DURHAM CHRONICLE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1870.

RAILWAYS.

It is, to say the least of it, very amusing to listen to the conflicting reasons which are urged in support of some well defined, common object. Take, for instance, a proposed Railway, and, to be more precise, either of the projects in which the County of Grey is at this moment interested. The shop keeper makes his survey from one point of view, the Contractor from another, and the Director from a third. The farmers and property holders, who are responsible for the redemption of the debentures on which the bonuses are raised, are not supposed to have any opinion of their own. If they venture to oppose the first attack upon the corporate resources, an intimation is soon given that these people must be educated up to the mark. We have grave doubts of the propriety of some of the educational appliances which are brought into requisition by the Toronto Railway schoolmasters, but in their estimation the end justifies the means.

The resources of the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Company are of no common kind. They can, by the aid of the Patent Combination concern in Toronto, make crooked things straight, and give to actions of doubtful morality the sanction of the Legislature. If they can succeed in getting Municipal By-laws into their hands, it is matter of comparative indifference whether these are conformable to the existing law or not. The Legislature, at Toronto, will legalize them in groups. At one session the Municipalities West and North West of Arthur or Mount Forest, are precluded from granting bonuses, in aid, to be expended without the limits of such Municipalities, and at the next they take authority, in somewhat ambiguous language, to enable them to do quite otherwise. The township deemed to be the most plastic—the most easily moulded—is Egremont. Its Council has yielded so far as to submit a By-law. The issue is with the people.

If the combination which has been formed with a view of placing difficulties in the way of concerted railway action in the County of Grey, by detaching Egremont, should succeed, we predict that the effect will be to postpone, indefinitely, if not entirely to defeat the very end which is sought to be accomplished by, and in the interests of all the townships from Owen Sound to Mount Forest. The only pressing necessity which at this moment exists for coercing Egremont, is to enable Mount Forest to offer a tempting bait to the Directors. The arguments to be used are, firstly, Egremont must set the example, and then there will be less difficulty in making an onslaught upon Normanby; and secondly, that without something like $80,000 from these townships, we cannot hope to scent the trail up to the attracting point.

The ratepayers of Egremont will perceive, without the aid of any prophetic instinct, that if the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Company succeed in carrying out their original design, the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Company will regard the business of Egremont as a good and sufficient reason for going to Mount Forest. In the event of the inability of the former Company to extend their line beyond Fergus the latter will leave Mount Forest several miles to the north of it. The history of the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Company, from the time of its inception, is not calculated to inspire public confidence. No discerning person can at this moment fail to see their purpose. They are playing at hide-and-seek, and unless we are greatly mistaken, the people of Egremont will not suffer themselves to be hoodwinked. Forty thousand dollars and interest is no trifling amount of debt to incur, especially when the thing for which it is asked may not be obtained, and if obtained, for aught that is known to the contrary, may not be worth the having. It is mockery to pretend that because a 3 feet 6 inch gauge may convey ore from the mines of Sweden, or timber from the forests of Norway, that therefore it is suited to the topography and business of Ontario. Mr. Brydges, though a stockholder, and foreseeing that these lines may ultimately become branches of the Grand Trunk, at the time of subscribing, entered a protest against the gauge. If we remember aright, the Hon. Mr. Macpherson, though a Toronto gentleman, and a stockholder, remonstrated against the gauge. Mr. Shanly, who has contracted to build the first section, took care to remove from his own shoulders the responsibility of endorsing the scheme in reference to gauge; indeed we are not aware that any engineer who is familiar with all the material facts necessary to the formation of a sound opinion, has, or is likely to, pronounce in favor of a 3 feet 6 inch gauge to connect such counties as Grey and Bruce with the provincial centres of commerce.

We have taken occasion, heretofore, to criticise freely the public proceeding of the Narrow-Gauge Railway Company. We have no desire to do them an injustice. Our columns have been open to them for explanation and defence. We have a high opinion of the personal worth of many of the gentlemen who have been induced to go to the front of the concern, but if they succeed in preserving their reputations, and in doing justice to the Municipalities they have involved in liabilities, [illegible] if the good common sense of the ratepayers in Egremont is expressed at the polls, it will say most distinctly, that the first section of the road shall be built, and its capabilities tested, before that township lays itself under tribute.

Fenianism and the Pope.

The recent decree of excommunication which has proceeded from the highest authority in the Church of Rome against Fenianism, not only sanctions the more local anathemas of the Bishops of that Church in Ireland, but extends to the whole area of the papacy. We know not what the means are by which these censures can be carried into effect. They are probably of the class called spiritual, and must therefore be effective just in the degree of importance which each individual attaches to ecclesiastical supervision. There is one thing, however, which this decree tends to establish, viz, the fact that the Roman Catholic Church—the vaunted Church of the Apostles—furnishes the order of Fenians. Such a conclusion is calculated to make thoughtful men question either the correctness of that code which claims to be a revelation from Heaven, or of the interpretation which the Church which exercises a paternal control over Fenians puts upon it.

The Mordaunt Scandal.

The Buffalo *Express* makes the following remarks on this case, and in so doing, tells a great deal of truth: "The New York papers are copying from the English journals whole pages of the testimony taken in the Lady Mordaunt divorce suit, the entire interest of which to American readers, who know nothing of the parties to the suit, is found in the fact that Sir Charles Mordaunt and his wife move within the circle of British aristocracy, and the name of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, has been mixed up in the scandal, apparently with no good reason. We should say there is enough of this sort of stuff furnished by our own courts to satisfy the most insatiate craving of a prurient public appetite, without going abroad for it. In this Mordaunt case there is nothing of any public importance—not even a moral or an illustration; nothing except very dirty and very trivial details; nothing to distinguish it from the vulgar family scandals which are every day pulled to pieces in some court or other. It appears tolerably clear from the evidence that the unfortunate woman who is being dragged into universal notoriety is not, or was not at times, a responsible creature; that her mind was a wreck; that her habits were sometimes disgustingly indecent; that she wandered about her house and into the rooms of her servants with scarcely any clothing upon her person; that she often used her fingers in eating and tore her hands with pins; that when walking she was given to picking up the filth of the street and playing with it; that she would not speak occasionally for days, and had to be washed and dressed like a child, and that when a sickly babe was born to her at last, she told her husband he was not its father. And all these pitiful details of the poor woman's epilepsy or insanity, amplified and repeated in the evidence given by servants of her household, constitute the nasty spice in the case which makes it toothsome to the lovers of scandal. As for evidence of guilt, beyond he own alleged confessions, none appears. That such a case should be spread before the readers of two continents is about the worst proof of a depraved and diseased public taste that has appeared yet."

☞ The by-law voted on by the ratepayers of Toronto, on Saturday last, granting $100,000 to the Toronto, Simcoe and Muskoka Junction Railway was carried. A protest has been entered by some of the ratepayers.

Though the Unionists in Newfoundland have been defeated they have not lost hope. The late government was strongly in favor of the Union. It went to the people on that issue and that alone The ministers worked manfully for the cause, but the verdict was against them, and on the House assembling they were out-voted on the address, and compelled to resign. They now sit in Opposition, while the Antis hold the reins of power. But they are still true to their principles, and are determined not to be driven from the field by one defeat. The St. John *Daily News* says:—"The Confederate party bear their defeat nobly, confident in the justice and ultimate triumph of their cause. They are disposed to bow gracefully, and without any murmuring or ill-temper to the decision of the country, such as it is, and wait and work for a change. In all probability, a strong Confederate League will be formed before the session terminates, and a thorough organization adopted to spread Confederation doctrines among the people, and sustain an efficient agitation." We would be glad to see Newfoundland in the Union, and we wish the party who are working to that end, every success. At the same time we hope that nothing in the shape of deception or coercion will be attempted. Unless the people came to us of their own free will we do not want them.—*Toronto Telegraph.*

A monster petition, signed by 104,000 English workmen, was lately presented to the Home Secretary, praying government to maintain the existing relations between England and her colonies.

SOCIAL.—A Social will be held in the Wesleyan Church this evening at 7½ p. m.

☞ We have received a communication from a prominent man, in Toronto, on the railway question, but too late for any attention this week.

Recent Fashionable Weddings at Cornwall.

As already announced two daughters of Hon. John Sandfield Macdonald were married at Cornwall on Wednesday 2nd inst; Mary Josephine to J. B. Langlois, Esq., M. P. for Montmorency; Louise to J. G. Appleby, Esq., Royal Engineers.

The marriages were celebrated at Ivy Hall, the residence of Mr. Macdonald, by the Rev. Mr. Lynch and the Rev. Archdeacon Patton. The ceremony took place about one o'clock. The brides were attired in white satin, with tulle veils. The bridesmaids were the Misses Macdonald, of Alexandria, cousins of the brides, Miss Brooks, of Montreal, and Miss Adele Sandfield Macdonald—all of whom wore dresses of white tarletan, with sashes of the Macdonald tartan.

Among the guests were Sir John A. Macdonald, K.C.B., and Lady Macdonald; Sir George E. Cartier, K.C.B., Bart.; Col. Bernard, Ottawa; Hon. John Carling, M. P. P.; Hon. D. L. Macpherson; Mr. Thomas C. Patterson, Assistant-Provincial Secretary, Toronto; Vicar-General Hay, J. B. McLennan and lady, D. B. McLennan, Miss Cattanach, D. A. Macdonald, Esq., M.P.P., and daughter; George Stephen and lady, Hugh MacKay and Mr. Brydges, all of Montreal; Mr. White and Mr. Duval, of Quebec.

After the ceremony, a *dejeuner* was served, at which Sir John A. Macdonald proposed the health of the brides, to which Mr. Langlois gracefully responded in French and Mr. Appleby in English.

Sir George E. Cartier then gave the toast "Mrs. Macdonald, Mr. Macdonald, and family," which was acknowledged in an appropriate and affecting manner by Mr. Macdonald.

"The Bridesmaids" was given by Mr. Langlois, and responded to by one of the guests.

The bridal party then left by special train.

Mr. Langlois, with his lady, intends, we believe, visiting for a few weeks some of the New England States, after which he will return to his parliamentary duties.

Mr. Appleby and bride will spend two or three months in the Southern States.

A Thrilling Adventure of an Old New York Merchant.

One of our oldest merchants, who is soon to pass away, and who formerly carried on business in Beaver street, residing—as it was the custom in olden times—over his store, tells the following thrilling narrative, which he occasionally relates with wonderful effect:—"A party had been collected at his house to give eclat to one of the little family festivals which brighten the dark trace of life, and cheer the human heart in every clime. It was his daughter's wedding day; crowds of her young acquaintances circled round her, and as the father gazed proudly on the young bride, he wished as bright a prospect might open for his other children who were gamboling merrily among the crowd. Passing through the passage connecting the lower rooms he met the servant maid, an ignorant country wench, who was carrying a lighted tallow candle in her hand without a candlestick He blamed her for this dirty conduct, and sent into the kitchen to make arrangements with his wife about the supper table; the girl shortly returned with her arms full of the bottles, but without the candle. The merchant immediately recollected that several barrels of gun-powder had been placed in his cellar during the day, and that his foreman had opened one of the barrels to select a sample for a customer. 'Where is your candle?' he inquired in the utmost agitation. 'I couldn't bring it up with me, for my hands were full,' said the girl.—'Where did you leave it?' 'Well, I'd no candlestick, so I stuck it in some black sand that's there in one of the tubs.' The merchant dashed down the cellar steps; the passage was long and dark, and as he groped his way on, his knees threatened to give way under him, his breath was choked, and his flesh seemed suddenly to become dry and parched, as if he already felt the suffocating blast of death. At the extremity of the passage, in the front cellar, under the very room where his children and the friends were revelling in felicity, he descried the open powder barrel, full almost to the top—the candle stuck lightly in the loose grains, with a long red snuff of burned out wick topping the small and gloomy flame. This sight seemed to wither all his powers, and the merry laugh of the youngsters above struck upon his heart like a knell of death. He stood for some moments unable to advance. The fiddler commenced a lively jig, and the feet of the dancers responded with increased vivacity; the floor shook with their exertions, and the loose bottles in the cellar jingled with the motion. He fancied the candle was moved—was falling!—with desperate energy he dashed forward; but how was he to remove it? The slightest touch would cause the small live coal of wick to fall into the loose powder. With unequalled presence of mind he placed a hand on each side of the candle, with the open palms upward, and the distended fingers pointed towards the object of his care, which, as his hands gradually met, was secured in the clasping or locking of the fingers, and safely removed from the head of the barrel. When he reached the head of the stairs the excitement was over; he smiled at the danger he had conquered; but the reaction was too powerful, and he fell into fits of most violent and dreadful laughter. He was conveyed senseless to bed, and many weeks elapsed ere his nerves recovered sufficient to allow him to resume his habits of every day life."

Another agrarian crime is reported in Ireland. A farmer, in King's County has been shot and killed for retaining his holding after sundry warnings to quit.

Ladies who have won the right of voting in Wyoming, find also, to their disgust, that they have won the right of serving on juries. We do not see that the result can end even there. The destruction of all political distinction between the sexes would, we should think, without any special provision for the purpose, make the woman thus raised to political equality, liable to militia as well as to jury service. What a glorious mixing up there will be, when men and women stand side by side in the same militia company?

English stipendiary magistrates have fined several boys and girls for sliding on the pavement.

Pere Hyacinthe Disposed Of.

The Pope of Rome has issued a decree secularizing Pere Hyacinthe, about whom the world in general was so much concerned, but a short time since. He is, therefore, no longer a Priest, or a member of any religious order, but is simply M. Charles Loyson, a private gentleman, and merely a member of the Catholic Church. Mr. Loyson is one of the most learned men, as well as one of the greatest orators of the day, and he is at liberty to adopt any profession he may think proper. He would doubtless be successful either as a lawyer or a politician, and might become a great statesman. The mode of his separation from the Priesthood leaves no stain upon his character. But it is said—the world is always censorious—that it was a pretty face in Boston that beguiled him, and that he had no intention of doffing the sacerdotal gown till after he had seen that face and thus lost his heart. Pere Hyacinthe then became disgusted with celibacy, panted for freedom to become a voluntary slave to a handsome woman, and thus became unfitted for a priest in the Roman Church. He returned to Europe—had his case placed before the Sovereign Pontiff, who, being a very kind-hearted old gentleman, took pity on the erring Pere, and released him from all his sacerdotal obligations, or, in other words, secularized him. We cannot vouch for the romantic part of the story, but there is no doubt that Pere Hyacinthe has been released, by a Papal decree, of all his obligations as a priest in the Roman Church.

It is not the first time love has proved stronger than the Pope or religion. We might quote, and not inaptly, on this subject, from the sayings of Solomon: "There are three things which we cannot comprehend, yea, four that are past finding out: the way of an eagle in the air, the way of a serpent on a rock, the way of a ship in the sea, and the way of a man with a maid."

BOSTON.

DISABLED STEAMER SEEN IN MID-OCEAN—SUPPOSED TO BE THE CITY OF BOSTON.

BOSTON, March 4.—Captain Hoffres, of the bark E. A. Kennedy, arrived here to-day from Liverpool. He reports, at three o'clock, a. m., on Feb. 12, in latitude 48 long. 35, he passed a long, low propeller, apparently lying still, heading west northwest. She showed only one bright light at her masthead. No other lights were visible in the cabin or about the decks. She had three masts, and was square rigged forward, with topsail yards. To all appearances, the steamer was in good condition, and bore no evidence of having met with any disaster. Captain Hoffres stated that he passed near enough to receive any communication if it had been desired, and heard steam escaping.

A report was current here that the steamer seen was the missing City of Boston, and the agent of the Company in this city is of this opinion. It may have been as the description given corresponds to her rigging, &c.; but there is also considerable doubt, as the captain did not observe her very particularly, and the general appearance of the steamer was like others employed in the Atlantic trade.

The steamer seen was also heading in an opposite direction from that the City of Boston would have taken on her voyage.

It is possible it may have been her, and that she had lost her rudder, or been injured in her machinery, which would account for her temporary stoppage in mid-ocean.

How a Little Boy Interviewed Prince Arthur.

The day Prince Arthur was at the St. James', Dr. ——, of Boston, said to his little nephew of ten years, who came home full of the Prince, "run up to the hotel, Johnny, and say to the Prince that your aunt would like to have him call and take tea with her." The doctor then straightway forgot the circumstance. But an hour after Johnny came running in and declared the Prince was "real nice, though they tried to prevent my seeing him. We had a long talk, and I told him all about mother, where we live, and ever so much." "So you saw him did you? well, what did he say? Is he coming to tea?" No, he can't come; he's only got time to attend the funeral, and he's real sorry." It turned out, on inquiry, that Johnny had presented himself to the usher of the Prince's apartments, was put off, but would not be rebuffed. He wanted to see the Prince and *must*, for his uncle had sent him. His persistance finally gained his admittance; he was presented and humored, the interview was mutually agreeable, and the lad had the longest and liveliest chat with Arthur of any person in Massachusetts. That boy will be sure to make his way in the world.—*Charlestown (Mass.) Advertiser.*

John Ashley, of Port Hope, was lately convicted and sent to the Penitentiary for 3 years for stealing $3 25 from Mrs. Lambert, tavern-keeper of that place.

It is claimed that Seaforth contains more and better looking grass widows than any other place this side of Hamilton.

Thirty Canadian newspapers are represented at the capital this session.

The *Spirit of the Age*, a liquor organ, has died for want of suppor.

A Joint Stock Company is proposed to be organized in Caledonia to carry on Woolen Manufacture with a capital of $45,000.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents, and only give them publicity for the information they contain.

Editor of the Chronicle.

SIR,—In your editorial career, involving as it does, a varied knowledge of men and things as they are, have you ever been fortunate enough to ascertain a plan for pleasing everyone, some means by which you can make everybody satisfied with everything you do; if any one is in possession of the secret, it should be the Editor, for I have always considered that what he was not posted on, was not worth knowing. If you do possess the knowledge, what a boon it would be to society generally, and to your humble servant in particular, if you would divulge it. What a talisman it would prove towards hoeing one's own row in the world. Sometimes I am undecided as to which were better—never mind self so long as others are satisfied, or satisfy self, whether others are pleased or not. The man lost his ass by being too pliable, but then he was only in search of the secret and had not found it yet.

If men were less wise in their own conceits, they would make better use of what little they do know; and when we see a man professing to know everything, we may safely conclude that his knowledge is extremely limited.

Some men are like cats, no matter how much you confer on them, you must still stroke them gently or else they will show their claws.

What an agreeable lie flattery is, even when we doubt its sincerity; and much easier to digest than a deserved reproof. I fancy that, in preparing a recipe to give universal satisfaction, it should form one of the principal ingredients—administered judiciously, it would be quite a specific with some.

Truth is badly tolerated where error is well received, and the man who has the temerity to advance one idea that may benefit his fellows, ever excites the ire of those human, or rather inhuman owls, who would rather almost see others suffer than receive some good themselves. As it is impossible then to satisfy every Tom, Jack or Harry you come in contact with, the only plan is to adopt the maxim of your valuable journal, and wherever truth is found, seize on it, rejecting as far as possible the evil—remembering that,

"Amongst our friends, amid our foes,
Truth is diverse where'er it grows."

I am sorry my letter has not been satisfactory to a few; I am sure it was written with a good intention. Some inform me that it is not sufficiently concise—that in order to accomplish the end ascribed, half a column gave ample space—another informs me, to use his own expression, that some parts he could not comprehend—and another, with his eye more particularly open to business, and with no doubt a wholesome dread of Doctor's fees, expressed his disapprobation because the cure was not mentioned immediately, inasmuch as one or two of his children were ailing and might grow worse before he got the remedy; and although he had read Sir Astley Cooper and Dr. King on the same complaints, with whom, however, (in his wisdom) he did not agree; he was anxious to ascertain whether or not I might suggest something that would suit his more enlightened views.—Residing as he does, in the village, within instant call of medical aid, it is to be hoped that the children will not suffer until he has a chance of comparing my plan with his own. My only excuse is, I have my own way of doing things, considering that sometimes the "longest way round is the shortest and surest way home."

Pneumonia or inflammation of the substance of the lungs, is ushered in, even in children, with a cold chill; but as this complaint mostly always occurs in cold weather, this symptom may not be perceived by the friends, or if seen, may not be thought anything unusual; it is followed, however, almost immediately by fever, generally running pretty high; if the child is old enough it will complain of pain in either or both sides, more frequently the right, and is generally located in the lower and posterior portion; headache, flushed face, rapid pulse, and great thirst, not unfrequently, one or two fits at the outset; if they occur when the disease is fully formed or towards its termination—let it be known they are a very unfavorable symptom. Those convulsions are usually attributed by the attendants to indicate the presence of worms, and it is very frequently a fatal mistake. As, in Bronchitis, the respiration is hurried and difficult, the cough distressing, the little patient has not the sense nor the power to expectorate or spit up the mucous that accumulates in the air passages; in this case if the hand be placed on the lower part of the side the same grating feeling will be experienced that was felt in the front during Bronchitis; the child lies in a drowsy state, with its eyes partially open, and in waking does so with a start and a quick cry; towards morning the symptoms usually abate, to be augmented again towards the after part of the day and night. When the child is improving the well spells are of longer continuance; but on the other hand, if the relapses come earlier and earlier each day, it is a most unfavorable symptom. I have touched now, as briefly as I very well could, in order to do them any justice, on the three complaints, viz., Croup, Bronchitis, and Pneumonia. I must crave space in your next issue to mention what I consider as the most reasonable plan to be adopted by those in attendance on such diseases, prior to the coming of a Physician.

F. W. PRITCHARD, M. D.

☞ Read the new advertisements in this issue.

THE NOR'-WEST.

ANOTHER CHANGE IN THE STATE OF AFFAIRS.

OPPOSITION TO RIEL.

Threatened Rising of the Loyalists

THE CANADIANS AND ENGLISH ORGANIZING.

Attack on Fort Garry Expected.

Cor. Daily Telegraph.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 1.

The latest mail from Red River brings important intelligence. There is a feeling of intense dissatisfaction towards Riel and his followers. This feeling has been increasing rapidly of late, and has greatly increased since the action of the Convention in making Riel president pending the result of negotiations with Canada.

The British population look upon the action as an insult. They contend that it is an outrage to place the leader of the rebels over them, while they are attempting to arrange a peaceful settlement of the trouble.

It is reported that the Canadians and English are organizing under Major Boulton, for the purpose of resisting Riel's authority. The Indians are preparing to join the British in case of an outbreak. The extent of the organization is unknown, but it is generally considered strong enough to overthrow Riel. An attack on Fort Garry may be expected at any moment.

The First Shot Fired.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Mar. 5.—A letter dated Pembina, Feb. 21st, brings the startling news:

Major Boulton and Dr. Schultz, after concentrating and occupying the lower stone fort, moved on towards Fort Garry with a force of nearly 200 Canadians, English and half-breeds. Not being strong enough to attack Fort Garry, they billeted themselves near by.

Riel collected about 500 men to attack them; but finding that little resistance was to be expected from the settlers, Major Boulton with 57 of his Portage Canadians surrendered to a force of Riel's.

They were marched to Fort Garry, while the others, under Schultz retreated to the stone fort.

On the 19th Riel despatched 100 armed men to attack Schultz.

Wm Gandy, one of Schultz's scouts, was captured and shot.

Later reports say Dr. Schultz had left Stone Fort and was making his escape in the direction of Rainy Lake.

Another letter of the same date says this evening's mail brings Red River news up to the 19th.

Major Boulton finding the Scotch and English would not rise as expected, became disgusted and left Schultz and started back with 57 men for Prairie la Portage.

Before reaching the Assinaboine, they were met by 30 of Riel's men, to whom Boulton surrendered on demand, without firing a shot.

The writer says William Dease and his party have taken the oath of allegiance to the Provisional Government.

News few hours later from Fort Garry to the effect that Capt. Boulton was court-martialed at Fort Garry and sentenced to be shot on the 20th.

LATER.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 5.—Fort Garry dates 22nd February were received at St. Cloud this evening. They report Captain Boulton in no danger; he is well, and will be well treated. Nothing further about any fighting.

The Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway.

The opponents of the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway have been unnecessarily felicitating themselves upon the supposed collapse of that scheme. We respectfully advise a number of prematurely happy gentlemen to exercise as much patience in this matter as will enable them to observe the requirements of the inelegant but familiar phrase, "Don't holloa till you get out of the woods." Through the retirement of Messrs. Reekie and Robertson from the contract, the directors have been put to considerable unexpected inconvenience and delay, but they have never faltered in their efforts nor in their determination to construct the road. If any of the western friends of the project have been misled by the imaginative intelligence which has been circulated among them lately, we beg them to be reassured. The Directors of the road have dealt with them in perfect good faith throughout, and they intend to continue to do so. They have no more intention of abandoning the enterprise now than they had on the day when the Bruce victory was won, and they have no more doubt of their success. In a few days we expect to be able to announce the completion of arrangements, the forward condition of which enables us confidently to make this statement.—*Hamilton Spectator.*

SLAVERY IN ENGLAND.—The Dewsbury (England) magistrates had a case before them which shows that slavery can hardly be said to be extinct. A little boy, named Andrew Thompson, was placed before them to give evidence against a collier named Wm. Field, of Ravensthorpe, who wounded him in the back the preceding Friday with a spade. The boy, it appeared, worked for Field—nay, was his slave; and because, when in the mine, he had disobeyed some trifling order, the inhuman fellow beat him with a spade, cut a deep hole in the child's buttock, and bruised him severely on the back and shoulders. The magistrates chose to deal with the case as one of common assault, instead of one of unlawfully wounding, and Field escaped on paying a fine of £5. It transpired in the course of the hearing that the boy was an orphan, his parents having died when he was about five years of age, and that, on their death, he fell into the hands of a man who, as soon as his services were marketable, sold him to Field for £2, and the latter made him work in the coal mine in which he himself was employed as hurrier. He had frequently ill used the poor boy before.

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

A Contemporary speaks of the result of a fight between two women as being that "both were badly wounded in the toilette."

The strongest newspaper articles yet written against the women suffrage movement are said to be from the pen of women.

The assassin Payne's corpse was removed from the Washigton Arsenal recently by his friends, and taken to parts unknown.

The alligators in a swamp near Tallahasse Fla, dined on a $5000 camel and a $1000 poney from a passing menagerie the other day.

The latest rumor respecting our Fenian friends is a most astounding one. It is said that they, and other Irish societies in California, are preparing for a general massacre of the Chinese on St. Patrick's Day. The Chinamen, are heartly detested by the Irish laborers, for the reason that they work for next to nothing. They are employed by hundreds on railways and other such works, and are rapidly taking the place of the Irish and Germans as laborers all over the west. It is said that the Caucasians are in great distress in consequence, and that they are determined to put an end to competition in the labor market, by driving the Chinese from the country. It will be remembered that a rising of this kind took place in Australia a few years ago, when the Chinamen were killed off like sheep. It is to be hoped, however, that the outrage will not be repeated in California. We cannot believe that the Irish laborers would be guilty of such a crime. They may have set the rumor afloat merely for the purpose of frightening the Chinamen; but that they intend massacreing the unfortunate Celestials is hardly probable. At all events the authorities are fully forewarned, and are taking steps to protect the Chinese.

The other day the Montreal Telegraph people at Toronto sent telegrams over the country to newspapers that the distillery of Gooderham & Worts was now in full operation, and ready, we suppose to supply whiskey for the million at the shortest notice. The design of this was to obtain a free advertisement of a nefarious business. On Saturday another telegram came along giving the important information that the said Gooderham & Worts had taken bonds of the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway to the extent of $125,000. In each case the impertinence was promptly consigned to the waste-basket.—*London Advertiser.*

Not Generous.—A close-fisted fellow, treating a friend to some old wine poured out a small quantity. The latter, taking the glass and holding it above his head, remarked, rather skeptically, "You say this is forty years old?" "Yes," replied the host. "Then," rejoined our friend, "all I have to say is, that it is very small for its age."

A Humorous Smile.—A well-known judge, when he first came to the bar, was a very blundering speaker. On one occasion when trying a case involving a right of property to a lot of pigs, he said:—"Gentlemen of the jury, there were just twenty-four pigs in that drove—just twenty-four, gentlemen—exactly twice as many as there are in that jury-box.

Not Guilty.—A burly looking female of unmistakable Celtic origin was recently arraigned before a magistrate for some ordinary offence. While nature had munificently endowed her with good health and physical strength the question of good looks had been neglected in the haste with which she had been prepared for the world. What are you here for? inquired the magistrate. "My beauty, I reckon." "Your what?" "My beauty!" "Are you certain of that?" "Oh! bedad, there's no mistake!" "Then I discharge you—you ain't guilty;" and the acquitted lady took her departure.

MYSTIC, Conn., March 2.—The fight between Billy Edwards and Sam Collyer for the light-weight championship of America and $1,000 a side came off this morning on Mystic Island, near New London, and resulted in a victory for Edwards after forty-one rounds. The combat lasted forty-seven minutes.

ANOTHER STEAMSHIP MISSING.—We clip the following from the Halifax *Citizen*:—It will be observed by our cable despath this morning that no news has yet been received of the R. M. S. City of Boston, and that a steamer has been despatched from Liverpool in search of her. The steamer Schmidt from New York for Bremen is also missing, being now out 38 days from New York. The Schmidt is an iron brig rigged steamer of 759 tons, built at Vegesack (Germany) in 1865, and is famous for making slow passages. She has been disabled and towed into port more than once already.

The English Secretary of War brought in his army estimates a few days ago for the coming year. The amount is less than £13,000,000; the amount of last year's estimate is £1,230,000. The pruning knife has been chiefly applied to the Indian army to bring about this result. India is held in subjection chiefly by force of arms, and too great a reduction in the Indian army might lead to unpleasant, if not disasterous, consequences.

MONTREAL, March 4.—We learn that the one hundred and forty Papal Zouaves who left Montreal and went to Rome in March, 1868, and enlisted in the service of the Pope, are about returning to this city—Their two years term of enlistment will expire to-morrow (Saturday), and on the following week the 140 Zouaves, with the exception of a few men who have re-enlisted for an additional six months, will leave Romanes route for Canada.

An Incident of the Prince's Visit to Ottawa.

An amusing little incident in the inner life of Rideau Hall occurred during the Prince's visit, resulting in his Royal Highness having been kept waiting for his breakfast for a full hour and a half. It appears that in the household there is a protegee of Lady Young, deaf and dumb, who has been with her ladyship some three or four-and-twenty years.—This individual is a person of great authority in the establishment, which is said, on not very rare occasions, to extend even to her Majesty's august Canadian representative; and no one privilege, power or immunity does she cling to so pertinaciously as to the exclusive right to manufacture all the bread and other products of flour consumed at the gubernational table. On a certain morning the lady's maid, fascinated by some cakes brought by the baker who supplies the other portion of the household, obtained some, and placed them upon Lady Young's breakfast table. Our friend of the exclusive right espied them, and her indignation reached a pitch not easy to describe; the direction it took was to lock up the room, put the key in her pocket, and retire to muse over the wrong done her in her own peculiar domain. Entreaty and persuasion were long employed, but in vain, to induce her to relent, that a starving Prince might feed. An hour and a half elapsed, and Lady Young had to send her three or four notes (she is communicated with entirely by writing) before she could be mollified and permit a hungry prince to get his breakfast; and then, it was only on condition that the offending cakes should be removed, and the offending lady's maid reprimanded for her presumptuous interference with sacred and inviolable rights. The breakfast, when it was obtained, was a merry one indeed. The Prince and his companions, when told the cause of the delay, were highly amused; and I have little doubt that the story of the delayed breakfast will be told, and much better than I have done it, in many a courtly circle, in many a distant land.—*Canadian Illustrated News.*

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Summary of the Proceedings.

OTTAWA, Feb. 4.—Mr. Cartwright opposed at great length the feature in the Government banking scheme, under which the issue of Dominion notes is proposed; and specially appealed to Ontario to support him in this opposition. Ontario being chiefly interested, as the banks doing business in the Province of Quebec had a very small percentage of their capital in circulation, while the Ontario banks had a very large circulation. Government should not interfere with the banks. The needs of Ontario demanded all her facilities. He concluded by moving that the Speaker do not leave the chair and that the Government are not authorized to issue Dominion notes. Mr. Bolton seconded the motion.

Sir Francis Hincks made a short explanation.

Mr. Mackenzie spoke at great length in support of Mr. Cartwright's amendment.

Then followed some general argument on Ontario interest.

OTTAWA, March 7.—After routine proceedings, a debate arose upon Mr. Oliver's motion for an Address to the Government for a duty on wheat, flour, salt, coal, &c; the mover and Messrs. Cameron, of Huron, Gibbs, Pope, Ferguson, Scatchard, Colby, Stephenson, Webb, and O'Connor, supported the proposed policy. Messrs. Anglin, Mackenzie, and Mills protested against it. Sir Francis Hincks and Sir John A. Macdonald deprecated pressing the motion, and the Government would submit its policy in due course. The Hon. Mr. Howe said the Nova Scotians were free traders, but when they saw a policy of commercial coercion pursued for political ends by our neighbors, they were ready to resist it.

Mr. McCallum attacked the Department of Public Works for not completing the Welland Canal.

Hon. Mr. Langevin replied that the Government intended to go on with the work, and give them the Erie level in the Spring of 1871.

Mr. McKenzie, in Mr. Huntington's absence, moved for the correspondence with the Imperial Government respecting the removal of troops, the use of military stores, and respecting the colonial connection. He thought the conduct of the Imperial authorities in removing troops not blameworthy; that we were large enough and rich enough to provide for our own internal police.

The Banking Scheme.

The new opposition developed its strength in the House on Friday night, when upon Mr. Cartwright's amendment to the banking resolutions, the government was sustained by a majority of 81. This vote does not show much weakness in the government ranks.

Three Hands.—We have a number of subscribers who have the peculiarity of possessing three hands: A left hand, a right hand, and a little behind hand.

The Tip for Tipperary.—It appears that O'Donovan Rossa, the convict elect for Tipperary, was employed in prison in mending the stockings of his fellow-felons. When Parliament met, instead of "taking his seat and the oath," he stayed where he was and *darned.*