DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Summary of the Proceedings.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OTTAWA, May 3.

The debate, on the Northwest question lasted till past 11 o'clock, and was wholly occupied with discussing the Bill.

Sir Francis Hincks defended the refusal of the Government to pay the purchase money and said it was desirable to have the *prestige* of the Queen's authority in restoring order in the Territory.

The discussion was continued by Mr. Ferguson, Hon. Mr. Howe, Hon. Mr. Chauveau, and other members. The conduct of the Roman Catholic clergy at Red River, the non-payment of the money to the Hudson's Bay Company, the issue of the Royal Proclamation by the Hon. Mr. Macdougall, and the exclusion of Portage la Prairie from the new Province, were the principal subjects of comment.

The Bill was then introduced and read a first time.

Hon. Mr. Macdougall taunted the Minister of Justice with receiving Riel's emissaries and not doing his duty.

Sir John A. Macdonald defended himself, and said that the Governor General had resolved to receive these representatives from the Territory, and the Government also availed themselves of their knowledge of the subject, for the purpose of settling claim and restoring order.

Hon. Mr. Macdougall contended that Father Richot had been an instigator of the rebellion. He also spoke of the contemptable character of Riel, and stated that he was pained to hear that the Minister of Militia had publicly walked arm in arm with Richot.

Sir George E. Cartier considered that he had a perfect right to choose his company

Hon. Mr. Howe wanted to know how it was that the hon. member for North Lanark did not think it dishonorable to write a sneaking, infamous letter to Riel, asking for a secret interview.

Hon. Mr. Macdougall said that when he wrote to Riel it was to meet the proceedings of a traitor, whom he knew to be in the Cabinet. The matter then dropped.

Sir John A. Macdonald stated that the Election Bill would be dropped. He also stated that as the Supreme Court Bill, the Northwest Bill and the Tariff were the only important measures before them, there was a prospect of soon closing the session.

The House then adjourned at six o'clock.

OTTAWA, May 4.

After routine business Mr. Mackenzie moved for all correspondence with the Imperial Government on the Northwest.

Sir John A. Macdonald said that nearly all the correspondence had been laid on the table, and that such of the balance as could be produced without injury to the public interest, would be brought down.

Mr. Cartwright asked what sums were to the credit of the Dominion in the various Banks here and in England on the first of March last.

Sir Francis Hincks gave particulars of the items, whose aggregate amounted to $8,794,419.

Sir John A. Macdonald moved the second reading of the Manitoba bill in order that he might explain some of the alterations that had been made. The boundary lines were altered in order to include Portage la Prairie, the people of which he had had reason to believe were adverse to being governed from Fort Garry, though they were now he thought willing to enter the Union. The deviations of boundary would increase the estimated population by about 2,000, so that in calculating the subsidy to be paid that country, it should be on the basis of 17,000 persons instead of 15,000.

Mr. Mackenzie approved of the changes as far as they went, but he considered the Bill far from satisfactory yet.

After some further remarks from the Hon. Mr. Macdougall, Sir Geo. E. Cartier and Mr. Mills, the matter dropped.

OTTAWA, May 6.

In the House of Commons, Sir Francis Hincks moved the third reading of the Superannuation bill. Considerable discussion arose on several clauses of the bill, but no amendments were passed, and the bill was read a third time. The Clerk then read an important despatch from the Colonial Office to the Governor-General relative to the fisheries question, signifying to His Excellency that the Board of Admiralty had determined to send a force sufficient to protect the Canadian fishermen and to maintain order. M. Dorion wanted to know whether the cost of maintaining this expedition was to be borne in the same proportion as the costs of the Red River expedition—three-fourths by the Canadian and one-fourth by the Imperial government. Mr. Holton complained that the correspondence on this question had not been brought down. Sir Francis Hincks was very sorry that the member for Chateauguay was not satisfied with the despatch. The correspondence was not yet prepared, but he could assure the hon. gentleman that the Government had no desire to conceal any information on the subject. The matter then dropped. Mr. Mackenzie inquired why the Government had not taken up the North-West bill instead of proceeding with other less important measures. Sir Geo. Cartier announced that the Premier had been seized with sudden illness while preparing to come down to the House.—Medical attendance was obtained, but the right hon. gentleman was still in acute pain and could not possibly be present. Mr. Mackenzie was extremely sorry to hear this and would not press the Government to go on with the measure. After recess M. Bellerose moved the third reading of the interest bill. Mr. Oliver moved a three months' hoist and the House divided—yeas 57; nays 56. The bill was therefore thrown out. Several other bills were passed and the House adjourned at 11.25 p.m.

OTTAWA, May 7.

At the sitting of the House on Saturday, after routine business, Sir Geo. Cartier reported the illness of Sir John A. Macdonald, and stated that he was not able to leave his room, and therefore he could not come down to the House.

Mr. Mackenzie resumed the debate on the Manitoba Bill. He partially defended Hon. Mr. Macdougall, and strongly condemned the Hon. Mr. Howe for his conduct. He objected to several points in the Bill, but would not refer to them till in Committee.

Mr. Harrison defended the Bill at some length, and vindicated the conduct of Hon. Mr. Howe.

Mr. Mills objected to the Bill, the machinery of which was too complex.

Mr. Archibald deprecated the use of violent language. He did not consider the Province, as proposed by the Bill, too small. It would make six of Prince Edward's Island. He also approved of the appointment of Captain Cameron.

Mr. Bodwell deprecated sectional Legislation. The country should be free to all. He objected to the proposed grants, and the cumbrous nature of the Government.

The House then went into Committee, and passed clauses, one to fourteen, with amendments. On the other clauses, a few Government amendments were passed; the most important being, the restricting quieting of titles to grants prior to 8th March, 1869.

The House adjourned at midnight.

OTTAWA, May 9.

The Speaker took the chair at 3:15 p. m.

THE NORTH-WEST.

Before the orders of the day were called,

Mr. Jackson stated that the Hon. Mr. Hollbrook would be glad to meet the members of the House in the railway committee room to-morrow to impart certain information concerning the North-West and British Columbia.

After routine business, and the announcement that Sir John A. Macdonald was improving, the debate on the Manitoba Bill was resumed.

Sir Geo. E. Cartier moved concurrence to the resolutions from the Committee of the Whole.

This was agreed to, and after some further remarks the motion was carried, and the resolutions were severally concurred in.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, and the various clauses of the Bill were agreed to.

Mr. Ferguson moved that clause 27, referring to the reservation of lands be omitted.

Mr. Stirton asked if the Minister of Militia was aware that not one-half of the half-breeds were descended from Indians belonging to British territory.

Mr. Jackson asked if the statement was correct that after all the grants had been made there would only be about a million acres. Was this reserve to extinguish all the claims over the whole territory?

Sir Geo. Cartier—Yes, over the whole North-West territory.

Mr. Bowell asked what was proposed to be done with the full-blooded Indians.

Sir Geo. Cartier said that there were only 1,700, and they would have to be settled with.

After a lengthened debate Mr. Ferguson's motion was put and lost; yeas 37, nays 67.

After recess, much of the time of the House was occupied by personal explanation and recriminations between the Hon. Messrs. Macdougall and Howe.

Mr. Mackenzie moved to suit the measure to a territorial form of Government, and to provide for obtaining the sense of the people, which caused considerable discussion; but on the motion being divided on the amendment was lost.—Yeas, 36; Nays, 95.

The discussion was continued till three o'clock, when the debate was adjourned. Several amendments were put and lost on division.

Button-Holing.

Agents are sometimes regarded as great bores, for when they button-hole a man in good earnest, he finds it hard to get away. Some men are famous talkers, and never know when to stop. Coleridge was the most famous example of this sort in England. In his company there was no conversation, for he was the only talker, and all others must be listeners. He could talk for hours without a break, and woe to the man he caught in the street, and compelled to be a listener.

Charles Lamb tells a capital story, exaggerating, of course, in his peculiar way. He was hurrying to the bank one morning, when suddenly he met Coleridge, who exclaimed—

'Lamb, I have something important to tell you.'

'But I am in a very great hurry,' says Lamb.

'Well, I will only keep you a minute or two.'

So he drew Lamb into a vacant lot, just off the street, seized a button, lifted his hand, shut his eyes, and commenced one of his almost interminable monologues.

Lamb saw it was all up with his business for the day, if this continued; but he could not get a word in to interrupt the talk. So he quietly took out his knife, cut off the button from his coat, and with his heart reproaching him for this deception, hastened to the bank to make up lost time. His conscience, however, was perfectly at rest, he says, when returning homeward in the afternoon, he found Coleridge in the same spot, and the same attitude, with eyes closed, talking still to the button. Lamb delighted to tell this story, to hear the laugh against Coleridge.

FAST HORSES.—An old farmer gives his views of the value of fast horses as follows:—"I see in the papers that horses trotting one mile in two and a half minutes, or at the rate of twenty five miles an hour, sell for from $10,000 to $20,000 each, though good for little else. They cannot plough, draw manure, or team all day as well as a good stout farm horse. I understand that Commodore Vanderbilt has a horse that he would not sell for two or three of his best locomotives, either of which will go from New York to Buffalo by daylight. Is this wisdom? Ought people to admire such nonsense? One of my neighbors gave $1,200 for a horse that would trot a mile in three minutes less than my old nag that I gave $100 for. I told him I would start three minutes sooner, and save the $1,100 difference, as my time is not worth $300 a minute."

The Siamese Twins have not spoken to each other for a month, owing to a difficulty about receipts.

The girl who used to play *Little Eva* in 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' now weighs 280 pounds.

It is said that bleeding a partially blind horse at the nose will restore him to sight, so much for the horse. To open a man's eyes, you must bleed him in the pocket.

Barnum, in a public lecture, has told the Bostonians how to be happy, by temperate living, and how to get rich, by unlimited advertising.

A DUEL.—John White, M. P., of Halton, has challenged one of the proprietors of the *Evening Mail* to fight on account of an article which appeared in that paper a few days ago.

DURHAM CHRONICLE.

THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1870.

Political Reflections.

Sir Francis Hincks has found some difficulty in obtaining the sanction of the legislature to what has been called a Canadian policy. The generally accepted policy is that of free trade, yet it is contended, and not without a show of reason, that a policy of protection is calculated, under certain circumstances, to develope the industries and increase the wealth of a people. We are not now disposed to discuss the respective policies of free trade and protection.—That has been attempted by several members of Parliament during the recent debate on the new tariff of the Finance Minister, but the dignity of the debate was not by any means sustained. The duty of 50 cents per ton, to be levied on coal, is to encourage the coal mining interests of Nova Scotia at the expense of the other portions of the Dominion, in which coal is not produced. As an equivalent, a small duty is put upon grain and flour, and the salt wells of Goderich are to be protected by an impost duty of 25 cents a barrel. The revenue to be derived from these sources cannot be large. In defending this tariff there has been a mixing up and confounding of all conceivable reasons. It was protective, retaliatory, the beginning—the foundation of a national policy—and so forth. As a protection it is too small to be effective, and to be retaliatory, it should, in all respects, be conformable to the tariff imposed upon similar articles of Canadian growth or production, in the United States. If we cannot have reciprocity of trade, we ought, say some, to have a reciprocal tariff. The motto in this case is "do unto others as they do unto you." A convenient mode of dealing with the question undoubtedly, and one that meets with popular acceptation, but it is nevertheless selfish and fallacious. A duty on wheat, coarse grains and flour, will be popular. Political principles are being reduced to a science of compromises, for, according to the Finance Minister, without compromises successful legislation is out of the question.—The announcement has a grave complexion, for if the promotion of Nova Scotian interests demand heavy sacrifices on the part of Ontario, the Confederation of the Provinces will come to be regarded as a mistake, unless the mode of its practical operation can be so changed as to prevent the antagonism of Local with Dominion interests.—If we rightly decipher the hyrcogliphics of the present time, much prudent forbearance will be necessary in order to guide the vessel of state to a safe anchorage. No thoughtful person would, of choice, add to the present catalogue of embarrassing subjects that of a keen political strife, culminating in a general election, but such an event is within the bounds of the probable. The parliamentary reports of the last week assure us that the Government was only saved from defeat because of the importance and the multiplicity of the questions to which current circumstances give large significance. In the new tariff and in the attempt to re-impose the usury laws the Government has drawn largely upon the confidence of their supporters, and the vascillation of the Minister of Finance affords a humiliating contrast to the clear-headed Francis Hincks of a former period.

Circumstances, it has been said, call out the men for the emergency and also that the men create the circumstances. We have no theory to defend on this subject. We are Conservative enough to defend things as they are until we can be satisfied that something better can be substituted. Progress is as much indebted to the hand that retards as to the hand that strikes out rashly.—The usefulness of the steed depends upon his being controlled and held in hand, so Governments of a constitutional character, will find the brakes to be just as useful in producing steady and safe locomotion as the steam itself. The Dominion ship of State is at this moment a cause of anxiety, and to speak after the manner of commercial men, the insurance is thought to be rather hazardous.

☞ Another consignment of the unrivalled family shuttle sewing machines, the Lockman patent, has been received at F. H. Edwards' Jewellery and Fancy Goods Store. Every one who has used them acknowledge their superiority. They are simple, cheap, and elegant, and without doubt the most durable and useful machine now before the public.

Some of the youths of our village—and some rather more advanced in years also—have a habit of tearing down bills, smashing and defacing signs, and writing filthy language on shutters and doors. Parents and guardians should bear in mind that there is a law in force prohibiting such detestable conduct, and the penalty connected therewith ranges from $5 to $20. We hope for the fair fame of our village that we shall be spared the painful task of recording the names of any of the rising generation for transgressing in this particular. If parents would speak a word of instruction to their children, it may be productive of much good, besides saving trouble and expense—in the shape of fine and costs—hereafter.

☞ Durham Monthly Fair takes place on Tuesday, 17th inst.

Rate of Interest.

The original measure for fixing the rate of interest by law, has been so altered and amended that it has lost most of its original character, and it is no longer a Government measure. Dr. Tupper has now taken it in hand. It is most pleasing to see that the attempt thus to fetter this article of commerce, for it is just that, must fail. Whatever old fogy, cast iron notions Quebec may may have on this question, Ontario is almost a unit for free trade in money. Cash is like wheat or any other commodity. It is governed by the law of supply and demand, and is made to depend a great deal upon the nature of the security offered for its use. If there is a plethora of it, the rate of interest will be low; if, through various causes, very much of it is locked up, and there is a scarcity of it in the market, and a demand for it continues, the rate of interest will be high. Then, again, each man must be a judge with respect to the security offered, and the rate of interest at all times will be guaged by it. First rate security will be more likely to obtain a lower rate of interest than that which is doubtful. Capitalists will have, in one way or other, a fair profit for their money; and if the law will not allow it to them, there are, alas! too many ways for them to gain their point in the face of all the Acts of Parliament that might be made, and too great temptations to those who require money to use their utmost ingenuity to procure it at the price demanded. We congratulate the Government upon their escape from identification and responsibility with this measure.

Three times has Napoleon appealed to the people of France, and three times has he been elected her chief. This ought to vindicate him from the title of "Usurper" which has been more than once hurled against him. On Sunday the 8th of May, he made his appeal to the nation on the subject of the *plebiscitum*, which has been answered with an affirmative majority, up to 5 o'clock on Monday morning, of over two million votes. So the Republican party is defeated, increased concessions of liberty granted to the people, and another tie of security established between the throne and the subject. Gradually, through difficulties and conspiracies, Napoleon is leading France by bloodless victories to increased political freedom, and assimilating her Government to that of Great Britain.

The Government, to show how little there was in the assertion that Portage la Prarie had been originally left without the bounds of the new province in deference to French Canadian influence and desire, readily admitted it when a wish was expressed to that effect. The same dreaded influence has been cited respecting alledged grants of land in the territory for ecclesiastical purposes since March, 1869. No sooner was the question raised than the Government ascertained from Sir Stafford Northcote, the Governor of the Company, who is now in Canada, that no such grants have been made, and, to quiet all apprehensions on this score, Sir Geo. Cartier has expressed the willingness of the Government to insert a clause in the act making valid only the transfers made prior to that period. At every turn the objectors are either completely floored or knocked off their pins by a ready acquiescence in suggestions which were supposed to be serious but in reality amount to nothing. The feeling of the House is that the spirit of the bill is fair and equitable; and, though it may be changed in some of its details, it will pass the House of Commons in its main features by a considerable majority.

Objection has been taken to the smallness of the new province which it is proposed to carve out of the Red River country. Did it ever occur to the objectors that, as Mr. Archibald stated in the debate on Saturday, it would make six provinces as large as Prince Edward Island, which we are all anxious should come into the union, and two-thirds the size of Nova Scotia, so vast a portion of which is yet entirely unsettled. The danger is, we fear, that the new province will be made too large rather than too small. There is a very popular mistake to in saying that the new bill proposes to legislate for 15,000 souls. It must not be forgotten that there are 200,000 Indians scattered throughout the territory, and that they will have to be dealt with by the government of the new province. Perhaps those writers who have been objecting to the largeness of the proposed representation of the new province in the House of Commons will take this fact into the account. It is sufficiently important not to be overlooked.

What is the correct orthography of the new North-West province? In the Government bill it is spelt "Manitoba." We find, however, that Bishop Tache, in his work on the North-West, published in French in 1868, and now translated into English, spells it "Manitobah." This spelling would seem to be more in consonance with the Indian orthography; and we shall use it until we have further evidence than is now before us that it is incorrect.—*Leader.*

WHO WANTS MONEY?—Thos. Dixon, Esq., Barrister, Durham, has a large amount of money to loan on personal or real estate security. See card in another column.

☞ There is a very dangerous hole in Garafraxa Street Bridge in this Village, to which we would call the attention of the County Road and Bridge Committee.

What about the 24th? Something should be "on the wing."

The Fisheries.

A message received from the Colonial office was read in the House on Friday afternoon notifying his Excellency that the Board of Admiralty intended to send a fleet to protect the Canadian fishermen from American depredations. This news was received with loud cheering and must give the utmost satisfaction to all parties in the country.

Another Old Resident Gone.

It is our painful duty this week to record the death of our fellow townsman MR. PETER PATERSON, proprietor of the Durham Mills, which took place yesterday, Wednesday 11th inst., after about three months' illness. Mr. P. was one of the oldest residents of this village, and generally respected. He leaves a wife and large family, with whom we deeply sympathize, in this their irreparable loss. Deceased was a native of Galashiels, Scotland, aged 60 years.

☞ The unmarried men of the Durham Senior Cricket Club are open to play a friendly match, on the 24th inst., with an equal number of married men, residents of Durham, for a supper, if preferred. What say the married men to this challenge?

N. G. & J. McKechnie.—This enterprizing firm have just received direct from Glasgow, an immense stock of new and fashionable Spring and Summer goods. Call and see.

☞ A speckled trout, weighing four pounds and two ounces, was caught in Kemp Creek, near this village, by Mr. George Robson, on Tuesday last.

PAISLEY, May 9.—A large fire broke out here last night in a barn belonging to A. Colborn, burning about 200 bushels of grain, one threshing machine, and all the farming utensils—also two horses. Loss about $1500.

TROUT FISHING.—We learn from a correspondent at Eden Mills, that on Friday last, 6th inst., Mr. E. Duffield of that place, caught fifty-four trout, nine of them weighing 4½ lbs.

COLLINGWOOD, May 9.—The steamer Chicora left at 6 o'clock on Saturday evening with a full cargo, including some of the Government boats for Red River and a hundred passengers. She will be due at Fort William on Wednesday morning.

The population of London the less, according to the assessors' returns, is now 17,600; the assessed value of real property is $4,078,460, and personal $886,400, making the total assessment $5,133,960—figures over which the Londoners are jubilant.

A person named Thos. S. Chandler, who has been acting as wharfinger at Port Stanley, is much inquired for in that neighborhood, there being sundry bills, to the amount of $7,000 or $8,000 pressing for payment. It is supposed that Mr. C. has taken a trip across the lake for the good of his health—or his purse.

The Montreal *Trade Review* has been merged into the *Monetary and Commercial Times*, published at Toronto.

Thomas Drewry, the Toronto agent of three different insurance companies, has levanted, as it appears, leaving several parties in a state of anxiety respecting certain accounts and other claims, which are unadjusted.

The Prince Edward Island Legislature has voted down a resolution in favor of joining the Confederation by a vote of 19 to 5.

TORONTO, GREY AND BRUCE RAILWAY.—Mr. Shanly, the contractor for the first section of the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway, says, in a letter to Mr. Barnhart, a director of the company, that he expects to have the whole of the line to Arthur village under way by May 1st, and by that time he expects to have 500 men at work, which will shortly be increased to 1,000.—During the winter I completed all my contracts for ties, fences, and bridge timber, and the greater part of these materials have been delivered on the ground, whilst the remainder is all prepared, and only awaits good roads for transportation. I confidently expect to give you the first division, Weston to Bolton, ready for the rails by the 15th July, Bolton to Orangeville by the 15th September, and to Arthur before the snow falls. Once the road bed is completed, the laying of the track and ballasting is a question of a few weeks, so if your iron arrives by the 1st of July, you may, I think, run an engine to Arthur before New Year's Day, 1870."

A cable telegram of the 5th says:—"The steamer Scandinavia, which sailed to-day, took a cargo of London Arabs or street boys for Canada, where they will be provided with homes."

Potatoes and Turnips, which were not secured last fall before the snow set in, are being harvested this spring in Caledon, Garafraxa, Amaranth and Mono, and the supply of both is consequently abundant in the market. The potatoes are as dry and well flavored as if raised in the fall, and the turnips as firm and juicy. Several loads have been sold in Orangeville during the past week —*Orangeville Sun.*

An English farm laborer was recently wedded in the parish church, and his bride dropped dead in a few minutes after. He was single, married, and widowed, within an hour.

The Editor of the Guelph *Mercury* has been presented with ripe fresh tomatoes.

NOR'-WEST.

PROPOSAL TO CELEBRATE THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

RIEL'S PROCLAMATION.

ST. PAUL, MINN., May 9.—The *New Nation* of the 15th ult., has been received. Quietness prevails throughout the settlement.

The Winnipeggers propose to celebrate the Queen's Birthday and keep it a general holiday.

Riel has issued another proclamation, in which he says, "We possess today, without partition, almost half a continent. The expulsion of invaders has rendered our land natal to its children." Riel calls upon his distant brethren, from Lower Saskatchewan to the Mackenzie River, to rally around the Provisional Government, and support and sustain it in its work.

Col. Rankin had been ordered to leave the settlement, on account of certain Fenian notions he entertained, which were not wanted in the settlement.

A severe storm had set in, and was prevailing on the 15th, which will retard farming operations in Red River country.

The *New Nation* Editorialy congratulates the country on the success of the Government, in restoring unity and prosperity, and promises a lengthy review of the past and present in its issue of the 22nd.

Mr. James McKay had visited the Sioux and Chippewas, and reports that many Indians have left the country, and those remaining promise to remain peaceable.

SAULT STE MARIE.

Arrival of the Algoma.

ALLOWED TO PASS THE CANAL.

(*Dispatch to the Daily Telegraph.*)

SAULT STE MARIE, Friday.—The Algoma has arrived and passed through the canal, The American authorities are on the alert, and orders have been received from Secretary Fish at Washington, to use the utmost dilligence and watchfulness in seeing that no British vessel with munitions of war or supplies for the Canadian soldiers, passes through the canal. The Chicora is sure to be stopped, and all our supplies for the troops will have to be taken across the Portage to the Algoma, which is now in British waters.

The Americans at the Sault seem particularly jealous of any attempt on the part of the Canadian or British Government to subdue the rising at Red River, and no effort will be spared to throw obstacles in the way of the forces, now about to be sent to the Red River *via* Fort William.

The men are at work on the road at the Portage, and all will be in readiness for the comfortable transport of the troops and supplies to the Algoma, which vessel will carry them to Fort William.

The warlike aspect of events has given this place quite a busy appearance, and as it will be in a way the base of operations for the troops who are going to Fort Garry, lively times may be expected all summer.

It is expected that the troops will take from forty to fifty days in making the journey from Fort William to Red River.

CUBA.

The mystery which for a long time has surrounded the Cuban revolution is being somewhat cleared up by General Jordan, late commander-in chief of the patriots, who is now staying in New York and devoting his time to interviews and meetings of sympathy. He has not withdrawn from the cause, but comes as the agent of the rebels for the purpose of wheedling supplies, arms and men out of the New Yorkers, by picturing in glowing terms the ardent desire which fills every Cuban breast for annexation to the United States.—To please his Republican admirers he declares that the negroes fight furiously and make soldiers second to none, but he gently slides over the long catalogue of butcheries with which they are credited by the Spanish Government.—Consequently General Jordan, evidently a thorough judge of American peculiarities, is taken by the hand and led up into the high places where the Beechers and the Stowes and other humane patrons of the Ethiop are only to be found. When he has eulogized their *proteges* and favoured their whims he is conducted by the lesser snobs to supper; in fact the General is getting as much wine and admiration out of the Cuban revolution as James Stephens squeezed out of Fenianism.

RUMOR OF A MURDER AT BRENTWOOD.—It was reported here yesterday that two men from Minto were drinking in Ross' saloon, at Brentwood, on Sunday, and about 8 o'clock one of them left for home, leaving his companion drunk. At 8 o'clock yesterday morning he returned to look for his friend, and found him lying outside the saloon with his head split open and his brains lying on the ground. No trace of the murderer has been discovered.—*Leader, 10th inst.*

"Support your Local Newspapers," says the "Southern Miscellany." So say we; let every man first patronize one at least of the papers in his town, country or vicinity; but not content himself with one weekly paper only, but supply himself with three or four different papers. Unless a man is suffering extreme poverty, or ignorance of letters, it looks niggardly to neglect this important source of intelligence.

Carrying a Joke too Far.

Some young ladies and gentlemen who were taking advantage of the fine sleighing not long since in attending a donation, surprise, or wedding party, or something of that sort, were obliged to sit three on a seat. One of the seats contained two gentlemen and one lady. The gentlemen, of course, would not allow the lady to take an exposed seat; she, therefore, sat in the middle. As the night was extremely cold, gentleman number one quietly passed his hand (a remarkably small hand by the way) into the lady's muff. As the muff was not very capacious, the lady quietly removed one of her hands from the same. In a few moments she felt a movement on the other side, and found gentleman number two attempting to pass his hand into the muff on the other side. She then quietly drew her hand from the muff and allowed him to do so. What took place in the muff afterward she is unable to say. But each of the gentlemen privately reported to a small circle of friends how warmly the lady had returned the pressure of his hand in the muff, while the lady as privately reported to her friends the magnificent sell she had made of both gentlemen.

The Religious Cry.

Certain journals have attempted to raise the "No Popery" cry, that once so foully marred the political aspects of this Province. Because unfortunately the "Greaser" Riel, belongs to the Church of Rome, because certain clergymen of that Church have participated in the movement, because many followers of that Church are identified with the same, in the haste of the hour they have raised the "No Popery" cry. With such a sound we have no sympathy. The Clergy of that Church in this country and in Ireland have been loyal and true to the Flag that protected them. While faithful to their Church, they have never forgotten their allegiance to the Crown of England. Why then attempt to raise a partisan, religious, and fanatical cry?

Protestant ministers, members of protestant churches have alike been false to the British Flag, and it ill becomes us to cast a reflection upon a large and influential class of our countrymen because some have erred. Every man in this country can worship God according to the light that is within him. No man has a right to dictate any particular line of faith or to scoff at his brother's religion. In the nineteenth century bigotry and narrow-mindedness should find no place in the bosom of a British subject. Liberty of speech and freedom of thought are the legacy bequeathed to us as a birth-right the moment we breathed the air of Britain's Flag. Let us not then strive to awaken partisan spirit, let us rather [illegible] a people against cut-throats and murderers, whatever their creed or religion By so doing we will prove to the world that we are a people worthy of nationality, a Dominion worthy of that great kingdom from whose loins we have sprung.

Partizan strife at such an hour and religious bickerings at such a time, are unworthy of us. We must view the matter calmly, justly and fearlessly.—No narrow spirit must now be allowed to guide the ship of state. No sectarian hand must touch the helm. Canada respects all creeds, all sects, all religions alike. The follower of Mahomet is as welcome to the protection of her flag as the ultra protestant, and the Catholic is alike entitled to every privilege. Canada has no state church and recognises no one school of religion and we warn those papers and politicians who awaken the "fanatical cry" and stir up men's blood by appealing to their passions, that they are only preparing for themselves a fearful and righteous retribution Canada now requires independent, manly, honorable statesmen, not miserable, grovelling sycophants of any particular creed or party.—*Northern Light.*

A MISTAKE.—A few days since says the Kingston *Whig*, a police detective telegraphed to Ogdensburg that two car-loads of suspicious looking men were on their way thither, and that no doubt they were Fenians. After a terrible scare it turned out that they were Methodist ministers on their way to attend a conference.

SILVER FOR CANADA.—The first instalment of new Canadian silver, amounting to $120,000 in 25., 10c., 5c. pieces, have just come out in the Allan steamer, and will be put quickly into circulation. Further supplies will shortly arrive, and in a short time very little, if any, American silver will be seen in Canada. Just now large quantities of it are being shipped to England.

Dr. J. Briggs' Allevantor relieves all pain instantaneously, and reduces inflammation with rapidity, creating a healthy action of all diseased organs, neutralizing all poisonous effects, making a rapid and radical cure of some of the most distressing complaints to which mankind is subject.—Sold in Durham by Findlay & Shaw.

Why is a bottle of brandy like a haunted house? It contains spirits.

The *Sun* has the following: 'Morrissey says, take care of the pounds, and the shillings will take care of themselves.' He knows, for he has done a great deal of pounding.

What a strange thing is custom. Throw one glove at a lady you insult her; throw two, you make her a present.

'Music is the food of love,' but we have found out that it takes something more substantial for matrimony.

A young man, who, on being asked by a Judge whether he had a father and mother, said he wasn't quite certain whether he had or not; first, his father died, and then his mother married again, and then his mother died, and his father married again; and now he didn't exactly know whether they were his father and mother or not.

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

CANADA SILVER.—*La Minerve* states that the last steamer of Allan Line, brought $120,000 in Canada Silver coin, in 20, 10 and 5 cent pieces, which will be at once put into circulation.

The Irish Land Bill makes slow progress through the British House of Commons, and many important amendments have been made in it.

General Robert E. Lee is said to be threatened with heart disease.

The famous yacht *Henrietta*, which won the ocean race some time since, is loading in Boston with a cargo of rum for Africa.

Heenan offers to back an American for $10,000 to fight the winner in the Mace Allen mill.

A Vermonter, on a bet, has agreed to harness himself in a sulky and draw a man weighing 160 pounds a mile in fifteen minutes.

A Newwark man is getting very suspicious because his wife has several times, lately, asked him why he didn't apply for work at that nitro glycerine factory which has exploded twice lately. He wants a divorce.

In a gambling saloon on Broadway, New York, up to a few months ago, there was an old portrait of George Washington, painted by some unknown and unmeritorious artist. The thing was a daub of the worst order, and not worth ten dollars. The gamblers who frequented the saloon got tired of the picture and insisted that it brought them bad luck, and so at their request it was taken down and stored in a garret. The portrait is about 12 feet by 6, and had taken the eye of a seedy and played out politician. One evening he was somewhat drunk, and inquired affectionately for his favorite, when he learned that it was stowed away. He begged the portrait and took it away, everybody wondering what had become of it. Two or three weeks since the Board of Aldermen passed a resolution for the purchase, at the low rate of $1,250, of a colossal portrait of Washington by the famous American artist Rembrandt Peale, Esq., who was long since gathered to his fathers. Of course a genuine portrait by Peale, could not be allowed to pass, and it was bought at once. It proves to be the identical daub that hung in the gambling saloon, and the suspicion is very strong that a member of the Board of Aldermen has gone shares with the owner of the daub.

'Young man, do you believe in a future state?'

'In course I does, and what's more I intend to enter it as soon as Betsy gets her wedding toggery ready.'

'You mistake me. Do you believe in a future state of rewards and punishments?,

'Most assuredly. If I should cut mugs with a red-headed woman I should expect to have my hat indented by the first cistern pole she could lay her hands on.'

'Go two young men, you are incorrigible.'

'Go two? If it wasn't for the law agin bigamy, darned if I wouldn't go a dozen. But who supposed, deacon, that a man of your years would give such advice to a person just starting in life.'

This took the deacon down.

'What is a dogma?' a little girl inquired of her mother.

'A dog. my child is an animal. Of course you know what a dog is don't you?'

'Oh, no, ma; a dogma?'

'Run away, run away; little children should be seen and not heard.'

And the child went away, puzzled to know what had so suddenly made her mother irritable.

DIED.

At Durham, on the 11th inst., after a lingering illness, Mr. Peter Paterson, aged 60 years, a native of Galashiel, Scotland.

The funeral will take place on Friday, 13th inst., at 3 p. m. Friends and acquaintance are requested to attend without further notice.

At Durham, on the 7th inst., from consumption, Mr. Samuel Harvey, aged 40.

Guelph Markets.

Daily *Advertiser* of Tuesday reports:

Fall Wheat	0 80 @ 0 85
Spring Wheat	0 00 @ 0 84
Pork	7 00 @ 8 10

Durham Markets.

Fall Wheat	$0 55 @ 0 65
Spring Wheat	0 55 @ 0 65
Oats	0 00 @ 0 25
Peas	0 45 @ 0 50
Flour	3 50 @ 4 00
Butter	0 12½ @ 0 00
Lard, per lb	0 10 @ 0 00
Eggs	0 08 @ 0 00
Hay	5 00 @ 7 00
Potatoes	0 25 @ 0 35

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Money to Loan.

MONEY TO LOAN on real or personal security.

THOS. DIXON,
Barrister-at-Law,
Lower Town, Durham.

TEACHER WANTED.

FOR School Section No. 12, Bentinck, to enter on duties immediately. For particulars apply stating qualifications, to the subscribers. A female teacher preferred.

LACHLAN McQUARRY,
WILLIAM BOYLE,
CHARLES BOYD, } Trustees.

Crawford P. O., Bentinck, May 9, 1870.

Court of Revision.

TAKE NOTICE, THE MUNICIPAL Council of the Township of Artemisia will meet as a Court of Revision, in the Council Room, Town Hall, Flesherton, on Monday the 30th inst., at 10 o'clock a.m.

All appeals *must be made in writing* and lodged with me not later than the 21st inst.

Communications through the post-office must be prepaid and addressed to me at Eugenia P. O.

HENRY MELDRUM.
Township Clerk.

Artemisia, May 6, 1870.

Stray Heifer.

STRAYED FROM THE PREMISES of the subscribers, Durham Village, a small Red Heifer, 3 years old, in-calf; has some white spots on her face. Any person giving information that will lead to her recovery will be suitably rewarded.

T. & J. R. SMITH,
Tanners, &c.

Durham, May 3, 1870.