NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Removal—New Stock—New Premises—C. F. Dorion, Sparks-st.
Auction Sale of Real Estate—J. Bermingham.
Auction Sale of Household Furniture—J. Bermingham.
To Let—D. O'Connor.
Great Bargains—William McKay.
Sales This Day—J. Bermingham.
Farm Hand Wanted—J. Ashworth.
Meeting of Cricketers at the "Queen."
Pheaton For Sale—Mr. Humphries.
Custom House Sale—J. Bermingham.

The Ottawa Times

MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1870.

☞ *For interesting reading Matter see First Page; for Ottawa Markets see Fourth page.*

ENGLAND AND HER STRENGTH.

It is impossible to tell what may or may not grow out of the present seemingly insignificant disturbance at Red River. The situation, however, is not free from difficulties and there are people silly enough to attempt to complicate them. Clearly the interference of the United States will not be permitted. Raids, under cover of Fenianism, or another ism cannot take place without involving a disturbance of international relations. It will not be permitted to sympathizers to interfere with whatever operations may be considered necessary for the reduction of that part of British North America, known as the North West Territory, to order. Any grasping tendencies towards the extension of United States control will be promptly checked at whatever cost, and it can be done successfully. If the population of the Dominion is only 4,000,000 as compared with the 40,000,000 who inhabit the United States, the United Kingdom and her dependencies are inhabited by hundreds of millions and the population of the three Kingdoms alone, is within a few millions as much as that of the entire United States. Indeed, while at the time of the war of American independence, the revenue of Great Britain was nine millions, it is now 64 millions, and while the United States and France have together a coast line of 11,600 miles, England has a coast line of 39,000 miles. Therein lies the great strength of England. That the United States should attempt to equalize this coast line in some measure is not to be wondered at. That England, should for a moment, entertain the idea of diminishing her strength is surprising. Nevertheless it is true that England, seemingly now so careful of commercial supremacy, is sacrificing that very means which has made her politically the "Queen of nations." The Americans are hourly becoming more aggressive. To use the words of the *Scottish American* "the excessive desire of the people of the United States to acquire new territory at any cost is well enough proved by many recent events. They have added to themselves St. Thomas, San Domingo, Mexico, and Alaska. They look forward to the almost immediate possession of Cuba, and with the possession of San Domingo, according to some theories, the fate of the West Indies is linked. Fortunately Great Britain is yet in a position to check somewhat this aggressive attitude of the United States. The difficult and crooked path upon which the United States is entering must be well seen to. It is neither in the interest of Europe or that part of it called Britain, that the West Indies should fall into the possession of the United States, and that by a series of crooked manœuvres the highway to the riches of the East over the American continent should be monopolized by the United States. It will never be permitted. The supremacy of Great Britain upon the ocean must affect her supremacy on the land. England never was better trim to protect her fisheries, to retaliate commercially, and to expand and increase the power of her distant possessions than she now is. She cannot safely allow to grow at an extension of Americanism upon this continent and the islands thereunto longing. Better would it be to give a special Parliament to Ireland, than to sacrifice any portion of her sea coast, or suffer any encroachment upon the line 45 deg., more than there has been. England cannot afford to lose, in a military sense, that which is particularly here—the sea. England's home is upon the mountain wave, and it is a great consolation to us to know that there, at least, England has still room to grow. People are ignorantly afraid of the growing power of the United States. That power is, however, to be checked, not feared. England is expanding with a rapidity which is perfectly startling, but their is still cohesiveness, and the separate particles have a tendency to cling together. Forbearance must not be mistaken for weakness. The strong, however, only can afford to forbear. A little more rope will possibly finish Mr. Riel, and international difficulties may be completely overcome.

EASTER RECESS.

The most exacting cannot say that the members have not been kept sufficiently employed this session. With very few exceptions, the House has sat every night till mid-night and on till nearly two in the morning. It seems, therefore, not too much that the members seem disposed to ask, namely, that on Wednesday next the House shall adjourn till the following Tuesday. Very little time will be lost by this. Thursday is Holy Thursday on which, although not a Statutory holiday, many feel they should make fitting preparation for the solemnities of Good Friday. Monday is Easter Monday, which is, as well as Friday a *fete d'obligation* as our Lower Canadian friends call it, and on which no sitting can take place. It has been objected that the members of the Lower Provinces have no opportunity of spending their brief holiday with their families, and that, therefore, it would be unfair to them that there should be a single day taken beyond those fixed on by law on which the House cannot sit. But we understand that many of these gentlemen propose to visit Ontario, where they may be sure of a hearty reception; they are anxious to see something of the agricultural resources of the country as practically shown at the Easter markets. They will not be found unwilling, we believe, to take a little relaxation from which they will return braced up for the arduous work still before them. We would, further suggest, that as the trains do not usually reach here till the afternoon session is nearly closed, that it might be well for the House not to meet for business till half-past seven. It will give those desirous of being in their places an opportunity of being so, without compelling them to hurry back to catch the train arriving here in the forenoon.

EMIGRATION FROM IRELAND.

A succinct, earnest letter, with the caption of "Canada—A Field for Irish Emigration," appears in *Saunders's News-Letter*, over the signature of "James G. Moylan," Canadian Emigration agent in Ireland. Mr. Moylan informs his readers that he has not the slightest intention of misleading anybody. Canada is no place for the idle or dissolute, but it is the place above all others—the United States, Australia, or the Brazils—for the Irish emigrant. In Canada, his religion, if he be a Roman Catholic, is protected; the personal liberty of the man religiously and politically is guaranteed; there is room for honest labor everywhere, and the country is capable of producing every necessary and abundance of the luxuries of life; taxation is comparatively light, work plentiful, and food cheap. Such is Canada in a word. It is an available country to the steady, willing, poor man. It is in climate far more healthy, and decidedly more agreeable to the feelings than the climate of Ireland. The cold is an advantage, not a drawback, and it is a country in which no person need be left out in the cold. Mr. Moylan, we perceive, quotes a letter from Sir John A. Macdonald, in reply to a letter addressed to him by Mr. Moylan. Sir John says:—

"I observe what you say as to the efforts made in Ireland to dissuade the people from migrating. I am very glad for it, if the action taken is caused by the fact that Ireland has reduced its population to the proper amount consistent with prosperity. Canada is not so selfish as to desire to deplete Ireland unduly, but if there is to be an emigration we would prefer that it should be directed towards Canada, rather than elsewhere."

DEATH OF MR. CHIPMAN.

We regret very sincerely to have to record the death of William Henry Chipman, Esq., M.P. for the County of Kings, in the Province of Nova Scotia, who was attacked with small pox about ten days ago, and succumbed to the disease on Saturday night.

Mr. Chipman was a native of the fine country which he represented, and descended from one of the oldest and most respectable families. His uncle, the Hon. Samuel Chipman, represented the county in the Local Legislature for many years, and is now a member of the Legislative Council.

The deceased was a merchant in easy circumstances, and leaves a large family behind him. His son was telegraphed for, but we believe did not arrive in time to see his parent expire.

Mr. Chipman was an upright and worthy member of the society where he was best known. He was elected upon the Anti-Confederate interest, and was not easily reconciled to the change which he sincerely believed was injurious to his country. Those who knew him best highly esteemed him, and we who knew him but slightly, sincerely regret that he should have died away from his kindred and his home.

Transportation Facilities to and from the Great West.

From the New York Times.

Mr. Hatch, of Buffalo, in his late address before the Produce Exchange, says:

"The source of prosperity in foreign commerce is domestic commerce. The commerce which floats upon your lakes Ontario, Erie, Huron and Michigan is in value four times that of the commerce which is borne in ships from the exports of this country to the Old World. The inland commerce of the United States is about seven times as great as the commerce between the United States and foreign countries. The great American problem of the day is its transit lines from the West to the seaboard, and upon its wise solution depends the growth of your national wealth, national revenue, decrease of taxation and the commercial supremacy of your State and City."

The opening of more enlarged communication between Lakes Erie and Ontario is looked to as an important part of the grand scheme for relief in which so many others blend.

The Welland Canal as it now exists only permits the passage of vessels not exceeding 100 tons burden, drawing nine feet of water; and is the only effort that has been made to prevent the localizing of the great waters of Ontario. The number of years that would elapse and the great cost of a Niagara Ship Canal on the American shore, to say nothing of the selfish railroad opposition which overshadows our Legislature, and has for many years shut off all chance of making our Erie Canal what it should be, and also prevented the constructing of other most important water ways, led to the question being asked by many interested in this vital matter, what can be done on the Canada shore? How supply can facilities be there acquired? These questions are most satisfactorily answered by the report of the most distinguished engineer of Canada, made to the House of Commons at the expense and solicitations of numerous American and Canadian friends who are now pressing upon the Government at Ottawa this important object. He shows that without disturbing the present line of the canal, a large rail road from the excellent harbour of Niagara to Thorold, and the deepening of the canal to Port Colborne can be finished within two years, at a cost of less than $6,000,000, so as to allow of vessels 350 feet long, drawing 12 feet, and carrying 2,000 tons, to unload at the docks of Oswego. The harbour of Niagara is superior in all points to Port Dalhousie, and was originally designed for the outlet, while only one lift lock at Allenburgh will be necessary beyond Thorold to obtain Lake Erie level. From Oswego, a short canal carries to the Hudson, and three great lines of railway stand waiting to complete the competition with all the rail lines, thus furnishing a short route to this city. This important improvement will do very much to give the difficulties in the movement of produce, will bring the copper and iron ores of the lakes much nearer to our own ores and coal; will permit propellors of 2,000 tons to shorten the time so greatly between Chicago and Duluth and our city as to make it cost enough less in time and freight charges to almost pay for the improvement each year. The damage occurring from detention in the Welland Canal in its present inefficient state was nearly three hundred thousand dollars last year, and it is now utterly inadequate to do the business which presses upon it, to say nothing of the great needs of the future. Such an enterprise as that of this enlargement appeals so strongly to the great public of our State and city, appealing to the heart as affording the promise of cheaper labour and increasing opportunities for investment of capital, and to the poor by its assurance of cheap bread, to them the great necessity, and means of life and largely the life of the State, that it cannot want strong friends to make it soon a great reality. Efforts are now being made by its friends in this city to interest our people in its behalf, and signatures of some hundreds of our most influential men are following those from Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit and elsewhere to Ottawa, to show the interest we Americans have in every effort, though made by a sister country, to enlarge the field of our commerce and the opening up of a just market to our Western citizens. It needs encouragement, and should it want material aid, it will surely come. The New York Chamber of Commerce, awake to the importance of the enterprise, passed at its last monthly meeting the following excellent resolutions:

Whereas, This Chamber has heard with pleasure that the people of Canada are making efforts to secure at an early day such enlargement of the Welland Canal as will give a uniform depth of twelve feet, with locks 350 feet in length, thus providing for the passage of vessels of a large class, and greatly facilitating the transportation of grain from the West and the traffic between Lakes Erie and Ontario, and thus benefit the commerce of our State and city; therefore,

Resolved, That this Chamber express their gratification at the prospect of the enlargement of the Welland Canal, and will do all they can to secure for it the encouragement of our citizens.

Mr. Freeman Talbot, formerly of London, writes from Cleveland, Minnesota, to the London *Herald* on the affairs at Red River. In the course of a long letter, brimful of Canadian indignation, he makes the following remarks: "Here, in Republican America, I dare publicly and privately sympathize with young Hyman, Dr. Schultz, Boulton and scores of others, that as British subjects for the first time in my memory, have cried in vain to the constitutional authorities of their country for protection. I am glad that Mr Mackenzie has had the courage to speak out in his place in Parliament, and regret that his remarks were not received with much favor by the friends of the Government. Be wise in time; send out six hundred brave Canadian soldiers, and two hundred intelligent Indians, and I will promise you that Riel will not fire one shot. He has around him the wealth and intelligence of that country, detesting his arbitrary despotism, and ready, the moment Canada or England speaks one word of cheer, to hurl him and his ignorant tools into eternal obscurity. Again, what the emigrant aid society did in New England to make Kansas a free State, should be done in Canada at once. Raise money publicly and privately; fit out and equip 2,000 industrious young Canadians; send them out to cultivate the soil, to redeem the country, to gladden the hearts of those brave, loyal men, and those noble Canadian yeomen already there; send them through Minnesota, whose residents have but little sympathy for Riel, and no impediment will be thrown in the way of emigrants from Canada to Winnipeg.

A Plea for Lower Rates of Duty on Silk Goods.

From the New York World.

It is a mistake to suppose there is anything new in the contrivances by which the recently discovered custom-house silk frauds of Stork, May, and others were perpetrated. Those same Contrivances have been time and again resorted to since the era of enormous rates of protective duties on imports. The trick is this: Under our system ad-valorem duties are assessed on the foreign, not home value. This value is determined and reported to the collector by the appraisers, who bear the same legal relations to the former that assessors do to collectors of internal revenue. To provide for such determination and report of value, the import must, by order of collector, be sent from importing vessel to the appraisers stores. The law provides that an *entry* must be made, and lodged with the collector, by the owner of the merchandise, accompanied by the invoice, of which latter the form is in chief part a transcript. To secure a correct entry, the 47th section of the statute of 1799 punishes with confiscation of the goods, if, on examination of the packages, it is found they differ in three contents from the entry paper; that is, if the merchandise described by a false denomination. If an importer in his entry paper calls silk hose cotton goods, with intent to save duty thereon, he loses confiscates the package. An importer interested cases of contraband, and designates them in the entry paper by their various shipping marks, from 1 to 50, and declares the foreign value thereof, the rate of duty chargeable thereon, and the total amount. To obviate the necessity of sending *each* case to the appraisers, the law has provided that at least one case in ten shall be designated by the collector, *on the invoice*, to be sent to the appraisers, and the result in practice is that till recently the collector has rarely designated more than one in ten to be opened and examined. In fact, in this part it is impracticable to inspect a greater proportion, as a general rule. When the designation is thus made, those packages indicated are sent from the vessel to the appraiser, and the remainder go into warehouse, or are taken by the importer, under his penal bond and a deposit of still more duties. Now, right here comes in the trick. Of the fifty cases, five would, under the rule, be opened by the appraisers. Suppose, then, that the fifty packages, instead of being all cotton hose, paying say thirty-five per cent. duty, as entered, are thirty of them silk hose, chargeable with sixty per centum, and the ten containing cotton go to the appraisers. Of course, silk hose are then by imported as cotton hose, and the importer does a "big thing."

In the ordinary course of business the collector might, by pure luck, designate the cotton packages, or he might indicate half and half. That is possible. But in the present assumed frauds the broker swears that he asked the deputy collector to call for an appraiser's return on certain specified cases and sometimes it was done and sometimes not done, and when not done, the broker would take the papers to deliver to the next official in routine, but, instead of so delivering, would destroy them, await or make another invoice, and then try again till the desired cases were designated. There is no pretence or any evidence in the present cases that the deputy collector was bribed or paid, but that the broker, by false lying representing that since there were different grades of cotton goods, for example, on the invoice, the indicated packages should be sent to the appraisers in order to save a fair examination of the whole importation.

Since the first development of this transaction the collector has, we learn, ordered his deputies to send all the packages to the appraisers, whenever the person making entry indicates which of them he desires to be opened.

The point of this last exposure is the uselessness and immorality of existing rates of duty; useless, because frauds, impossible of prevention, as was blockaded making during the rebellion, made high rates productive of less revenue than would be low rates, which would not offer such temptations to smugglers and cheats generally; an immorality, because the present tariff by its temptations to dishonesty is demoralizing importers, custom house officials, manufacturers, Congress, and consumers alike.

The present rate of duty on a staple article like black pice silks is sixty per centum in gold, and what is the consequence? Ask any honest dealer in this city, and he will say that he cannot and does not purchase abroad and import, for the reason that he can buy cheaper here. This is a universal fact. Black pice silks are saleable everywhere. They are as marketable as gold. Hence, on account of the high rates of duty, they come in illegitimately across the Texas border, through the southern ports, over the Canada border, as well as under the eyes and nose of Collector Grinell. There are plenty of men under pecuniary responsibility who will contract to deliver them on the counter of a New York dealer for a percentage far below the rates of duty thereon. So it is with most of staple articles of great value on which the high protective rates of duty are imposed.

Moral: Abandon forever existing rates of duty.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

DEAR SIR,—I suppose it must be due to faulty calligraphy that typographical errors appear in my communications. My explosive friend has, I confess, reason to complain, but if this interesting discussion goes on, I shall endeavour to provide against the recurrence of similar defects. Instead of Uncle Ned wanting his master's chair, I had written "waited behind," and instead of burning him fool, "burning him foot." Then my poor "flamingoes" were ruthlessly demolished, the ornithology of the compositor not having apparently embraced that specimen.

FAQ.

Try Fraser's Magnetic Fluid for Rheumatism.

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD still continues to display his usual tact and energy in the exalted position to which his talents have raised him. We once heard it remarked that his popularity would one day decline, but we know that when a man's advancement is the result of his own intrinsic worth his reputation is fixed and effulgent, like that of the Great Shoshonee Remedy for rheumatism, diseases of the throat, lungs, &c. For sale by all druggists.

EXTRACTS.—Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites ranks foremost amongst the remedies used in incipient Phthisis, Chronic Bronchitis, and other affections of the Chest, and I have no hesitation in stating it.

S. Z. BARLE, M.D.

St. John, N.B.

Latest by Telegraph.

By People's Line.

Offices G. P. Drummond's Exchange Offices, 19 Sparks street.

TORONTO.

TORONTO, April 9.

Jacob Castleman, of New Castle, who was recently run over by getting on a train when in motion, died yesterday.

A copy of Sir F. Hincks's new tariff was sent to the *Leader* from Ottawa, in advance of the other papers, and on Thursday evening was in the hands of a number of merchants and others, friendly to the Government, who were enabled to take advantage of others unaware of the change introduced. Considerable indignation has been evoked in consequence.

Another indignation meeting is called for this evening.

The oppositionists are pulling the wires to get up an excitement against the Government.

A special to the *Telegraph* from St. Paul says twelve more Canadians have arrived.

They left Fort Garry on the 13th March, and have been on the road ever since. Among them are J. Coombs, Wm. F. Allen, and Mrs. George Young, wife of the Rev. Mr. Young, who still remains in Fort Garry.

Mrs. Schultz is still at the lower settlement, in feeble health.

Mr Coombs says the half-breeds, who have been Riel's tools, are becoming suspicious of him, and feared he would sell all the Hudson's Bay Company's property, and leave his friends in the lurch.

Most of the party started for Canada to-day.

They denounce the shooting of Scott, and say there was no excuse nor plausible pretext for the crime.

MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, April 9.

Dr. Dawson left last evening for Europe. Large numbers of the students of McGill University collected at the Burnside Hall, and proceeded to the Station to bid him farewell, and present him with an address.

The *Canadian Illustrated News* is out with a cartoon on the false report of the arrival of the *City of Boston*, well executed.

In the case of the young engineer, Charles Williamson, who was recently indicted for bigamy here, and whose trial was put off till next term of the Court of Queen's Bench, the Crown to-day admitted prisoner to bail, himself in £100, and four securities in £25 each.

A sea monster, in the shape of a preserved fish, which partakes much of the character of the whale, or reported sea serpent, is now on exhibition in St. James street. The monster was captured off Eastport, Me., in August last. It measures 33 feet long, and 21 feet in girth, and has four finlike feet, its estimated weight when caught was 11 tons.

The expected religious discussion did not take place on Thursday evening.

The party who challenged Mr. Chiniquy did not appear.

This afternoon a man named John Gallagher an old pensioner died suddenly, after ten minutes illness from intemperate habits: an inquest was held this evening.

The City Passenger Railway track is now nearly all cleared of ice, and cars again running.

Customs revenue from 1st to 9th of April inclusive $96 557 81.

QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, April 9.

One Holden, a trader, has decamped to parts unknown, taking in trusting friends.

Surveyor Gen. Bouchette is taking observations respecting the spots on the sun.

The Easter cattle show was held to-day, and was superior to those of previous years.

The Corporation this evening advertise that in terms of a legal opinion, they will advise the Mayor to sign the revised list for one ward, and make a special return in others.

Weather magnificent.

LACHINE.

LACHINE, April 9, 2:30 p.m.

The lake ice is still here, and not moving.

THREE RIVERS.

THREE RIVERS, April 9.

Lake clear of ice as far as Riviere du Loup. The Remainder is expected to break daily.

CABLE NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON.—The House of Lords, after a brief discussion, in which Legal Bills and other measures of secondary importance were considered, adjourned until the 28th inst.

The House of Commons continued the consideration of the Irish Land Bill.

In Committee Mr Kavanagh, member for Carlow County, moved to strike out the clause granting £100 damages to tenants for loss of holdings.

Messrs. Palmer and Fortescue favoured the motion, but Mr. Gladstone pronounced against it, and at the request of Mr. Disraeli the motion was withdrawn.

Other amendments of local interest were discussed.

The House, after recess, reassembled at 9 p.m., and went into Committee for the consideration of local subjects.

Mr. Bruce, Home Secretary, in reply to a question from Mr. Moore, said the investigation into the condition of Fenian prisoners was in progress.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, and a public and long discussion followed.

It is said that Bombay cotton, sent by way of the Suez Canal, has been returned to India from Huddersfield, as yarn, in 45 days. The time usually required by the Cape of Good Hope is ninety days.

Mr. Inman, one of the proprietors of the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia line of steamers, commonly known as the Inman line, publishes a communication in Mitchell's Maritime Regis er of this week, in which he expresses his disbelief that the steamer *City of Boston* foundered in a gale. He says the *City of Boston* and the *City of Antwerp* were iron vessels, and they both encountered the same gale—the latter without danger or serious difficulty. All things considered, he thinks the *City of Boston* collided with one of the icebergs so numerous to the north east of Cape Race, and went down when only two or three days out from Halifax.

SOUTHAMPTON.—The steamer *Dutchland*, from New York for Bremen, has arrived.

The Paris correspondents of the various London journals confidently predicts that the plebiscitum will be ordered early in May.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says as matters stand the Erie shareholders are unlikely to rescue their property for vindicating their principles. Their only hope is that American conscience and feeling may assert themselves, even it is too late.

Underwriters ask twenty guineas premium on the *City of Boston*. The steamer is believed to be safe, as she had plenty of cargo.

Mr. Scott Russell, in a lecture at the Institute of Civil Engineers, argued the feasibility and predicted the early commencement of the work of a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien, and declared that with a liberal employment of Coolie labor, the enterprise could be completed at a comparatively early day.

The *Premier* remarks on the Irish Land Bill, that the legislation breaks down. It everywhere leaves proper business undone and blunders sadly over local work, and its official guides confess their inability to do better.

Elaborate preparations are being made in England for taking scientific observations of the next eclipse of the sun.

A commission has been appointed to investigate and draw up a report on the sale of promotions in the army.

FRANCE.

PARIS.—The Emperor visited the public exhibition of horses to-day, and appeared quite well.

The question of submitting the *plebiscitum* to the Chambers before it is voted by the people is not settled.

The Emperor has not yet given consent to that order of proceedings.

The strike at La Creusot continues. It is reported that all mines in the Valley of the Caire will strike.

Jules Janvier and Emile Ollivier were chosen members of the French Academy yesterday. They received 26 out of 28 voices.

A serious revolt has broken among the operatives of the iron smelting furnaces and forges at Fourchambault, near the city of Tours.

The *Francais* reproduces the recent opinion of Prince Napoleon to the effect that a *Plebiscitum* is the last alternative of the revolution.

A grand military review was contemplated yesterday, but at a late hour it was postponed till to-day.

It is rumoured that the Emperor had a long fainting fit last evening after ending the review at Place du Carrioux. Rentes were materially depressed by the report.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, April 8.—The North German Parliament has adjourned.

The Chinese Embassy is preparing to go to Brussels, where negotiations for a treaty with the Belgium Government will be concluded.

After visiting Brussels the Embassy will proceed to Paris, Madrid, Lisbon, Florence, and will return to China.

SPAIN.

London advices of the 8th from Spain represent the country quiet.

The Duke de Montpensier was examined yesterday in regard to the late duel and admitted that he shot Prince Henri. The Duke is under arrest at his house, and it is understood will be brought to trial on a civil not criminal process.

CUBA.

HAVANA.—Official despatches have been received here from Capt. Gen. Dekbodas, at Port au Prince, announcing a great reaction in the insurrectionary district in favor of the Spanish.

The presentation of persons to the Spanish authorities for protection still continues.

Two Hundred Spaniards from the garrison of Porto Principe marched into the town of Santa Cruz, where they captured and executed three rebel Colonels named Recio, Cancia and Modena.

Spanish despatches report that the rebel Gen. Gordon has certainly died; that the main body of the insurgents, 800 men, are commanded by General Agrit.

Cuban families who surrendered to the Spanish authorities at Arcoy, state that the President had escaped and should need the region of Lastonas, and retired without about a dozen of his followers to Camaugura.

AMERICAN NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Advices up to March 29th have been received, that in Tucson the average number of deaths from small pox was five a day. A terrible mortality considering the population.

PHILADELPHIA.—The re-union of the members of the 6th Army Corps Legion was celebrated here yesterday.

The second annual re-union of the Potomac takes place to-day.

CHICAGO.—In a collision on the Sanabel and St. Joseph Railroad, on Wednesday night, between a passenger and freight train, both locomotives, baggage cars, and several freight cars were smashed.

Peter Dayhoff, Engineer of the freight train, was killed.

Mr. and Mrs. Ermumpton, near Colonia, Illinois, were murdered on the night of the 5th inst., by robbers who entered their house.

The North West Murder.

From the Toronto Leader, April 6.

At the request of a number of citizens the Mayor has called a meeting, to be held in the St. Lawrence Hall this evening, "for the purpose of expressing popular indignation at the death of Scott, and the treatment of all loyal subjects at Red River, and take advantage of the presence of Dr. Schultz and Lynch, and Messrs. Mair and Setter, to express the popular sympathy with the cause which these gentlemen have represented in the North West." Perhaps it would have been as well if the objects for which the meeting has been called had not been made so general. So peculiar and tragic in its character was the murder of poor Scott that, we think, it would have been better to have confined the meeting to an expression of popular indignation at this wanton and cruel act than to have mixed up other matters with it, to which, possibly, a political complexion, not beneficial in its results, may be given, or regarding which we have but an imperfect knowledge. Is it fortunate that we have among us at the present moment like Dr Schultz, Mr Mair, and the other gentlemen named, who know so much of the North West. We trust an effort will be made to get them to the meeting, and to address the audience. But we have a strong suspicion that, so far as the passage of resolutions, it is better to make the meeting essentially one of indignation at the cruel murder which has been perpetrated, and at the outrageous assumptions of the men who presume to control the affairs of west they call the Provisional Government.

The caution used by the Postmaster-General in replying to a question put to him respecting the preparation of an Imperial force for the North-West, and by the Minister of Justice in answering the remarks of the member for Huntingdon, should have a corresponding effect upon every one who has at heart the success of the efforts which will unquestionably be made at the earliest possible period to crush out the murderous crew who have done so much to retard the growth and progress of the Red River Settlement. Let there be no mistake about it—no other question is receiving such serious attention at the hands of the Government as this one. The statement made by Mr. Monsell in the House of Commons shows that our Government some time since earnestly requested the co-operation of the Imperial Government, and the indications are of a kind which render it almost certain that a plan of joint operation is now in course of progress which will have the desired effect. We are solicitous lest anything like interference with the Government plans, now in course of completion, should by any possibility have the effect of retarding them. The best way is to allow the Government to pursue its own course unadvised and unmolested.

We have never doubted that the Imperial Government would lend in quelling the insurrection. It is their authority which has been set at defiance. Canada will assist. The whole force should be large enough to crush out the insurgents at once. The offer of Indian service which has been made should be availed of. The Indians of the North-West, as Col. Dennis and other have told us, are last nearly loyal. So are those of Canada. They would be of great assistance to the regular troops and the volunteers. Mr. Riel hoists the flag of war and dares us to come on. He insinuates assistance from Fenian sources and Americans on the border. We do not fear much from either. General Hancock, of the United States army, has been ordered to establish a department at Pembina. His instructions, no doubt, will be to preserve the peace. Neutrality obligations will be faithfully preserved, we have no doubt, by the United State's Government. Let there be a strong manifestation of force and Mr. Riel will find himself on his back before he is well aware of it. And, it is to be hoped, that when he is found he will not be dealt with tenderly. The mere fact of insurrection can be forgiven. The act of murder lies at the door of his council; they must be held responsible for it. A foul murder has been committed. It must be fittingly and speedily avenged.

"Crowning the Edifice."

From the New York World.

For four or five years past there has been a world of empty laughter over the majestic figure of "crowning the edifice," in which the French Emperor described the liberty he proposed as the consummation of the imperial idea. The revolutionary party of France, and their sympathisers here, have ridiculed the conception itself and every thought of the possibility of its realization. Would the French autocrat surrender any of the powers which he had usurped—any of the powers by which he maintained himself on the imperial throne? Would he give up his control of legislation, or of the national policy, foreign and domestic? Would he resign the sceptre of despotism which he had wielded with so much *eclat*? The thing seemed utterly preposterous to the hot-headed and irreconcilable revolutionists of Europe and America.

But it is a fact, nevertheless, that the work of "crowning the edifice" has been going on with quite as much rapidity of late as could well be desired by any one who has regard to the maintenance of the social order. The Emperor has voluntarily resigned powers which were regarded as among the most important of those he has held during his reign. He has of his own motion given up powers which have been considered essential to the maintenance of his authority. He has surrendered his right of interfering with the constitution, as well as the means by which he retained control of legislation. He has given up his position as dictator of France. At the same time he has offered the French people a constitutional government, a liberal ministry, an independent legislature a reformed administration, and a free press. It will not require much farther progress in this direction before everybody will be compelled to admit—excepting, of course, those who deny that liberty in France is possible without the assassination of the Emperor—that the Empire has realized the imperial prophecy indicated in the "crowning of the edifice."

These constitutional concessions have not been forced from the French Emperor. It is true enough that he held them back till they were demanded by the dominant sentiment of France, and till the condition of things was such that they could be granted with safety to the existing government. But it was fortunate for him to be able to show at the same time that he was absolute master of all the elements of disorder and revolution. His worst enemies had been admitted to the Corps Legislatif but it was seen that they were in every respect powerless against him. The irreconcilable party had made an attempt at revolution in the streets of Paris, but, notwithstanding their bombastic threats, it was utterly contemptible, obtaining no support from the populace and receiving its quietus from the Parisian police. The supremacy of his power was never, in fact, more strikingly demonstrated than it has been since he began to make the concessions which are now being wrought into constitutional law.

It is not at all difficult to find a satisfactory theory of the object of the Emperor in establishing a liberal parliamentary government for France. He is not the man to take such a step from any sentimental ideas about liberty or humanity, or anything of the sort. The step was taken, without doubt, simply because he saw that there was better assurance for the continued existence of the Napoleonic regime under a parliamentary system, than under the system of personal government which he established at the time of the *coup d'etat*. So long as he himself lived it was possible to maintain a Cæsarism, or a personal or military government; but he knows that such a government cannot be a permanency in modern Europe. He desired to organize the new system during his lifetime, and to pass it over to his son, freed from dangers attendant upon a period of transition. If he can leave the Imperial edifice to the young Prince, crowned with the liberty which he promised to crown it with years ago, there will at least be some chance of its endurance after his death.

More Work for Prince Pierre.

From the New York World

There are princes and princes. A few weeks since we were entertained by the mildest of fair-haired English princes. He had his day and passed away, and is to be succeeded, if we may believe a reiterated rumour, by the fiercest and most dangerous of princely celebrities. This time it is a French and, what is more, an imperial prince who is to bestow upon us the sweet boon of his presence. In his veins flows the blood of some one more or less nearly connected with the first Napoleon. There is no pursuit to which an idle Frenchman can devote himself, which compares, in point of profit and ease, with that of being a relative of the Bonaparte family. However distant Prince Pierre's connection with the great founder of the French imperial house may be, he has nevertheless for many years pursued the occupation of cousinship to Napoleon III. with unfailing success; and yet he abandons it, and, heedless of the chance that while he is absent from France the trade of Bonapartism in all its branches may be totally and hopelessly ruined, proposes to cheer us with the sight of a real imperial prince, who, if he has not much of Napoleon the Great's blood in his veins, has a good deal of that of Victor Noirmin his hands.

That he leaves France because of certain disagreeable legal proceedings in which he was recently interested does not diminish the joy with which we shall first our democratic eyes upon his princely form. That his advent will be the occasion of rapturous delight no one can doubt. We have seen princes before. We have been blessed with genuine, impecunious Bonapartes, and we have even looked upon one or two convicted homicides; but never until now has kind fortune favored us with a prince, a Bonaparte, and a homicide united in one and the same person.

But there is one man to whom the news of the landing of Prince Pierre, will be as the warning of an impending doom. That man is the Reverend John Abbott, of the numerous international initials. When this examiner extraordinary of historical accuracy undertook the pleasing task of proving the Emperor Napoleon III. to be the most immaculate as well as the great at of men, he was confronted by the incredulous smiles of those who professed to have drank and played with Napoleon while he sojourned in this city, many years ago. To these objections the many-initialed Abbott did reply that the scandalous stories they related were true, not of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, but of one Pierre Bonaparte, a graceless youth, who had also visited New York. Thus did the pious Abbott confound these profane scoffers and triumphantly defend the virtue of his imperial friend.

But mark how inexorable fate brings retribution to the guilty. The French republicans whom Abbott delighted to abuse have become the instruments of his probable punishment. A republican pays a hostile visit to a princely Bonaparte, and is killed by the intemperate pistol of the latter. The Prince is tried and banished from France, and comes to New York with his princely mind in a naturally irritable condition. This is the Pierre Bonaparte upon whom the heedless Abbott laid the misdeeds of his now imperial cousin. What will not this hot-headed, angry, and homicidal Prince do to the detractor of his youthful reputation who he finds him within his reach? He is a prince accustomed to the pleasures of the chase, when the game is an enemy who has attacked him. Can he be expected to refrain from convincing with the aid of the persuasive pistol the panegyrist of the Emperor that it was a grave mistake to accuse an absent and unknown man of the misdeeds which uniform tradition imputed to another.

All humane men will sympathise with the sudden and unexpected danger which thus menaces the reverend biographer. The case, however, will be a wholesome warning to those just entering upon the downward road of partisan biography. When they are tempted to write in fulsome praise of Sheridan, let us say, and think to excuse his playful habits of summarily suppressing the aboriginal pappoose by alleging that it was another man—some obscure captain or little-known colonel—who perpetrated the massacre in question, let them take heed lest the unexpected captain or the undesirable colonel suddenly appear and vindicate himself with clubs. The historically careless Abbott fancied that it would be perfectly safe to use Prince Pierre as an expiatory scape-goat; and so, after long years, the Prince appears with a revolver in his pocket and the renown of recent homicide surrounding him. It is to be feared that the crisis of Abbott's fate is come. Unless he hastens into the shadows which wrap the vanquished Builer, the avenging Prince will be upon him. And, though it is certainly desirable that justice should generally be permitted to take its course, the humane mind shrinks from the contemplation of the scene which would inevitably follow should the pursuit Prince succeed in overtaking the flying footsteps of the guilty Abbott.

Challenging for Favor.

From the New York World.

The preliminaries of the trial of McFarland, as of every other trial for an offence which has excited wide public interest and public discussion, show how cumbersome and obsolete, in this age of newspapers, are some of the accompaniments of the institution of trial by jury, and how much that reverend institution stands in need of revision and modification. It is preposterous that days should be taken up in the selection of a jury from a panel of, as in the present instance, over six hundred persons generally competent to sit, who are held to be especially incapacitated from acting as jurors in the case in hand by reason of knowing something about it—for that is really what the disqualification of having "formed and expressed an opinion" amounts to. It would be unjust to deny a fair jury to a man on trial for his life; and if a fair jury were insured by no other than such a process of inquisition into the inmost recesses of the human mind as has been going on for two days, without being yet at an end, we ought not to complain of the waste of time and of money which is involved in it. But in fact a juror whose mind, as Mr. McFarland's counsel neatly put it, is "as though it was a sheet of white paper that had never been indented on its surface, except what might be written by the testimony of the witnesses," is, in a case which has attracted so much attention as that of McFarland, a phenomenal juror, and the wonder is that twelve of such phenomena can be called even from a thousand New Yorkers. And even if he is attained he is useless. For a mind which is utterly blank on such a subject is apt to be utterly blank on all subjects, and altogether unfit, in by far the majority of cases, to examine and decide the weight of evidence. A much shorter cut to a much more desirable consummation would be to restrict challenges of men whose prepossessions would forbid them to render a fair verdict, and abolish the custom and the privilege of asking a man if he has formed or expressed an opinion about matters upon which every intelligent human being in the community from which he is selected has formed and expressed an opinion—though an opinion subject to revision on full evidence.

Dominion Parliament.

SENATE

OTTAWA, April 7.

The SPEAKER took the chair at the usual hour.

After routine business,

Hon. Mr. LETELLIER DE ST. JUST enquired from the Government what steps were to be taken in respect to restoring order in the North West.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL said all the information that could properly be imparted had been given in another branch of the Legislature, and all he could do was to repeat it in substance,—namely, that the Government were in earnest and actively engaged in preparations to restore order, and that both the Imperial and Dominion Governments were earnestly in accord.

Another debate arose with respect to the rule of the House and practice of the House of Lords, in relation to debates on notices of motion.

The Grand Trunk, and Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Bill, was read a third time and passed.

The Detroit River Tunnel Company's Bill was read a third time and passed.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL moved the second reading of the first Census Bill. He said the Bill was very general in its provisions, and it had been thought advisable to place the matter in the hands of the Minister of Agriculture. It was proposed to take the census in the early part of the year before the first of May, but the exact date was uncertain and must depend on circ