NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

Dissolution of Partnership—J. Hope & Co.
Departmental Notice—Thos. Worthington.
Nurse Wanted—N. McKinnon.
Auction Sale—H. McLean.
Recorder's Court—Roderick Ross.
Great Remnant Sale—Garland, Mutchmor & Co.
Watch Lost.
Pork and Flour—O'Connor & Waller.

The Ottawa Times

City and County Official Paper

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1868.

We have no little pleasure in announcing that the whole of the Dominion Stock, Issue A, one million five hundred thousand dollars, has been disposed of, all offers below par having as a matter of course been declined.

This gratifying result shows the confidence of the people in the Dominion Government; the abundance of money seeking investment at reasonable rates in the country, and the soundness of the Government policy in appealing to the confidence of the people within the Dominion to meet the pressing demands on the public exchequer, instead of negociating a fresh loan in the English money market. It must be a matter for sincere satisfaction to the Government and the public that this first attempt to give effect to the new financial policy of the Dominion has met with such complete success. The evidence it affords of the confidence of the people in the stability of their institutions will give a firmer tone to Canadian securities in the money markets of the world, and prove that this country is acquiring by degrees all the elements of independent, or we should rather say, self sustaining, national existence. At a time, too, when there is no lack of commercial activity; when capital finds abundant opportunities of employment at remunerative rates of interest, it will be found that the wheels of industry have not been in the least retarded in their motion by the absorption of this amount of capital in a Government loan. Doubtless future issues will meet with no less encouragement on the part of the public, as it may be fairly assumed that the money thus invested has all been withdrawn from less remunerative, or at all events less secure employment. This fact evidences the gradual accumulation of wealth in the country, and may be taken as a substantial illustration of its progress.

That the policy of the Government in this particular has been framed with an intelligent appreciation of the circumstances of the country is abundantly proved by the success of the loan. The annual saving to the country by the Government's borrowing at home, instead of abroad is represented by the amount payable yearly for interest. In this case, though the saving is not a very large sum—$90,000—it is still a respectable beginning, and large enough, perhaps, to be appreciable in many ways. We hope that future issues of Dominion Stock will be as readily taken up by the country; and when, in addition the Government Savings Bank in connection with the Post Office, is put in operation, we are confident that it will be demonstrated that the Canadian people have, within themselves, the means and the will to give the country a large margin of credit.

It needs very little argument to show the difference between a public debt borrowed at home, and one borrowed in a foreign market. In the former case the interest paid is saved to the country, in the latter it represents just so much of an annual drain upon the country's wealth—so much abstracted and deducted from the product of its industry. The loan raised at home is therefore far more advantageous than that raised abroad; and while the Government maintains the interest at a rate which will not unduly lead to the withdrawal of capital from employment in ordinary commercial pursuits, it is but serving the best interests of the people, especially of the industrial classes, in providing a safe means of investment for their surplus earnings.

The estimates up to the end of 1868 have been laid before the Legislature of Ontario. The following is a summary under the several heads:

Civil Government	$ 174,683 29
Legislation	91,550 00
Administration of Justice	206,580 26
Public Works and Buildings	224,972 00
Agriculture	66,450 00
Miscellaneous	12,000 00
Hospitals and Charities	169,488 50
Reformatory, Penetanguishene, Literary and Scientific Institutions	3,600 00
Education	301,500 00
For unforseen and unprovided expenses	20,000 00
	1,293,837 42

The revenue for the same period is estimated at $1,853,638.91, leaving a surplus of revenue over expenditure of about $560,000, quite a respectable saving, from which, however, will have to be deducted the interest on the debt due by the Province to Canada, when its amount has been determined by the arbitration. It is also understood that the grants to Denominational Colleges will be voted for this year, with the understanding that they are to be in the future discontinued.

The salary of the Premier is fixed at $4,000, that of each of the other Ministers at $3,200. The Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands has $2,600; Assistant Secretary, $1,600; Surveyor Public Works, $1,600; Chief Clerks in other Departments, $1,200, all the other salaries being under that figure. Members of the Legislature receive $5 per day for the session—an excellent arrangement, as it is not marred by any lump sum for a sessional allowance after a certain number of days. The Speaker's salary is put down at $1,000 for two sessions, which we think is quite a beggarly allowance. In common decency it ought at the very least be $1,200 per session.

Among the grants to "Hospitals and Charities," we notice Protestant Hospital Ottawa, $1,200; Roman Catholic Hospital Ottawa, $1,200; and among those to Literary Institutions we find "Canadian Institute Ottawa, $300; Athenæum Ottawa, $300." Toronto receives $16,400 of the charitable grants; Kingston $8,410; Hamilton $6,080; London $2,400; and Ottawa $2,400, not a very equitable distribution certainly; $3,000 are granted in aid of the Deaf and Dumb, and no less than $130,188.50 are appropriated to the three Lunatic Asylums at Toronto, Malden and Orillia. The Province may fairly congratulate itself on the flourishing state of its finances.

The Halifax *Chronicle* has made "a declaration of faith." Just hear what it says in relation to some frightful heresies which it professes to have discovered in the Ontario and Quebec papers:

"The stream of invective it is almost as useless as it is absurd to attempt to stem. However, we shall make a little declaration of faith for Nova Scotians: 'We are not cannibals; we prefer a modest mutton chop to the 'loudest' of roast Canadians; we have no desire to kill, burn, or destroy Canadians, or anything Canadian; we must even confess that we have seen some tolerably fair specimens of humanity, who admitted they had grown from the root in the Upper Province.'"

Thank you, Mr. *Chronicle*. We are infinitely relieved by the assurance that you will not eat us!

Somebody writes a letter to the Montreal *Gazette*, and signs it "Silver Nuisance." Shouldn't he be abated? What is the Board of Trade doing?

THE LATE MR. CASGRAIN.

We regret to hear of the demise at Quebec on Sunday, the 10th inst., of Mr. Olivier A. Casgrain, who was highly esteemed and respected by all with whom he came in contact, and who was a spirited contributor to Canadian literature. His illness was of very short duration. We cannot do better justice to his qualities than quote the following tribute that appeared in the *Journal de Quebec*:

"Death has just taken from amongst us, and rather suddenly too, a young man not only endowed with remarkable talents, but one also, who was well known to the Canadian public as the author of several literary and historical essays—Mr. O. Casgrain, of the Provincial Secretary's Office, Quebec.

"He was born at L'Islet, October 6th, 1835—and in the course of his studies at the College of St. Anne, was noted for his distinguished qualities, and great love of study—so much so indeed, that M. l'Abbé Bouchy, whose name stands among the first of the many eminent clergy furnished by France since the conquest, was pleased to repeat that M. Casgrain was gifted with more literary talent than any other pupil he had known in Canada. 'I have no doubt,' said he, 'but that were he to devote himself to literature, he would produce such works as would be an honor to himself and his country.'"

During the time of his attendance at Laval University more recently, without neglecting his ordinary studies, he closely followed up the knowledge acquired through the Abbé Ferland in the history of Canada. The notes he took down were subsequently published in the *Courrier du Canada*, and appeared so brilliant and interesting to Mr. Chauveau, that he re-produced them in the *Journal de l'Instruction Publique*.

A cruel malady, after such close and ardent study, has now prematurely terminated his career. For many years past he has appeared in the field of poetry, and has contributed to the columns of various newspapers. The readers of the *Revue Canadienne* will doubtless remember the comical verses of *La Tauride*, in which the habits and manners of the Canadians were well and truthfully pourtrayed. After this he wrote *La Grande Fronciade*, a light, frolicsome effusion, which, strange to say in Canada, brought not only flattering, but at the same time a certain amount of satirical criticism upon him. This, however, of itself showed evidence of real merit.

From his first appearance as a writer, Mr. Chauveau, who well deserves the name of the Canadian Mécenè, had taken an interest in the young man, and was ceaseless in encouraging him to further and greater exertions. The situation that Mr. Casgrain had just obtained in the Civil Service, would have left him some leisure hours yet, in which to prosecute his literary tastes. He has left a romance, historical in its character, which was on the verge of completion at the time of his death. This work, from which we hope to publish some portions, refers to one of the most glorious of our annals, Frontenac. The author has introduced not only scenes illustrative of Indian life, but also reverts to the heroic deeds of valor of that period.

The cultivated talent of the young author was enhanced by the knowledge that he spent a life of piety, and bore an irreproachable character. In such an abrupt manner his onward course has been checked, *consommatus in brevi, explevit tempora multa*.

Mr. Casgrain, who leaves a young widow and little child, was son-in-law to Mr. F. Hamel, of the Department of Public Works here.

FROM TORONTO.

Special to THE TIMES.

TORONTO, Feb. 15, 1868.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell leaves for Ottawa on Monday.

Hon. Mr. Howland is so far convalescent as to be able to take exercise in his carriage.

The ball of the non-commissioned officers of the 10th Royals took place last night, and was attended by about three hundred couples.

Owing to the heavy fall of snow this morning, and subsequent thaw, the snow shoe and trotting races were not as successful as was expected.

Judgment was delivered to-day by Justice John Wilson in the contested School Trustee election case, unseating Mr. Boyd, and ordering a new election.

CUTTING ICE ON THE ROADWAY OVER THE RIVER.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

SIR,—In your issue of yesterday you alluded to the fact of some "unprincipled ice merchants" having cut a hole in the road leading across the river.

Your notice of the act seems to me far too slight, in view of its fiendish nature. The Fenians may claim, on behalf of their atrocities, that they are perpetrated in revenge for national injuries, however hopeless the perpetrators may be of benefitting anybody by them, but your "ice merchant" is without even this devil's plea.

Sir, the matter should not rest where it is. The man who fell in, even though he escaped drowning, has doubtless, unless he be a perfect alligator, much suffering to undergo yet. He has a fair claim to heavy damages. The public, too, has a right to protection from such villainy. It is, perhaps, too wicked a crime to be dealt with fairly by any court but that of Judge Lynch; but, at any rate, every possible endeavor should be made to bring the guilty party to as much justice as can be meted out by the law as it is.

Your obedient servant,

Ottawa, Feb. 15th, 1868. T. K. C.

[We shall be exceedingly glad to learn that the law provides condign punishment for the unprincipled scoundrels guilty of the offence alluded to, and hope that those in authority will see to the matter, in so far at least as to prevent a repetition of the setting of such a murderous trap.—ED. TIMES.]

TORONTO CORRESPONDENCE.

Homestead Law—Registry Act—Railway Bills—Estimates—Members' Indemnity—The Member for Prescott.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

SIR,—The Homestead Law introduced by Sir Henry Smith in the Legislature of Ontario was withdrawn when it came up for the second reading, as he found that if pressed it would have been defeated. It was copied from the Homestead Laws of the United States, and provided that $750.00 should be secured to a man out of the proceeds of his property if sold for debt, and a man's farm might be sold at any time it worth more than $750. Suppose a man became dissipated, and got in debt, when his property came to be sold he would receive the money, and might go and spend it all in a few days, and leave his wife and children beggars. The true idea of a Homestead Law would seem to be a certain quantity of land with dwelling house and buildings on it, secured to a man and his family against all accidents or misfortunes, but it is a very difficult question, one requiring a great deal of careful thought to place it in a proper light. No doubt it sounds well to talk of securing a homestead to every man, but a law could not be passed that would wipe out present liabilities, so that it would not benefit any person now in debt to pass such a law, and a man who by care and economy has made a home for himself, is not likely to need any protection. There is one side of the question that is always overlooked, that is the very idea of protecting a man's property from debt, admits that some person must be cheated out of his rights, because if he does not go in debt, his property cannot be taken from him now, and if he does obtain credit and get the property of another, and use it for his own use and benefit, why should he be protected in keeping it without having paid for it? But admitting that you need not give a man credit when you know his property is secured, and say he cannot get credit if he should want it, would it not be a questionable advantage. Of course it would be admitted that a man owning his property and not owing anything, might, if he choose to do so, register it as a homestead for his family, but I doubt very much it many in such circumstances would wish to do so. I rather think that if the collection of small debts by law, say up to fifty dollars, was done away with, it would be more benefit to the country than a Homestead Law. Many a poor man has been kept with his nose to the grindstone for years, paying costs of court to Division Court clerks, who generally take care to collect all the fees they can, and very often promise to pay the debt on condition of receiving twenty-five to fifty per cent. interest for the time they wait, and at the same time, perhaps, the creditor is not paid. It is very rarely that a man who gets time to pay, and has got value for his money, does not pay his debts.

The Registry Bill, introduced by Hon. J. S. Macdonald, has stirred up the Registrars. Even before they saw the Bill they were frightened to death; they thought their fees were going to be cut down, and they would be starved, &c., &c. They must have an idea themselves that their fees are higher than they should be, otherwise they would not be so easily alarmed. I am not certain but their fees in some cases might very well be cut down, but at present that is not intended. One of the objects of the present Bill is to make the office of Registrar the same as that of Sheriff and other officers appointed by the Government, to be held only during pleasure, so that if a Registrar should do anything wrong the Government could dismiss him at once, without leaving it to be decided by a court of law.

There are a number of Railway Bills coming before the House, and the lobbies are crowded with the advocates and opponents of the different schemes.

The estimates are ready, and will be brought down to-morrow or next day. I believe they will show that our expenditure from first July last to first January, 1869, including allowance for another Session of the Legislature next October, will be about $1,300,000, leaving a balance of $560,000 to invest until the result of the arbitration between Ontario and Quebec is known.

It has leaked out that the indemnity to members will be $5 per day for the actual number of days the Session may last, and no Sessional allowance. There has been considerable pressure brought to bear on the Government from both sides of the House to make it a Sessional allowance, if the Session should last over thirty days, but I think Sandfield will stand firm. He intended at first to make it $4 per day, but he has consented to say $5, and I don't expect he will go further. That will amount to about $300 for the Session, counting to about the first of March, and I don't suppose it will close before then.

We have very mild weather here compared with Ottawa.

The puffer from the East who made so much noise at the commencement of the Session has in the language of the Attorney-General "flattened out," and made up his mind he had better keep quiet, although he never will have the gift of seeing himself as others see him. If he had for an hour he would feel so much ashamed of himself that he would go home on the first train and never come back. There are some others in the House who need taking down a little, but take them all through they are a lot of sensible men, who are anxious to serve the country well.

Yours truly, R.

Toronto, Feb. 12, 1868.

ENTERTAINMENT AT L'ORIGNAL.

The second of the series of Literary and Musical entertainments, being given by the L'Orignal Mechanics' Institute, came off in the Mechanics' Hall, on Wednesday the 5th inst., and proved a decided success; F. F. McNab, V.P., in the chair.

PROGRAMME:

Opening Address—F. F. McNab, V. P. Song—"March of the Men of Harlech;" full choir, viz.: Mrs. L. H. Johnson, Mrs. Murray, Miss Garrett, Miss Cass, Miss H. Car and W. O'Brian. Reading—"Islesmen of the West," T. O. Steele. Song—"Read me a Letter from Home," choir. Comic Song—"Irish Schoolmaster," R. H. Byers. Song—"Moses, &c.," choir. Song—"Donald's Back Again," F. Clare. Speech—C. Johnson, V.P. Song—"Bacon and Greens," W. O'Brian. Reading—"The Raven," Major Grant. Song—"We never talk in French," Mrs. Murray and Miss Garrett. Reading—"Woman to be Admired and Loved," T. O. Steele. Charade—"Simeon Sly," R. Marston, A. Cass, R. Pattee, H. Marston and H. Flynn. Farewell Address—T. O. Steele, S.-T. Song—"I'll say Good Night and Sing no More," choir.

T. O. STEELE, S.-T.

L'Orignal, Feb. 8, 1868.

L'ORIGNAL, 9th Feb., 1868.

GENTLEMEN—I regretted deeply not being able to attend the meeting on Wednesday evening at the Mechanics' Institute, but I am delighted to hear that it was a complete success.

I fear that I may not be able to attend your next meeting, but after the term, I expect to be able to attend your meetings regularly.

I am, gentlemen, your most obt. servt.,

CHAS. P. TREADWELL, President.

CHAUNCY JOHNSON, Esq., and REV. F. F. MCNAB, Vice-Presidents of the Mechanics' Institute, L'Orignal.

YOUNG AND RADFORD'S stock of watches clocks, jewellery, fancy goods and electro plated ware are worthy of inspection. All goods will be sold cheap. Give them a call. Remember the place, 59 Sparks-st. 597a

PRESENTATION TO THE REV. JOHN MAY, M. A., RECTOR OF MARCH.

We the undersigned members and adherents of Saint John's Church, South March, avail ourselves of this opportunity to congratulate you on the uniformly happy intercourse which has been maintained between us, during your residence amongst us, and of expressing our esteem for you personally, as a Christian gentleman. And as a token of our appreciation of your zeal for the interests of the Church of which you are a minister, and your faithfulness as our pastor, in laboring among us in the word and doctrine, beg your acceptance of the accompanying "fur coat" and "gauntlets," as a New Year's present.

In itself, it is but a trifle. We feel assured, however, you will be more disposed to estimate our regard for you by the measure of cordial respect and attachment, rather than the intrinsic value of this slight testimonial.

Wishing you, Mrs. May, and your interesting young family, every needful blessing, and many happy returns of the season,

We are, Rev. and Dear Sir,

With every respect,

Your attached parishioners,

WILLIAM HEADLY, } Church Wardens,
G. W. MONK, }

and thirty-seven others.

REPLY.

To Messrs. W. Headley, G. W. Monk, Churchwardens, and others:

"I accept your kind address and very valuable gifts as tokens of attachment to the Church, and an appreciation of my labors among you as one of her Ministers; and I thank you for the same very heartily.

"I trust we shall continue to live together in unity and in the bond of peace. A great work remains to be done in this Parish, to accomplish which we must be, as heretofore, united.

"I am your faithful Pastor,

"J. MAY."

IMPROPER PUBLICATIONS.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

SIR,—Perceiving in your paper of the 11th instant, a remark respecting obscene publications coming from the United States, and sold in this city, I must inform you that none of those vile productions pass through the Customs at this port, as every precaution is taken by the proper officers to prevent the circulation of such in this city. I am quite aware they are sold here, but there is no accounting for the way they come in.

Ottawa, Feb. 15, 1868. CUSTOMS.

THE LUMBERMEN AND THE SETTLERS.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

MR. EDITOR,—A certain class of politicians in the Provincial Parliament of Ontario, with a view to a little popularity, have adopted the "poor Settler" as their "slogan," and in furtherance of purely personal aggrandisement, endeavor to persuade Parliament to introduce a wide spread system of lumbering upon a small scale, just as if our most valuable and staple property pine, could not be destroyed fast enough, unless through the manufacturing of a large class of small manufacturers out of the "poor settlers" upon the free grants, to compete with and totally ruin each other, by giving them the timber tree likewise.

Nobody would wish to deprive the settler of one jot or tittle of his just rights, but the real purpose of free grants to promote and encourage immigration, farming, and agriculture, instead of introducing "poor settlers" into the pine lands, for the purposes of lumbering, and keeping them poor, and where, what ever present chance they might have afforded them by selling, a year or two would see realized a repetition of the Opeongo and Hastings Roads free grant folly, with all its concomitants and its end—a destruction of incalculable wealth through the ravages of fire.

We ought a thousand times to prefer our present system, knowing that upon the whole it has worked well, to the perpetration of an artificial evil, not only without any counteracting good, but on the contrary as injurious to the prosperity of the settler himself, as it would be destructive to the best interests of the country at large. Agriculture must be the arsenal from which to draw our industrial resources; we have too many lumbermen already, and our timber forms an entirely exceptional product. What the country requires is an entirely opposite policy, by which its timber may be carefully husbanded and protected from such devastation as has hitherto been lavishly obliterating, and laying it waste. But folly and its history often repeat themselves. Any one who has examined into the history of the "poor settler" upon the pine lands, and contrasted his position with that of the settler upon the hardwood lands, knows how the case stands, and no man knows better, or ought to know better, the general history of the "poor settler" amongst pine, written in mortgage and insolvency, than the Provincial member for the South Riding of Renfrew, who puts himself forward to share in the patronage of pretences, or at least to invest himself with a Mrs. Grundy sort of consequence, by chiming in with the "irrepressible Prescott man" and other half-fledged politicians who do. No man ought to be better posted up in the unfortunate history of the "poor settler's" lumbering transactions, or has a better right to know that it is the supplier, with a lien upon the timber, who gets all the profits, and that the "poor settler" has to endure all the losses, even although in some instances, such as in Whalen's Brudenell case, it may have proved rather disastrous to both parties. Howbeit if these Legislators can clearly shew that there is virtue in increasing the lumbermen into a multitude, why then, by all means let us have the full benefit;—let our pineries be thrown open by free grants;—let our pine forests be hewn down and depleted by fire as hitherto;—let our most staple commodity (which no calculable law of nature replaces) be forced upon glutted markets, and by and bye, what shall we have instead to promote our commerce or adjust our exchanges?

It is not remarkable that Western members, who have had little opportunity of judging, and who perhaps never gave the subject much consideration, should not at the first glance have perceived the real merits of the case; but that the Ottawa Valley members Mr. Boyd, of Prescott, and Mr. MacDougall, of Renfrew, should occupy the position they do, is very remarkable, and resolves itself into this—that they are either sinning against knowledge, or blinded by self-interest—most probably the latter

The economy which these men would give effect to, would be, "Be kind only to be cruel." Did they ever yet know a settler to farm and lumber alternately, to prosper at either? Truly the motto of the "poor settler" ought feelingly to be, "protect me from my friends."

The policy of these *disinterested* members in their philanthropic efforts to protect the "poor settlers" from these social cormorants—these all devouring Ogres, and terrible anthropophagists—these awful limit-holders—is undoubtedly, that they might bag as many fish as formerly, ere timber became scarce, into their own nets, and to obtain which desirable end, they would bring into full play the old thimble rig device of creating and patronising a numerical interest in exchange for votes and lucre, instead of promoting the broad interests of the country at large, and take up with that antiquated stupidity in economies of regulating a trade, not by the wants of consumers, but by the fancied interests of a large class of small manufacturers, (because producers in no sense would they be.)

It is no doubt right to apply progressive principles to practical legislation, and that that which men have a right to, ought from a sense of justice, to be at once conceded, but the history of our timber (just beginning to rectify itself by passing into fewer hands) has hitherto been a melancholy one, and which will yet be deeply lamented.

We have hitherto been content to sacrifice the principle, so to speak, for a mere interest, to part with the staple for the mere expense of its manufacture and transit to market; ignoring any intrinsic or relative value in it otherwise, from the fact of its being the gift of Providence, and without requiring, like any other product of the soil, expensive manual labor in cultivation or production. Let, however, our legislators now take stock of the article, as it stands in the forests, the ratio of its consumption, consider when the crop will reproduce itself, and at what cost, and having arrived at a proximate estimate, let them legislate accordingly.

It is gratifying so far to see that the Government perfectly understand the logic and sophistry of the above gentlemen, and estimate it at its own value.

I remain, Mr Editor,

Your obedient servant,

A HARDWOOD LAND SETTLER.

LOCAL NEWS.

1,000 COMET BURNERS just received by Esmonde Bros., 43 Sparks-st., next door to the Hoop Skirt Factory. N.B.—75 boxes Canada plate for sale.

POLICE COURT.—The only case brought up at the Police Court on Saturday was one of female vagrancy, and the delinquent was mercifully sent to jail for a week.

THE DOMINION HOUSE, WELLINGTON STREET.—This house has been thoroughly renovated and fitted up. Good table and choice liquors. Fine yard and stabling. Oysters and meals at all hours. Colin McLaurin and Geo. Irvine, Proprietors. 666-b.

GOLD WATCHES.—An extensive assortment of elegant gold watches—both American and Canada Watch Company's make—has just been imported by Young & Radford, Practical Watchmakers and Jewellers, 30 Sparks-st. Call and examine.

PENNY READINGS IN HULL.—These readings have met with decided success; not only have the residents of the village attended in numbers, but some of the good people of Ottawa have braved the cold, and shewn their appreciation of the performances in a decided manner. On Monday evening, it is proposed to give an entertainment for the benefit of the fishermen of Nova Scotia, and on that occasion the price of admission will be five cents. This rise in the price of admission is rendered necessary by the small size of the room, which will only contain about eighty persons.

WHO IS TO BLAME?—On Thursday or Friday last a poor woman named Murphy was driven over, as she states, in Upper Town; and besides other injuries had both of her arms broken. She is unable to say who drove the sleigh, and the fact would perhaps, not have been publicly known but for her residing in the same house as Mrs. Gilmour, in a small street off Rideau, and when the policeman went to arrest Mathew Gilmour he learned the facts of Mrs. Murphy's injury.

A CABMAN WITHOUT HIS TARIFF.—A cabman, who had been engaged on Saturday afternoon to drive a gentleman, wished to overcharge his fare, when the gentleman required to see the Tariff, but as cabby couldn't show it he couldn't get his pay. The money was very honorably left at an hotel, to be paid according to the Tariff, when the latter shall be produced. He applied to the police, but under the circumstances could get no aid. He was advised not to go out in the future without his tariff, and never refuse to show it when necessary.

BRUTAL ASSAULT.—On Saturday afternoon, Mathew Gilmour was arrested and lodged in jail on a charge preferred by Police Constable Pinard, of having on the previous night beaten his wife and inflicted serious and dangerous wounds on her person. It appears that Dr. Macdonald was called in to attend to her injuries, and that he found several wounds on her head of a very dangerous nature, which had been inflicted with a chair with which her husband had brutally attacked her. The prisoner was up at the Police Court last fall for a similar offence, and if his wife be able to attend to give evidence, he will appear again in the same place this morning.

THE "SPORTSMAN."—We have received the first number of the *Sportsman*, which is a journal devoted mainly to sports, the turf, billiards, chess and the stage. Its external appearance is very creditable to the publishers, being in quarto form, containing twelve pages, each page containing three columns. It is printed on fine white paper, and the type is good. Its contents are just what the Canadian sporting man requires. It opens with a "Romance of the Turf and Fashionable Life," contains a good resumé of Canadian sporting intelligence, and all that is required of foreign intelligence by the Canadian. It is published by the Montreal Printing and Publishing Company for the proprietors, Messrs. G. T. Lanigan & Co. The Agent for Ottawa is Mr. Edward Cluff.

TO HOUSE OWNERS.—The By-law of the Corporation in relation to fires requires among other things for the prevention and extinction of fires, that access to the roof of every house should be rendered practicable so that fires may be reached and dealt with from the outside. Several fires have recently occurred destroying the building, when if the roof could have been reached at the beginning the fires might have been put out with very little damage. The fire which destroyed a poor man's house in Cumberland-st. the other day might have been put out in five minutes, if there had been a ladder to reach the chimney, and as the By-law makes it incumbent on owners of houses to provide them it is to be hoped they will do so without the interference of the Fire Inspector, who is now about to visit all houses in the city, for the purpose of enforcing the law in this respect. Good ladders can be purchased of any length at ten cents per foot, and the cost of a compulsory visit to the police court would procure one for any ordinary two-storey house.

THE MAN WHO WAS WANTED.—Peter McPherson, formerly in the employ of Mr. Eddy, at the Chaudiere, who was bailed out to appear at the last Aylmer Assizes, charged with embezzlement, was arrested on Saturday last at Prescott. The principal facts in the case are, that McPherson, in whom his employer reposed confidence, was foreman in the establishment, had charge of the lumberyard, and kept the men's time, &c. It came out last summer, we believe, that the foreman had been in the habit of giving in more time than was due, and sharing with the men the proceeds of this nefarious practice. Two cases of embezzlement were discovered, and on them he was examined before a magistrate, and committed to take his trial at the last Aylmer assizes, and was admitted to bail, but failed to appear. Subsequently three other cases had come to light. They all went before the Grand Jury, who found a true bill in each case, and then five Bench warrants were issued against the prisoner, but he was not heard of until last Saturday, when he was met by Mr. Eddy in Prescott, and given in charge of a constable who brought him to Ottawa by the evening train, telegraphing to the authorities to meet and receive the prisoner here, to which they responded, and the prisoner is now in jail awaiting his trial at the July assizes.

COTTON NO LONGER KING.—Cotton goods are now nearly as cheap as before the American war. Garland, Mutchmor & Co. have lately received a few bales of gray and white cottons, shirtings and prints, purchased since the great fall in prices. Parties requiring any description of dry goods would do well to see their stock before purchasing. 582-y

CABLE NEWS.

MIDNIGHT DESPATCHES.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—There is a report that the Earl of Derby, who has been very ill, died last night.

S. G. Sheat died last night.

Later.—It now appears that the reports which were printed in the morning journals, and which have been in circulation all day to the effect that the Earl of Derby and Judge Sheaf were dead, are without foundation, though both gentlemen have been dangerously ill. It is announced to-night that they are much better, and their speedy recovery is confidently looked for.

Later advices do not confirm the Abyssinian intelligence sent to the United States last evening. The despatches received to-day state no such movements of the Egyptian auxiliary corps as alleged had occurred.

FLORENCE, Feb. 15.—The compliments passed at the dinner to Admiral Farragut, show that the Italian Government has the highest esteem for the United States.

LISBON, Feb. 15.—The regular mail steamer from Rio Janeiro arrived here to-day. Beyond the usual skirmishing there had been no fighting between the hostile armies on the Parana.

The cholera was still raging with unabated fury in Buenos Ayres. There was also much sickness in the camps of both the armies.

The revolt which had broken out in Santa Fee, one of the Provinces of the Argenteuil Republic, had been successful, the ruling Government having been overthrown. The Spanish Government hopes for a general peace from the internal dissensions now prevailing in Peru and Chili.

AMERICAN NEWS.

SATURDAY'S DESPATCHES.

From St. Domingo.

HAVANA, Feb. 14.—Salnave's headquarters are now at Grande Eriviere. His chief army was defeated by the rebels on the frontier. General Alexis committed suicide; and General Nord has incurred the mistrust of President Salnave, who deprived him of his rank and honors.

A Cable connecting Martinique with Guadaloupe.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—The *Herald's* Havana special says the Colonial Council at Martinique have voted an appropriation of 30,000 francs to lay a cable connecting the Island with Guadaloupe. They have also increased the duties on imports.

Rioting in Mexico City.

The *Herald's* Mexico city correspondence, dated Jan. 29th, says a severe fight occurred in Mexico city between the officers of Juarez's body guard and the police, and the whole affair had been laid before Congress.

From Havana.

The *Herald's* Havana correspondence says the Government has conceded a subsidy of $12,000 to the mail steamers between the Antilles and the Mexican coast, and another to those between Spain and Havana.

The stock of sugar in the Havana stores on the 31st ultimo was 81,303 boxes and 1,168 hogsheads, against 73,260 boxes and 1,106 hogsheads last year at the same time.

A New Republic of the Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 14.—Acapulco advices to February 6th have been received. The opposing Governors in the State of Guerrero, Alvarez and Jiminez, were still preparing for battle, but no collision had taken place. Lecedo had sent messengers to the Governors of Chihuahua, Durango, Sonora and Sinaloa, with propositions for the formation of an independent government, to be called the Republic of the Pacific, to include Lower California and a portion of Jalico.

Interesting Political News.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—The *World's* special says the friends of the President urge him to remove Stanton and appoint one of the members of the Cabinet *ad interim*, thus involving a peaceful judicial appeal for decision of the matter.

The position General Grant has placed himself in, is also mentioned as a cause for his arrest and trial by court-martial.

The chances are in favor of McClellan being appointed Minister to England.

It was agreed informally among Senators to-day to pass a resolution on Monday, calling on the President for a statement of his purpose in creating the department of the Atlantic.

It was further resolved to bring in a bill to redistrict the military departments, so as to virtually abolish the operations of the President's order.

Arrived.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—The steamer *San Francisco*, of the opposition California line, has arrived.

MIDNIGHT DESPATCHES.

Superior Court, New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—In the Superior Court a Jury found a verdict against the proprietors of the Metropolitan Hotel for the loss of a watch and chain and the sum of $50, alleged to have been stolen from a guest of the house while staying at the hotel for a night.

Political.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—The *Tribune's* special says: Lieut.-General Sherman, according to private despatches received in this city, does not appreciate the kind intention of Mr. Johnson in assigning him to the new Military Division, with his headquarters at Washington. The Lieut.-General has telegraphed to one or two of his friends in Washington and other places, that he does not wish to come here, and that he does not believe the President can legally create a new military division. He is so determined on this point, that he prefers the alternative of resigning, and will so act if ordered to accept the post. Lieut.-General Sherman has telegraphed to his brother to have the Military Committee refuse to sanction the appointment, and the Senator will present a Bill denying the authority of the President to make the proposed change.

The order directing Maj.-Gen. Thomas to his post in the War Department as Adjutant-General, which was issued last evening, is meant by the President as a severe blow at Secretary Stanton. It is said the difficulty will be overcome by altering the law directing that an officer over forty-six years of age may be retired, so as to read, shall be retired, and then General Thomas will be set aside.

The Attorney-General will, it is said, soon give an opinion that the orders on reconstruction, required to be issued through the General of the Armies are only military ones, and not those of a civil nature. This is called for by the Grant-Hancock difficulty.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—A special to the *Express* says: The President has a letter from Gen. Sherman, showing that Gen. Grant agreed to go with him and urge the resignation of Stanton.

An American Ship on Fire.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—The steamer *Palmyra* reports seeing off Table Island, on the 12th, a 1,500 ton American ship on fire. The *Palmyra* signalled and waited to discover if possible any of the crew, but failing to do so went on her course.

Advices from Hayti.

HAVANA, Feb. 14.—Advices have been received from Hayti stating that the revolution in the Southern part of that Island has become general. Gen. Solomon, the present Minister to European Courts, has been proclaimed President in the place of Gen. Salnave. All the principal towns are in arms against the Government and the authorities of Salnave.

MASONIC JEWELS, DESIGNS, &c.—Messrs Young & Radford are prepared to furnish all kinds of Masonic jewels, in the highest styles of the art, on the shortest notice, and at the cheapest rates. All kinds of jewellery repaired.

TWO QUESTIONS EASILY ANSWERED.—Why should men wear beards? Because they are a great protection to the throat and lungs, and add much to their personal appearance. Why should we use "Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers?" Because when used for coughs, colds, tickling in the throat, hoarseness, &c., they act like a charm. Ministers and lawyers use them, physicians recommend them, and singers and public speakers say they are the very best medicine in existence for the cure of such complaints. Sold by all medicine dealers, at 25 cts. per box.

THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY.

6 HOSPITAL STREET,

2 doors from St. Francois Xavier Street.

It has been established, by the best medical authority, that one-half the nervous diseases are caused by drinking impure Tea. The Company have imported a supply of Teas that can be warranted pure, and free from poisonous substances, in boxes of 10, 15, 20 and 25 lbs., and upwards.

BLACK TEA.—Common Congou, Broken Leaf, Strong Tea, 45c., 50c.; Fine Flavored New Season do., 55c.; Excellent Full Flavored do., 75c; Sound Oolong, 40c., 45c.; Rich Flavored do., 60.; Very Fine do. do., 75c.; Japan Good, 50c. Very Good, 58c.; Finest, 75c.

GREEN TEA.—Twankay Common, 35c.; Fine do., 55c.; Young Hyson, 50c. and 60c.; Fine do., 75c.; Superfine and Very Choice, $1.

A saving will be made, by purchasing direct from the importers, quality and purity considered. All orders for boxes of 20 or 25 lbs., or two 12 lbs., sent carriage-free to the country. Teas not mentioned in this circular equally cheap. The company having determined to take a stand in the Montreal market, weight, quality and circular may be implicitly relied on. Where a 20 lb. box would be too much two or three clubbing together could divide. In writing you will oblige by addressing thus: Montreal Tea Company, 6 Hospital-st., Montreal. An excellent Mixed Tea could be sold for 60c.; very good for common purposes, 50c. Buyers living beyond Railway Stations will please send Post Office order, or enclose notes. The carriage will be paid to the nearest station. Tea will be forwarded immediately on receipt of the order by mail containing money, or the money can be collected on delivery by express-man, where there are Express Offices. A trial solicited.

THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY,

6 Hospital Street,

First Street below Notre Dame Street.

☞ All boxes and chests sent from this establishment have the address of the Montreal Tea Company printed on them.

THE PAPAL ZOUAVES.—The Grand Concert of sacred music in aid of this proposed Canadian Corps will take place in the Church of Notre Dame on Tuesday the 18th inst. The first instalment of the corps—120 men—will leave for Rome *via* New York and Havre on the following day.—*Montreal Telegraph.*

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.

AYER'S AMERICAN ALMANAC has now arrived and is now ready for delivery, gratis, by the city druggists, to all who call for it. Our readers may be surprised to know that this little pamphlet, which has become so much a favorite in our section, has quite the largest circulation of any one book in the world, except the Bible. It is printed in many languages, and scattered through many nations, as well as supplied to almost the entire population of our vast domain. Every family should keep it, for it contains information which all are liable to require, when sickness overtakes them, and which may prove invaluable from being at hand in season. If you take our advice, you will call and get an Ayer's Almanac, and when got, keep it.

COTTON IN ILLINOIS.—It is estimated that Illinois alone will produce five hundred thousand bales of cotton next year, and we understand that the Government of the United States have given instructions to their General in command of the army in the South to have all the seed sa