NOTICE TO WEEKLY SUBSCRIBERS TO THE DAILY TIMES.

From to-day American silver will only be accepted in payment of subscriptions at the legal rates of 40 cents for the half and 20 cents for the quarter dollar ..., but to obviate as much as possible any inconvenience that may arise, the hitherto WEEKLY subscribers will be only called upon fortnightly, when a Quarter Dollar Dominion Note may be paid instead of silver.

On and after this date Silver will be only received at the reduced rate in payment of accounts due to this Office on April 18th.

TIMES PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY.
Ottawa, April 16, 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Opening New Establishment—C. P. Dorion.
Her Majesty's Theatre—Marshall's London Comedy and Burlesque Troupe.
Ottawa River Navigation Company—R W Shepherd
Attention—A Rowe
Notice—R S Cassels
Wet Nurse Wanted—Dr Mackenzie
J Baird, Physician, &c
House to Let—Wm Woodburn
Auction Sale of Household Furniture—I B Tackaberry

One Case "Jouvin" Kid Gloves, in all the new shades, to match the Dress Materials just received by
12361 MAGEE & RUSSELL.

The Ottawa Times

MONDAY, APRIL 25, 1870.

For interesting Reading Matter see First Page; for Ottawa Markets see Fourth Page.

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES

The Dominion of Canada is thriving upon a free trade policy, while the United States are growing poorer under protection. This may be true or untrue so far as the mere fact goes. It is the allegation of the New York *Albion* not ours. From whatever cause arising, there can however, be no doubt about the decline of national wealth—that is commercial weath—in the United States. Already we have pointed out the decline of her ocean shipping, the fallings off in her exports, and decrease of her imports and her complete inability, with any amount of protection, to compete in manufactures with Great Britain. The very pen knives of Congress are made in Birmingham. There is nothing made in the United States that cannot be better made and cheaper made in England. Even cheap clocks and wooden nutmegs can no longer be exported either to England or Germany. Skilled labour and unskilled labour is much too costly in the United States to be turned to profitable account. There, protection only makes all manufactured goods dearer without adding to the manufacturers. Here, on the contrary there is neither a protective nor a free trade policy adopted as the result of mere prejudice. What we can manufacture cheaply, and more cheaply than anybody else, does not require protection and that which we do not manufacture as well as Great Britain can, we admit at a rate of duty only sufficient for revenue purposes. There is a judicious mixing up of indirect and direct taxation, only with a view to revenue, and such a stimulus is given to manufactures of all kinds—such necessities are created to be taxed, that the necessities and the means of gratifying them being combined, remove the weight of the taxation. Here nobody feels the taxation imposed for revenue purposes. Everybody is busy and everybody eats and drinks without feeling or knowing the cost of it. We are kept busy. These new schemes—even those Raids do not overwhelm us with taxation, because it is so collected that nobody seems to know how he contributes to the revenue at all. The great secret of Canadian success, is that public works go on and great schemes are undertaken without any great pressure being brought to bear upon the individual. Canada prospers under a union of the free trade and protective systems, while the United States languish on account of a grievous direct taxation upon articles which, though manufactured abroad, are necessities at home.

THE DISCHARGE FROM LEGAL CUSTODY OF THE DELEGATES.

No proof, or the shadow of it, having been adduced against the Reverend Father Richot and Mr. Scott, the delegates from Red River, accused of complicity in the murder of Riel's victim, it must be gratifying to every one, who is law-abiding to know that they were at once, and, unhesitatingly, discharged. Had there been any just grounds of suspicion against either of these men they would have been held for trial as other men would have been. The position of delegate would not have sheltered them from the consequences of crime. They were discharged simply because there were no reasonable nor any grounds for their detention. Here, we are a law-abiding people, and it is well that such should be the case. Prejudice or temper should not be permitted to trifle with the liberty of the subject, and we are rejoiced that there has been no such trifling here. That the real murderer—the man, who caused Scott's death, who had it in his power to stay the hands that actually did the deed should meet with the utmost penalty of the law, is devoutly to be wished for. Him, neither palliation, on account of supposed peculiarity of position, expediency, or a mistaken pity should, under any circumstances save. Riel is amenable to justice and to him—the man placed in the highest position by the Grace of Providence—justice shall by the Grace of Providence be fully meted out. On him there is that mark, which cannot be obliterated.

DR. SCHULTZ and Mr. Monkman returned to this city from Montreal on Saturday evening, and we learn from the latter, that, on arriving there, the Hon. Mr. Starnes arranged through Col. Elphinstone for the reception of these gentlemen by Prince Arthur at his residence. Mr. Monkman is much pleased at the gracious manner in which His Royal Highness received them, and is the bearer of some presents and kindly messages to the Indians of the Lac la Pluie district. We also learn that on the following day His Royal Highness presented Dr. Schultz with a large portrait and his autograph. It is by these little things that British power is often strengthened. This tale will be told at many a council fire to circles of smoking Ojibways, and many a dark face will brighten to hear that the Son of (Oke, mah, qua), their Great Mother, thinks well of them, and has promised to tell her about her Indians in the far North West.

THAT PORTRAIT.

Our well meaning contemporary the *Canadian Illustrated News* is not always happy in his likenesses. His portraits of leading men are sometimes so grotesque as to be rather caricatures than truthful resemblances. They certainly are not flattering. The likeness of Mr. Gibbs, member of the House of Commons for South Ontario, is no more like that noble looking figure of a man, than was Hamlet's uncle like Hamlet's father. His very friends would not know him. He would have difficulty in recognising himself. That nose, he knows not. That nose no one knows. It is a monstrosity of a nose. It is not the nose which even a Hottentot might own. Mr. Gibbs does not himself remember ever having seen such a nose. No one knows the *News'* nose as being the nose of Thomas N. Gibbs, and whose nose it is, heaven only knows. Certes it is not a heavenly nose. Mr. Gibbs does not remember ever having seen the photograph from whence this nose came. We have seen Notman's picture, but that gives Mr. Gibbs a most passable nose. That picture, the friends of Mr. Gibbs might recognize—and as Shakespeare says, "Look upon that picture, and on this." Mr. Gibb's name must have been written under a photograph intended to represent the murderer of Scott. At any rate this picture fairly murders the similitude of Mr Gibbs.

Blackwood's Magazine for April has been sent to us by Messrs. Durie & Son, booksellers Sparks street. As usual it is interesting. "John" "Cornelius O'Dowd," and the article intituled, "The State, the Poor, and the Country," are especially worthy of perusal.

The steel guns for the Red River expedition may arrive at Quebec any day. These are the same that were used in Abyssinia. They weigh only one hundred pounds, but are strong, and carry a seven pound ball.

Scott's Nationality.

RIEL'S DELEGATE REPUDIATES AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP—HE CLAIMS TO BE AN ENGLISHMAN.

From the following card, which we clip from the last issue of the *New Nation*, dated March 18th, it will be seen that the Rebel Delegate Scott repudiates American citizenship, and claims to be an Englishman by by birth:—

WINNIPEG, March 17th, 1870.

Editor New Nation.

An article has been of late going the rounds of the papers in which I am represented as an American citizen. Of course there is always an uncertainty concerning matters of which you have no remembrance; and although personally present at the period of my birth, I retain upon my memory not even the faintest imprint of the locality in which it occurred, or the circumstances attendant upon that eventful epoch. Nothing being certain in this life but mortality and taxation, I could not state as an indisputable fact that I am not a citizen of the United States, but content myself with saying that the family tree—which is painted in water colours and framed in walnut, and hangs in the paternal mansion—devotes an entire branch to my origin and antecedents. It states as a fact—which I have as yet no reason to doubt—that the place of my birth is the city of London, England. What peculiar star was in the ascendant at my natal hour, the tree doesn't say; but proceeds to run off into numerous little branches and twigs which represent Scott of a future generation. Having early had an implicit faith in the correctness of the family events chronicled by this tree installed into my mind, I have always entertained the belief that I am a British subject and owe my allegiance to the British Crown, although sincerely grateful for the compliment contained in the supposition of my being among the members of the thriving American citizens.

A. H. SCOTT.

THE OFFICERS OF THE "ONEIDA"—The New York *Express* quotes another journal to the effect that an officer of the "Oneida," which has arrived, we presume, at San Francisco stated in the presence of several gentlemen connected with the journal from which the quotation is made, that at the time of her collision with the Bombay, all her officers were drunk, they being engaged in a jollification on leaving port, and the clerk being in charge of a midshipman. According to this story, they were quite unable to give suitable orders after the collision. The journal which makes this statement very justly adds that the condition of the officers does not excuse Captain Eyre's barbarous abandonment of the sinking ship; but, we cannot see the justice of another remark that it need not lead even to the inference that the "Oneida" was not well managed before the shock. It does not certainly prove that she was not well managed; but, if true it makes it very probable that she was not, and that probability is confirmed by the evidence before the Court of Enquiry. The *Express* says that there have been many whisperings as to this fact, and that, perhaps, Senator Schenck, who desired not to pass resolutions on the matter till all the truth, was known, may have been in communication with the officer who has made the statement.

We can all recognise the delicacy and danger of the fishery question, when the American press and public are disposed to back up the Yankee fishermen in their pretensions to infringe upon Canadian rights. But the gulf fisheries are not the only ones affected by the interpretation concerning the headlands. The most valuable of the American fisheries, those of Chesapeake Bay and Albemarle Sound, would be likewise affected. It cannot be expected that our government should give way unconditionally, nor that the American government can refuse to accept the demand as binding upon itself. The Canadian authorities, it can fairly be claimed, have exhibited great moderation in regard to this matter, by consenting to leave the question to the decision of impartial arbitrators.—*Kingston Daily News.*

We doubt much whether the old anchorite who sat on the top of a pillar for nearly half a century, had as good a constitution as President Lopez, of Paraguay. A few days ago he was brutally murdered for the ninth time; the party who murdered him received a title of nobility for the exploit; his remains were unceremoniously consigned to the dust; his biography was kindly written by several enterprising New York journals; rhymsters were beginning to deplore his sad end in worse verse, when presto! he re-appears and, notwithstanding Brazilian reports to the contrary, turns upon his pursuers and gains a glorious victory. So saith his son who is studying the law in New York. As the young man has not resided in that city for any length of time we may place as much reliance upon his statement as on the elaborate reports which reach us through Brazilian channels.

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 Shoshones Remedy for rheumatism, diseases of the throat, lungs, &c. For sale by all druggists.

Fraser's Magnetic Fluid cures toothache.

Use Fraser's Magnetic Fluid for Neuralgia

Dominion Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OTTAWA, April 22, 1870.

The SPEAKER took the chair at 3 o'clock.

Mr. BROUSSEAU presented the report of the Printing Committee.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS moved concurrence in the Report of the Committee of Supply.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS moved the House into Committee on the Bill to amend the Act respecting the Department of Finance.

Various items passed.

The House in Committee.

Hon. Mr. CARLING in the chair.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS explained that the additional clause was to provide that Mr Dickinson retain emoluments during the time he remained in the service of the Government.

Committee rose and reported.

The Bill with amendment was read a third time and passed.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS moved the second reading of the Interest Bill.

Mr. MACKENZIE thought the Bill was most uncalled for, and would be injurious to the country. He wished to have the direct test of the opinion of the House on the question, and moved for the six months' hoist.

Mr. E. M. McDONALD (Lunenburg) would not vote for the Bill nor for the amendment, but would move amendments in Committee. With regard to the provisions, he thought they could be improved.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT protested against fixing a legal rate of interest.

Hon. Dr. TUPPER said that personally, he was in favour of free trade in money. His Province was in favour of a rigid law; so as to settle the difficulty in which he was placed, he would support the amendment and thus leave matters as they stand.

Hon. Mr. ANGLIN said this Bill would have injurious results, instead of introducing the benefit of uniformity. It would raise the rate of interest in New Brunswick from 6, as it now stood, to 8 per cent.

Hon. Mr. ARCHIBALD thought this was one of the subjects on which there should be a difference of laws in the different Provinces. He was in favour of allowing each Province to have a law such as suited its own wants. H would therefore support the hoist.

Hon. Mr. WOOD said it was a pity when three of the Provinces were satisfied with their laws as they now stand, that there should be any attempt to change them. It was most surpising to see the Government declaring themselves in favour of free trade in money, and at the same time supporting the Bill. Why could not the rate be left as it was in each of the Provinces. If every commercial man in the House who had spoken, was opposed to a restriction in the rate of interest; if every Province was satisfied with the existing law—if even Quebec, according to the Minister of Militia, was satisfied—why in the name of Heaven should this House sit down and alter the law.

Hon. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER maintained that there were several members in Ontario who favoured the fixed rate.

Mr. GIBBS said the feeling in Ontario was strongly in favour of allowing the people to fix the rate as they chose. If a legal rate were fixed, it would be evaded universally.

The division was then taken, and resulted as follows, yeas 65, nays 80.

The Bill was read a second time.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS moved that the Bill be referred to Committee of the Whole House at once.—Carried.

The House went into Committee; Mr. MILLS in the chair.

On the second clause,

Hon. Dr. TUPPER moved that the word "seven" be substituted for "eight."

Mr. McDONALD (Lunenburg) moved in amendment to the amendment that Nova Scotia be excepted from it.

Mr. MACKENZIE said he would support the amendment because he was going to move an amendment to except another Province from the action of the law. Forty-five Ontario members had supported the hoist, whereas only twenty-two had voted against it. Two of the latter had voted against their conscientious convictions. He hoped all who had supported that motion would support the motion to except any of the Provinces from the law.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS said he was fully prepared to acknowledge that he had held opinions favourable to free trade in money, but the present scheme was a compromise between the wants of the different Provinces. He warned members from agreeing to amendments the object of which was to destroy the Bill.

Mr. McDONALD (Lunenburg) explained that under the present law in Nova Scotia Banks received 7 per cent. interest, whereas private persons could only take six. It was to remove this anomaly that he had voted that the Bill should not go into Committee.

Hon. Dr. TUPPER'S amendment was put and lost. Yeas, 55; nays, 69.

Mr. E. M. MACDONALD'S amendment to except Nova Scotia was then read.

Mr. MACKENZIE moved, in amendment, to except the Provinces of Ontario, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick [laughter]. Lost. Yeas, 61; nays, 65.

Mr. CURRIER moved that the Committee do now rise.

Mr. E. M. MACDONALD and Mr. MACFARLANE were appointed Scrutineers and the House divided. A scene of great confusion ensued. Motion lost. Yeas, 61; nays, 71.

Mr. E. M. MACDONALD'S amendment was put and lost.

Mr. MACKENZIE said the result of the division showed that there were majorities from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Ontario against restricting the rate of interest, and it would be a gross injustice for Quebec to impose legislation on other Provinces, not desired by them. He would give Quebec a restrictive rate of interest if they desired it. [Hear.]

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD thought sectionalism had been abolished when Confederation took place, and the remarks of the hon. member for Lambton shewed he was not sincere in his expression that he was not governed by sectional feelings.

It being six o'clock the House rose.

AFTER RECESS.

Hon. Mr. ABBOTT'S motion, that the Bill respecting the Canada Central Railway Company be read a third time, was taken under consideration.

Hon. Mr. CHAUVEAU moved his amendment.

Mr. FERGUSON spoke at some length against the Bill.

Hon. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER called the hon. member to order in English.

Mr. FERGUSON asked him to repeat it.

Hon. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER did so in French.

Hon. JOHN SANDFIELD MACDONALD replied in Gaelic, evidently denouncing the Ministry, amid great laughter.

Hon. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER defended the Government in Latin and Greek (great applause).

Hon. Mr. ABBOTT protested against the debates being carried on in Choctaw (laughter).

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said it was all Greek to him (laughter).

Mr. LE VESCONTE spoke in Spanish.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said he quite agreed with the hon. member that the debate should close.

Mr. FERGUSON then resumed the discussion in English, until the time for the private Bills was up.

The House again went in Committee on the Interest Bill, Mr. Mills in the chair.

The debate was resumed by Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD, and he hoped the Committee would adopt the Bill, because it would meet with the general wishes of the people, and since the House had resolved to have the Interest Bill, those who advocated free trade in money, like the hon. member for Chateauguay, ought logically to endeavour to get a large rate of interest, in order to allow the greatest possible elasticity. The position now taken by the hon. gentleman would put fetters on feet as well as hands.

Mr. MACKENZIE said the Government were proceeding in this matter at the instigation of one Province, to force this Bill upon the people. It was an outrage, and he did not believe the country would support them.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said the question was whether there should be free trade in money or not, and a majority in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Quebec were against free trade in money, and the only difference was as to the amount of restriction. The majority of free traders from Ontario were against the Bill.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS said in Great Britain matters dealt with by Parliament as local questions, were, as a general rule, of the same class as in Canada were left to Local Legislatures.

Hon. Mr. CONNELL thought the passage of this Bill would be injurious to the interests of the country, and would not be satisfactory to New Brunswick, and if the Ministry persisted in the present course of legislation, they would increase a very general dissatisfaction in that Province.

Mr. ROSS (Dundas) spoke in favour of fixing a rate of interest.

Hon. Mr. TILLEY said, taking the two Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick together, and the majority voted for the Bill, instead of an overwhelming majority against it, as stated by the hon. member for Lambton. There were seven members from New Brunswick who voted for the Bill and five against it, and three were absent.

After some further discussion, Mr. MACFARLANE moved the Committee to rise.—Lost.

The third clause was then adopted.

Mr. YOUNG moved that after the third clause the following be added:—"That no corporate body shall be allowed to charge a higher rate of interest than private individuals."

Hon. Mr. DUNKIN said that such a clause was not necessary, it being provided for by the first and second clauses.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON and Mr. YOUNG contended that it was necessary, in order to remove all doubt.

Mr. YOUNG'S amendment was put and lost.

The fourth clause was then adopted, and the Committee rose and reported the Bill without amendments.

Third reading fixed for to-morrow.

On motion of Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD, the Bill to continue certain Acts respecting the Police force in the Parish of Portland, St. John County, was read a second time, and the House went into Committee, Mr. HUTCHINSON in the Chair.

The Committee reported the Bill without amendments.

On motion of Hon. Sir John A. MACDONALD, the Bill to empower the Police Court of Halifax to sentence juvenile offenders to be detained in the Halifax Industrial School was read.

The House went into Committee, Mr. FORBES in the Chair.

Bill reported without amendment.

Mr. MACKENZIE enquired when the report of the Commissioners to the North West would be ready.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said the report had been printed and placed in the hands of the Government, who had intended to bring it down to-day, but they had been so pressed for time that they had not read it. It would be obvious that with due regard to public interests, some of the papers could not be placed before the House. He expected to be able to-morrow to bring down a report of such portions of it as would be advisable.

The House then adjourned at 10.50.

OTTAWA, April 23rd, 1870.

The SPEAKER took the chair at 7:30.

After the routine business,

Mr. MACKENZIE moved that the return respecting the Oakville Harbour be referred to the Committee of Public Accounts, and explained that there was a debt of from seven to ten thousand dollars due on this Harbour, and that he wished to see if steps could not be taken to have the amount collected.

Hon. Mr. WOOD explained that this was one of the assets, which according to the Union Act belonged to the Dominion, and which was by it allowed in reduction of the debt due by the late Province of Canada.

Hon. Dr. TUPPER spoke at some length on the motion, and Mr. MACKENZIE withdrew it, as he had not expected any discussion thereon, as the House had met to discuss the Supreme Court Bill.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS introduced a Bill to vest in the Government the powers now vested in the Trustees of the Bank of Upper Canada. He said it was desirable to place the winding up of the institution on a more economical footing than that on which it now stood.

The Bill was read a first time after some discussion.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS moved the third reading of the Interest Bill.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON said a pledge was made last night that the sitting to-night should be devoted in the first place to the second reading of the Supreme Court Bill.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS said there was no such pledge.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON said most distinctly there was.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS said most unquestionably there was not.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON said if the hon. gentleman would call in his leader (Sir John A. Macdonald being out of the House), and he would find that before the adjournment of the House last night, it was plainly stated that to-night would be devoted to the second reading of the Supreme Court Bill (cries of "No, no.")

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS reiterated that no such promise had been made.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON (excitedly)—Well, I tell the hon. gentleman that he cannot go on with the Interest Bill to-night (hear).

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS—But I will go on (cheers and uproar). The hon. gentleman is not correct. It has been invariably the custom this session to dispose of the third reading of Bills which are first on the paper, before proceeding with other business. I tell the hon. gentleman he will not put me down (cheers).

Hon. Mr. HOLTON—I expect the hon. gentleman will keep faith with this House (Opposition cheers). I say the hon. gentleman is proposing a distinct breach of faith with the House (cries of "no, no; yes, and cheers").

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS—It is not true; it is not true (cheers).

Hon. Mr. HOLTON—I ask that the hon. gentleman's words be taken down.

The SPEAKER said the words were unparliamentary, but he hoped nothing would be put upon the journals which would detract them.

Mr. MACKENZIE said they need not be taken down if the Hon. Finance Minister retracted his words.

The SPEAKER said the words were undoubtedly unparliamentary, but still to ask that they be absolutely withdrawn was going a step too far.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON—I demand that the words be taken down.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS—I demand that the words of the member for Chateauguy be also taken down (cheers).

Hon. Mr. HOLTON said he hoped the hon. gentleman would make a satisfactory explanation.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS said he had tried two or three times to make an explanation but had been prevented. There was no one less desirous than he was to infringe upon the rules of the House, but he desired to ask if he was to be charged with a breach of faith, he could not answer in the strongest terms. If it was parliamentary to charge him with breach of faith his reply was also parliamentary. He would leave it with the Speaker.

The SPEAKER said the language of the hon. gentleman was unparliamentary and as against Ministers of the Crown there was a greater latitude allowed members in expression.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS said he was not aware of that.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON could not accept the explanation. The Hon. Finance Minister had hurled a lie across the House, and the words must be taken down.

Hon. JOHN SANDFIELD MACDONALD said the House must have something to say about the matter, and read from May to show that the words could not be taken down unless it was the pleasure of the House.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON said the SPEAKER had declared the words unparliamentary, and must be taken down.

Hon. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER said the doctrine of the hon. member for Cornwall was correct. No hon. member could do anything in the House except by leave of the House. If the motion were made to put down the words of the Hon. Finance Minister, he would move that the words of the hon. member for Chateauguay also be taken down.

Mr. MACKENZIE said the House had worked harmoniously so far, and did hope this matter would go no further, and that the hon. member for Chateauguay would accept reasonable excuse. He trusted there would be no entry upon the journals of what was really a very unseemly affair.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS felt the language of the hon. member for Chateauguay offensive and unparliamentary. He had heard for the first time that the Ministers of the Crown had to submit to language other members of the House would not submit to, but he would receive the decision of the SPEAKER with the greatest respect. He did not think he interrupted the hon. members more frequently than the member for Chateauguay.

After some further discussion, in which several questions of order were raised,

Mr. MACKENZIE moved that the words uttered by the hon. member for North Renfrew, addressed to the hon. member for Chateauguay, while he was addressing the House, namely—"It is not true," shall be taken down by the clerk, the SPEAKER having declared such words unparliamentary.

The SPEAKER said it appeared to him that the words used did not appear to him of a nature that called for a vote of the House as to their entry on the journal. He had already stated that the explanation given by the Minister of Finance relieved the words of their unparlamentary character. He (the Speaker) could not therefore stultify himself by allowing the motion to be put. He therefore ruled it out of order.

Some further discussion arose, during which the Speaker withheld his decision.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON said that the Minister of Finance had made no explanation that could be accepted by a gentleman for a personal insult. His object in wishing the words to be taken down was that the matter should be decided afterwards by the Minister of Justice, who was not in his seat. He pledged his word of honour as a gentleman that the Minister of Justice promised that the Supreme Court Bill would come up first to-night. The Minister of Finance had not made the apology necessary to a man of honour.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS said that if the member for Chateauguay was not so warm he would see that there must be some misunderstanding in this matter. The Minister of Justice had told him (Sir Francis) that he was to go on with the third reading of the Interest Bill. It was always customary that third readings should be taken first, in order that they should go to the Senate. No doubt the Minister of Justice understood that the Supreme Court Bill should come up after third readings. What he [Sir Francis] meant was that there had not been a breach of faith by the Government, not that the member for Chateauguay had spoken what was not true. That hon. gentleman was the last in the House whom he would wish to offend.

After some further discussion the motion was dropped.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS moved the third reading of the Interest Bill.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON moved the re-committal of the Bill to the Committee of the Whole until instructions to amend by enacting that six per cent shall be the maximum legal rate of interest chargeable by private persons and banks alike.

Hon. Dr. TUPPER thought an interest law would fail to produce the beneficial results anticipated, and would cause dissatisfaction in Ontario and Nova Scotia. We desire uniformity as much as possible, but there was no commercial necessity for a uniform interest law.

Hon. Col. GRAY also spoke against the Interest Bill.

Hon. JOHN HILLYARD CAMERON moved an adjournment of the debate Lost.—Yeas 59, Nays 79.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON'S amendment was then put and carried by a vote of 70 to 67.

The House went into Committee and amended the Bill as instructed.

The amendments were read the first and second time.

On the third reading, Mr. JOLLY moved that parties stipulating for a higher rate of interest than six per cent. shall forfeit the whole of the interest.—Carried.

After some further discussion the House adjourned at 12.30.

The San Domingo Job.

[Washington Correspondence of the Times]

Inquiries have been received here from distinguished Republicans during the past week to know if the efforts of General Butler to secure the consideration of the annexation of San Domingo by joint resolution of Congress were to be accepted as the expression of the desire of the President on this subject. These inquiries can be answered in the negative.

General Butler's joint resolution *limits* the amounts which we shall pay for the debts, incurred by Baez, for which he and his partisans say San Domingo is liable. The Babcock treaty leaves the amount of indebtedness undetermined, and affords bright hopes of one of the most colossal jobs of perjury, perfidy and plunder ever perpetrated on the public treasury. Is that the reason for preferring the treaty?

Pearls in the Gulf of California.

The revenue returns for 1869 show that the catch of pearls and shell for the past year on the Gulf coast of the territory granted to the "Lower California Company" amounted to the large sum of $78,000. This, of course, is the valuation of the pearls given by the divers and speculators, and is consequently very much below the actual value of the catch.

A pearl is sold frequently for $20, which, resold at Panama at $200, brings $1,000 in Paris, and in many cases much greater profits have been made on very fine gems.

Not one-half the catch is ever reported to the Government, and the yield of the Gulf for 1858 may be safely estimated at $300,000 in gold.

It is plainly to be seen that both Great Britain and this country stand on delicate ground with regard to the fisheries in the North East. Nothing is easier than for a collision to occur at any moment between hot headed and irresponsible parties, which would precipitate the two countries into an ugly and unprofitable diplomatic contest—perhaps into war. If the Canadian authorities undertake to force their claims of exclusive jurisdiction inside of lines from headland to headland, as being inland waters, there is pretty sure to be difficulty. Our government will never recognise a rule so entirely at variance with established maritime law and reason. It is to be hoped, in the interests of all, that the claim will be abandoned, and also that the Provincial authorities will prudently forego their threatened policy of retaliation towards us for the abrogation of the Reciprocity treaty. "Let us have peace."—*N. Y. Times.*

Latest by Telegraph

By People's Line.

Office, ..., Drummond's Exchange Office, 10 Sparks street.

TORONTO.

TORONTO, April 22.

The by-law granting a bonus of one thousand dollars to the Toronto, Simcoe and Muskoka railway has been defeated in the township of Flora, which will necessitate a further change of route.

The celebration of St. George's Day took place to-day. The members of the St. George's Society attend service to morrow afternoon at St. James's Cathedral. The annual supper will be held on Monday evening.

The Toronto Car Wheel Company has been formed. S. D. Ferguson, of Fergus, is elected President. They can manufacture 10 wheels per day, and have already received large orders.

A special to the *Telegraph* from St. Paul, Minn, says James J. Hill, who arrived from Fort Garry yesterday, had an interview with Riel, Bishop Tache, Governor McTavish and others. They and the Company believe if strange Indians come into the country with the Canadian force, all the Indians of the North West will unite in a fierce resistance, and the friends of Canada in Red River are especially apprehensive of the direful effect of such a policy. Hill thinks the Scotch and English settlers insincere in their acquiescence to the Provisional Government, and that they would rise against Riel if opportunity offered. One of them declared he would give £50 each for the four heads of the Provisional Government. Riel had surrendered the Mackenzie river furs, $50,000 worth in payment of $3,000 ransom by Governor McTavish, and $2,000 more when needed. Riel had arrested and imprisoned the United States Vice-Consul, Major Robinson and Captain Donaldson, for a few hours, because they refused to take the oath of allegiance. Hill brought down despatches from Major Robinson to the United States Government, protesting against this imprisonment of American citizens. The *Pioneer* ridicules the report that Fenians are operating in Red River matters, and says that the idea test a formidable expedition of Fenians be permitted to muster in St. Paul, and proceed across the State, is preposterous. The only troops preparing to go in that direction are United States soldiers, who will go to Pembina, as soon as quarters are built for the purpose of preserving peace.

MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, April 23.

A mass meeting will be held on Monday next on the silver question.

It is reported that a manufacturing Company have ordered, and expect to receive in a few weeks, a steam coach or omnibus to run on the roads in the vicinity of Montreal.

Custom's Revenue for the week ending April 23, $77,233 26.

The clipper iron ship *Abeona* arrived in port last night, about 6 o'clock, and anchored opposite the Island Wharf. This is the first arrival from the sea, the earliest arrival at this port in many years.

Twelve lunatic prisoners, now in the Montreal gaol, have been ordered to be sent to Beauport.

At the close of parade last evening, 12 men of the Garrison Artillery volunteered for Red River.

It is reported that the American Vice-Consul in this city, Mr. Wilson, has been promoted to the consulate of Matamoras.

Lieut Col. Grant tendered his resignation as commanding officer of the Royals yesterday, on account of an officer, his junior according to the Queen's regulations, being appointed to the command for the day.

Steamers commenced running between here and Quebec to-day.

Last night, about nine o'clock, and when near Montreal, a Conductor named Durocheron on the Grand Trunk Railway, slipped and fell between two cars of a freight train. He was crushed to death almost immediately after he fell upon the track. Deceased leaves a wife and a large family.

A number of applicants for license to practice dentistry will be exempted at the meeting of the Dental Board, to be held in this city on the 2nd and 3rd of May.

The Montreal Lacrosse Club, out of the the funds of last year, paid over $600 of old debts and extraordinary expenses.

The Richelieu Navigation Company are building a staging over their wharf to allow of the landing of goods and passengers.

The *Longueuil* is the only one of the three ferries from the city which is running.

QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, April 23.

Arrived from the sea, bark Countess, of Minto, Carthagena; ship Scotland, Greenock, coals; schooner Maria Day, Newfoundland, herrings.

The volunteer excitement has abated, and given way to the exciting municipal contests, now going on, this being the last day.

Hearn and Dinning are still 64 to 64.

All the candidates for Champlain and St. Peter's Wards, are running so close that no one can tell who will get in. But nine votes are left in Champlain Ward; one vote has just been polled for Dinning, giving him a majority of one over Hearn, this 11 a.m.

The Water and City Police have kept order at the City Hall so far most creditably.

The fighting will probably not commence till the returns are announced at the close of the polls.

Gibb & Nolan are ahead for St. Peter's Ward, and may be counted safe.

HUNTINGDON.

HUNTINGDON, April 23.

The Beauharnois Company which arrived here yesterday evening, was ordered back again to-day and will leave to-morrow. The incident has caused much surprise, and people ask why men are sent 30 miles over wretched roads only to go back. There are no hostile demonstrations along this frontier, but precautions are still continued.

PERTH.

PERTH, Ont, April 23.

The bridge over the Mississippi River, near Lanark, was carried away by a flood. Pieces of timber are laid accross the river for the purpose of crossing. To-day a young woman named Hallison, attempting to cross missed her footing and fell into the river, and was drowned.

Most of the bridges on the Mississippi and Clyde Rivers have been carried away, and the rest are expected to follow.

The water has not been so high for twenty years.

CABLE NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON.—The Fenians are unusually active. Seizures of arms and other war materials were made by the authorities yesterday at Manchester and Newcastle.

The Queen and Princess Alexandria had a narrow escape to-day, while driving near Hyde. Their carriage was pursued by a runaway team, with a heavy waggon attached. The driver of the royal carriage, by the skillful management of the horses avoided a collision.

The *Morning Post* applauds the Supreme Court of the United States for its refusal to re-open legal tender cases, and expresses the opinion that the balance of American legal authority was adverse to the constitutionality of the legal tender acts.

At the Newmarket races the Queen's plate of 100 guineas, 3 miles and 139 yards was won by Mr. Vaughan's black c Tusee by Cavendish, out of Miss Walker, 8 years old, carrying 100 lbs, Mr. Watts, b m Myzotis by New Minister, out of Souverier 5 years old, carrying 144 lbs second; and Mr. Herberts, c m Columbine, carrying 148 lbs, third. The handicap plate of 50 sovs. for 3 year olds, and won by Prince D Soltikoffsb c, Jersey by Videthe out of Agile, 2 years old, beating general Peels b f, Lady Masham. by Brother, to Staffords, out of Maid of Masham 3 years old, 2nd, and Peels b c Aftermatch by Bonnyfield, of Double Shuffle, 4 years.

Third Plate for 50 sovs, all ages, the winner to be sold for 500 sovs., over the two year old course, 1240 yards was won by F. Temples b c. Play by Little stag out of Raffle, 3 years old; carrying 199 lbs. Andrews b c Theodore, by Prince Minister, out of Pompa 3 years old, 2nd and the duke of New Castle b c Zerlina by Tom Bowling, out of Zoe, 3 years old, 3rd.

Sweepstakes of 20 sovs. each, 1 mile 17 yards—Lord Falmouth's b f Gertrude, by Santerci, out of Queen Bertha, 3 years old—walked in.

The *Examiner* admits objection to the use of the ballot, but considers them too trivial to forbid the experiment.

The *Times* approves of the proposed world's Evangelical Conference. It may achieve a lasting and beneficial result.

The reported famous Esmonde Will case in Dublin has been compromised.

The Fenians have threatened vengeance against the Pall Mall *Gazette* on account of the course taken by that journal in favour of enforcing the law for the preservation of life and property in Ireland.

The proprietors of the *Gazette* called upon the police authorities for protection, and every night since that time a heavy force has patrolled Cravin, Northumberland and other streets in that vicinity.

FRANCE.

PARIS—The members of the party of the Left, who refused to sign the manifesto yesterday, will nevertheless vote against the plebiscite.

The *Journal Francais*, the organ of the ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, denies that Daru and Buffett withdrew from the Ministry, because so instructed in a letter from Duke Daumale.

It is understood a decree will be published to-morrow, announcing the adoption by the Senate of the *Senatus consultum*, and calling the French people to the polls on the 5th May, to vote on the plebiscitum.

An Imperial letter, explaining the Constitutional changes proposed, will appear on Sunday.

GREECE.

ATHENS—The Manathan brigands have been surrounded by the troops, but they retain their prisoners and refuse to surrender.

SPAIN.

MADRID—The Orleanists think that Duke Montpensier's chances for the throne of Spain have been impaired by his duel with Prince Henri de Bourbon.

In the Cortes yesterday afternoon Senor Octave (Carlist Deputy) requested an examination into the Montpensier de Bourbon duel. General Prim refused saying that the matter had been ended in a court of law. The General was supported in this by the Cortes.

It is reported that a duel was recently fought between General Prim and Admiral Topete, the particulars of which has been carefully kept from the public.

General Prim has certainly been suffering lately from a slight wound, and the story of the duel is generally discredited. It probably arose from this circumstance.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN.—The latest telegraphic bulletins report that Bismarck is better.

The Chinese Embassy has arrived in Berlin.

BERLIN—The Chinese Embassy has arrived in the city.

Russia has signed the Burlingame Treaty and agreed to a fair settlement of the frontier question.

The Embassy will proceed to Brussels and Paris and then leave for home.

AMERICAN NEWS.

BALTIMORE.—Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Marsh, who, with her four children lived with her parents in this city, brutally murdered her children, and then assaulted her mother who, in her anti-mortem examination last night, stated that about four o'clock this afternoon herself and daughter and three children of the latter were in the house. Mrs Marsh asked her if she had any cents, and on her answering "no," Mrs. Marsh said she had ten cents. She then put on her bonnet, and left the house. She went a few doors and borrowed a butcher's knife. She then proceeded to District School No. 13, and calling in her son James, eight years, cut his throat from ear to ear, nearly severing his head from his body. A little boy named Barret, came out of school with James, and addressed the murderer.

Mrs. March also atempted to murder the boy Barret, but he ran and escaped, she then returned to her house and went in the back yard where another son William aged 7 years was saving his little sister Mary Jane, aged four, near by she seized William and cut his throat, causing instant death, and immediately grasped the little girl and applying the weapon cut off her fingers and head, she then returned to the house and cut the throat of her youngest child George, aged two years and five months. The head was nearly severed from the body. Then she assaulted her mother aged 54 years and very feeble, cutting her throat so terribly that she cannot survive. The reputation and character of Mrs. March is said to have been very good: she was undoubtedly temporarily insane. The faces of the murdered children as they lay side by side are as placid and calm as if they were composed to sleep. The mother, who is confined at the eastern police station is conscious of the horrible deeds.

NEW YORK.—Notwithstanding the death of Lopez, which was telegraphed as fully confirmed by the arrival of the steamer *South America*, from Brazil, at this port, it does not appear that the last spark of opposition to Brazilian domination is crushed out. General Ballero is still in the field, and the indications are that he will give the Brazilians much trouble.

The Fenian Congress re-assembled this afternoon and are still in session. Many rumours are in circulation relating to the result of the proceedings, but nothing definite is known. It is stated that there are fifteen Fenian regiments, fully equipped, ready to march into Canada at the shortest notice. The Congress will probably conclude to-morrow night.

WASHINGTON.—Private advices just received from Bagota state that the Darien Ship Canal Treaty has been rejected by the Columbian Congress.

NEW YORK.—The brig *Omega* arrived here to-day with Capt. Owen, his wife and daughter, and the crew of the ship *Thomas Freeman* of Bath, Me., burned at sea.

HAVANA.—The reports of a great decrease in the sugar crops appear to be exaggerated. Private letters deny Jordan's flight

ERIE, PA.—The United States steamer *Michigan* which has laid at this port during the winter, is being suddenly put in readiness for active service. It is supposed orders have been received from Washington, and that the movement has some connection with Fenian operations upon the Lakes.

Fraser's Magnetic Fluid relieves headache immediately.

—For Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, Consumption, and all Diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs, Dr. J. Briggs' Throat and Lung Healer is a certain and reliable Remedy. Sold by druggists. 12444

ST. GEORGE'S DAY.

St. George's day was all that could be desired for an out-of-door display. The weather was agreeably warm and the sun shone out brightly. Assembling at ... Hotel, York street, at an early hour in the forenoon, over a thousand Englishmen, with banners and paraphernalia, marched to the church in splendid array, preceded by Gowan's fine band. The houses along the line of procession were decorated with flags, and the Union Jack flaunted proudly from the pinnacle of the great tower of the Houses of Parliament.

Christ's Church was filled to overflowing, many persons, besides those, who composed the procession, being present. The Rev. Mr. Pollard preached an able and interesting sermon from the text:—"The enemies of my Lord the King, and all that rise against thee to do thee hurt, be as that young man is." Taking advantage of one of the striking incidents in the life of the man after God's own heart, Mr. Pollard improved the occasion, alluding to the well-known piety of our beloved Queen. It is with a deep feeling of thankfulness, said the rev. gentleman, that while we meet here acknowledging allegiance to our Queen, and whilst millions of human beings, as well as ourselves, are devotedly attached to her person, and are proud to be considered her subjects, she herself bows in humility before Him, who is King of Kings and Lord of Lords, confessing that her power, her strength, her honor, and her glory, are attributable to His goodness and mercy, through whom and by whom kings reign and princes deliver justice. Him, ... pleased to grant us a sovereign ... rule encourages, and by her example ... way to a ready acknowledgment ... King and Father we are assembled ... praise.

The reverend and learned gentleman ... a resemblance between the condition ... under David and of England under ... In effect, he said, according to the ... *Mail*:

The success which attended her ... had reduced the neighboring nations ... Jewish flag waved over the whole ... which had been promised to Abraham ... founder of the nation. And now ... boast that the sun never sets on Britain ... we may acknowledge that God also ... as he blessed Israel in the time of King ... And let us remember what is of ... importance to us personally, than the ... that if in later days Israel was shorn of ... glory, torn to pieces and bereft of its ... ncies, it was the result of forsaking the ... giance to the King of Kings and worshipping idols, neglecting the Sabbath and trusting ... the arm of flesh for aid. So now, with ... we are willing to see our boasted supremacy scattered to the winds. The same course ... open to us, may, perhaps, be being ... by us. The idols of wealth are set up and to covet is idolatry. The Lord's day is disregarded too much, and instead of constant prayer to God for his mighty aid, empty boasts of the powers of the British arms substituted. Let us ever remember that righteousness exalteth a nation, "but sin is a reproach to any people," and will end in humbling them to the dust.

We read this in the result of Absalom's rebellion. The vain young man ... his fathers unmeasured love by plotting against him, puffed up by his apparent popularity among the people, and moved perhaps by hatred against his father, who had ... sought to restrain his headstrong self-will, he rose up against the king, and was led on only to seek possession of his father's kingdom, but also of his person. Never did ... seem so dark to David as now. ... across the Jordan, he seemed ... feel safe from his son until the ... between them. The young man ... Goliath with a sling, in his age fled from his son on whom he doted. The whole history betrays such timidity and terror, that we hardly connect the bearing of the youthful patriot, with the fear of the victorious King. But so it is his people are more ... than himself. Moab leads the army ... the rebels, overcomes them, utterly ... leader Absalom, and sends word to the King.

The Kings first thoughts are for Absalom, justifying the words of Moab, "Now I perceive that if Absalom had lived all of us had died this day, it has pleased thy will."

But hearing that, we turn to the answer ... Cush, the messenger, when the king asked, "Is the young man safe? and Cush answered "The enemies of my Lord the King, and all that rise against thee to do thee hurt, be as that young man is." Such words are worthy and patriotic, and if spoken by an Egyptian attached to Moab's person, ... an Israelite, they may express still more the attachment of the servants of the good great king of Israel.

And they are words which we may in every christian sense use now. In every christian sense, I say, because, in the times of the Bible war and bloodshed were more common than they are now. The reason seemed to be that God was pleased to use that way to evangelize the world. After the extermination of the Carmelite races we do not find God ordering any nations to be exterminated. There were many wars, but not waged at God's command for the purpose of exterminating the heathens, and it was a new thing for a King of Israel to be told not to slay the army of Assyrians when they had them in their power.

THE LUNCH.

The members of the Society, with a few guests, met at Salmon's Hotel, where a magnificent lunch had been prepared. After having done thorough justice to the edibles, the usual toasts were given, and responded to. The jubilistors parted for a short period, and again assembled at

THE CONCERT.

The theatre was crowded. The stage was occupied by Dr. Sweetland, the President of the Society; His Worship the Mayor, Dr. Hill, Rev. Mr. Pollard, Chaplain of the Society, His Honour Judge Armstrong, Mr. Guerin, President of St. Patrick's Literary Association, the Rev. Mr. Thorburn, President of the St. Andrew's Society, Dr. Bell, and Alderman Robinson.

A fine rose tree stood on the middle of the stage - the vase was marble, and was one of those which had lately done such fine service at the Prince's ball. The stage was better lighted and was well carpeted. The rear of the stage, and the front of the ... were decorated with the National colours. In fact, the *toute ensemble* looked new. A ... did piano, just brought in from New York ... Mr. Miles, decorated the stage. The ... ment is a fine one, and the accompaniments were well executed. The entire concert was directed by our veteran Mr. ... The audience was very large, and the concert, such as we have not had, as an anniversary one for some time. Gowan's band opened the concert. Dr. Sweetland addressed the ... ous audience, and referred to the object of the celebration. The Society had many responsibilities—among which was the Protestant Hospital, which was really in need of aid. He felt happy on viewing such a ... turn out as on this night.

The object of this concert was not to have too much speaking, all that was to be done in that line was by him. Again referring to the handsome patronage awarded by the public, the worthy president retired. Mr. Tims ... the flag that braved in the opening song "The flag that braved a thousand years." The fair favourite of the city, Mrs. Miles was deservedly encored in the song of "England Yet." "Fair Flora Dicks"—was sung by Messrs. Timms, Bower and Horsley with fine effect—they were vociferously encored, Mrs. Barradale being unavoidably absent, Miss. Smith volunteered in an exquisite selection, as exquisitely performed on the fine piano. The president ...