NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Her Majesty's Theatre—Miss Marriott.
Auction Sale—J. Bermingham.
New Music, &c., &c.—Jones & Holland.
Her Majesty's Theatre—Mr. Marshall.

The Ottawa Times

Office: 38, Sparks Street.

TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1869.

☞ *For Ottawa Markets see Fourth page.*

THE Montreal *Gazette* makes a statement which, if true, places the management, or the mismanagement, of the audit department of the public service in a remarkable light. The *Gazette* is explaining in its own way how the alleged frauds of Mr. REIFFENSTEIN were perpetrated, and it speaks of facts and incidents as if it had special information on the subject. This it is which renders its statement all the more deserving of attention. The *Gazette* says:

" * * * * * The $150,000 was thus drawn. It was next necessary to account for it, when the public accounts were made up for submission to Parliament and publication. The municipalities had only received $137,000, and it would not do to add in three second payments which had been stopped on the way. When the account went to the Audit Office it did not add up correctly. The balance had been forced. *It was sent back for correction*, and a good many days were spent in ingenious transposition of figures to look like blunders of copying or printing, in case any curious municipal enquirer should discover that the sum named in the public accounts was not that received by his municipality. $347, for instance, would be made $743; $138 would come out $318, and so on through the account. But even this did not all come out aright, and in one instance at least a figure 1 was put before the true amount, and this led to the discovery."

The obvious inference from the above is that the Audit Office was aware of "the "ingenious transposition of figures" rendered necessary to strike a balance, and the public will naturally enough doubt whether the country's money is safe under a system which tolerates without check or exposure, a transposition and an addition of figures to balance accounts. When the Municipalities Fund account came from the RECEIVER GENERAL's Office and was found not to "add up correctly," it was time that the discovery which outside pressure forced upon the Department should have been made. It certainly was most extraordinary that the "several days" spent in the ingenious transposition of figures in the RECEIVER GENERAL's office, did not lead to some investigation in the AUDITOR's Department.

IT is just possible that since Trades' Unions cannot be suppressed the best way to deal with them is to give them a legal *status*. The great objection to them is that they are levellers rather than elevators of the working man; they bring the first class mechanic down to the dead level of ordinary mediocrity, and place the botch side by side with the very best workman. It is doubtful indeed if they have conferred any real benefit upon the labouring classes. They are as different from the co-operative societies as Free Trade from protection. They are essentially protectionist in their character and protectionist in the most objectionable way. They restrain talent and industry by forcing a fixed price by the day upon labour which is variable in value, according to the character and accomplishments of the man who furnishes it; and if it is true to-day that the workmen of continental Europe are now successfully competing in manufacturing industry with those of England, the secret may be found in the fact that Trades' Unions have depressed rather than encouraged mechanical and industrial progress. We doubt very much indeed whether the following extract is indicative of a healthful future for England's industry. The fact is nevertheless significant as a sign of the present tendency of things. Capital has grown and accumulated in few hands until it has been able to deal harshly with labour; but labour under the guardianship of the Trades' Unions is in danger of dealing still more harshly with itself. The following is the new phase of the question as stated by the New York *World*:

"The cable despatches of yesterday announce the significant fact that the London *Times* editorially advocates the proposition of giving the "trades unions" of England a legal status. There has been, ever since the commencement of the formation of these unions in England, a great prejudice against them. Under the existing laws, those who unite in or become members of these societies make themselves liable to prosecution as conspirators. While capitalists can unite to carry out any object that they desire, the workingmen cannot legally unite in union for their own protection and advancement, nor can they obtain the power to make their own treasurers responsible for the funds placed in their hands. The discussions and investigations of these societies have led to the development of a better and more liberal public opinion in regard to them. This fact is made significant from the circumstance that such an organ of public opinion in England as the London *Times* now comes out and advocates the repeal of all laws making combinations illegal, and relieving workingmen from the special penalties of trades' union offences; also, in favour of permitting them to bring their funds within the provisions of the friendly and benevolent society acts. There is no question but that trades' unions will exist, whether legal or not, and there is no doubt but that the true theory is to give them scope for legitimate development."

WE extract the following from a letter in the Montreal *Gazette* of yesterday from the pen of Mr. T. C. KEEFER. Mr. KEEFER chooses the present time to urge upon Montreal the importance of at once taking hold of the Canada Central Railway and pushing forward its construction. The Montrealers, like the people of Ottawa, will probably wake up to the importance of this question—when too late:

"The influence of the Toronto narrow gauge roads has been proved to be paramount in the Legislature of Ontario, and that Legislature controls the unsold lands as far as the newly acquired Northwest Territory. The Nipissing Road is sure to receive a land grant from Ontario, and it ought to receive it—if Legislatures help those who first help themselves. I think that nothing more creditable has occurred in the history of Canada than the resolute manner in which the people of Western Ontario, unaided by Government or foreign capital, and in the face of formidable opposition from the broad gauge companies, have set about providing for their railway wants. Nor can any higher tribute be paid to the value (I may say paramount necessity) of railways to every civilized community. The time will come when every township in Canada will have railway accommodation, and it will not be long before the conviction becomes universal, that without such accommodation no township is fit to live in.

"The Nipissing Road, with a land grant, may cross the track of the Canada Central before the latter (even it now vigourously entered on) will reach the point of junction, and thus stand foremost as the candidate for extension to the Northwest; and if, as seems to be the universal conviction, we must have a Canadian Pacific Railway, or "back down" from the Nor' West, I think it behoves the people of Montreal and of the Ottawa Valley, as well as the whole Province of Quebec, to consider whether or not they should take any interest in that extension, or leave it in the hands of Toronto and Western Ontario.

"It is understood that the Government of Quebec has organized an exploring expedition from Lake St. John, on the Saguenay, to the head waters of the Ottawa, and thence into the watershed of the Hudson's Bay, with a view of penetrating the Northwest by a short cut upon that route. Thus, Montreal is assailed with a fire in front and rear, but as it will tax the energies of all concerned to cross the rocky frigid belt between the Ottawa and Winnipeg valleys, in order to reach the fertile belt beyond, I doubt not that a junction of the lines, near and north of Nipissing (should more than one reach there) will be inevitable. If Montreal is content with the Grand Trunk and a break of gauge at Toronto, nothing is more certain than that the Pacific and Nor' West stream will branch off at all the ferries above Prescott, and thus be divested or exhausted before it reaches tide water on the St. Lawrence.

"If timely and energetic action be taken to preserve the land grant of the Canada Central, a direct Pacific Railway through the Ottawa Valley will be shortly under weigh; and it is to bring this before the consideration of the proprietors and business men of Montreal that I again trouble you. The charter expires next year, unless renewed or kept alive by prompt and efficient action. If a *bona fide* effort be made, which cannot be done unless participated in by Montreal, there is no doubt that an extension of time will be granted and the provisions of the charter be maintained."

AT a meeting of the Joint Committee in charge of the excursion in aid of the poor and orphans, on the 5th inst., on motion of Mr. MARTIN BATTLE, seconded by Mr. JEREMIAH SULLIVAN, it was

"*Resolved*—That the thanks of this meeting are due, and are hereby tendered to T. S. Detlor, Esq., the courteous and gentlemanly superintendent of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railroad, for his attention and kind consideration on the occasion in supplying at some sacrifice so many additional passenger cars for the return train, thus rendering the ride home pleasant and agreeable, which would otherwise have proved irksome to the committee, and productive of some dissatisfaction on the part of the excursionists; and the Secretary is hereby instructed to transmit a copy of this resolution to Mr. Detlor, as also the Ottawa TIMES and *Citizen* newspapers for insertion."

R. O'REILLY,
Secretary.

OTTAWA, July 12, 1869.

The net amount of the proceeds of the excursion was $375.

—The London *Times* says: "The Canadian Budget of 1869 possesses many features which render it specially interesting. The Dominion is hardly well in hand yet, but the advantages of joint action and a common purpose have already made themselves manifest. Notwithstanding the difficulties with which the Finance Minister has had to deal, he has succeeded in bringing order out of the temporary chaos which the union of four provinces produced, and in a speech of great ability enabled the country to understand its financial condition."

SOUTH RENFREW ELECTION.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

MR. EDITOR,—The unexpected result of the South Renfrew election has set thinking men to try to account for its cause, independent of an intense jealousy and disappointed rivalry betwixt the rural villages of Renfrew and Arnprior—the former unable to emerge from its *status quo*, while the latter rapidly progresses. The McDougal party, anticipating at no distant period, from the state of his health, the resignation of Mr. McLachlin, never ceased for many months past organising and canvassing for a coming election—extolling the merits of their homespun, as superior to any other fabric in the universe—added to the main fact that voters were purchasable by the team at the whiskey camp which graced the vicinity of each polling place. It may, therefore, be that the election was bought by a large expenditure of dollars, whiskey and ledger influence, and the inference is that the Riding will be as unscrupulously sold just whenever a favourable opportunity occurs. That the political and moral culture of the South Renfrew yeomanry is so lamentably low may be found in the fact that a large proportion do not even take in a newspaper, whilst many can't read, or reading understand, and are, therefore, easily made the victims of the grossest prejudices—for instance, the idea obtained largely at the polls that it was the Hon. Malcolm Cameron who defended Whelan, and the cry was that "no ox other than of Renfrew breeding and rearing was competent to work a Renfrew stumping machine"—Chinamanlie!—none other than an "inside" Peacock tailman would suit the taste of these hypostatical cousins of the moon, and relations of the constellations. "No outside Barbarian," and more especially, one who had decided to give the present Government every honest and fair help in lieu of the singular, silly, notoriety-coveting and factitious opposition of the dual representation candidate. Any sensible man who witnessed the South Renfrew election—abruptly brought to a close by the Hon. Malcolm Cameron—could not fail to be strongly impressed with the necessity there existed for the ballot box, and also the requirement of a certain modicum of intellectuality, in its *free and independent yeomanry*.

I am, Mr. Editor,
Your obdt. servt.,
"ONE WHO WAS PRESENT."

RENFREW, July 9, 1869.

JUSTICE WITH A HOOK.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

SIR,—The Goddess of Justice, who is generally represented as blind, keeps "one eye open" in the sweet little village of Aylmer, and balances the scales so evenly that $5 in silver weighs precisely the same as $5 in bills or gold. Webster defines justice as "the virtue which consists in giving to every one what is his due;" but if the Aylmer Court knows itself,—and that peculiar institution is strongly of the opinion it does,—Webster is an ass. The same court long ago demonstrated to its own satisfaction that Blackstone "was troubled with the darned fool and bad it bad" and that upon reference to his Commentaries, nowhere does that court find the law relating to railroads, telegraphs and velocipedes clearly laid down or fully explained. Eight days' residence among the aborigines at the Capital of Ottawa county gave me a chance to flirt with the fickle goddess. Having received an official communication from Her Majesty, requesting my attendance at Aylmer for the purpose of testifying all and singular &c., what I knew respecting the conduct of some gentlemen who had been indulging in a promiscuous row, and as I had been merely a spectator and in no manner interested in the innocent amusement, I applied to the court to be paid for my attendance, and was told I was entitled to $9, ($1 per day for attendance and $1 for travelling expenses.) The amount I actually received was $8.14 currency. Justice did the trick this way: she handed me a printed receipt for $9, placed a half dollar over "her open eye" (so that she could not see me sign or receive the money, I suppose,) and then handed me $8 in silver. I remonstrated; spoke of discount; represented I was entitled to $9 legal currency; that the printed receipts were paid for by Government, &c.; that if I owed the sheriff $5, or was fined by the court $5, I must pay in gold, or its equivalent. I appealed to the chief executioner, the sheriff. No! these nice little pickings had yielded him from $100 to $150 each court, for the last 13 or 14 years. It was too late to think of being honest now. I denounced the chisel, and claimed the balance of 86 cents, the extent of the swindle. Justice had the half dollar over. "The open eye" suddenly became blind; could not see it, and quietly "wrapped up" my 86 cents. I became furious, and appealed by my counsel to the Beak "Lafontaine of Justice." His judgeship knew Ottawa; there was a cause *celebre* there pending, in which he was interested. Parliament had taken it *en delibere*. I might go back to Ottawa and tell Sir John not one of all his late acts could reach this; it was only "legal kleptomania." Mr. Editor, my object will be accomplished, and 86 cents well invested, if in future the witnesses and jurymen are paid their legal fees, without being subject to extortion. If the salaries of the officials are not sufficient to support them respectably, in the name of all that is great and good let them be paid, and do not subject them to temptation. The present Premier of Ontario once innocently made use of the following expression in the House, which created great laughter at his expense: "Pay your public officers well; if not, they will steal; those are my principles."

GRANITE.

OTTAWA, July 12, 1869.

MR. ROGER AND THE TAX COLLECTOR.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

SIR,—Mr. Collector Preston is an agreeable, gentlemanly man, zealous, and most impartial in the execution of his duty. Accustomed to distressing scenes he is yet, on particular occasions, almost melted by the sufferings which he is compelled to cause. He has his weaknesses, and they merit sympathy. This corporation quaker who bullies, and levies a species of blackmail from the poor widow, and such as dread his aggressions, in addition to a stated salary from the corporation, and fancies that he alone is amenable to the law for acts done on behalf of the corporation, whose servant he is, asks that "you will be pleased to prohibit the use of your journal for any petty motives that persons under a pretence of being aggrieved may desire to make public." The impudence of Mr. Collector Preston is something admirable. He alone is amenable to the law which is open to all parties aggrieved, and there must not be any newspaper comments upon his doings. Now, all parties aggrieved do not choose to resist aggression; but many *who cannot go to law*—Mr. Preston always can—may appeal to public sentiment, the only thing apparently which Collector Preston dreads. My grievance is that in the month of September last—the month in which I left a house on which my lease states that I shall pay a certain sum without taxes—I did pay taxes by distress warrant, *without previous formal demand*, to the amount of $29.69—that I settled all rent due by distress warrant and left the premises in September last; that I successfully resisted further claim for rent; and that Collector Preston intended to force me to meet certain demands, the justice of which I deny, through the instrumentality of the taxes. My grievance is, that notice being, *as he has sworn in Court*, served upon an empty house, he comes *without any notice* into a full one, and levies, the house which being empty when he alleges that he served *it*—not *me*—being then and now occupied by the parents of a CLERK *in his own shop!* My grievance is that the City Collector prostitutes a public office for private advantage. My grievance is that Mr. Preston asked me to arrange in the street a claim for rent preferred by the agents of the heirs Clayton, which I refused to pay, failing which he would force me to pay certain taxes. My grievance is that receiving a letter for rent on the 6th May, of a house eight months before vacated, and refusing to comply, Collector Preston prostituted his office so far as to proceed against me for taxes accruing, it may be, in a house while I was in occupation, but which I do not truly owe, and which I then refused and still refuse to pay. All that Mr. Preston says about demand for taxes previous to seizure is quite untrue; the story about the tray out of the window and in the yard more like her and prunella.

Now, Mr. Editor, let me, for a moment return to the kleptomaniacal doings of Mr. G. H. Preston. Yesterday, at nine in the morning, I who certainly am "a Government employee in the Post Office Department," and a very small potato at that, only received the bill of sale for my under-clothing, pots and pails of flowers, bits of coarse cloth, saw and washboard, which Mr. Preston and his assistant picked up and carried off, yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, being on account of the loss of my clothing prevented from going to any place of religious worship or instruction last Sabbath day, and not likely now to get them back again—if Mr. Collector Preston can prevent me—in time for next Sunday. Will any one be good enough to lend me a shirt?

Yours truly,
C. ROGER.

OTTAWA, July 8, 1869.

☞ **The Band of the P. C. O. Rifle Brigade will furnish delightful music at the Rink to-night.**

—The Duke and Duchess of Saxony, while visiting Naples and its environs, met with a not very agreeable adventure. While driving out in the lonely environs of Sorento, they were made prisoners by the terrible bandit who has assumed the *soubriquet* of Fioco (fire), formerly one of the forest guards of Francis II. A few minutes after their capture, the chief of the band, approaching the prisoners, who had been forced to alight, asked them "whom he had the honour to address?" The Duke stated who they were, when the bandit taking off his hat, politely handed them into the carriage, and giving a five franc piece to the coachman, added, with a final bow, "Will your highnesses deign to excuse the insolent audacity of my men, and carry away with them a favourable recollection of the poor Neapolitan Fuoco." The Duke must have felt himself somewhat embarrassed at finding himself the *obligé* of such a scoundrel; but, not caring to leave an act of courtesy unrequited, even from a bandit, sent to his captor a magnificent gold watch and chain, valued at £160.

—We have all heard of artesian wells, but a wonderful novelty is now announced in Algeria in the shape of artesian fisheries. A well lately sunk at Ain Sala to the depth of forty-four metres throw up not only a large body of water, but, to the great surprise of the engineers, an innumerable quantity of small fish. These subterraneous vertebræ are described as being on an average half an inch in length, and resembling whitebait both in appearance and taste. The female is distinguished from the male by the presence of dark coloured stripes on the upper part of the body. From the fact of the sand extracted from these wells being identical with that which forms the bed of the Nile it is concluded that underground communication must exist between them and that river.

☞ **The Hon. Messrs. Howe and Gray will speak at the Strawberry Festival to-night.**

EMIGRATION.

As a further evidence of activity in promoting emigration to Canada, we quote the following from the London *Daily News* and Reynold's newspaper of June 27th.:

THE NEW LAND ACT OF NEW BRUNSWICK.—The Government of the Province of New Brunswick has had specially surveyed, and selected for the purpose of settlement, 213,643 acres of excellent farming land, the choice of which can be obtained by any male person of eighteen years of age and upwards, under the conditions of what is known as the Labour Act. This Act provides that 100 acres may be obtained for twenty dollars cash, the money so paid to be laid out in the construction of roads and bridges in the vicinity of the land so purchased; or the intending settler may pay for his lot by performing labour on the roads and bridges to the extent of ten dollars per year for three years. He must take possession of his lot, and commence improving it immediately on receiving permission to occupy the same—build a house of not less dimensions than sixteen by twenty feet—reside therein, clear and cultivate ten acres, for which a period of three years will be allowed, and when these conditions are complied with a grant under the great seal of the Province will be issued, conveying the land to him and his heirs. A list of the places in which these specially selected Crown Lands are located has been deposited in the office of Mr. Dixon, 11, Adam-st., Adelphi, agent for the Dominion of Canada. The Labour Act further provides that should the means of the settler be limited, he may from time to time, and for reasonable periods, absent himself from the land in order to procure the means of support for himself and family without forfeiting his claim to constant residence.

CANADIAN EMIGRATION.

[We last week published a letter signed by emigrants to Canada, giving a very gloomy account of their reception, treatment, and prospects there. Acting on the principle that it is but fair to hear both sides of the question, we comply with Mr. Dixon's request, and insert a communication of a different complexion.—ED. *N. N.*]

TO THE EDITOR OF REYNOLDS'S NEWSPAPER.

SIR,—Would you kindly give the enclosed letter a space in your widely-circulated paper? It was written by a man who was assisted to emigrate to Canada by the British and Colonial Emigration Fund in the steamship *Dacia*, on the 22nd April, from Victoria Docks, and was addressed to a member of that committee. It proves that some, at least, are not grumblers, and feel grateful for what has been done for them. I could furnish very many statements equally satisfactory.

I am, yours respectfully,
W. DIXON.
11 Adam-st., Adelphi, 22nd June, 1869.

"Hamilton, Canada West, May 29, 1869.

"Honourable Sir,—You are already aware of our safe arrival; I will proceed at once to tell you how I am getting on.

"I was never healthier in my life as when aboard. I was engaged as doctor's mate, and got something given me at the end of the journey. Our captain (McDowell) was a skilful mariner and remarkably kind. I drew up a testimonial, by the unanimous request of the passengers, and printed it in illuminated text. It was presented to him on the bridge, before the whole on board, by a Mr. Nichols, a cabin passenger. We had a birth on board, and the child was christened by the captain 'Dacia Mary Ann.'

I am now in good work. I have started this week for a firm known as ——. They have engaged me the year round, winter and summer, at two and a quarter dollars a day. I am to be foreman of masons. We want a lot more men—say, 10 masons, 30 or 40 bricklayers, and about twenty carpenters. They can have work all the year round. I have written to Mr. ——, foreman at Messrs. —— Brothers, in the —— road, asking him to pick out some men that he thinks would suit, and I have taken the liberty to tell him to refer them to you. Steady and industrious men can do well here. The wages are good; provisions cheap, plentiful and good. There are some emigrants being sent out here that are a disgrace to themselves and our country. They are blackguards and drunkards, and they will do no good here; they will always be in trouble. It is to be hoped that the good gentlemen of England, who have, and are, exerting themselves for the benefit of the working classes out of employ, will be very careful in their choice.

I am, honourable sir, your very humble servant,
——.

☞ **Beautiful Strawberries and rich Cream in abundance at the Festival to-night.**

THE FREE GRANTS IN CANADA

To the Editor of the People's Journal.

SIR,—The interest you have already taken in the subject of Canada as a field for emigration, and your kindness in publishing my last letter on winter in Canada, emboldens me to ask you to publish, for the information of your numerous readers, some particulars in relation to the free grants offered by the Government of the Province of Ontario to actual settlers. My apology for thus troubling you is that I have received a great many letters prompted by the articles in the *People's Journal*, all of them asking for more specific information, and the suggestion is made in some of them that I should reply through the colums of what is evidently the favourite journal of the North.

For convenience I quote a passage from one letter, numbering the questions, and will in as few words as possible answer them. The writer, an Aberdonian, asks, "(1) Do you think if I was to go out along with two other brothers and a wife, and have, say £40 after landing with us all, would we have a reasonable prospect of managing one of these grants? (2) Does the wood on the land belong to the settler, and is it generally worth much? (3) Are the settlements very far from markets? (4) Are they in a flat or hilly country? (5) What is the most direct rout to them? (6) Are they in a wild uninhabited part of the country, or is the country settled very near them? (7) If I were to start agricultural labour for a year or two, would there be a danger of the grants being stopped by that time?" These questions are so practical, and so exhaustive of the whole subject, that an answer to them will put your readers in possession of all the particulars about the "200 acres of land for nothing" to which you referred a few weeks ago."

1. I think with £40 after reaching the country a settler could get on very well on one of these free grants. Two brothers and a wife would be an assistance, not a drawback, if the wife was, what Scotch wives generally are, a helpmate in the true sense of the word. The two brothers would help to clear up the first few acres, so as to secure a crop, and then, if they desired it, they could take up lots for themselves, being entitled, as young men over eighteen years of age, to a hundred acres each. All that is required is enough to keep the family over the first season, until a crop can be put in the ground, and then the farm will take care of them.

2. The wood does belong to the settler, with certain reservations, which are really made in his interest. That is, he is (as I before explained) required to clear and put under cultivation fifteen acres within five years—clearing not less than two acres within each year. The timber on these fifteen acres is his absolutely. He will require a good deal of it for his buildings and fences, but what he does not require for that purpose he can convert into saw logs and sell to some of the timber men carrying on business in the neighbourhood, or he can burn and convert into potash, which ever he prefers. Of this he will be able to judge when on the spot. If, however, he desires, before the five years have expired, to clear more than the fifteen acres, then he must pay to the Government the same "stumpage dues" for each tree as the ordinary lumber merchant would pay if he had leased the right to cut timber. The reason for this reservation is to ensure *bona fide* settlement, and to prevent lumbermen from sending in their workpeople under pretence of settlement, but really to take the timber off the land, and thus leave it stripped of one very valuable feature when the actual settler subsequently came upon it. After the five years' settlement duties have been performed, and the settler has become entitled to his patent, the timber remaining on the lot becomes his absolutely to do with it what he pleases. The wood is very valuable, as is proved by the large prices paid by Canadian lumbermen for the privilege of cutting it.

3. The settlements are not very far from market—indeed the lumbering operations going on in their immediate vicinity will for some years to come afford a good market at fair prices for everything the settler can raise, and by that time, in the very nature of Canadian progress, there will be railway communication up to, and possibly through the territory.

4. The country, to persons accustomed to the north of Scotland, may be described as flat, although in Canada that general designation could hardly apply to it. There are no mountains about it, but it is sufficiently varied to make it, when cleared up, a good agricultural district.

5. There are two routes into the district. Both start from Toronto by the Northern Railway. One is to Barrie, then by steamer through Lake Simcoe, and then by waggon road, some ten or twelve miles into the territory. Or if the settler's destination is the northern townships, he will go to Collingwood by the Northern Railway, thence by steamer up the Georgian Bay to Parry Sound, and he is then within a few miles of the north-west corner of the townships already set apart. If he proposes taking up land in the Peterborough free grant district, he will take the railway at Port Hope, about sixty-five miles east of Toronto, on the Grand Trunk, go to Peterborough, thence by boat to Buckhorn, and then up the Burleigh Government road, for about twelve miles, when he is in the free grant territory. The time necessary to accomplish the journey from Toronto and Port Hope respectively is about the same—a day being sufficient for it.

6. There are settlements in the immediate vicinity of the free grant districts, and they are themselves being settled very rapidly. By a statement made in the Canadian Parliament, now in session at Ottawa, a few weeks ago, by the Hon. R. B. Wood, Treasurer of the Province of Ontario, during a debate on emigration, it appears that during last year, the first since the passage of the Free Grant Act, no less than six hundred lots had been taken up by Canadians, to whom the forest presents no serious difficulties. These six hundred settlers will soon convert the country into a prosperous settlement, and their presence will be of great value to emigrants from the old country, who go in without much experience of what "roughing it in the bush" really means. As bearing upon this point, I may mention that there is daily postal communication between Toronto and the free grant district.

7. It would be a very wise thing to start agricultural labour for at least a year before going into free grant territory. There is not the least danger of the policy of free grants being reversed. From what I know of the public opinion of Ontario, no Government would venture to propose such a thing. Such a person as my correspondent would act wisely, when he got to Ontario, to deposit his money in the Post Office Savings Bank, where it will draw five per cent. interest. Then take a situation with some farmer, and work for a twelvemonth. Apart from the fact that he will have added somewhat to his store of cash during that time, he will acquire experience of Canadian farming that will prove very valuable to him in his new home. Trusting you may find these facts of sufficient interest to give them a place in your columns,

I remain, &c.,
THOMAS WHITE, Jr.,
Special Commissioner on Emigration for the Province of Ontario.

INVERNESS, June 19th, 1869.

☞ **The richest treat of the Season at the Skating Rink to-night. Be sure to come!**

PUBLIC MEETING IN FAVOUR OF A FEMALE COLLEGE.

There having been a preliminary meeting held a week ago in favour of establishing a Female College in the city of Ottawa, and a committee having been appointed to arrange a public meeting which was held last evening in the City Hall.

The Mayor was called to the chair and delivered an appropriate opening address, setting forth the nature and objects of the meeting. He then called on the Rev. Mr. Moore, the Secretary, to state the objects more at large.

The Rev. Mr. Moore then spoke at length on the subject, stating that this movement did not originate in a spirit of opposition, nor was it hastened by the steps taken by the Rev. Mr. Lander and Dr. Jones, for there were present persons who had heard him speak of it 18 months ago, but the time did not then seem auspicious, and he made no attempt to carry out the project. He had no doubt but the teachings in the Nun's schools were perfectly in accordance with the requirements of their church, but it was not what we as Protestants required. In order to enable the audience to become acquainted with the teachings of the Nuns' schools. He read a large number of passages from the books used in those schools. After finishing the extracts the speaker asked, can we permit our children to be so educated? He paid a compliment to the union and perseverance of the Roman Catholics, and said it was a shame that we were less united and energetic than they. He then went into an explanation of the scheme, and stated that the capital was fixed at $50,000, that it was a joint stock limited liability company. After describing the college and the education to be given therein, he cotended that we could educate as well and as cheaply as the Nuns, and yet make it pay. He also instanced the college at Hamilton which he said would pay 9½ per cent., and he had no doubt but in a short time we should have a college in this city, of which we might be proud. The rev. gentleman concluded a clear and able address, by moving that the following resolution:

That a College be established in this city, to be known as "Ottawa College," which shall have for its object the imparting of a thorough English and classical education, and at the same time afford the most ample facilities for instruction in all those departments of a more ornamental character, now regarded as forming a necessary part of a woman's education. And further, inasmuch as a recognition of God, and a knowledge of God's will, must be regarded as of prime importance in the formation of moral character, the Bible shall be an essential part of the curriculum of study; the religious instruction of the College shall be based upon and confined to the known and established principles of Christianity, held by all Christians, to the exclusion of everything of a sectarian character.—Carried.

The Rev. Mr. Stone had much pleasure in seconding the resolution.

Mr. P. LeSueur being called on to move the next resolution, argued strongly in favour of the establishment of institutions in the Capital of the Dominion, which should be up to the level of its nominal dignity. He cited many instances to show that Ottawa was not behind older cities in matters, in general among other instances, he noticed music, architecture, public amusements, &c., and speaking of architecture he hoped soon to see a building erected suitable to the effectual carrying out the project for which this meeting was called. He paid a high compliment to the energy and sleepless vigilance of the Catholics in doing all that they deemed necessary for the promotion of their faith. With regard to sending our daughters and our sisters, the mothers of the coming generation, however, to such institutions to be educated, this had gone far enough and must go no further. The speaker concluded an excellent speech by moving the following resolution:

The Board of Management shall consist of the President, two Vice-Presidents, a Secretary and a Treasurer, and fifteen Governors, who shall be elected by ballot from among the shareholders, at the annual meeting of the corporation, of whom five shall be a quorum for the transaction of business.—Carried.

Mr. Bronson seconded the resolution in some well chosen remarks. It was then put to the meeting and carried.

The Rev. Thomas Wardrope moved the third resolution as follows:

That the President and two Vice Presidents, and the Governors shall have the whole management of said College shall appoint and dismiss all professors and tutors; shall receive and disburse all monies; keep and manage all its property; shall exercise all powers in regard to education; property and money rested in the corporation of "Ottawa College."—Carried.

The speaker said that the institution contemplated was to be established on the broadest basis of Protestantism. Our want of union in all matters had been our weakness. Now, the walls that had so long separated us, were being broken down, and an institution was about to be built up, in which our daughters might be educated together as they were to grow up and live together. He argued in favour of a system of education in which the Bible without sectarianism should be the basis.

J. B. Lewis, Esq., seconded the resolution. He said how any person professing Protestant principles could send his daughter to a Roman Catholic institution to be educated, he could not understand. He concluded a short but energetic address by seconding the resolution.

The Rev. Mr. Harper moved the fourth resolution as follows:

That the professor of the College, together with seven persons, members of the corporation, chosen in the same manner as the governors, shall be a Council of Instruction, to whom shall be entrusted the reception of academical superitendance and discipline of the students. The Council shall take a general inspection of the whole internal arrangement of the College, of the studies of the students, and shall place said students in that year of the curriculum to which they may be entitled, and shall have charge of the library and museum, and shall report to the governors at their regular meeting.

The rev. gentleman said that having expressed his views on the subject previously, he would not make a speech, but leave it to his friend the Hon. Mr. Cameron. That gentleman then came forward and made one of his most humourous speeches in support of the resolutions. He gave much credit to his Roman Catholic bretheren, for he would call them his bretheren, for the untiring zeal they displayed in their labours; and he believed that they were sincere in their work as we are, but so far as we were concerned the better they were for themselves the worse they were for us, and he agreed with Mr. Lewis in not being able to understand how it was possible for a Protestant to send his children to them to be educated.

Mr. McGillivray moved in a terse and characteristic speech, that the capital stock of the corporation shall be $50,000 in shares of $20 each, which was ably seconded by Mr. E. B. Eddy, and carried amidst great cheering.

Dr. Sweetland moved that a provisional committee be appointed for opening stock books, canvassing for stock, and taking all other steps for carrying out the object contemplated by this meeting which they may deem necessary, and that said committee be composed of the following gentlemen with power to add to their number:—Messrs. John Rochester, E. McGillivray, Bronson, J. Cunningham, C. B. Cunningham, E. B. Eddy, — Hunton, —Rose, P. LeSueur, J. M. Currier, J. B. Lewis, Hon. M. Cameron, J. G. Robinson, Dr. Sweetland, George Hay and Mr. Smilie.

Mr. Smilie seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks was then tendered to the chairman, and the meeting adjourned.

After the adjournment some one produced a small book, and in two or three minutes got nearly $5,000 subscribed. This was impromptu, as it was not expected to solicit subscriptions till a regular books should be prepared. This may be found at Mr. Hay's store.

Among those present who did not speak we noticed Mr. James Cotton, Mr. G. M. Rose, Mr. Hunton, Mr. J. G. Robinson, Mr. Jas. Rochester, Mr. Christie and others.

☞ **Hall's Celebrated Ice Cream will be the kind supplied at the Y. M. C. A. Festival to-night.**

—Most of the famous actors and actresses in Paris carry on other trades. One is a bookseller, one a dealer in ladies' underclothing, another a jeweller, another the head of a soup kitchen, another (a lady) the owner and superintendent of oyster ponds.

—At a fashionable wedding in St. Louis last month, the officiating clergyman, the Rev. Father F. M. Keilty, in his address to the groom, said: "You are the man, and the man must be the ruler. Any idea looking to woman as being the ruler is a perversion of Scripture."

—One branch of the States General of Holland has just voted the abolition of all patents for industrial inventions. The vote was forty-nine to eight in favour of the measure, and was carried in spite of the opposition of the premier of the late cabinet. The other branch of the late legislature will undoubtedly agree to the bill, which will go into effect on the day of publication.

—The strong-minded women of the States are gradually making their influence felt, and it will be no fault of theirs if they do not obtain all that they demand as their rights. One delivered an oration in Boston on the "Fourth," and we learn from the New York papers that the reports given in the daily papers of the proceedings at the meetings held there in the interest of the women are furnished by lady reporters.

☞ **Mosgrove and Brethour, Sparks-st., will furnish the Strawberries for the Festival to-night.**

BIRTH.

On the 12th instant, the wife of Mr. Arthur Lindsay, of a daughter.

By J. Bermingham, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE

BY J BERMINGHAM.

AUCTION SALE OF CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGGONS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND 500 PAIRS MUSLIN WINDOW HANGINGS.

The subscriber will sell at his Auction Rooms, the CITY AUCTION MART, York street, near the Market, on

FRIDAY MORNING, the 16th Instant,

at 9:30 a.m., the following property, belonging to a gentleman leaving the country: Four black w chairs in hair cloth, excellently upholstered, 1 easy chair to match, 1 b w centre table, handsomely carved, 1 b w sideboard, 3 window poles and mountings, 1 b w book case, 1 butternut do 1 butler's tray, 1 English made mahogony bureau and secretary, 1 what not, 1 butternut centre table, 2 spring mattrasses, 2 hair do, 1 cotton do, 2 cooking stoves, lot of crockery, and a quantity of household effects, too numerous to enumerate.

—ALSO—

1 handsome one horse carriage, (seats four) near y new, 1 new buggy, made to order, 1 market waggon, nearly new, 1 skiff, and

500 PAIRS OF MUSLIN WINDOW CURTAINS,

from 3½ to 4 yards long, varying from 40 to 72 inches wide, a consignment just received from Montreal, and must be sold regardless of price. A rare chance for the trade. Some horses are expected to be offered at this sale.

J BERMINGHAM,
1098d Auctionner.

JONES & HOLLAND,
Have just to hand
NEW FIVE CENT MUSIC, in great variety.
ALL THE NEW NOVELS.
DEMOREST'S MONTHLY for August.
The initial numbers of the wonders of the
PRIMITIVE WORLD.
The BUILDER and MANUFACTURER.
☞ They expect the English magazines for July to-day.
Post Office News Depot, July 13th, 1869.

Amusements.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE,
OTTAWA.
To-morrow Evening,
☞ *WEDNESDAY, JULY 14th,* ☜
For the FAREWELL BENEFIT of Miss MARRIOTT, on which occasion (and for this night only), she will appear in her great character of
☞ HAMLET. ☜

The English, American, and Canadian Press are unanimous in opinion that no living artiste can approach Miss MARRIOTT in the above impersonation.

Mr. FRANK GOSSIN will appear as the GHOST. The whole of the company, with costly wardrobe, have now arrived, and Miss MARRIOTT assures her friends and the public there will be no disappointment. 1098,2

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE,
OTTAWA.
MANAGER.....Mr. MARSHALL
STAGE MANAGER.....C. J. THORNE
The Greatest Success ever known in Ottawa.
Last night but one of the engagement of the celebrated English Tragedienne,
MISS MARRIOTT,
In her great character of ROMEO,
Supported by
MR. FRANK GOSSIN.

"Miss Marriott played the character of Romeo in the stage version of Shakespeare's tragedy, at Sadler's Wells Theatre. The theatrical principle of this excellent actress approaches that of Mr. Phelps, and her choice of male character has nothing in common with the selection of such parts by ladies, who would combine the attractions of the legitimate drama with those of the ballet. She plays Hamlet and Romeo simply because she can play them well, and it is doubtful whether her equal in the latter is to be found on the London stage. Her action is always graceful, her reading unexceptionable, her articulation distinct, and she delivers her dialogue with that indication of impulsive passion which is missed by so many performers of the part, but the lack of which renders Romeo something like an affected pedant."—London Times.

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 13th, 1869.
Shakespeare's Sublime Tragedy of
ROMEO AND JULIET.
ROMEO.....MISS MARRIOTT
MERCUTIO.....Mr. FRANK GOSSIN
To-morrow—WEDNESDAY—Shakespear's masterpiece,
HAMLET,
For the benefit of Miss Marriott.
Price of admission—Dress Circle and Parquett 50 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents.
Doors open at half past seven. Performance to commence at eight.
Seats can be secured at Messrs. Orme & Sons' Music Repository, Sparks street.
Ottawa, July 13, 1869

A GRAND
STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL
AND MUSICAL SOIREE
Will be held under the auspices of the
OTTAWA
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,
At the
SKATING RINK,
On Tuesday Evening, July 13, 1869