor's death is when he quits the Stage,
Whence he controlled the hearts of many hearts,
Feeling and making feel mere love and rage
Then falls to those who fill more work-day parts.

Short life, perhaps, and shadowy—but sublime,
In those rare moments; when, for joy or pain,
Actors and audiences have been kept time
To music from some mighty master's brain.

A phantom being; but who dare to say
Our substance than their shadows is more true,
Their limpidness night less bright than common day,
Who live, exhale, the life that Shakspeare drew.

MACRADY died! Twill point a paragraph,
Insure a column—leave some setting lights;
But not an instant checks the light world's laugh,
As when an Actor from our stage departs.

He left Ali, weary and many a year gone by
And I wheeled round, sick, with backward thought,
Up to my pulses, for the bright memory
Of all MACRADY acted, was, and taught.

He lived the life 'tis fitting they should live
Who commune with ideal thoughts and things.
To all he wrought, his best heats loved to give,
Was cold to Fashion's smiles, stout 'gainst her stings.

Of high aim in his art, whose dared reach
High art was fully, but would hardly call
Still in his craft dared wider range and reach,
Until he stood it chief—confessed by all.

He was content to shine, and store the gain,
With which success tempts men on downward ways,
But never would he stoop, or bow his knee
For noble art, s'en in ignoble days.

We were boys then, and, with youngest hearts aglow,
Followed his body, that brought him last home;
Through Prospero's glamour, Lear's colossal woe,
Hamlet's brain-sickness, and Othello's wrong.

Answered like English, English HAZAR's call
Once more to Heber's walls; and for the store
Of battle mustered round him one and all,
(In the unequal field of answer.

Ah, those were brave times, when each season brought
Its stately tribute of good work, well done;
And kindred spirits at his bidding wrought,
To help the preacher he had well begun.

And most of good our Stage can boast to-day
Came from his school, who is now at rest.

Hail and Farewell—thou last of a great line,
Who in ideal art ever sought to shine;
Because ye breed at a now simply shrine,
Was your faith false? Lo, the hallowed

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# A SIMPLETON;

## A Story of the Day.

BY CHARLES READE.

CHAPTER XXI.

"Heaven forbid!" said Phœbe. "No, my dear, no more diamonds for us. We never had the one, and it brought us trouble."

"Nonsense, Phœbe," replied Falcon; "it was not the diamond's fault. You know I have often wanted to go there; but you objected. You said you were afraid some evil would befall me. But now Solomon himself is going to the mines, let us have no more of that nonsense. We will take our rifles and our pistols."

"These—these—rifles and pistols," cried Phœbe; "that shows."

"And we will be there in a week; stay a month, and home with our pockets full of diamonds."

"And find me dead of a broken heart."

"Broken fiddlestick! We have been parted longer than that, and yet here we are all right!"

"Ay, but the pitcher that goes too often to the well gets broke at last. No, Reginald; now I have tasted three years' happiness and peace of mind, I can't do without it. Why, I should end in England. Oh, dear! to have you the heart to part man and wife, that have never been a day from each other all these years!"

"Mrs. Falcon, I would not do it for all the diamonds in the world. Mr. Falcon, I need hardly say how charmed I should be to have your company; but that is a pleasure I shall certainly deny myself, after what your good wife has said. I owe her too much, to cause her a single pang."

"Doctor," said the charming Reginald, "you are a gentleman, and also wise, a thing not very right. It adds to my esteem, if possible. Make your mind easy; I will go alone. I am not a farmer, and I tire of this monotonous life; and, since I am compelled to speak, my mind, as being ashamed, as a gentleman, of living on my wife and her brother, and doing nothing for myself. So I shall go to the Vaal river, and see a little life; here there's nothing but vegetation—and not much of that. Not a word more, Phœbe, if you please. I am good, easy, affectionate husband, but I am a man, and not a child to be tied in a woman's apron-strings, however much I may love and respect her."

Dick put in his word. "Since you are so independent, you can call to the Vaal river. I can't spare a couple of horses."

"This hits the Sybarite Reginald, and he cast a bitter glance of hatred at his brother-in-law; which fell into a smooth silence.

But, when he got Phœbe to himself, he descanted on her selfishness. Dick's cattle mess, and his unwonted dignity, till he made her quite anxious he should have his own way. She came to Steinet, with red eyes, and said, "Tell me, doctor, will there be any women up there—to take care of you?"

"Not a petticoat in the place, I believe. It is a very rough life; and how Phœbe could think of leaving you and sweet little Tommy, and this life of health, and peace, and comfort."

"Yet you do leave us, sir."

"I am the most unfortunate man upon the earth; Falcon is one of the happiest. Would I leave wife and child to go there? Ah, me! I am dead to those I love. This is my one chance of seeing my darling again for many a long year perhaps. Oh, dear, not speak of it, poor woman! Well, good kind friend, I'll tell you what to do. When we are all at supper, take a horse to your door, and left in the yard for me. I'll bid you all good night, and I'll put fifty miles between me before morning. Even then I do need not be bold I am gone; he will not follow me."

"You are very good, sir," said Phœbe; "but no. Too much has been said. I can't have him humbled by my brother, no any one. He says I am selfish. Perhaps I am; though I never was called so. I can't bear he should think me selfish. He will go with us lest we have no blood about it. Sixteen miles, or so, of course I'll pack lemonade. It is Sunday, but I think God Almighty will pardon it, if we are there are no women up there—to take care of—you—you—poor man."

The farm house was twenty miles apart, and nine out of ten were new ones built by the Boers, since they retreated into white savages; mere huts with domed roofs of clay drying on the rafters, stinking, skins in a corner, and a Kaffir woman, of sorts blackening the floor, and particularly small, biting, and odoriferous fortress, compared with which the insect a London warehouse brings into your house in her basket, is a stroke with a feather—and all this without the excuse of poverty; for some of these were shepherd kings, sheared four thousand fleeces a year, and owned a hundred cattle.

These Boers are compelled, by unwritten law, to receive travelled and water their cattle; but our travellers, after one or two experiences, ceased to trouble them; for, added to the dirt, the men were sullen, the women moody, silent, brainless; the whole reception churlish. Staines detected in them no amiable consciousness that they had descended, in more ways than one, from a civilized race; and the superior bearing of an European seemed to remind them what they had been, and might have been, if they were not; so, after an attempt or two, our adventurers avoided the Boers, and hailed the Kaffirs. They found the savages socially superior, though their moral character does not rank high.

The Kaffir cabins they entered were cave, lighted only by the door, but delicately cool, and quite clean; the floors of puddled clay or ants' nests, and very clean. On entering these and retreats, the flies, that had tormented them, shrinked the cool grot, and buzzed off to the nearest farm to batten on congenial foulness. On the fat, round, glossy babies not a speck of dirt, whereas the little Boers were oakes thereof. The Kaffir would meet them at the door, his clean black face all smiles and welcome. The women and grown girls would fling a fresh linen handkerchief over their shoulders in a moment, and display their pretty faces, unaffected joy, at the sight of an Englishman.

At one of these huts, one evening, they met with something St. Paul ranks above cleanliness even, viz., Christianity. Independently him had just come and instituted *école de mieux*; and these good Kaffirs wanted the Europeans not to go on at night and be eaten for dessert. But they could not speak a word of English, and pantomime expressed nothing in theory alone. In vain the women held our travellers by the coat tails, and pointed to a distant wood, and cried, "Kaffir, Kaffir!" and growled sore. But at last a savage youth ran to the Kraal, and brought back a young Kaffir, and came back with a brand, and sketched, on the wall of the hut, a lion with a mane, down to his knees, and a sweet eye, not loving. The creature's paw rested on a hut and a human being was crushed under his Bulgarian. The poor man fore-shortened, on the ground.

The picture completed, the females looked, approved, and raised a dismal howl.

"A lion on the road," said Christopher, gravely.

Then the undaunted Falcon seized the charcoal, and drew an Englishman in a theatrical attitude, left foot well forward, firing a gun, and a lion falling head over heels like a hook rabbit, and blood squirting out of a hole in his perforated carcass.

The savages raved, and smelled. They were so off their guard as to confound representation with fact; they danced round the white warrior, and clamored him to victory.

"Ah!" said Falcon, "I took the shine out of their lion, didn't I?"

"You did; and one thing more was a sculptor who showed him his marble group, a man trampling a lion, extracting his tongue, and a boy, but report says, *Il dit ce connaît the lion.*"

"Why, no; a lion is not an ass. But, for your comfort, there are no lions in this part of the world. They are myths. There were lions in Africa. But now they are all at the Zoo. And I wish I was there too."

"Why, my dear?"

"Because I am a lion, and a contented animal—with every blessing! They would not take you in; too common in England. Hello! (third time) Christopher new. What lots of bushes! We should not have much chance with a lion here."

"There are no lions; it is not the Zoo," said Falcon; but he spurred on faster.

The country, however, did not change its feature; bushes and little acacias prevailed, and presently dark forms began to glide across the carriage.

The travellers held their breath, and pulled in; but a black horse flashed by, and so they thought it best to stop and light a fire and stand upon their guard.

They did so; and Falcon sat with his rifle cocked, while Staines boiled coffee, and they ate and drank, and after two hours' silence; and at last the bushes got more scattered, and they were on the dreary plain again. Nothing these and retreats, the flies, that had tormented them, shrinked the cool grot, and buzzed off to the nearest farm to batten on congenial foulness. On the fat, round, glossy babies not a speck of dirt, whereas the little Boers were oakes thereof. The Kaffir would meet them at the door, his clean black face all smiles and welcome. The women and grown girls would fling a fresh linen handkerchief over their shoulders in a moment, and display their pretty faces, unaffected joy, at the sight of an Englishman.

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