

Spring Assizes.

The sittings of this court opened at the Court House, Owen Sound, on Tuesday the 30th inst, at noon, the Honorable Mr. Justice Adams Wilson presiding.

The Toronto Bar was represented in the persons of Mr. R. A. Harrison, Q. C., and Mr. John T. Anderson.

The Grand Jury were sworn in and were composed of the following names: W. H. G. Colles, Foreman, Wm. Beaton, Thos. Ormiston, W. A. Carbet, Ezra Brown, Robert Miles, Thomas Reid, Wm. Miller, G. Berke, Samuel E. Legate, Wm. Arto, Wm. Keefer, Robert L. Frost, Hugh Taylor, Thos. Donovan.

After His Lordship's charge to the Grand Jury business was proceeded with in the following order:

FROST vs. BUCKLEY.—Action on promissory note. Plea, payment. Verdict for plaintiff \$133.86. Lane & Stephens for plaintiff.

GLEYS vs. LEE et al.—Action on promissory note. Plea, did not make, and payment. Verdict for plaintiff \$118.11. Lane & Stephens for plaintiff.

WRIGHT vs. E. COOK.—Action on account for liquors. Verdict for plaintiff \$166.00. Barret for plaintiff.

STEWART vs. PARKER.—Action on note. Verdict for plaintiff \$139.93. Pollard & Duggan for plaintiff.

PATTERSON vs. MOZETTE.—Action on notes. Plea for one defendant, insanity; for the other two defendants, payment. Verdict by consent against two defendants for \$366.93. C. McFayden for plaintiff; Cressor & Morrison for defendants.

The Grand Jury brought in true bills against John Baker for stabbing Schuyler Kirvan and John Govitt.

CAMPBELL vs. MATTHEWS.—Action on ejectment. Verdict for plaintiff. E. Elliott for plaintiff.

HALL vs. JONES.—Verdict for plaintiff \$136.79 on second and special counts—defendant on third issue to last count. J. T. Anderson and C. McFayden for plaintiff; J. Cressor and D. A. Cressor for defendant.

IRELAND vs. MCKINNON.—Action for reduction. Plaintiff nonsuited. The evidence of the plaintiff's daughter went to show that the defendant had accomplished her seduction by violence—whereupon the Judge entered a non-suit, and directed the Sheriff to arrest the defendant for rape. The rule of law laid down by the learned Judge was, that wherever the act of seduction is accomplished against the will of the woman and by her being compelled to yield to the superior strength of the man, a criminal prosecution must precede any civil action. J. T. Anderson for plaintiff; R. A. Harrison, Q. C., for defendant.

THE QUEEN vs. GEORGE L. NEWCOMB for forgery. The Grand Jury brought in a true bill.

GOTTSAL vs. MURKOLAND.—Action of trespass for seizing goods. Verdict for plaintiff \$28. J. T. Anderson for plaintiff; R. A. Harrison, Q. C., for defendant.

HORN vs. MARTIN.—Action of debt.—Verdict for plaintiff \$368.65. J. Cressor, Jr., for plaintiff.

BARBER vs. ARMSTRONG.—This was an action of Replevin for three horses and a three year old colt which the plaintiff alleged were illegally detained in the pound of the defendant who is one of the pound keepers for the township of Darby. Verdict for the plaintiff. Lane & Stephens for plaintiff; Cressor & Morrison for defendant.

QUEEN vs. JOHN BEAKER.—Maliciously and feloniously wounding John Gurrett.—This was a case arising out of a row some time ago at a tavern at Woodford. Verdict, guilty. Sentence, 3 months imprisonment with hard labor. R. A. Harrison for the Crown; D. A. Cressor for prisoner.

QUEEN vs. JOHN BEAKER.—Feloniously cutting and wounding Schuyler Kirvan.—The case was similar to the last one. Not guilty. R. A. Harrison for the Crown; D. A. Cressor for defence.

QUEEN vs. DUNCAN MCKINNON.—Indicted for Rape. This is a case in which a trial was ordered by the Judge. The details were of the usual disgusting character in such cases. Verdict, not guilty. John Cressor Jr., for Crown; R. A. Harrison for defence.

SPENCER vs. CHISHOLM.—Action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff, \$153.15. Cressor & Morrison for plaintiff; Lane & Stephens for defendant.

SREIN vs. ALLES et al.—Action on breach of agreement to deliver up a note. Verdict for plaintiff, and 20c. damages.—Cressor & Morrison for plaintiff; Lane & Stephens for defendants.

Pauperism in England.

The working classes of England are now looking anxiously to the Government for assistance. Trade is depressed to an unprecedented degree and the intense distress prevails in those districts of the metropolis which even in the piping times of brisk markets are never free from the scourge of hunger. The Poor-law system, of which so much was expected, has completely broken down; work-houses, casual wards and out-door relief are wholly incompetent to relieve the tens of thousands who nightly clamor for food and shelter around the hard-hearted parish authorities. Hardly a day has passed since Christmas last without a case of "death from starvation," attested by the verdict of coroners' inquests where the evidence revealed an amount of wretchedness and unassisted destitution which none but those thoroughly conversant with every phase of London life could believe possible. Strong men stunted themselves for their wives, mothers starved themselves for their babes, and whole families have died from sheer hunger in the richest city in the world.

HO FOR CALIFORNIA!—Mr. N. Weatherston, G. W. R. Agent at Toronto, and formerly of Guelph, is making arrangements for a grand excursion party, to leave Toronto and Hamilton, for San Francisco next month, or early in July, as may be agreed upon. Return tickets good for 60 days will be issued at greatly reduced rates, and ample time given to visit all points of interest, including Salt Lake City, Lake Bigler, Yosemite, and the grand and picturesque scenery of the mountains. Sleeping car accommodation and meals will be provided at low rates.

Read Edwards' Advertisement in another column.

Hard Times.

From all parts of the United States comes the cry of "hard times." The Boston Traveller of the 10th inst. says: "Hundreds of men in this city are seeking in vain for employment. Although business is tolerably good the work here is insufficient for the working-men." New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and all the principal cities and towns are overcrowded, and destitution is unprecedentedly rife. The vast numbers of emigrants who are daily landing at New York and the thousands who intend to follow them during the summer would do well to keep this in mind.—The United States since the commencement of the late war has been wholly unable to provide work for the laboring classes, and to this fact must be attributed in a great measure the rapid increase of crime and the horrible immorality which prevails throughout the country. England is heavily afflicted with pauperism, but she has poor-laws and charities which to some extent relieve the distress; whereas it is one of the "happiest" of many Yankee boasts that the United States contains no poor-houses or societies exclusively devoted to the relief of the poorer classes. This ignoring of the social rights of the poor necessarily leads to crime. If a man has not the means of earning a livelihood, and if society will not relieve him, he must either starve or steal. Self-protection will speedily overcome his respect—if he ever had any—for civil institutions, and theft, or even murder, with their penal consequences, will be preferred to a slow death by hunger.

In this country there is every sign of a great demand for labor. The emigrants who have arrived this spring have had no difficulty in procuring employment at more remunerative wages than they could obtain on the other side of the border, even were they lucky enough to obtain work. So few, in comparison with the work to be done, are the number of laborers in Toronto that one railroad contractor has been compelled to send an agent to Quebec to engage them there as they arrive. Canada being almost wholly devoted to agricultural pursuits is not so liable as the United States to be affected by the periodical fluctuations which from time to time paralyze the labor market there. The products of this country belong to the class of necessities, the consumption of which cannot be dispensed with; whereas the Eastern States, being principally engaged in manufactures, are always liable to depression of trade and the other evils which so often afflict manufacturing districts. A manufacturer when he thinks expedient may at once dismiss his workmen and stagnate employment of every kind, but the farmer has no equal power. Capital laid out in the culture of land cannot be hastily withdrawn without a ruinous sacrifice, and thus chiefly it comes that the demand for labor is more stationary in agricultural than in manufacturing districts, in Canada than in the eastern or civilized portion of the United States.

A Relic of the City of Boston.

The Western Morning News (Wales?) says that on the evening of April 13, there was washed ashore at Penryn, a broken piece of oak wood about three feet long and about three or four inches wide. On one side it was painted blue and on the other was rudely inscribed, apparently with a knife or chisel, the following in Roman capitals:—

TY OF BOSTON IS SINKING FEB II

The date was variously read by persons who had seen it; some considering that the two strokes after "Feb." represent the Roman notation of two; while other persons held that they are Arabic numerals for eleven. Of the word "City" all had broken away except the lower part of the letters F and Y. Beneath the date is what looks like a rudely formed capital M, which is supposed to be the initial of the writer's name. The board is much battered and saturated. It appeared to have been in the water a considerable time, and was believed to be a genuine seaweed. It remained in the possession of Mr. Hickey, of the coast-guard at Penryn.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN has so far come out of her long retirement as to open the new buildings of the London University, in State. We are informed by telegram that but little excitement was manifested by the general public, though the hall was filled by an enthusiastic audience. This is but to be expected. The Londoners, whose interests are so nearly affected by royal pageantry, have been wearied with waiting, and sick with broken promises of State visits. The people made every allowance for their Sovereign's grief; but at length they thought that royalty has its duties which must not be neglected, and they began to look to the Prince of Wales to supply the place of the retired Queen. But let Her Majesty—having now broken the ice—resume her public duties, and we predict the revival of the old enthusiasm that has always greeted her appearance in public.

Three of the wives of men employed on the City of Boston have conspired themselves by remarrying. If the story of the steamer's loss should ever prove even partially false, how many aggravated cases of Enoch Arden would there be!

The ladies of White Pine have adopted the fashion of fainting at balls, and the news says they manage to be caught in the nick of time and by the right person. Cologne has been found sufficient to restore them. Dan Morgan, while acting the lady in a set, the genuine article being short, fainted also, and was laid out on a bench. Cologne did no good in his case, however, and they had to have recourse to whiskey, which fetched him at once.



DURHAM CHRONICLE.

THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1870.

Legislation Reviewed.

The Session of Parliament, which was brought to a close seven days since, has completed its official record, but like a stone thrown upon a sheet of water, it is not given to mortals to comprehend fully its effective force. It is the duty of a statesman, as it is the duty of a driver of a steam locomotive, to place before him a definite goal, but neither the one nor the other can foresee the possible contingencies which may impede their progress and confound their plans. The legislation of this session has neither been remarkable for profuseness nor profundity. The number of bills passed affords no evidence of the excellency of the measures themselves, but on the contrary, much speaking, as well as over legislation are generally delusive when accepted as evidence of usefulness. The session of which we are now speaking, has not placed many measures upon the Statute Books. The principal public bills were those of the Finance Minister on Banks and the Tariff, of the Minister of Agriculture for taking the decennial Census, and of the Minister of Justice for the establishing and governing the new Province of Manitoba. The first named, viz., on Banks and Banking, revives the expiring charter, provides for the extraction of the Government from financial bondage to the Bank of Montreal and admits several millions in the form of Dominion Notes into the currency circulation without the payment of interest. The Banking Act of which we are speaking is not formed upon any well understood principle of banking, nor is it a copy of any model which exists. It is purely the creation of circumstances and the offspring of compromise. The Banks desired renewal of the charter—all of which expired this year. They deprecated a renewal of the scheme submitted in the previous session by Mr. Rose, and were evidently prepared to lend an attentive ear to any plan which permitted them to keep their bullion, even at the cost of curtailing their circulation. The Government wanted more money. Sir Francis Hincks managed to secure that object and to obtain the concurrence of all the Banks except it may be the Bank of Montreal. The arrangement, or compromise sanctioned by the Legislature, promises to be sufficiently elastic to meet all the requirements of trade, and to assure the safety of depositors and note-holders. It is said that under the new form of return to be made, by the Banking institutions, monthly, it will be impossible to conceal the true state of any Bank. In publicly there is safety.

The Tariff Bill imposing a duty on coal, breadstuffs, salt, &c., is indefensible from the stand point of approved political economy. But few of the opponents of the measure, in Parliament, however, were able to steer clear of the issue that proceeds from sensitive pockets. Ontario desires to protect its salt interest, but cannot acknowledge the necessity for adding 50 cents per ton in the shape of import duty to the cost of American coal, in order, practically, to give a bounty to that troublesome little member of the Confederacy Nova Scotia. New Brunswick, which imports extensively of breadstuffs from the United States, doesn't exactly see the reason why a duty of 25 cents a barrel should be imposed on imported flour in order to recoup to the producers of Ontario, at their expense, the contribution made by that Province to Nova Scotia in the shape of a bounty on coal. The Government claims that this is the foundation of a system of national policy. We fail to see in it any hopeful sign. It will really benefit nobody, but it is probable that the producer of Ontario may discover in the imposition of a duty on American grain, especially on corn, an increased demand, and consequently a better price for their coarse grains. If, as has been sometimes said, there is a germ of goodness in things evil, there may be some latent benefit lurking in the recent tariff.

The Act for the erection of the Government of the Province of Manitoba is, as far as the consequences of its operations are concerned, the most important of the Session. It provides that the re-establishment of the Queen's authority that a constitutional government, according to the sample presented by the other Provinces of the Dominion, shall prevail. The measure is exceedingly liberal in its provisions. The legislature compliments the new Colonists with possessing a higher measure of intelligence than we have heretofore credited them with, but as those who sow possess and desire to keep the land will soon be in the minority, it may be wise in the first instance, in providing for the future to take into account also the distant future. The Province of Manitoba includes the existing settlements and though of smaller dimensions than appears to be necessary, it is contended that to extend its boundaries, at present, would possibly lead to some altercation with Indian tribes, with whom treaties should be first made. It is affirmed by those who are familiar with the settlements to be included in the Province, would possibly lead to some altercation with Indian tribes, with whom treaties should be first made. It is affirmed by those who are familiar with the settlements to be included in the Province, would possibly lead to some altercation with Indian tribes, with whom treaties should be first made.

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The Hon. Mr. Kenny, Receiver-General and President of the Council, has been appointed to the Lieutenant-Governorship of Nova Scotia during the four months for which Lieut.-Gov. Doyle received leave of absence. Mr. Kenny will retire from the Cabinet and Dr. Tupper will take his place.

Haver is going to celebrate the Queen's Birthday. Games of various kinds are announced to take place.

Robinson Moore, tavern-keeper at Brentwood, has been arrested for the murder of Wm. N. Brokenbreed. The case was heard before Thos. Macnam, J. P., and the Crown Attorney of Simcoe. Moore is committed to take his trial at the next County Assizes.

Acts Assented to.

The following Acts were assented to by the Governor General: An Act to amend the Act respecting the Treatment and Relief of Sick and Distressed Mariners. An Act respecting the Coasting Trade of Canada. An Act to amend the Act respecting the Office of Queen's Printer. An Act to amend the Act respecting the Extradition of Certain Offenders to the United States of America. An Act to amend an Act respecting Cruelty to Animals. An Act to facilitate the Signing of Militia Commissions. An Act to extend the powers of the Official Arbitrators to certain cases therein mentioned. An Act to amend the Act relating to Light-houses, Buys and Beacons. An Act to amend the Acts of Incorporation of the Great Western Railway. An Act respecting the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada and Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company. An Act to authorize the Town of Belleville to Impose and Collect Harbor Dues, and for other purposes. An Act to incorporate the Detroit River Tunnel Company. An Act further to amend the Acts respecting the Improvement and Management of the Harbor of Quebec. An Act respecting the First Census. An Act to provide for the Amalgamation of the Canadian Bank of Commerce and the President, Directors and Company of the Gore Bank. An Act to incorporate the Society of Canadian Artists. An Act to incorporate the St. Francis and Megantic International Railway Company. An Act to amend the Act 31 Vic. Chap. 46, and to regulate the issue of Dominion Notes. An Act respecting Banks and Banking. An Act to incorporate the Company for the construction of a Ship Canal to connect the waters of Lake Champlain and the River St. Lawrence. An Act to authorize the Corporation of the Township of Collingwood, in the County of Drey, to impose and collect tolls or harbor dues at the mouth of Beaver River, and for other purposes. An Act to incorporate the Montreal and Champlain Junction Railway Company. An Act respecting certificates to masters and mates of ships. An Act for the better preservation of Clothing and Property of Seamen in Her Majesty's Navy. An Act to revive the Charter of the Grand Junction R. R. Co. An Act to amend the Act intitled an Act to incorporate the Sun Insurance Company of Montreal. An Act to remove certain restrictions with respect to the issue of Bank Notes in Nova Scotia. An Act to amend the Act respecting jewelry. An Act to amend the Penitentiary Act of 1868. An Act to incorporate the Ontario and Erie Ship Canal Company. An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Merchant Bank of Halifax. An Act to amend the law respecting the Department of Finance. An Act to continue and make permanent certain Acts and parts of Acts of the Province of New Brunswick relative to the Police Force in the parish of Portland, in the City and County of St. John. An Act to empower the police court of the City of Halifax, to sentence juvenile offenders to be detained in the Halifax Industrial School. An Act to extend the operation of the Act of Legislature of the late Province of Canada 19 and 23 Vic., cap. 141, concerning the Synod of the Church of England in Canada to the Province of Nova Scotia. An Act to amend the Act respecting the Security to be given by the officers of Canada. An Act to amend the Act for the better Preservation of Peace in the vicinity of Public Works. An Act respecting the Canada Quebec and New Brunswick Railway Company. An Act to make provision for the Discipline on board of Canadian Government Vessels. An Act to amend and extend the Act to provide means for Improving Harbors and Channels at Certain parts in the Provinces of the Dominion. An Act respecting Ferries. An Act to continue in force the provisions of divers Acts relating to La Banque Du Peuple. An Act to amend the Acts Respecting Customs and Inland Revenue, and make certain provisions respecting vessels navigating the inland waters of Canada above Montreal. An Act remedying the inconvenience which would arise from the expiration of the Act and parts of Acts herein mentioned, to continue in force. An Act for the better insuring of the efficiency of the Civil Service of Canada, by providing for the superannuation of persons employed therein in certain cases. An Act respecting certain works on Ottawa River. An Act to amend the Act imposing duties on Promissory Notes and Bills of Exchange. An Act to amend the law relating to the Inspection of Raw Hides and Leather. An Act to vest in Her Majesty, for the purposes therein mentioned the property and powers now vested in the Trustees of the Bank of Upper Canada. An Act respecting the Marking of Timber. An Act to amend the Act respecting Fisheries by foreign vessels. An Act to amend and continue the Act 32 and 33, Vic. Chap. 3, and to establish and provide for the Government of the Province of Manitoba. An Act to explain and amend the Act respecting the collection and management of the Revenue and Auditing of Public Accounts and Liability of the Public Accountants. An Act for granting Her Majesty certain sums of money, required to defray certain expenses of the Public Service for the financial years ending respectively the 30th of June, 1870, and 30th of June, 1871. An Act to amend the Act respecting duties of Justices of the Peace, out of Session, in relation to summary convictions and orders. An Act respecting the Official Assignees appointed under the Insolvent Act of 1864, and to amend the Insolvent Act of 1864.

Temperance Meeting.—There will be a public Temperance Meeting in the Orange Hall, on Monday evening the 23rd inst., under the auspices of Lodge of British Templars. The meeting will be rendered instructive and entertaining by Readings, Recitations, Essays, Addresses, and Vocal Music. The public are respectfully urged to attend. The chair will be taken at 8 o'clock precisely.

We understand that the "Beneficials" have accepted the challenge of the Bachelors to play a cricket match on the 24th inst., but not for a supper, though willing that the losers should pay the legitimate forfeit, viz., a cricket ball for the club. The wickets to be pitched at 10 o'clock a.m.

At our Monthly Fair on Tuesday, good prices were paid, but there was not a great number of cattle on the ground, some of which were of an inferior class.

Queen's Birthday at Orchardville.—The citizens of Orchardville intend celebrating the 24th inst., in a manner becoming all loyal villages.—A poster containing a list of the names and prizes has been published.—The day's proceedings will wind up with a grand display of fireworks. Good for Orchardville.

Wm. Ashdown, of the Durham House, announces in another column the arrival of a stock of Ladies' Cloth and Velvet Jackets, also a crate of white granite Crockery. Mr. Ashdown sells goods reasonable. Call and see.

WOOL CARDING, &c.—Read the advertisement of Mr. John Kelly in today's issue.

INTERESTING TO FARMERS.—We take pleasure in calling attention to anything which has a tendency to promote the interests and lighten the labors of the husbandman. And more especially do we take pride in doing so when the implement is manufactured in our midst, consequently we would advise our farming friends who desire to purchase a really first-class Reaping and Mowing Machine to inspect those manufactured by Messrs. A. & A. Cochran of this village. Bear in mind these are the same Machines which took the first prize, over all competitors, at the great trial match at Walkerton, last Fall.—Read their advertisement in another column.

A disastrous fire took place on Saturday last in Toronto, whereby the saw and blind factory and a large quantity of lumber in the extensive lumber-yard of Messrs. J. & W. McBean, situated at the corner of Teraville and Hayter streets, were destroyed. Loss \$10,000. Insurance \$3,900.

The earning of Adeline Patti for the past season has been 1,000,000 francs, to say nothing of the presents she has received. She is building quite a palace in the Champs-Elysees, Paris, where after her trip to this country, her voice will only be heard.

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Col. Rankin has busied himself no little of late to impeach every one connected with North-West matters, and to find fault with everything which the Government has done in connection therewith. Col. Rankin is much of a "busybody in other men's matters," and withal exceedingly unreliable. Living near the United States' border his sympathies are all with the people and institutions of that country. Whilst professing a regard for Canadian interests in the North-West, there is not wanting evidence of a very conclusive kind that his visit to Red River had a very different purpose to what he professes. We have heard a good deal of his annexationist movements at Fort Garry; and now the statement comes from there that he offered Kiel six thousand United States' fillibusters, but that Kiel declined the offer. Col. Rankin evidently burns with a martial ardor of a kind which cannot induce respect for him in Canada. He has a great weakness to that way and good, but he should cease to pollute Canada with his presence or presume to deliver lectures to loyal people here.

Louisiana appears to be the paradise of prize-fighters, where not only the sympathies of the people go with the pugilists, but even a detachment of police are provided for the purpose of keeping the ring. The long expected contest came off between Mace and Allen in the presence of prominent merchants, lawyers, physicians, ex-officers of the army, sporting characters of *hoo genus omne*, and resulted in the victory of Mace after a severe fight lasting 44 minutes. A prize fight is at all times brutal; but that it should be taken under the patronage of the upper ten, and guarded by officers of the law reflects anything but credit on the authorities of the State in which it took place.

The Red Man.—According to all accounts the Fenians intend doing, or attempting to do something towards frustrating our plans respecting the Northwest. It has been positively stated that several hundred St. Paul only a few days ago, bound for Fort Garry; and that others are assembling at Duluth, Marquette, and other points on Lake Superior, for the purpose of operating against our forces while on the march. Whatever they might accomplish by crossing the Plains from St. Paul, provided the American authorities did not interfere, we have no fear of their harassing our troops, should they only reach Fort William in safety. In order to reach our line of march the Fenians would have to pass through two or three hundred miles of wilderness. We are satisfied they would give up before they had accomplished half the journey, for the simple reason that there is not a distillery or tavern in the whole country. A Fenian army would melt away in two days, under such circumstances.

There is plenty of whiskey at Sault Ste. Marie; and as the Sault is easily reached by steamer from Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit and other places, it is just possible that an attempt to interfere with our expedition may be made there by the Fenians. We do not think they have any idea of fighting our forces. They would be satisfied could they capture the Algoma and Chicora, scuttle them, and then return to the protecting folds of the Stars and Stripes, covered with Fenian glory.—This is what they are most likely to attempt, should they attempt anything.—It is evident that our Government have reason to think that such an attack is not improbable; and, in order to frustrate the scheme, and protect our troops, the gun-boat Rescue has been ordered to the Sault, and is now on her way up. She was laying in the Welland Canal when Captain Wyatt, the gun-boat agent, received the order on Saturday to send her away; and she immediately started. In case the Fenians make an attack on our vessels, and in case the Rescue gets within gunshot of them, we are satisfied she will give a good account of herself, and make it unpleasant for the heroes in green.—Telegraph.

In referring to the stoppage of the Chicora, the New York Tribune says that Government must have come to the conclusion that her cargo was to be used in the suppression of the Northwest insurrection, and that it is determined to maintain strict neutrality in the affair. "At the same time," the Tribune says, "there is no longer a doubt that armed bands of Fenians are moving through Minnesota to join Riel in Winnipeg or Manitoba. What will the Government do with these?" The question can be easily answered, as to what the United States Government ought to do. As soon as it is discovered that it is the intention of the Fenians to move against Canada or join Riel, their conventions should be stopped, their movements held in check, and all supplies of arms or munitions of war for the purpose of a land confederacy. To a nation that shows itself so jealous in the question of neutrality, as to stop the passage of the Chicora, this appears to be its plain duty; it is undoubtedly the course it ought to pursue, but that it will hold to such a line of action we cannot state that we so confidently expect.

A man in Rhode Island has been sent to jail for ten days for sleeping in church. Nothing was done to the clergyman who put him to sleep.

Portland people are fixing bird's nests to the trees, to encourage birds to come to dwell there and eat up the worms that destroy the foliage.

A Russian nobleman, having lost his fortune at a Paris gaming table, is said to have been so hard up as to accept a situation as lover to ex-Queen Isabella.

The Fenians and the North-West.

The American press in the West seems to confirm the sensation story with reference to the reported Fenian movement against the troops to be sent from the Dominion to the Red River settlement. Telegrams received last night report that the St. Paul Press of yesterday's issue, states that the Fenians are mustering in various parts of Minnesota, and that a party, numbers not stated, is en route, overland, for Red River; that a force of Fenians 300 strong is awaiting at St. Paul, for arrangements to be completed for their transportation and subsistence before starting for Red River. It is suggested that they may go to Fort William to take possession before the troops arrive.

A New York telegram says the Executive Committee of the Fenian Brotherhood has been in Session all day. It is positively asserted that troops and officers have left that city within the past few days for the border.

All this however, is mere bosh, for the Fenians, all combined, cannot raise the cash necessary for the transport of 300 men to the Red River, leaving out the expenses of equipment, the maintenance of such a number of men in a country which has no more provisions than is necessary for a population scattered over more than fourteen thousand square miles of territory, and only numbering, at the highest estimate, about 17,000 souls. Besides nineteenth-century men in a country which has no more provisions than is necessary for a population scattered over more than fourteen thousand square miles of territory, and only numbering, at the highest estimate, about 17,000 souls. Besides nineteenth-century men in a country which has no more provisions than is necessary for a population scattered over more than fourteen thousand square miles of territory, and only numbering, at the highest estimate, about 17,000 souls.

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According to all accounts the Fenians intend doing, or attempting to do something towards frustrating our plans respecting the Northwest. It has been positively stated that several hundred St. Paul only a few days ago, bound for Fort Garry; and that others are assembling at Duluth, Marquette, and other points on Lake Superior, for the purpose of operating against our forces while on the march. Whatever they might accomplish by crossing the Plains from St. Paul, provided the American authorities did not interfere, we have no fear of their harassing our troops, should they only reach Fort William in safety. In order to reach our line of march the Fenians would have to pass through two or three hundred miles of wilderness. We are satisfied they would give up before they had accomplished half the journey, for the simple reason that there is not a distillery or tavern in the whole country. A Fenian army would melt away in two days, under such circumstances.

There is plenty of whiskey at Sault Ste. Marie; and as the Sault is easily reached by steamer from Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit and other places, it is just possible that an attempt to interfere with our expedition may be made there by the Fenians. We do not think they have any idea of fighting our forces. They would be satisfied could they capture the Algoma and Chicora, scuttle them, and then return to the protecting folds of the Stars and Stripes, covered with Fenian glory.—This is what they are most likely to attempt, should they attempt anything.—It is evident that our Government have reason to think that such an attack is not improbable; and, in order to frustrate the scheme, and protect our troops, the gun-boat Rescue has been ordered to the Sault, and is now on her way up. She was laying in the Welland Canal when Captain Wyatt, the gun-boat agent, received the order on Saturday to send her away; and she immediately started. In case the Fenians make an attack on our vessels, and in case the Rescue gets within gunshot of them, we are satisfied she will give a good account of herself, and make it unpleasant for the heroes in green.—Telegraph.

In referring to the stoppage of the Chicora, the New York Tribune says that Government must have come to the conclusion that her cargo was to be used in the suppression of the Northwest insurrection, and that it is determined to maintain strict neutrality in the affair. "At the same time," the Tribune says, "there is no longer a doubt that armed bands of Fenians are moving through Minnesota to join Riel in Winnipeg or Manitoba. What will the Government do with these?" The question can be easily answered, as to what the United States Government ought to do. As soon as it is discovered that it is the intention of the Fenians to move against Canada or join Riel, their conventions should be stopped, their movements held in check, and all supplies of arms or munitions of war for the purpose of a land confederacy. To a nation that shows itself so jealous in the question of neutrality, as to stop the passage of the Chicora, this appears to be its plain duty; it is undoubtedly the course it ought to pursue, but that it will hold to such a line of action we cannot state that we so confidently expect.

A man in Rhode Island has been sent to jail for ten days for sleeping in church. Nothing was done to the clergyman who put him to sleep.

Portland people are fixing bird's nests to the trees, to encourage birds to come to dwell there and eat up the worms that destroy the foliage.

A Russian nobleman, having lost his fortune at a Paris gaming table, is said to have been so hard up as to accept a situation as lover to ex-Queen Isabella.

The Red River.

The select committee of the Senate on the North-West Territory report: "The vast extent of territory open to cultivation, the favorable seasons uniformly given of its agricultural qualities, and the salubrity of the climate leave no room to doubt on the minds of the committee that the region north of the United States boundary, west of the watershed of Lake Superior, and extending north of the northern banks of the Saskatchewan river, is a good wheat and vegetable producing territory. The principal drawback would seem to be the distance from navigation and railway communication, absence of markets for agricultural products, occasional visits from grasshoppers, and the cold of winter. But the testimony of all the witnesses examined upon this latter point tends to establish the fact, that although the thermometer indicates a much lower degree of temperature at Red River, in winter months, than in Ontario, yet the effect in its effects upon individuals, produces scarcely, if at all, more incovenience in the former than in the latter country. The committee are satisfied that if measures are taken at an early date to afford facilities for access through British territory to the Red River, it will be found to be not only a very desirable home for immigrants, but will materially enhance the prosperity and promote the best interests of this Dominion."

A female barber runs the best patronized barber shop in Detroit.

There were 2,758 horses eaten in Paris last year.

Prince Arthur is to visit the White Mountains in June.

A fourteen months' old baby in Connecticut fell out of a window to a stone step nineteen feet below, struck on its head, but was not much hurt.

A would-be suicide at Cincinnati was pulled off the track before a coming train by a railroad man, who warned him against trying to "muss up the engine any such way as that."

An observer in Washington, speaking about the U. S. Senators, says:—Most of them sit with their hands in their pockets, walk with their hands in their pockets, and talk with their hands in their pockets.

In view of the fringes, tassels, cords and braids that are used to make ladies' dresses, nowadays, the New York Commercial proposes to fashion reporters to say that ladies are "elegantly upholstered," rather than "dressed."

President Lincoln, during the war, sent this unique telegram to General Hooker: "If the head of Lee's army is at Martinsburg and the tail of it at the plank road between Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, the animal must be pretty slim somewhere. Couldn't you break him? A. Lincoln.

New York, May 13.—Graphic accounts continue to be received of the terrible configuration now raging in the woods and among the mountains in Sullivan, Orange, Madison and other counties in this State. The conflagration extends over a hundred miles of territory and the loss is already estimated at \$5,000,000. In the night time the spectacle of the burning mountains is both grand and startling. It is feared that a family near the Deposit station on the Erie railroad has been roasted alive.

Guelph Markets. Daily Advertiser of Tuesday reports: Fall Wheat.....1 00 @ 1 10 Spring Wheat.....0 95 @ 1 05 Pork.....7 00 @ 8 19

Durham Markets. Fall Wheat.....\$0 65 @ 0 70 Spring Wheat.....0 60 @ 0 65 Oats.....0 00 @ 0 25 Peas.....0 45 @ 0 50 Flour.....3 50 @ 4 00 Butter.....0 12 @ 0 10 Lard, per lb.....0 08 @ 0 00 Eggs.....5 00 @ 7 00 Potatoes.....0 25 @ 0 35

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of WILLIAM S. CHRISTOF, of the Village of Fisherton, an Insolvent.

MUNSHAW'S HOTEL, in the Village of Fisherton, in the County of Grey, on

Monday, 30th Day of May, Inst. At Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to receive statements of his affairs, and to appoint an Assignee.

D. A. CRESSOR, G. J. GALE, Solicitors. Interim Assignee. Owen Sound, May 9th, 1870.

Money to Loan. MONEY TO LOAN on real or personal security.