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The Ottawa Times

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1869.

☞ *For interesting Reading Matter see First Page; for Ottawa Markets see Fourth page.*

Sir George E. Cartier and Hon. Mr. Langevin left town yesterday morning for Montreal.

Hon. Mr. Chauveau is expected here, to-day.

The Commissioners of the Intercolonial Railroad have completed their work for the present, and Hon. Mr. McLelan and Hon. Mr. Chandler will leave town this morning. Mr. Walsh, the chairman of the Board will remain at Ottawa for some weeks.

We have heard a good deal about the sale of the constituency of North Renfrew, but we have yet to learn how those who are loudest in the charge set about proving their case. The electors of the Riding are asked to accept Sir Francis Hincks as their representative in the place of Mr. Rankin, but in what way does the proposed change show that they have been sold. Putting outside the fact that in no sense can they be said to have been sold as they retain perfect freedom of choice in their own hands, have they in the resignation of Mr. Rankin and the proposed election of Sir Francis Hincks exchanged a better article for a worse one? Is the Finance Minister less likely to make an efficient representative of their interests than their late member? The recognised object of every constituency which has a free choice in its hands, is to get the best man they can secure as their representative in Parliament, and will any elector in the Riding say that they are at all likely to be able to retain the services of a more powerful and able advocate of their interests than in the person of the Finance Minister of the Dominion. Mr. Rankin has always occupied a respectable position in the House, but he would be the last man to refuse to recognize the superior tact, nerve, ability and Parliamentary experience of Sir Francis Hincks. The history of the Finance Minister's power and ability is written on the records of our Colonial history; Mr. Rankin is a man occupying a good local position, but who wiser than more ambitious men of less capacity, never pretended to make any mark in Parliament or public life. How many times has their late member stood up on the floor of the House advocating the interests of the county or of the Upper Ottawa, and how much weight would he carry, or votes would he be likely to secure upon a question of that character which he undertook to bring before the House? And what will be the Finance Minister's position in a like case, maintaing his position not only by the force of his ability, but backed by the whole strength of the Government? Does anybody doubt who would be the more efficient advocate. How then is the county to be sold by exchanging Mr. Rankin for Sir Francis Hincks? It would seem, indeed, that the country itself will be rather sold in the exchange than the county at the expense of the country. It stands to win a man who will have the ear of the House in the place of a member who did his duty conscientously and according to his weight, but who never reckoned himself very heavy in the scale. We have no intention of disparaging Mr. Rankin in what we have said—there was no private member in the House who occupied a more respected position—and he would be the first man to acknowledge Sir Francis Hincks superior claim upon the general support of the Dominion, and, indeed, has already by his unselfish devotion to the interests of party in the matter of his resignation of his seat, shown a clear appreciation of the merits of the case.

We could very well imagine that the county would be veritably "sold" if it were to return as its representative an untried man like Mr. James Findlay, who however fluent he may be on the stump, could not probably utter a dozen words collectively on the floor of the House, in the presence of a critical audience. We might, however, suppose Mr. Findlay to be an orator as brilliant as the late Mr. McGee, but his eloquence would be purchased at such a heavy price to the true interests of the County, when it had once put itself unmistakably in opposition to the Government, that we think the electors of North Renfrew would soon discover that they had paid somewhat too dearly for their whistle.

The London press is discussing with a good deal of temper Mr. Gladstone's nomination of Dr. Temple as Bishop of Exeter. The remembrance of the storm which followed the publication of *Essays and Reviews*, ten years ago, is still fresh enough in the public mind to cause great indignation and even consternation in England at the probable elevation to the bench of Bishops of a man who has been more than questioned. The spirit of enquiry into the basis of Church authority and Biblical interpretation which the writings of Colenso and Jewett, and the scientific investigations of Darwin and Hazley have done much to strengthen, and the Church not unnaturally views with alarm the appointment to a position of such authority and dignity of Dr. Temple, who has already shown himself discontented with the naked formulas of the Thirty-Nine Articles. It is already well known that Earl Shaftesbury and Dr. Pusey, the respective leaders of the Evangelical and High Church parties, have united in a protest against Dr. Temple's election, and it is stated, but hardly upon equally reliable authority, that the Chapter of Exeter have taken the almost unprecedented step of refusing to issue the ordinary *congé d'elire*. Dr. Temple himself has never gone so far as the more advanced thinkers of the school of thought, which has of late years grown up so rapidly in England. He commands, indeed, the confidence of a not inconsiderable section of the Broad Church, but the fact that he identified himself in the publication of *Essays and Reviews*, with a class of speculative thinkers who are hardly recognised as within the pale of the Church, has always left him open to the gravest charges of heterodoxy.

The position which Mr. Gladstone, himself, has taken by his announcement of the choice of Dr. Temple for the vacant Bishopric, is looked upon as showing more clearly than ever how rapidly he is drifting away from his former attitude towards the Church. It has been claimed by the friends who still stick by him in the High Church party, that the Premier's action in reference to the Irish Church Bill was dictated by purely political reasons, and that it did not touch the question of his religious beliefs; but his nomination of Dr. Temple cannot be accounted for in that way, and is beginning to be recognised as a proof of his intention to sever himself from the party with which he was so clearly identified in his early political career. The radical change in his opinions which has come about since the publication of his high Tory work on Church and State, which the great Whig essayist, Macaulay, handled with such keen and biting criticism was never more clearly marked than in the indifference to the comment and attacks of his old friends which he has evinced by this last act of Church patronage, and what makes his choice of Dr. Temple more singular is the fact, that in his own writings, even the most recent of them, he has shown no leaning towards the school of religious thought of which Dr. Temple is a representative man. It is said that Mr. Gladstone has never forgiven the Church party his defeat at Oxford, which was brought about mainly through its agency, and that the soreness consequent upon his rejection for the University has been since greatly intensified by the bitterness of personal attack which he met with last spring, while carrying the Irish Church Bill through Parliament.

Good Health.—A journal of physical and mental culture: New England News Company, Boston.—The October number contains some useful and instructive articles. Our Drinks shows a fine insight into the discriminating tastes of the young man of the period. Fish Breeding gives a succinct and interesting account of the improved methods of fish culture, and the art of artificially stocking lakes and rivers. We believe it is not generally known that many years ago before the subject of fish breeding had been taken up by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, the lakes and rivers of the Upper Ottawa District, between Gould's Landing and Pembroke were artificially stocked with fish by old Jason Gould, the pioneer of up river navigation, after whom one of the steamboats of the Union Forwarding Company is now named. The address of Dr. Henry J. Bowditch before the Massachusetts State Board of Health is well worth a careful perusal by medical men and those interested in the question of the public health. The review of the Sanitary Code of England, and the recommendation that each town should have its Board of Health in communication with, and in aid of, a Central Board of Health, is well worth the attention of the Medical Council of the Dominion.

Blackwood's: Durie & Son.—The October number of this magazine contains some exceedingly clever and well written articles which more than sustain its usually high order of merit. The review of Mr. Gladstone's *Juventus Mundi* is written in an appreciative spirit, and has some very amusing and semi-philosophical observations upon the manners of life of the heroic ages. "A Great Whig Journalist" is one of the ablest and most exhaustive articles upon Defoe, the pioneer of English political journalism, which we have met with for some time. Defoe's life and writings, and his influence upon later English literature, have always been an attractive subject of discussion and reflection for English essayists and humorists, and the writer of this article shows an intimate acquaintance with the literary and political history of that age, and a cordial appreciation of Defoe's genius, and his services in quickening the growth of free speech in England. The article itself, and the spirit in which it is written, is a rather novel feature in a magazine so conservative, and even Tory in its tone as Blackwood has always been esteemed. Twenty years ago we should as soon have expected a laudatory article upon Bentham as upon the great Whig journalist of the eighteenth century.

Stewart's Quarterly.—October—a good number, with a long list of very readab articles.

AN ENTERPRISING FRENCH CANADIAN.

M. Gonzalve Doutre, one of our most accomplished civilians and French Canadians, has gone to Europe in the last steamer, with the hope, it is said, of showing the Pope that it will not be wise for him to break absolutely with all that is liberal and progressive among French Canadians; and in the expectation of making arrangements for erecting the Institute Canadien of Montreal into a University. Already it has a law school, affiliated with Victoria College, Ont., which has nearly as many students, we believe, as McGill Faculty of Law, and five or six times as many as that of Laval, Quebec. The Medical School, connected in the same way, has also a large number of students, and the Institute only requires a Faculty of Arts and a character to make it a University. The professors for the Faculty of Arts, M. Doutre proposes, we believe, to find among the men of highest reputation in Paris, and the charter could not, with any good grace, be withheld by the Legislature. It seems Laval, owing to its mediæval regulations and ecclesiastical bondage, is almost a complete failure, and McGill College being Protestant, or, as the French Canadians call it Methodist, they cannot go there without losing caste; the only alternative, then, for the liberal and enterprising youth of the French Canadian people is a university like the London University, in which no creed is taught, and men of all creeds are made alike welcome.—*Witness.*

Iron in the Blood.—When the blood is well supplied with its iron element we feel vigorous and full of animation. It is an insufficiency of this vital element that makes us feel weak and low-spirited; in such cases, the *Peruvian Syrup* (a protoxide of iron) can supply this deficiency, and its use will invigorate us wonderfully.

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PICTURES FROM ABROAD.

NO. II.

Of all the world's meridians there is none more pleasant than longitude 0°. Pleasant from historical association, from beauty of scenery, from the possession of rare artistic treasures and national souvenirs, from joyous holiday reminiscence, from facility of access from everywhere, and not least from its special attractions of *cuisine*. Suppose we take a convenient station on the dividing line of the hemispheres, and look out northwards over the view below us.

There are plenty of seats under the Elms, or there is the turf softer than any of them. Behind rise the prim tower of the observatory giving law to the hours of men. Thence are nightly watched, accurately measured, and faithfully recorded the weird celestial combinations in whose hieroglyph the book of science is displayed. There, year after year, are fresh confessions of their secrets wrung from the host of heaven; and there, year after year, new steps of progress recorded in our travel towards the Day. A somewhat awful building if an ugly one, but casting a convenient shadow of an afternoon, and inhabited by the most amiable devotees of Urania, with art-magic for the confusion of no enemies, excepting only their old baffled foemen—Ignorance and her daughter Superstition.

Under our feet slopes swiftly the green hillside, theatre of by-gone romps and junketings. To roll down it, far and fast as (Newtonian) gravity would admit of, used at one time to be a fashionable pastime much in vogue among gay Court ladies, and is even yet a recreation irresistibly alluring to no small class of frisky *epicier* dames. To these the abolition of the time honoured fair that made the autumnalia of their year is a source of regret unspeakable, and affords never failing grounds of indictment against the growing dullness of the age. To-day the deer and children gambol at their own sweet will, the former, strong in the confidence of numbers and the protection of royalty, being infinitely the least timorous or self-restrained. Woe to the luckless baby who should sit down alone to discuss tart, bun or apple within their lordly ken. Woe even to his elder brother who should refuse to give tithe of his enjoyments. Not even venerable elderly gentlemen toiling wearily upwards are secure from their importunities, and the black moist muzzle thrust into unsuspecting pockets is promptly covered from resentment by branching antlers of its crown. They are unquestionably the most audacious of wild animals. Not an old applewoman dare leave her stall five minutes unguarded, but with apprehension of finding her stock rifled on her return, and her dinner a bone of contention among the herd. Of these and their domain Prince Arthur is the juvenile Ranger, and, if we move a little higher, we may make out his house among the trees. Beyond the road boundary to the right rise the masts and rigging of a strange vessel, firmly bedded in dry land, but apparently driving stern in through the ornamental palings. On her deck and yards the youngsters of the great naval school learn their first nautical exercises, and rehearse the manœuvres and commands that have left so many of them fatherless to-day. Further on, and stretching far to the left, a great palace rears its stately pile, cold and gray and regular, but with the majestic uniformity that marks the hand of a master architect. Closing in all some hundred and fifty feet below is the swift shifting river, spotted with dingy barge and grimy steamboat, but flecked eternally with white glancing sail. The back ground is the indefinite haze of the huge city melting upwards into the purple of the far off hills, and the glory of the summer's sky. It is a grand, fair, lordly English landscape, and one well worth lingering over. Notwithstanding that on one side stands the "Trafalgar," and on the other the "ship," hostelries of historic fame among generations of *viveurs*, and whither perhaps we may descend by and bye to ask if they cook whitebait still.

At present let us confine ourselves to the Palace. It is one in presence and tradition, although its occupants since its foundation have been far enough removed from the Royal purple. But, though they have never worn the Crown, they have upheld it, and, if no order has glittered on their breasts, honour has left her mark upon their forms. "Hospital" is the official title of their residence, but among themselves they fondly styled it College—the home of the guild of the warworn and shattered brave. It is of vast dimensions, *covered by seven acres of roof*, and numbering, some years since, over three thousand inmates, in addition to double that number receiving outside donations from its funds. Since its foundation by William and Mary, 173 years ago, in memory of the glorious victory of La Hogue, each seaman of the royal and mercantile marine has contributed monthly in support of its endowment. With its Governors the sturdy old Countess Derwentwater recently contended for the rich northern estates her family had forfeited to the Second George, whose colossal statue by Rysbrach occupies the centre of the great square. Into its treasury were poured by good Queen Anne the ill-gotten spoils of Kidd, gathered under the flag of death only for the honour of the flag of freedom. The combined skill of Sir Christopher Wren and of Inigo Jones brought to its design the art that breathes in St. Paul's Cathedral and the Whitehall Banqueting Chamber. To the pencil of Sir James Thornhill the frescoes of its painted hall owe the life that marks their noble allegory. That hall is hung with portraits of our most renowned sea captains, and with pictures of the engagements that won their fame. Grave Sebastian Cabot, courtly Sir Walter Raleigh, stately Lord Howard, of Effingham, sturdy Francis Drake, dashing Frobisher, portly Howe, gallant Cavendish, Exmouth of Algiers, fiery Collingwood, dear old Sir Peter Parker, and an hundred others form pictured line round the hero of Trafalgar and the Nile. Reverently folded within a casket from the oak of the *Victory*, and approached by the steps of a raised dais, lies the simple bloodstained uniform in which the hero fell. While close by are gathered the few rescued relics of the *Erebus* and *Terror*, all that is now left us of Crozier and Fitzjames, or of the devoted crews and loved commander with whom they sailed out into the eternal night of the Arctic seas. The whole atmosphere is instinct with the power and glory of our land. Outside these too have left their token upon the weather-beaten "Collegians" feebly basking in the sunlit courts, or carrying wooden legs and empty sleeves among the admiring gaze of an urban population. At least so it used to be, but to-day these things are changed. The hospital is disused and its wards vacant, and one great English institution has died out forever. To what use its premises are to be applied is a problem as yet unsolved by the authorities of Whitehall.

Excepting thirty-one, too feeble to be removed, the whole staff of pensioners have been induced to commute their rights of residence for outdoor compensation. Never again shall Greenwich bride meet such wedding greeting as pretty Bella Wilfer won from the good taste of old Gruff and Glum. Of the few who remain there is one veteran who served with Lord Howe in 1794, subsequently at Trafalgar, and again on board the *Shannon* when the *Chesapeake's* flag came down. When these have in time passed away there will remain none to perpetuate the old tradition of the fidelity of Great Britain to her disabled tars.

The purposes of a museum, a school, and a Government department have been variously assigned as the destination of the hospital. Its size is too great, if its reminiscences were not too august for any of these. Old Greenwich House, which formerly occupied the site was for centuries a favourite palace of our Sovereigns, Edward III., Houry IV., (his will bears date hence) Edward IV., Henry VII., the first James and the first Charles—are among those who made their home within its walls. Here Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth were born; here their royal brother, Jane Seymour's gentle son, died; and here sometime lived stern old Oliver, in whose favour it was saved from piece-meal destruction by the Commonwealth. It is little likely that it shall ever know such occupancy again, for it is too grand to be otherwise than expensively maintained, and there are enough of royal residences already tenantless and in decay. But that it should be left empty or devoted to unworthy uses would be a national misfortune in the case of a building which has so long fulfilled a noble office of national gratitude, and whose name, in its old benevolent significance, will never cease to be held dear by the whole English people.

Latest by Telegraph.

By People's Line.

Office: G. P. Drummond's Exchange Office, 19 Sparks street.

TORONTO.

The "Globe" Denies the Rumoured Resignation of Alex. McKenzie—Supple's Resignation not Legal.

Special to THE TIMES.

Toronto, October 26.

The *Globe* denies that Alex. McKenzie, M. P., intends resigning to make way for Mr. Brown.

Only 169 births, 65 marriages, and 99 deaths have been registered since July 1st. Registration is very generally neglected.

The resignation of Mr. Supple, M. P. P., was received here yesterday, but not being in correct form, will have to be amended. The new election law provided that forty days must elapse between the issue and return of a writ.

Snow fell this morning to the depth of two or three inches.

MONTREAL.

Changes in the Bank of B. N. A.—Victoria College Subscription.

Special to THE TIMES.

Montreal, October 26.

Some changes, it is reported, will soon take place in the Bank of British North America. About New Year's, Thomas Paton, general manager, will retire, and be succeeded by Mr. McNabb, at present Secretary in London.

Rev. J. H. Johnson is meeting with considerable success in his canvass of the city for subscription for Victoria College.

The ground was white with snow this morning.

QUEBEC.

The Irish Representation—Dismissal of Employees—Arrivals—Quebec Parliament—Mr. Robertson Installed as Treasurer.

Special to THE TIMES.

Quebec, October 26.

The Irish Protestants are announced to hold a meeting shortly to protest, as the St. Patrick's congregation did at the non-appointment of any Commissioner of Education of the Irish creed.

Several dismissals of employees of the Parliament House are reported to-day, arising out of the recent Frechette scandal.

Two of the jail guards were fired at from a house this morning. Nobody hurt. Nobody arrested.

From Sea To-Day—The steamship *Nova Scotian*, bark *Dedara* and the brig *Swan*, for Montreal with oil, and four schooners from Labrador for Quebec.

The Quebec Parliament meet on the 27th of November, for despatch of business.

Mr. Robertson, Sherbrooke, was sworn in yesterday in the room of Mr. Dunkin, resigned.

Snow fell this afternoon in considerable quantities.

HAYTI.

A Fight Between Two Steamers.

Port au Prince, October 9.—Salvave's war steamers sailed recently with provisions for Cape Haytien, which is besieged by the rebels. While on the way they met the rebel steamers *Quaker City* and *Florida*, when a fight ensued. Both sides claim a victory.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Another Campaign for Johnson.

Nashville, October 25.—It is proposed now by Johnson's friends to run him as a candidate for the State Constitutional Convention, and if elected to make him president of that body.

Another Earthquake on the Pacific Coast.

San Francisco, October 25.—The waves receded in the Fort Point tidal gauge at 5 p.m., on October 22. This leads to the belief that a heavy earthquake has taken place at some point on the Pacific Coast.

Resignation of Gen Butterfield.

New York, October 26.—The *Sun* this morning says that Gen. Butterfield has resigned his office as Assistant Treasurer. It is utterly impossible for him to successfully defend himself against the charge of complicity in the gold specifications.

The Virginia State Fair:

Richmond, Va., October 25.—The State Fair, which commences on Tuesday, is the first in this State since the war. The grounds comprise sixty acres, and are nearly covered with new buildings. The entries already exceed those of any fair before the war, and those from the Northern States are five times as great.

The Annual Cost of Royalty.—The most expensive of all monarchies seems to be that of Russia, which costs considerably more than that of France, while that of France again may be placed side by side with that of Turkey. In Russia royalty costs £1,700,000 a year; in France £1,400,000, and in Turkey, £1,320,000. Other European nations indulge their sovereigns with much more modest figures. Among this less expensive class Austria heads the list, providing for the maintenance of the Hapsburgs £800,000 a year. Italy comes next, with £640,000; then Prussia, with £480,000; while England provides something like £470,000 for its Royal family. Among the cheaper sovereignties the dearest is Bavaria, which sets apart for Royalty about £250,000. Portugal follows with the modest sum of £133,000. Holland is content with an expenditure of £100,000; Norway and Sweden with £50,000; Denmark with £48,000; Wurtemberg with £44,000; and Rome with £40,000. In round figures, the Kings and Kaisers of Europe cost us Europeans something like £3,000,000 a year paid to them for their own private use.

ON THE SETTLEMENT OF ACCOUNTS BETWEEN THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT AND THE PROVINCES OF QUEBEC AND ONTARIO.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

Sir,—The Provinces of U. & L. C. are about to have their balances established by the arbitration of three gentlemen, appointed by the Dominion Government, which will be, I presume, a final settlement for future working of their accounts. One question I would be glad to have solved is by whom are the accounts adjusted for the inspection and investigation of these arbitrators?—is it to the fanciful idea of our accountants in the public offices that they will be indebted for their information? There are many accounts, "special funds," which have to be adjudicated upon, the legal origin of which is remote, and under conditions of certain Acts of Parliament and not subject to the whim, disinterestedness, or laziness of the various accountants, who, since their establishment, have had their annual manipulation of them. Amongst the three gentlemen thus appointed two are of the legal profession, and one a mercantile man, whose attainments may or may not be adequate to the task. Judge Day is unquestionably a clear-headed and just man. Colonel Grey and Mr. Macpherson would appear to have similar qualifications; but it is the material that is now furnished them to work upon that should meet with a strict investigation—that such a momentous affair should be under the closest scrutiny by the oldest accountants, who know and understand the origin of the various accounts, and if any changes have been made in the keeping of them, the reason for such change. It is much to be feared that many of those accounts have not been kept in accordance with authorities. From time to time alterations have crept in, which may render their present balances incorrect. It occured to me, on reading the probable assessment that we should be subject to this year, in which article allusion is made to the charge on the city to pay the municipal loan interest, to refer to Ottawa in the Blue Book, to see what the loan amounted to, and on looking at Ottawa I found the extension of dues all blank in the statement, merely the *loan* stated; but, on further reference, found that this omission was on the Lower Canada municipal loan fund account, in the account to 30th June, 1866. This induced me to look further, to see, in 1867, how it stood, and find it is extended and included in that year. Which is right is a natural question to ask. Now, if there are any more accounts in the same position, how is the statement of accounts to be submitted to the arbitrators to be depended upon?

OTTAWA.

Ottawa, October 25.

DR. McCAUL'S CHRISTIAN EPITAPHS ON THE FIRST SIX CENTURIES.

In the *Saturday Review* of October 9th there is an able and very favourable review of this erudite work of the learned President of University College. We subjoin an extract which, we doubt not, will be perused with interest by our readers:

"It would be hard to find a guide to this rare and somewhat difficult branch at once of archæology and of classical study more competent for his task than Dr. McCaul, who is evidently resolved that distance from Europe and its libraries shall be no bar to his successful pursuits in his Canadian home, of those scholarly studies of which his larger work on Britanno-Roman Inscriptions, published in 1863, gave so favourable a sample. He commended himself in that volume to all experienced students of epigraphy, by the skill, ingenuity, and, so to speak, divination, which he brought to bear upon the sepulchral stones of Roman Britain, and especially, if we recollect aright, upon those in Gloucestershire and Monmouthshire. Now he has led his readers back to the source and fountain head, and, struggling gallantly against the hindrances to so rare a subject of investigation, which are to be expected in a young community, has produced such a manual of the rudiments of epigraphy, with especial reference to the sepulchral inscriptions of the early church, as will furnish even the merest novice, if he has but average scholarship, with hints and apparatus for the deciphering of Christian epitaphs. It is no little recommendation of his labours that a spirit of sobriety, not romance, pervades his researches and criticisms; and that, weighing in the balance of sound sense and exact scholarship the questions wherewith his subject leads him to deal, he developes, in his measure, the peculiar talents of a Foxton, in a field where sentimentality has been apt to lead previous epigraphists into excess of riot against good judgment.

"Dr. McCaul's reasons for limiting himself to the first six centuries—namely, that these are also the limit of the Consular Fasti, and will embrace moreover all that is really worthy the name in ancient Roman epigraphy, to say nothing of the even more cogent reason that up to this limit he can avail himself of De Rossi's learned labours in his *Inscriptiones urbis Romæ septimo sæculo antiquiores*—will serve to illustrate his candor and good sense, and may be taken as an earnest of the practical excellence of his book. Any one who, having mastered it (and it does not exceed a hundred octavo pages), has the chance of examining the Christian inscriptions ranged on one side of the Lapidarian Gallery in the Vatican, will find that he has carried off from a seemingly unpretentious volume a stock of hints by help of which some of the most perplexed and tangled 'reading' extant may be literally 'made easy.'"

Death of Ex-Sheriff Moodie.—We regret to learn of the death of John Wedderburn Dunbar Moodie, formerly Sheriff of this county, and one of the oldest residents of this section of country. Mr. Moodie was the fourth son of Major James Moodie, of Melsetter, in the Orkney Islands, was born Sept 7, 1797; he entered the army as second Lieutenant of the 21st Regiment of Foot, in 1813, was present at the night attack on Bergen op Zoom, on the 8th of March, 1814, where he was wounded by a musket ball in his left wrist; in 1819 he emigrated to South Africa, returning to England in 1829. In 1832 he emigrated to Canada, served in the rebellion of 1837; in 1838 was appointed Captain and Paymaster to sixteen companies of militia distributed along the shores of Lake Ontario and Bay of Quinte. In 1839 he was appointed Sheriff of the county of Hastings, which office he held until the year 1863, when he resigned. In 1861, Mr. Moodie had a severe fall, by which he broke his left knee pan, which produced paralysis, from which he never fully recovered. He died this morning suddenly, though from the low state of his health for some time past his death was not unexpected. Mr. Moodie was a man of warm social affections, had a great many personal friends, and died very generally regretted.—*Intelligencer.*

Canadian Stock Abroad.—There were 147 Canadian cattle, and 4,919 Canadian sheep at the Boston fair, of last week; the largest number that has ever been there from this country.

☞ Dyspepsia is a Hydra headed Monster from which nearly all the ills the human flesh is heir to originate. The Peruvian Syrup, a protoxed solution of the protoxide of iron, is a long tried and well established remedy for this distressing complaint; it has cured thousands when other remedies have failed.

CORPORATION OF THE TOWNSHIP OF FITZROY.

Minutes of Council.

October, 9, 1869.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment.

Present—The Reeve and Messrs. Mohr, Elliott and MacLaren.

The minutes of last session were read.

Moved by Mr. Elliott, seconded by Mr. MacLaren, that the Auditor's report be received and passed.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Mohr, seconded by Mr. MacLaren, that the Treasurer pay Messrs. W. C. Chewitt & Co. $3.64 for blank forms for the use of Corporation.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Elliott, seconded by Mr. Mohr, that Mr. Wm. Wilson be heard relative to the opening of the side line between lots Nos. 10 and 11 in the 1st and 2nd concessions.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Mohr, seconded by Mr. Elliott, that the By-law for opening up the road allowance between lots Nos. 10 and 11 in the 1st and 2nd concessions of the township of Fitzroy, be now read first and second time.—Carried.

By-law read first and second time accordingly.

Moved by Mr. Mohr, seconded by Mr. MacLaren, that this Corporation do grant the sum of $40 on the 3rd line opposite No. 16, as examined by Wm. Wilson and Samuel Coner, and that William Wilson superintend the same.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Mohr, seconded by Mr. Elliott, that this Council do now adjourn for one hour.—Carried.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment. Present—The Reeve and Messrs. Mohr, Elliott, Dean and MacLaren.

Moved by Mr. Dean, seconded by Mr. MacLaren, that the Clerk of this Council do get before the next sitting of this Council advice concerning the opening up of the side line now in dispute between Lots Nos. 10 and 11, in the 1st and 2nd Concessions.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Mohr, seconded by Mr. MacLaren, that the tender of Charles Murphy for collecting the taxes for 1869 be accepted.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Elliott, seconded by Mr. Mohr, that John Groves, Esq., be requested to put up notices for receiving tenders for the taking of water in front of Arthur Murphy's to Thomas McCormack's creek—water to go down the south side.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Elliott, seconded by Mr. Mohr, that this Council do grant the sum of fifteen dollars to repair the side road between 15 and 16, 2nd Concession of Fitzroy, and that Robert Howe do superintend the same.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Dean, seconded by Mr. Mohr, that this Council do now adjourn until the 13th of November next.—Carried.

MAIL DATES TO OCTOBER 15.

The new Inman steamer *City of Brussels*, from Liverpool October 14, arrived at New York on Sunday, with later details of European news.

The Rev. Stephen E. Gladstone, second son of the Premier, preached at a thanksgiving service held at the Church of St. Edmund the King and Martyr and St. Nicholas Acons, Lombard street.

In alluding to the departure of Father Hyacinthe for America, *Figaro* says he belongs to an unfrocked family. Father Hyacinthe himself was first a Sulpician, then a Dominican, and afterwards a Carmelite; his brother commenced life as a Dominican, and laid aside his habit for a professorship at the Sorbonne; his sister, who was also a Carmelite, left her convent, and now resides on the Boulevard de Neuilly.

The old prison of the Conciergerie is about to disappear, and with it the cell where the unfortunate Marie Antoinette was confined previous to her execution. Charlotte Corday before her, and the infâmous Fouquier Tinville after her, occupied the same chamber.

On the arrival of the Empress in the *Bosphorus* the girls from the Catholic schools of Constantinople, who were on board a French steamer, sang a hymn of welcome, and the Empress warmly bowed her acknowledgments. The yacht *Aigle* dipped her flag when the squadron arrived at the palace of Beglerbey, and the Sultan came off in an caique specially constructed for the Empress. On landing his Majesty gave his arm to the Empress and escorted her up the avenue to the palace, whilst royal salutes from the Asiatic and European sides of the Bosphorus were fired, and the yards of the squadron was manned. The Sultan then returned to the Palace of Dolmabachtsche, and a general holiday was held. After sunset the vessels at the Golden Horn and in the Bosphorus and the minarets, and mosques were lighted up, and a general illumination took place, and fireworks were displayed from the Sea of Marmora to the Black Sea.

The anticipated crisis in the affairs of France is at hand, and an outbreak of more or less seriousness may occur before many days.

The anticipations of correspondents in Paris have, to a marked degree, been confirmed by the cable despatches of the past week. The dissatisfaction against the Emperor's recent vacillation is momentarily increasing. It may reach a climax in a popular outburst on the 26th, more serious in its extent than any of the recent riots. Strikes prevail through the entire empire; in Paris alone 9,000 clerks have left their employment. The journeymen gilders of Paris and the Lyons bookbinders are also on a strike. The Orleans family is known to entertain deep sympathy for these political trades' union movements, and this feeling is returned—the advanced Deputies proposing to annul the decree of 1852 confiscating the property of the Orleans princes.

The Orleanist agents and the Radicals are visiting the workingmen in other shops, and the Revolutionary Committee of Paris has warned the provincial workingmen to prepare for a general uprising on the 26th.

The most extreme Radicals have been called on to stand for the Corps Legislatif at the supplementery elections.

Marshal Bazaine, high in the confidence of the Emperor, has been called on to take command of the Imperial Guard, and every precaution has been taken by the Imperialists to crush the anticipated rising, which may be a riot, but which also may be a revolution

The Economy of Health.—This nation buys of Americans have 12,000,000 working people, whose services may be estimated at $2 a day, and their annual loss by sickness at an average of ten days in the year. This gives a total loss of $240,000,000, a sum three times as large as the whole cost of the General Government including the Army, Navy, Post Offices, Legislators, Foreign Ministers and all. The amount weighs over six hundred tons in pure gold.

A large proportion of this costly suffering might be averted by attention to diet, cleanliness, and above all, by the proper use of the right remedy in season. When a 25 cent box of Ayer's Pills will avert an attack of illness which it would take several days to recover from, or a dollar a bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, will expel a lurking disorder that will bring the sufferer to his back for weeks or months, does it take any figures to show the good *economy* of the investment? When Fever and Ague is rankling in your veins and shaking your life out of you, is it worth the dollar it costs for his Ague Cure to have the villainous disorder expelled, which it does surely and quickly? When you have taken a cold is it prudent to wait until it has seized on the lungs, when days or weeks or months must be spent in trying to cure it, even if it can be cured at all, or is it cheaper to take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, costing a few shillings, and remove the trouble by it, it is serious It takes no wisdom to decide

☞ The Poor Man's Friends.—Doctor's bills are too long for a poor man's pocket, but many of them may be avoided by keeping Gracie's Salve in the cupboard. It is the "precious pot of ointment," curing burns, cuts, scalds, sprains, wounds, chilblains, chapped hands, &c. Prudent housewives will save their husbands' hard-earned money by purchasing a box of this salve.

A Distressing Cough causes the friends of the sufferer almost as much pain as the sufferer himself, and should receive immediate attention. *Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry* speedily cures coughs, colds, influenza, sore throat, &c. It will always relieve consumption, and in many well attested cases it has effected a perfect cure.

Breakfast.—Epps's Cocoa.—Grateful and Comforting.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite. The Civil Service Gazette remarks:—"The singular success which has Epps attained by his homœopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold by the trade only in ½lb, ¼lb and 1lb tin-lined packets, labelled—James Epps & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England. 1138SW6m

DIED.

In this city, on the morning of the 26th inst., Mrs. Ellen Fagan, at the age of 84 years.

Her funeral will take place this evening at 4 o'clock, from the residence of her brother, Mr. Michael O'Reilly, St. Patrick street. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend without further notice.

Auction Sales.

By A. Rowe, Auctioneer.

100 PAIRS MEN'S PANTS,

50 VESTS,

200 COATS,

100 OVERCOATS,

LOT WOOLEN GOODS,

All suitable for the Fall and Winter. The whole must be cleared,

AT ROWE'S
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Terms of Sale—Cash in bankable funds.

Sale to commence at 7 p m.

A. ROWE,