NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

On no occasion will the names of Old Advertisements be inserted here.

House Wanted Immediately.
Situation Wanted by a Gentleman.
Sale of Ordance Lands—E. Parent.

The Ottawa Times

City and County Official Paper

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1868.

A STATEMENT has got afloat that there would be "no meeting of the Privy Council until the 21st." This is quite incorrect. Ministers meet daily for the transaction of routine and departmental business, though the further consideration of questions of an important political bearing has been postponed until a full meeting of Ministers, which will probably be held on or about the date named.

THE framers of tariffs will have an easy time of it henceforth and forever. Our local contemporary the *Citizen* has hit upon the "correct principle," and expounded it so clearly and comprehensively, that we shall be utterly ashamed of the Hon. Mr. TILLEY if he does not achieve for himself eternal fame in its application. Here is the simple formula:

"The correct principle for a Government to observe in framing a tariff is to take every article by itself *keeping out of sight altogether considerations as to its classification as a 'poor man's' necessary or a 'rich man's' luxury* and put such a tax upon it as the exigencies of the state may require, *keeping in view, always, the general interests of the people.*"

What charming simplicity! Take every article by itself and put upon it such a tax as the exigencies of the State may require. Never mind whether the article will bear the tax or not. Take no heed whether it is a rich man's luxury, or a poor man's necessary—if "the exigencies of the State, require" the tax, of course "every article by itself" must bear it! Then how simple and natural to keep "out of sight altogether considerations as to its classification, &c." See from what a world of bother this relieves the Minister of Customs! If he wants five millions of dollars, he has only to say to Tobacco you must pay one; to Whiskey, you must pay another, and so on; for, do not "the exigencies of the State" require it? Of course, there is a little hitch at the end of this patent receipt for tariff making. It will be rather puzzling to know how to keep "in view, always, the general interests of the people," while taking every article by itself, and ignoring its "classification. There is a certain double-action-back-stroke in this part of the operation which we do not profess to understand; but which no doubt our contemporary will be most happy to explain to those charged with the onerous duty of making a tariff to satisfy everybody.

The *Citizen* must be hoaxing when it says "This, we feel satisfied, was the general principle acted upon by the Government in framing the present tariff."

Surely, a principle so very "general" as to be unintelligible, was not the guiding one with Ministers in their recent legislation on the tariff. When, however, we can comprehend the process of taking every article "by itself," keeping out of sight its "classification" and keeping in sight the "general interests of the people," we shall better understand the business.

IT is much to be regretted that our clever journalists do not enquire whereof they write. The *Globe*, as an instance, might make its points with much better effect if only it would stoop to the consideration of the truth, instead of taking things at haphazard, and either intentionally or through "inadvertence" telling lies. *Par example*, The St. John, N.B., *Telegraph* said that it had learned that the Hon. J. H. GRAY had been "selected by the Government for the important position of Chairman for the "Law Commission of the Dominion;" and the *Globe*, after the fashion of the story of the "three black crows," thereupon declares that the St. John paper mentioned had stated that Mr. GRAY was "to have a lucrative position as "chairman of the commission for the codification of the criminal laws." Then, taking for fact this falsehood of its own coining, it goes on to say that it had understood "from the Government organs that "this codification business was to be "managed without the appointment of an expensive commission." If the *Globe* refers to the remarks made by this journal, in commenting upon what had previously appeared in one of the Quebec papers, it should have "understood" that the codification, or rather "assimilation," of the "criminal," laws of the Dominion was to be done without any commission at all. It is being done by Mr WICKSTEED, assisted, by Messrs. BERNARD and BADGELY, under the direction of the Minister of Justice, and there is no question of "commission" about the matter. The Bill referred to is being prepared under the authority of the 91st clause of the Union Act, which assigns the power of legislation on "criminal law" to the Parliament of Canada.

We cannot undertake to say what "Law Commission," the *Telegraph* had in view in connection with the Hon. Mr. GRAY. But we supposed, when we read the paragraph, that it referred to the "uniformity of all, or "any of the laws relative to property and "civil rights in Ontario, Nova Scotia and "New Brunswick," &c., for which the Dominion Parliament, by consent of the Local Legislatures, is empowered to provide, under the 94th section of the Union Act. Common sense would suggest to any one the necessity of a "Law Commission" before attempting to legislate upon a matter of such vast importance as this, and common sense, with a slight familiarity with the Union Act, might have suggested to the *Globe* that this, and not the work properly belonging to the Department of the Minister of Justice, was what had been referred to by the St. John paper. As, however, the 94th clause is merely permissive, we have no notion that it is to be acted upon immediately, though we are entirely ignorant of the intentions of the Cabinet in regard to the matter. But in any case, the *Globe* may rest assured that in so far as the assimilation of the criminal laws is concerned there will be no "expensive," nor any "Commission" at all, engaged in preparing the necessary legislation. Can not our contemporary find more substantial grounds than its own misapprehension of very plain language, for its homilies on Ministerial extravagance?

ELSEWHERE we publish the new Game Law of Ontario. A change has been made in the second clause since the Bill was first introduced. It extends the close time for Deer, &c., from First December to First September, thus cutting off from the hunting season the month of December, which we hardly think will be generally relished. However, the mover of the Bill gave a very excellent reason for the change: he said that by extending the hunting season to the First of January American "pot hunters" would come in and strip the country. The alteration, it respected, will undoubtedly protect the deer to a greater extent than formerly; and in the meantime, perhaps, the Dominion Government might be induced, by way of dealing with the "American" difficulty as gently as possible, to impose an export duty on deer, and game too, for that matter. If it is desired that our wild animals should not be carried away to foreign markets, let us prevent it or regulate the trade by a law which shall be equally applicable to all, and the simplest way to effect this is to impose an export duty, without asking any questions whether the exporter is an American or Canadian.

With the exception to which we refer, and even that perhaps may be an improvement, the Bill is excellent in its enactments, but how are they to be put in force? In this respect the law is in a worse position than before, for the Fishery Overseers were also empowered to act in the enforcement of the Game Act. But the relegation of the protection of game to the Local Governments, while the fisheries are controlled by that of the Dominion, render the prospects of carrying out the law respecting the former even worse than before.

Mr. WHITCHER, in a letter which we published some days ago, drew attention to this anomaly, and suggested, we think, a feasible remedy. He proposes that the Local Government should invest the Fishery Overseers with magisterial powers in the enforcement of the Game Act. With Mr. WHITCHER's remarks as to the inefficiency of the means provided for the enforcement of the law, every one will concur; unless it is made the positive duty of somebody to see it duly respected, the violations will undoubtedly be many, and the punishments therefor exceedingly few. We do not, however, favor his proposal to issue game licenses, if for no other reason than that it would further complicate the difficulty of carrying out the law. But we think the "fund" for defraying expenses incident to the administration of the law might be provided by the appropriation of one-half the fine to that end, which the Act now gives to the municipality in which the conviction may take place. These remarks are merely intended to show the advocates of the protection of game that their work is not yet complete; that having got the law itself in an acceptable shape they require additional machinery for carrying it out. Where prosecutions are left to individual option in matters that affect only the public, it will be readily understood that the transgressor has almost an immunity from punishment.

"WANTED, a Male Teacher holding a first-class certificate. Salary—Two hundred and fifty dollars per annum."

The above announcement "caught our eye" yesterday morning, and our first feeling was one of astonishment that any man should be found in the whole Province of Ontario, who could put his name to it without blushing. Two hundred and fifty dollars per annum—eighty cents per day, when common laborers readily command a dollar! Our next feeling of astonishment ought to be that any man not physically disqualified for manual labor would accept a situation as *first-class* teacher for such a paltry sum. But unfortunately in these days of fashion and refinement, ambitious young men are dreadfully afraid of spoiling their hands by what is called "hard work," and are fain to accept the position of "Dominie" at starvation wages, rather than qualify themselves for the battle of life by the acquisition of some useful mechanical occupation, or the no less useful cultivation of the soil. If School Trustees really expect to get good teachers, and keep them, they must offer salaries more commensurate with the duties and responsibilities of the position, and if able bodied "male teachers, holding first-class certificates" understood their own interests, they would find many more profitable ways of employing their time and talents than in becoming "knights of the ferule," at eighty cents per day.

FROM HALIFAX.

The Repeal Resolutions in the House—No Excitement—More Destitution Among the Fishermen—The Financial Condition of Nova Scotia.

Special to THE TIMES.

HALIFAX, Feb. 6, 1868.

The repeal resolutions were introduced into the House yesterday. There was no excitement whatever. It was resolved to take them up as the order of the day for Saturday.

A very heavy snow and rain storm prevailed here to-day. The streets are impassable.

Fresh accounts of the destitution among the fishermen arrive daily.

News comes from the American Government that the *Alabama* claims cause great excitement.

The *Evening Reporter* of to-day contains an able article on the financial condition of Nova Scotia, proving that the speech put into the mouth of the Governor-General, and the answer to the same, disseminate a gross misstatement of the financial position of the Province. It states that the total receipts for the year to July 1868, will be four hundred and seventy-six thousand dollars, and estimates the total expenditure at four hundred and thirty-seven thousand dollars. This latter amount, includes one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for road grants, which will not have to be paid till the second year of Confederation, the General Government having paid road grants for the present year, proposing to add the amount thus paid to the general debt.

DISTURBANCE AT PORTAGE-DU-FORT.

We very much regret to learn that a serious fight has occurred at Portage-du-Fort, in which some fifteen or twenty parties were engaged. It is reported, though we have not heard full details, that one man had his head split by a blow from an axe, and that he is in a very precarious condition. The case will come before some of the Local Magistracy to-day, but we fear from what has reached us that it will not end there. Some of those who were witnesses in the recent trial at Aylmer were parties to the fray, but we have not learned the origin of the disturbance.

[We are indebted to our neighbourly contemporary *Le Canada* for the copy of the following despatch, and are glad to find that our Montreal confrere, *La Minerve*, escaped from the danger with which it was so imminently threatened.—ED. TIMES.]

FIRE IN MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, 6th February, 1868.

The large establishment of Haldimand & Co., corner of St. Vincent and St. Paul streets, was destroyed by fire last night. No water during an hour, the fire spread rapidly. The establishment of *La Minerve* and the adjoining houses were in great danger for some time, but by the exertions of the citizens who came from all parts of the city to give help, that establishment was saved without much damage, so that the above named paper will continue its issue as usual.

FROM TORONTO.

Special to THE TIMES.

TORONTO, Feb. 6, 1868.

In the Local Legislature yesterday, the Law of Evidence received the six months' hoist, and the Homestead Law was withdrawn, to prevent it meeting a similar fate. To-day, among other things, the amendments to the Municipal Act were read a second time.

A curling match took place yesterday between Toronto and Buffalo, when the former won by 49.

It is said that the 17th regiment will be moved to London in the spring, and that it will be replaced by the 78th Highlanders, from Montreal.

The Attorney-General gives his second dinner to the members this evening.

The concert given to-night in aid of the band fund of the Queen's Own Rifles, has been a perfect success financially, it being attended by a large and fashionable audience.

ST. ALBAN'S CHURCH.

A meeting of friends and parishioners of the above church was held in the School Room of the Church on Wednesday evening, to consider the present state of the church debt, and the best means for its removal, the Rev. Dr. Bedford Jones in the chair. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

That a collector for the Interest Fund at the usual rate of 5 per cent. commission, be appointed, to act under the direction of the Treasurer, and that the Sexton, Samuel James, be employed as such.

That a list of members of St. Alban's congregation be made out, and that the Rev. Dr. Bedford Jones be requested, in company with some one or more of the committee, to visit such persons as have not already subscribed to the Interest Fund, and ask them to do so, or by endorsing the promissory notes as they fall due, relieve those gentlemen who have already borne that responsibility.

That the Rev. Dr Bedford Jones, with one or more members of the congregation, be deputed to invite gentlemen who have property in the neighborhood, and other friends of the church in the city, to subscribe to the Building Fund, so that as soon as possible St. Alban's Church may be enlarged and completed.

The chairman, with Messrs Batgely, Whitand Harvey, were constituted a committee to organize Penny Readings in the School Room, and it was resolved that these should begin on Monday evening, the 17th instant.

The meeting was adjourned to Wednesday next, the 12th, at 8 p.m.

T. BEDFORD JONES, LL.D., Chairman.

LOYAL ORANGE LODGE—COUNTY OF CARLETON.

The annual meeting of the Loyal Orange County Lodge of the County of Carleton took place in the village of North Gower on Tuesday, the 4th inst., when the following brethren were duly elected for the current year:

Wm. Elliott, North Gower, W. Co. Master.
Wm. Corbett, Bell's Corners, Dy. Co. Master
James Beaman, N. Gower, Co. Secretary.
John Hodgins, Hazeldean, Co. Treasurer.
John Fraser, N. Gower, Co. Chaplain.
Wm. Sheriff, Fitzroy, Co. Proxy.
David Sallamer, Nepean, Co. D. Ceremonies.

The next annual meeting of the above Lodge will take place in the village of Ashton on the first Tuesday in February, 1869.

LOCAL NEWS.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—The Treasurer of the St. Patrick's Orphans' Asylum thankfully acknowledges the receipt of ten dollars from Thomas Reynolds, Esq., managing director of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railroad.

PENNY READINGS.—The friends and promoters of these popular readings are reminded that they will be held as usual this evening in Webster's Hall. Those who would secure seats should be there at half-past seven. Those at Upper Town on Wednesday evening were a triumphant success.

YOUNG AND RADFORD have the largest, best, and cheapest stock of watches to be found in Ottawa. They have also on hand a very choice and varied assortment of Electro-plated ware, and Fancy Goods. They do all kinds of repairing and jewellery jobbing in first-class style. 656-y.

IS IT ONLY A RUMOR?—It was rumored here yesterday that Manchester, the tailor who was supposed to have been drowned last summer, was in town yesterday, very much *altered* in appearance, but not sufficiently to prevent his being identified. We do not vouch for the truth of the rumor, and it is just possible that it is all a mistake.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—By Wm. Hearn, Optician and Druggist, York-st.

OTTAWA, Feb. 6, 1868.

Greatest degree of cold registered during the previous night, 5 below zero.

8 a.m., 18 "
1 p.m., 35 above zero.
6 p.m., 22 " "

THE MINSTRELS AT THE THEATRE.—Whitmore and Clark's Minstrels performed last night at the Theatre to a full house, and were applauded and encored in nearly all they did. Their music is a of very superior order, both vocal and instrumental. Their ministrelsy, indeed, has, perhaps, never been surpassed in this city, and seldom equalled. The plough balancing is something wonderful, and the triple clog hornpipe by Stiles, Pneip, and Armstrong, was executed with great ability and neatness. Williams and Mankin, on the double trapeze would compare favorably with anything of the kind we have ever seen. Mr. Clark in his solos displayed good vocal powers, and to-night there will no doubt be another full house. The theatre is kept comfortably warm.

THE CANADIAN CHAMPION SKATER IN THE UNITED STATES.—Alex. Martin, of this city, is astonishing the Americans wherever he goes. Among numerous newspaper notices of his skating, we find the *World*, describing a gentleman's match, in Fifth Avenue Park, declaring his feats on the ice as "wonderful and the admiration of all." Whilst the Poughkeepsie *Daily Eagle* thought they had witnessed all the grace and daring that had ever been executed on skates," but not so," it says, "It remained for a Canadian to bear off the palm and he Alex. Martin." He skated before a thousand spectators in Poughkeepsie, and after mentioning those feats with which we in this city are familiar says: "His feats are wonderful to behold," and calls him the new wonder in the skating world.

CABLE NEWS.

YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES.

The "Times" on the Arrest of Train.

The Cabmen's Strike in Liverpool.

Threatening Demonstration of Fenians near Macroone.

Trouble between the Pope and King Victor Emmanuel.

A MAN ASSASSINATED IN THE STREETS OF LONDON!

He is Mistaken for a Government Witness.

Arrest of the Assassin.

Tumults in Italy.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The *Times* admits that the imprisonment of Mr. Train at Cork was a mistake, but it should be distinguished from the arrest of Irishmen who come over here from the United States with the secret intention of creating a revolt against the Government.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 5.—The strike of the cabmen in this city continues. No prospect of a compromise.

CORK, Feb. 5.—Early this morning a considerable body of men, supposed to be Fenians, were discovered in the vicinity of Macroone Castle, about twenty miles west of this city. They appeared to be preparing to make an attack upon the Castle, and the authorities of the town of Macroone were notified of danger. A strong force of police were forthwith ordered to the ground, and as soon as they appeared the Fenians dispersed in all directions.

FLORENCE, Feb. 5.—The Pope recently ordered the Catholic clergy to have *te deum* sung in all churches in Italy for the victory of Papal arms at Mentana. King Victor Emmanuel has issued a proclamation, prohibiting the holding of religious ceremonies for such purpose within the Kingdom.

PARIS, Feb. 5.—The *Moniteur* gives an account of the reception of Signor Berelutte, the new Italian Minister to Berlin, by the King of Prussia. The King warmly welcomed him as the first Ambassador from Italy, accredited to the North German Confederation, and congratulated him upon his appointment, declaring that it was a new pledge of peace.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—Eve.—A man named Chatterton was shot in the street to-day and badly, if not fatally, wounded. The assassin was instantly arrested and gave his name as Jem Meddles. From his declaration it seems that he mistook Chatterton for James Bird, who is an important witness for Government in the affair of the Clerkenwell explosion, and who at the examination of prisoners before the Police Court identified one of them, as the man that fired the powder. It is said that Meddles is a half-witted fellow, and the belief is general that he is the tool of other parties.

FLORENCE, Feb. 5.—Popular tumults are reported to have broken out in Padua yesterday. The Government is using every means to restore order.

THIS MORNING'S DESPATCHES.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The London press comments in a conciliatory tone upon the remarks of the American press concerning Train's arrest.

PARIS, Feb. 6.—Admiral Farragut is at Genoa. He is everywhere received with marked attention.

VIENNA, Feb. 6.—The Vienna *Debatte*, a semi offi al journal, asserts that the Czar Alexander, acting upon the suggestion of Prussia, has protested, with other European powers, against the extensive armament going on in the Principality of Servia. The same paper says the recent appearance of a number of armed bands in the Province of Bulgaria, is calling attention to affairs on the Danube, and adds that Prince Metternich, the Austrian Embassador at Paris, has been instructed by his Government to press upon the Marquis De Moustier, the French Minister of foreign affairs, the immediate consideration of the subject.

PARIS, Feb. 6.—It is said that the Emperor Napoleon has accepted an invitation from the Sultan of Turkey to visit Constantinople next summer.

LISBON, Feb. 7.—The King and Queen of Portugal and their suite, while returning from a hunting party near Braga, were fired upon from the road side. The guards returned the fire, killing some of the assailants, and wounding others. The Royal party then rode rapidly into town. The King and Queen were unhurt.

AMERICAN NEWS.

YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES.

Terrible Storm at Newfoundland—Over Thirty Persons Perished.

HARBOR GRACE, NEWFOUNDLAND, Feb. 5.—The worst storm for years prevailed here the last few days. It is reported thirty persons have perished. Mr. MacKay, telegraph super intendent, nearly perished.

SCRANTON, PA., Feb. 5.—By a fire to-night, property to the amount of over $100,000 was destroyed.

THIS MORNING'S DESPATCHES.

The Western Union Telegraph Co.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—The Western Union Telegraph Co. deny the report published in the New York *Herald* that the Company has proposed to sell its lines and property to the United States Government for sixty million dollars.

Political.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7—The determination on the part of Mr. Adams to tender his resignation was induced by his desire to retire and attend to his private affairs so long neglected. The story that Secretary Seward has received appointment as Minister to Great Britain is without the least foundation.

Arrived.

PORTLAND, ME, Feb. 6.—The steamship *Hibernian* from Liverpool, Jan. 23rd, has arrived.

A Lunatic Asylum Burned.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 6.—The Lunatic Asylum attached to the alms house of Livingston County, at Gennesee, was destroyed by fire this morning. Four insane women were burned to death.

Fenian Meeting.

TOLEDO, O., Feb. 6.—At a Fenian meeting here last night a number of volunteers were enrolled. It was addressed by Gen. O'Neill and others.

Bank Failure.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 6.—The Gayoso savings institution, the oldest bank in the city suspended yesterday. It is understood its liabilities will exceed $500,000.

POLICE COURT.—Baptiste Delaire, charged with stabbing John Levier, a boy 16 years of age. I live at James Smith' the butcher's; never saw the prisoner till last night, when I met him in Bolton-st., about ten o'clock; he came out of a house as I struck at me, I suppose with a knife, because when I put up my hand to keep off the blow, it was cut. He also stabbed me in the right side, and as I am told by the doctor, the knife, or whatever instrument it was, went to the bone and was there stopped. I bled very much and then I fell, and was afterwards taken up by a young man and was led into Mrs. Campean's where my wound was examined and washed. I was in a fainting condition. Afterwards I was taken to Dr. Beaubien's where the wound was sewn up and dressed. The instrument with which I was stabbed passed through my overcoat, vest and shirt. Here the witness showed the holes in his clothing. He was then pale and weak from the loss of blood. Damas Levier, brother of last witness, sworn—Saw prisoner strike my brother with something like a sharp instrument, and I ran to save my brother, and struck the prisoner down with a stick. Witness in all essential particulars corroborated his brother's testimony. There being no other witnesses, the case was adjourned till this morning, when Dr. Beaubien, and probably others, will be examined. The prisoner being asked if he wished to put any questions to either of the witnesses, asked what good it would do to do so? They had stolen his money and beat him, and this was all he got for it. It appears that the prisoner had been quarrelling with his wife while under the influence of liquor, and that he had threatened to stab her; that the wife's mother, who was in the house, was alarmed and came to the door, perhaps to give an alarm, and just then, the brothers Levier coming by stopped to speak to her, and while doing so, the prisoner rushed out of the house with a knife in his hand, and stabbed the younger of them. Whether he conceived that he had been injured by either of the youths, or whether he was maddened by drinking and unconscious of his acts, does not yet appear.

HON. MR. ARCHIBALD'S SPEECH AT THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE FESTIVAL.

We are sure our readers will thank us for publishing the speech of the Hon. Mr. ARCHIBALD at the Mechanics' Institute Festival. Though the report may fall considerably short of the original it will well repay perusal.

Mr. ARCHIBALD spoke to the following effect: It gives me sincere pleasure to have had the opportunity of being present on this occasion. The attendance of this large and respectable audience evinces the interest which the people of this city take in the Institute in connexion with which this meeting is held. There can be no surer symptom of the health and vigor of the intellectual life of any community, than the interest they take in matters of literature, of science, and of art. The cultivation of these tastes elevates the tone of the community, widens the circle of our enjoyments and our sympathies, and makes us better men and better citizens. The more we cultivate these tastes, the more we devote ourselves to the pursuits of literature, to the study of the works of nature and of art—the more we open our minds to the ennobling influences which attend the cultivation of the intellect, the less we shall feel of the narrow prejudices, and the bitter animosities which politics are so apt to engender. In a country like this, where the avenues of knowledge are open to all, every man has it in his power to choose in which kind of company his time shall be spent. He may if he think fit, select for his companions the frivolous and the idle. He may resort if he chooses to the haunts of dissipation or of vice—but it him be inspired with nobler tastes, and he has it in his power to enjoy the company of the wise and the good of all ages and of all countries. He can summon to his side the philosopher, who in his day has explored the regions of thought and swayed the intellects of his age. He can spend his time with the patriot who has died for his country—or with the martyr who has died for his religion, with the heroes of arms, who have revolutionized the face of the globe, or with the less brilliant but equally interesting and more useful heroes of arts—whose thoughts and inventions have given to society much of what constitutes the charm of modern existence. Upon you, the people of Ottawa devolves in a peculiar degree the duty of cultivating these tastes. Of a sudden, you have been placed in a proud position. You have become the centre of a population of four millions. The eyes of this people are on you. The tastes you cultivate, the habits you cherish, the extent of intellectual life which breathes and glows among you, will show whether you deserve this glorious elevation. The accident of position has placed your near the centre of the Dominion. You have around you a beautiful country. Past your city proudly flows one of the finest rivers in the universe. At your very door is presented the magnificent spectacle of half its waters dashing and foaming over the everlasting rocks, which raise their proud heads in vain defiance of the passing stream. Whilst by a singular freak of nature at the same spot, another large portion of the waters sink into the earth, and explores its hidden way among cavities which no human eye ever has seen, or ever can see. The grand and the magnificent are side by side with the dark and mysterious, and both tend to invest the city and its surroundings with a peculiar and romantic charm. Besides all this there is another feature in your city which gives it a proud distinction over any other. Sir Robert Peel used to say of the place where the National Gallery in London stands, that it was the finest site in Europe. If Sir Robert had and the good fortune to visit Ottawa, he would have been compelled to say that it affords a finer site for a noble structure than any other place in either Europe or America, and not only have you the site, but the buildings themselves—I speak not now of their adaptation to to the purposes for which they were built. I treat of the question as one of taste, one unquestionably such as this city, as this Province, as this Dominion, nay, I will go further, such as this Continent may well be proud of. Let me say then, Mr. Mayor, that in view of the position which Ottawa has so suddenly assumed, great responsibilities devolve upon her citizens. Ottawa is to be the head and centre of a civilization which is destined to show whether monarchical institutions can be safely transplanted to this continent—whether we can grow and flourish under the conditions which are incidental to a new country, retaining the institutions which have been handed down to us by our ancestors, hallowed by the traditions of centuries. The people of this Dominion are to show whether they are equal to this task. Placed as we are side by side with another civilization, aggressive and propagandist in its character, are we by failing to work out our institutions to be swallowed up in the vortex of republicanism, which swells and roars around us? Are we to become another proof that on this continent no monarchical institutions can stand, and that one by one the obstacles are to be removed, which have prevented the United States from exclaiming with truth, as they have so often untruly exclaimed, in the spirit of pride and arrogance,

No pent up Utica restrains our powers,
The whole boundless continent is ours.

No, Mr. Mayor, I trust and hope in a prouder future. It is because I have believed in our being able to work out a destiny of our own, that I have in my humble way labored to contribute towards a union of these Provinces. I believe that our only escape from this inevitable fate was in putting ourselves shoulder to shoulder, presenting a united front to the common aggressor, while cultivating with each other the intimate relations which should make us one people, and one nation. We have, I believe, the elements of such a future before us, we have the extent of territory, we have the abundance and variety of resources, we have the energy of the races from which we have sprung, and we have a climate, whose rigor, if it deprives of some of the enjoyments and delights of milder regions, is at all events adapted to call forth all our energies and to produce a hardy and vigorous race. But we have in this Canada of ours elements peculiar to ourselves, and which assure us a glorious future. In the Old World, two races of men have for centuries struggled for mastery. Their contention make up a large part of the history of Europe. Blot from the scroll of the great names of Europe the men who have distinguished themselves in British and French history, and you will miss the great bulk of those which are familiar to us as household words—which are identified with our recollections of all that is glorious in literature and art, in science and arms. Eight centuries of martial contention have convinced these nations that both of them are essential to the welfare of Europe. Eight centuries of alternate victory, and defeat have shown the indomitable character of either race. Tutored into respect for each other, they have at last laid aside their hostile attempts, and now the only contention between them is which shall do the most to develop the industry, and to promote the prosperity and the happiness of there own people. In this Canada of ours we have the institutions of the two races overshadowing us. Everything great and glorious in the history of these peoples is the common heritage of us all. Here the two races are placed side by side, intermingling with each other imparting and receiving the impulses arising from the different genius, the different language and the different institutions of the two countries. Such of us as are the descendants of the British race inherit the practical habits and the capacity for self Government, which, in an eminent degree distinguish the people of the British Isles, but will we suffer by being brought into contact with the livelier imaginations, with the more ardent temperaments, with the more refined intellectual organization of our Brethren of French extraction? On the other hand will it be no advantage to our fellow-citizens of different origin from ourselves to temper their ardent vivacity, to moderate the tendencies to speculation and to theory, to which they are said to be constitutionally prone, by contact with the prosaic and practical ideas of the other race? Sir I believe that the influence of both races—of both languages, and of both beliefs—will be to develop all that is good in either, and out of the choicer and the better parts of the character of each, to raise up a people which either of the parent races will be proud to own. Let us glance for a moment at another feature which is to distinguish this new nation. I refer to the literature which our peculiar condition must necessarily evoke. The time is at hand when no public man will be able to discharge with credit the duties of his position without a considerable acquaintance with two languages—these two languages, the most highly cultivated; the most universally spoken in the world; the two languages which more than all the rest of the languages of the world, contain the treasures of learning and wisdom. In many parts of the Dominion, the most ordinary duties of life, cannot be discharged without some acquaintance with both languages. A man who aims at any position in this Dominion, will have to study the language and the literature of both countries. He will require to be as familiar with the language of Molire as with that of Shakespere. He will have to derive his information—whether in philosophy or political economy—or in law, indifferently from the treasures of either race, and it is impossible not to see how largely this will mould our thoughts, our literature, and our general intellectual development. May we not hope that drawing from these rich sources of mental culture, the civilization we shall develop, while peculiar to ourselves, will partake largely of the best features of that of each of the races. But Mr. Mayor, I must not continue. I feel that I have already done you injustice. While indulging in day dreams of the future, in visions of what may be, I have forgotten that I am standing between the assembly and the rich treats which are in store for them after I cease to speak. Pray forgive me for my garrulousness, and accept my thanks for the kindness with which you have received my rambling observations.

THE NEW GAME ACT.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the law respecting game in the Province of Ontario: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, enacts as follows:

1. From and after the passing of this Act, the Act intituled "An Act for the better protection of Game in Upper Canada," passed in the 23rd year of Her Majesty's reign, chapter 55, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed.

2. No deer or fawn, elk, moose or cariboo, shall be hunted, taken or killed, between the first day of December and the first day of September in any year.

3. No wild turkey, grouse pheasant, partridge, or Lare, shall be hunted, taken or killed, between the first day of January and the first day of September in any year.

4. No quail shall be taken or killed between the first day of January and the first day of October in any year.

5. No woodcock or snipe shall be taken or killed between the first day of March and the first day of September, in any year.

6. No wild swan, goose, or any description of wild duck, shall be hunted, taken, or killed, between the first day of March and the first day of September, in any year.

7. No wild turkey, grouse, pheasant, partridge, quail, woodcock, snipe, hare, or any description of wild duck, shall be trapped or taken by means of traps, nets, snares, springs, or other means of taking such birds or hares, other than by shooting, at any time whatever; nor shall any trap, net, or snare, be made, erected, or set, either wholly or in part, for the purpose of such trapping or taking.

8. It shall not be lawful for any person or persons to use batteries or sunken punts in the hunting, taking, or killing of any wild swan, goose, or any kind or duck whatever.

9. No deer, or fawn, elk, moose or cariboo shall be trapped or taken by means of snares at any time whatever, nor shall any traps be set or erected for the purpose of such trapping or taking.

10. No person or persons shall have in their possession any of the animals of their hides, or any of the birds hereinbefore mentioned, within the periods above respectively prohibited, without lawful excuse, the proof whereof to be on the party charged; nor shall any sale of any of the game mentioned in this Act take place later than within fourteen days from the termination of the several periods herein-before respectively fixed for the killing thereof; nor shall any possession for the purpose of sale be deemed lawful, save within such periods of fourteen days.

11. No eggs of any kind of the birds above enumerated and hereby declared to be game, shall be taken or destroyed at any time.

12. Any offence against any provision of this Act shall be punished summarily, on information and conviction before a Justice of the Peace, by a fine not exceeding twenty-five dollars, nor less than two dollars, and in the case of game, for each head of game killed in controvention hereof, in the discretion of such Justice, with costs, or in default of payment by imprisonment in a common jail for a term not exceeding thirty days; one-half of the fine to go to the Municipality, and the other half to the informer.

13. In all cases, confiscation of the game shall follow conviction; and the game so confiscated shall be given to some charitable institution or purpose, at the discretion of the convicting Justice.

14. Any person may destroy traps, nets, or snares, set or erected, either wholly or in part in contravention of any provision of this Act.

15. And whereas it is desirable to prevent the destruction of certain animals at seasons of the year when their furs are of little or no value. It is further enacted that no Beaver, Muskrat, Mink, Sable, Otter, or Fisher, shall be trapped, hunted, taken or killed, nor shall any trap or snare be laid for the same or any of them, between the first day of May and the fifteenth day of November in any year, and all persons violating this Section of this Act shall be liable to the same proceedings and penalties, to be enforced and recovered in the same way as are above declared with respect to game.

16. In order to encourage persons who have or may hereafter import different kinds of game with a desire to breed and preserve the same on their own lands in this Province, it is further enacted that it shall not be lawful to hunt, shoot, kill or destroy any such game without the consent of the owner of the property wherever the same may have been bred.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Arrest of G. F. Train.

The *Telegraph* and other papers give long accounts of Mr. Train's arrest, and of his Boston speech. The Dublin correspondent of *The Pall Mall Gazette* says:

The arrest of George Francis Train at Queenstown caused considerable surprise in Dublin, where the bustling projector of tramway is remembered. It was considered a bold act of the Government, as Train is unquestionably an American citizen. Train would seem to have been of late a prominent sympathizer with the Fenian cause in the United States; and American papers containing lectures by him, in his customary manner, were received at the Irish newspaper offices on Saturday (by the *Scotia*), having a fly-sheet inclosed, headed "Clear the line—Train is coming!" and containing political epigrams and other rhapsodies more purely American than American-Irish. An American journal thus forward d, the *Boston Pilot* of December 28th, had the report of a lecture by Train in aid of a fund for the families of American citizens in British prisons, the success of which with the Irish populace is glowingly described. The audience, which filled the building from floor to roof, cheered Train repeatedly, especially when he denounced Gen. Grant's candidature for the next Presidency, and talked of fighting England. The reception he had met with, he attributed entirely to the credit of the brave men in English prisons, and the "noble Warren (the Fenian convict), whose family he spoke for." He is reported by the *Pilot* to have continued; "The time for talk has passed; no more long letters, no more despatches, no more sixty days, no more arbitration letters, no more wishy-washy paragraphs in the President's Message. A short dispatch like this sent over the cable to England: Pay the Alabama claims, or fight; liberate Meany, Warren, and other American citizens, or war to the knife" "Let us offer (he added) to buy Ireland for the *Alabama* claims." There was also much denunciation in the speech of the monarchies of Europe.

—Several cotton and woollen corporations in New England are said to meditate moving their factories to Texas and Alabama, where labor is cheap and the material close at hand.

OTTAWA MARKETS.

(Compiled expressly for the TIMES.)

TIMES OFFICE, OTTAWA, Feb. 6.

FLOUR—Extra	8 25	@	8 50
No. 1	7 75	@	8 00
No. 2	6 50	@	6 00
Bags—Fall per 100 lbs	4 12½	@	4 25
" Spring "	3 87½	@	4 00
Oatmeal—per 200 lbs	6 50	@	0 00
Indian Meal "	5 25	@	5 50
Rye—per bushel 56 lbs.	0 70	@	0 80
Barley " 48 lbs.	0 90	@	0 80
Buckwheat Flour—bbl.	5 50	@	0 00
WHEAT—Fall—per bushel, 60 lbs.	1 70	@	1 80
Spring " "	1 60	@	1 65
CORN—Per bushel, 56 lbs	0 90	@	1 00
Peas " 60 lbs	0 80	@	0 85
Oats " 34 lbs	0 55	@	0 57
Beans " 60 lbs	1 50	@	1 75
PORK—Mess—per barrel	20 00	@	20 50
Prime Mess per do	14 00	@	14 50
Hog per 100 lbs	6 00	@	7 00
Hams	0 12	@	0 13
Beef	5 00	@	6 00
Mutton—per lb by the qr.	0 05	@	0 7
Lamb—per qr	0 05	@	0 7
Geese—Each	0 40	@	0 50
Spring Chicken	0 40	@	0 50
Turkeys—Each	0 50	@	1 50
Ducks	0 70	@	0 80
Fowl—Per pair	0 40	@	0 60
BUTTER—Choice Table	0 00	@	0 25
No. 1 Firkin	0 20	@	0 22
No. 2	0 17	@	0 18
Eggs	0 25	@	0 30
Apples—per brl	3 50	@	4 00
VEGETABLES, &c.—Potatoes	0 40	@	0 50
Onions—per bbl	4 50	@	0 00
HAY—Per ton, new	12 00	@	13 00
WOOD—Per cord	0 00	@	3 05
Tamarac	0 00	@	2 00
Hemlock	0 00	@	2 00

WEEKLY REPORT OF CANADIAN SECURITIES.

PELLATT & OSLER,
No. 86, King-street East,
Toronto, Feby. 4, 1868.

Banks and Sundries.

	Where Payable.	Closing Price	Redeemable.
Bank of Montreal	Bank of Montreal	87½ @ 88½	1885
Bank of British North America	Bank of British North America	87 @ 88	.....