NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Magazines—Durie & Son's.
Books—Durie & Son's.
Auction Notice—A. Rowe.
Notice to School Teachers—J. Hinton.
Diaries—Durie & Son's.
Canadian Diaries—Durie & Son's.

☞All business communications to this office should be addressed to the
MANAGING DIRECTOR,
TIMES Office,
Ottawa.

The Ottawa Times

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1869.

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

THE Hon. JOSEPH HOWE returned yesterday from his long tour round Lake Superior and through the Northwest Territory. The hon. gentleman is in excellent health, and seems to have thoroughly enjoyed his visit.

IT will be seen from our Pembroke despatch that Sir FRANCIS' majority was maintained at every polling place throughout the county with the exceptions of Westmeath, Ross and Ralph, the last named township casting but seven votes altogether. The county at large, Mr. FINDLAY's own locality apart, has sustained the administration by a majority of 212, Algona out of 67 having given but one vote to Mr. FINDLAY, and Bromley out of 96 supporting him only with 14. The Pembroke majority reached 43. Wilberforce alone was at all divided, Sir FRANCIS being there only three ahead. A majority of 97, out of so small a total vote and against such tremendous efforts of the Clear Grit party is sufficiently decisive, and there is reason to believe that the complete returns will swell this to about 113. It must be borne in mind that the county had been actively canvassed, and many pledges taken from electors before Sir FRANCIS took the field at all; and that a false issue had been persistently placed and kept before the electors, whom every effort was made to delude by Brownie misrepresentation. We wish the leader of the faction joy of the success he has deserved and achieved.

Now that the excitement of contest is past and gone, there is opportunity for noting one or two points in connection with the North Renfrew election which present themselves as not unworthy of observation. The adhesion of otherwise staunch Conservatives to the Grit candidate is the most remarkable. In the fact of Messrs. CARSWELL and DEACON following the standard of Mr. FINDLAY we are shown how far old prejudices of nationality can outweigh party obligation. The jealousy against Irishmen is strong in the Riding. Such patronage having been for the past in Scottish hands, the principal county offices—as of Judge, Sheriff, Registrar—are all filled by Scottish incumbents. Those whose misfortune of lineage has hitherto caused their exclusion from local public service are beginning faintly to hope that the hour of reciprocity is at hand. Still, the determined stand which North Renfrew Scotch Conservatives took in supporting a Scotch Grit offers small augury of increasing liberality. We can only hope that such treason to their party and politics has been committed for the last time. It is worth their while to take example by the tactics of the Opposition. The faithful and consistent followers of Mr. BROWN are never permitted to forsake their allegiance upon any consideration—national or personal. Had Renfrew Conservatives been, as we trust, they will be in future, equally true to their principles, the enemy to whom they lent themselves could not have dared the desperate battle in which he has just been beatent.

A PORTION of the American press advocates the purchase by its government of the whole system of telegraph lines within the United States, and it is not improbable that, upon the meeting of our Legislature, a similar proposition will be urged upon the attention of Ministers who will be invited to follow, in this respect, Imperial precedent. There is a growing tendency on the part of the public towards the transaction, so far as possible, of important every-day business with a bureau of State rather than with any private office—a tendency which has added to our Post Office two distinct branches of banking management, and in England has handed over to St. Martins-le-Grand life-assurance and telegraphy as well. There can be no objection to a monopoly of sending communications per wire which is not equally applicable to the monopoly of sending them per mail; and there can be no doubt but that the department could effect the one as well as the other cheaper and more satisfactorily than any private contractor. After the 1st January next messages will be transmitted between any two stations of the United Kingdom at an uniform rate of one shilling—a reduction in many cases of not less than seventy-five per cent. The increase of business to follow is unquestioned, nor has doubt been hazarded from any quarter as to the commercial soundness of the enterprise. The Companies, having been fully and fairly remunerated, have no grounds for dissatisfaction, while their customers are being better served, with a direct share in the profits of the trade. In this country the comparative imperfection of other words of communication makes the telegraph of additional importance, and that it should become a public institution is proportionately the more desirable.

OPERATIONS having been suspended for the season in the work of opening up the Red River route, Mr. S. J. DAWSON, chief of the expedition working from Thunder Bay westward, has returned with his party to Toronto, leaving behind only sufficient hands to get out some necessary timber. He reports that the route adopted in connecting his point of departure with the first link of navigation—a sort of elongation of Rainy Lake—is considerably shorter than that originally surveyed, the distance from Thunder Bay being now reduced to forty miles. Thence to the French Portage there are seventy miles of navigable water. Between the French Portage and the Deux-Rivieres Portage (each of two miles) intervenes Kaogasekok Lake fifteen miles in length; while from Deux Rivieres to the northwest angle of Lake of the Woods is a distance of two hundred and twenty-two miles of water communication. Ninety miles of land-travel separate the latter point from Fort Garry, a wagon road across which, commenced last year, is now far advanced towards completion.

From Thunder Bay to Fort Garry is thus four hundred and forty-one miles, three hundred and seven of which may be made available for navigation. The expense of the dams and cutting necessary for this object, together with the tramways for portage, is estimated in all at $79,900. The wagon roads at either end will together cost $167,800; giving a total cost of uninterrupted and easy communication, upon Canadian soil, with the Red River within $250,000.

For a work of this vast extent and importance we must congratulate ourselves on the possession of such invaluable facilities as will permit of its construction for so apparently disproportionate a figure. Its completion will bring us nearly five hundred miles nearer to Fort Garry than at present by way of St. Paul's, and, so far as the wagon roads are concerned, there seems every prospect of such completion before the fall of next year. When, in addition, the necessary canalling is finished there will be little more difficulty or hardship in getting up from Toronto to Red River than there is at present in venturing from Ottawa to Pembroke and back again. The flow of settlement and the course of trade will be quick to follow, and, within two years of its acquisition we may reasonably and with confidence hope to have redeemed to civilization and culture a great and valuable district of the vast territory abandoned so long to desolation and the Hudson Bay Company.

OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

The *Telegraph* condemns the release of Father McMahon.

The Kingston *News* wants disbanded Royal Canadian Rifles to receive land grants in the North West.

Le Pays is severe upon Mr. Rankin, and thinks our Government rather more corrupt than the American.

Le Nouveau Monde discusses the disallowance, and applauds the federal Government for having at a delicate juncture taken all the measures of prudence which could give to its decision the necessary character of wisdom and authority.

The *Leader* finds it impossible to doubt, in the face of the vote in the Legislative Assembly on Tuesday, that there is not the slightest possible use in attempting to obtain the assistance of the present House in granting aid towards the construction of the Huron and Ontario Ship Canal.

The *Telegraph* sneers at the idea of a Colonial Conference to which gentlemen representing Victoria, New Zealand and the Cape have invited the Ontario Government. It ridicules the idea of a colonial representation in the Imperial Parliament, and declares that Canada must lead, not follow, in any scheme of colonial co-operation.

The *Leader* has made itself quite a beautiful renown for "pitching in" generally into everything American, and not long ago was severely punished by the *World* accordingly. It now discovers that Anna Dickenson can't can't married, and kindly compassionates the presumed ugliness that still keeps her single. Possibly the *Revolution* will chastise the error.

The *Free Press*, criticising Earl Grey's letter to Mr. T. A. Youl, of Melbourne, on the subject of colonial independence, considers that the *Globe*, and other anti-progressive journals, will be quite ready to coincide with Earl Grey, and be willing to hand over a considerable portion of our Canadian liberties to the keeping of irresponsible officials, if by so doing they may be able to keep the country hanging a little longer on the arm of the mother-land instead of standing up manfully upon its own feet, relying upon its own resources.

The *Spectator* upon the question of disallowance thinks that the point now most open for discussion is as to the right of investing any such power as this disallowance implies in the Minister of Justice. Upon that question the *Spectator* has before expressed a most decided opinion in favour of the continuance of the power, and is disposed, even now, to repeat it, holding that such a prerogative is in perfect agreement with the terms of the Confederation Act, and may be most usefully exercised on behalf of both the Province and the Dominion.

The Toronto *Freeman* finds no colonist so valuable to the British Empire as Irishmen. To them therefore British Colonial policy is of utmost importance. That policy is of consolidation not dismemberment. In the art of government Canada possesses all that France and England can bequeath. In the gifts of genius, she has been liberally endowed with the rarest gems of Irish talent. The place assigned her now is to dominate over the British North American Provinces. She is the keeper of the keys from the Atlantic to the Pacific; the one power which can second, or thwart, the dream of Imperial statesmen, to have a power on this Continent that may cope with any other which can be brought against it.

The Montreal *News* sympathises with Sir Francis Hincks. From the day he announced himself a candidate for the suffrages of North Renfrew, persons full of nimble and sinister tricks and shifts, thronged thither bringing into oblique lines and labyrinths the fences involved; and the country was flooded with accumulated slander, manufactured by a wholesale dealer in calumny. We should remember that the man who cheats or slanders or otherwise wrongs another, is neither more nor less a cheat or a slanderer than if he had done the same to one of ourselves. We have lived to see the judgment of the highest court in the land scoffed at and branded as a fraud. We read in the press and we hear at the hustings doctrines enunciated insulting to our intelligence, injurious to our morality, and perilous to our constitutional life. What immunity from outrage and wrong remains to any citizen, if after trial and acquittal by his peers, he is pursued by the vengeance of vindictive and unscrupulous journalists whom nothing, save condemnation, can satisfy.

The *Gazette* urges railway extension from Montreal and the district, apprehensive that rival enterprise will tap its trade. The Lamoille Valley or Portland and Ogdensburg road would be glad of a connection with Montreal, glad of a means of access to the St. Lawrence, independent of the Vermont and Canada or Montreal and Vermont lines, the use of which must be shared with the Vermont Central. But Montreal, in its apathy, encourages them to push on to Ogdensburg, and give us the go-by. What are Montrealers doing to better their own position? How much have they subscribed towards the Canada Central? How much help have they given to Port Hope in its struggle with Toronto? Have they ever seriously thought how they might better their means of access to their winter seaports? or help the Grand Trunk Railway, or Senator Foster to do it? Governments cannot furnish a commercial community with wit to see and enterprise to push forward the great schemes by which great cities are built up. The community which stands still while all around it is in motion must fall behind in the race.

For Fashionable Millinery see Magee & Russell's window this week.

FRESH FISH.—J. B. Buss & Co. are now receiving daily, all kinds of fresh fish. Families supplied. Goods delivered to any part of the city free of charge.

J. B. Buss & Co.,
1197r 27 Sussex-st.

CANADA CENTRAL RAILWAY.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

DEAR SIR,—The recent action of the counties of Prescott and Russell with respect to the Canada Central Railway can hardly fail to have a beneficial influence in other Ottawa counties. The easternmost Ottawa counties in Ontario have led off nobly for this great national and local road, and next in order, ascending the river, is our own county of Carleton. This county has as yet made no investment in railways. Politically it is the metropolitan county of the Dominion. Financially it is the wealthiest on the Ottawa, while geographically it derives the greatest benefit from that great market for provisions and for labour of man and horse of which Ottawa is the centre, while at the same time it is exempt from those burdens to which Ottawa as the Capital of the Dominion, of the Ottawa and of the county, has been and will be exposed. Confederation has increased the political importance of this county while it has diminished the present value to Ottawa of the Seat of Government. As the Capital of Old Canada, the seat of its Crown Lands Department, and the centre of Local Legislation, and of departmental administration, Ottawa would have derived more immediate advantages than as a Federal Capital. Moreover the transfer of the control of the public domain from a Parliament here to the Local Legislatures at Quebec and Toronto, has deprived the Federal Government of the most available means of opening up the Ottawa Valley—a consummation naturally to be expected from the location of the capital here. But in the Canada Central Railway charter a legacy has been left to the Ottawa Valley by the old Parliament of Canada obtainable upon conditions compliance with which is now possible. Under the Legislative Union of Upper and Lower Canada, their Parliament at Ottawa might naturally be expected to renew the land grant to the Canada Central, because Lower Canada would have been equally interested in it. Now Lower Canada has no vote in the matter, and the route being in Ontario, the Ottawa Valley must look to Toronto. If the charter be allowed to lapse entirely with reference to any of the sections in Ontario, there will be uphill work—a commencement *de novo*—and delay, which will be fatal to the enterprise, because all the lands worth having will be otherwise disposed of. On the other hand if before the expiration of the Charter, a *bona fide* commencement be made on all the sections from Prescott to Renfrew, I am confident no obstacle will be opposed to an extension of time for securing the land grant by the Legislature of Ontario. I have had an opportunity recently of ascertaining the feeling on this point, and I believe that the Canada Central would receive liberal consideration for the following reasons.

1st. The same reasons which prompted the original offer in 1856 exist now, and, since our acquisition of the North-West, with much greater force.

2nd. The fact that no action was taken before last year is evidence that no undue advantages were offered the Company. If the general value of the public lands has been enhanced in the interval, it is manifest that what the Company would now be entitled to would not be half of the value of them which might have been located years ago.

3rd. In no instance has Congress refused to extend the time of completion to land grant railways, and the Parliament of Old Canada has renewed this particular charter on more than one occasion since 1856 it first offered four millions of money to subsidize a railway from Quebec to Lake Huron.

4th. The construction of the Grand Trunk, the Great Western, the Toronto Northern, traversing the wealthiest portions of Old Canada, have been secured by direct provincial aid, while every other railway in Ontario, with the exception of the Ottawa and Prescott line, has been secured indirectly by public aid through the municipal loan fund.

5th. No better investment can be made than that of giving one-half of the lands on each side of a railway through the public domain, as the other half will sell for more than the whole would bring without the railway, and the railway would colonize the whole.

Kingston is starting a railway for Madoc. The Toronto & Nipissing line is under contract to Coboconk, northward of Balsam Lake, and on the borders of the Ottawa country. The Northern Railway is promoting an extension to Muskoka, "and points beyond," in the Ottawa and Huron tract. All these roads will doubtless seek land grants, and if the Canada Central charter be allowed to lapse, the project must either be abandoned or be brought into competition and possible collision with them for it will then have no *locus standi* of vested rights, but a loss of prestige rather from neglected opportunites.

Toronto is not only aiming to dispute the wholesale trade—imports and manufactures—with Montreal, but by her northern and north-eastern extensions she is threatening to compete with Ottawa as a depot of the lumber trade. So thoroughly do the western cities understand the value of railways that Toronto and Hamilton have entered into an almost mortal struggle for the trade of the Huron counties, the leading merchants of both cities having swarmed through these counties recently in the interest of their respective cities and railways. And so thoroughly do those western counties understand their own interests that last week the county of Bruce voted a guarantee of a million of dollars as a free gift to the Wellington, Grey & Bruce Railway.

By the census of 1851 the total population of the county of Bruce was 2,837, while that of Carleton was then 23,637, or more than eight times greater. In 1867 the number of assessed ratepayers in Bruce was 7,773, and in Carleton 5,137. Immigration has made Bruce what it is, and the construction of the Great Western (commenced in 1850) and of the Grand Trunk has produced that immigration.

The feeling is steadily gaining ground that Confederation hangs on the thread of a railway northward of Superior. Whatever may be the supposed disadvantages of such a route, its very isolation would give it its highest national value, for it would be a thread which could not easily be divided, and there is no reason to anticipate greater difficulties in physical features, or in climate, than have already been overcome by railways on this Continent. Such a railway would bring Ottawa and the county of Carleton on the main line between Halifax and Vancouver, between Europe and Asia and the Isles of the Pacific, because it could find no better connection between Nipissing (near which it must pass) and Montreal than over the Canada Central, which thus becomes a first and most important link of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY. Both English and American writers admit that the shortest and best route for a Pacific Railway is through British North America. The people of the Ottawa Valley, therefore, while providing for their local wants, can feel that they are promoting the formation of a highway for the nations—one which will open their now unknown and unvisited region to the world. Is this not an object worthy of the consideration of the ratepayers of Carleton? As for Renfrew there is little doubt that there the example of Prescott and Russell will be imitated, for there they *feel* the want of railway accommodation. Carleton, by means of the Prescott railway, has without cost been in a measure relieved from the want of railway accommodation, from which the other Ottawa counties suffer, but it will be a lasting disgrace to us if that consideration should induce us to withhold a helping hand to the greatest project ever offered to the Ottawa people.

The time for action is short, and I write as a resident and ratepayer of Carleton to elicit the views of other ratepayers upon this most important subject. I hope some older residents and some more important ratepayers, who may hold similar views, will suggest some time and place for concerted action.

THOS. C. KEEFER.

P. S.—The following bonuses have been granted in aid of the Toronto Narrow Guage Railways:

City of Toronto	$400,000
Township of Scarboro	10,000
Markham	30,000
Uxbridge	50,000
Scott	10,000
Brock	50,000
Eldon	44,000
Bixley	15,000
Laxton, Digby and Longford	23,000
Somerville	15,000
Albion	40,000
Caledon	45,000
Mono	45,000
Amaranth	30,000
Village of Orangeville	15,000
Total	$824,000

In addition to the above further bonuses are expected for these roads amounting in all to 293,000

Total $1,117,000

Or over one million of dollars.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

TUESDAY, November 9.

The Township Council of Darwin petitioned for establishment of an Ophthalmic Hospital.

HURON AND ONTARIO CANAL.

The petition of the Huron and Ontario Canal Company (F. C. Capreol, President) stating that such arrangements had been made with British capitalists and contractors as must ensure its early construction, and praying the House to authorize the Government to adopt such measures as might expedite the work, having been read

The ATTORNEY GENERAL objected to its reception on the ground that by a resolution of 1867, no petition asking for aid was admissible.

Mr. FERGUSSON remarked that the Dominion Parliament had received a petition on the same subject much more strongly worded than this, which in fact asked for nothing—land, stone, or even water. The project was grand, and ought to receive any encouragement that might facilitate its realization. The Company was prepared to spend $40,000,000 to carry it out. They were not friends of the country who would reject the petition, which he desired to refer to a Select Committee. It asks but sympathy and co-operation for an undertaking which would be a blessing to Canada, England, Ireland, Europe, the world, and its shareholders. He hoped a liberal interpretation would be put upon the rule, which was always an obnoxious one and should be rescinded.

Mr. GRAHAM took the same view. According to the Attorney General's interpretation the petition for the Blind Asylum and many others ought to be thrown out. Throw out this and they virtually throw away the right to petition altogether.

Mr. LOUNT followed on the same side, regretting that the Attorney General should have shown his hostility to this great enterprise by thus treating it. He thought that the rejection of the petition would reflect great discredit on the Assembly. The scheme had received the attention of eminent capitalists and the sanction of eminent engineers, and had cost thousands of pounds in preliminary expenses. Were these to be thrown away, and all this desire to benefit the country discouraged because the project was hostile to certain sections of the country which ought to be ashamed of their opposition? The Premier had made unworthy use of a mere quibble, which would practically put an end to all petitions having for their object social or material reform.

Mr. McKELLAR supported the Attorney-General. If the petition asked for nothing tangible where was the good of its reception? The company was incorporated under charter, and was stated to have the money for its purpose; why should it not go on and build its canal without bothering them about it? The petition was an insidious attempt to compromise the House to the undertaking. He charged Mr. Ferguson with advocating its reception only to make capital among his constituents, and without really caring otherwise about the matter. It was quite out of place; the responsibility of introducing such a subject resting with the Government alone. It was his own impression, and he was satisfied the impression of every man in the House, that if the petition was got in it would be followed up by a recommendation for the grant of land which was at the bottom of it. (Hear, hear.) Speaking of his own section of the country he could say that the people there did not want the canal, and that they were not prepared to vote away ten millions of the public domain to aid this enterprise.

After an explanation from Mr. FERGUSSON,

Mr. BOYD did not see that the petition came within the rule, which was a most proper one, and he would support its reception.

Mr. WALLIS assented.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL replied. It was well understood what the object of the petition was. Far and near it was known that the grant of ten millions of acres of the lands of this Province was what was desired to be grasped. So it had been stated to the Dominion Parliament, and if its supporters were honest they would say the same here. It had been said, and great stress had been laid upon the fact, that this petition had been received by the Dominion Parliament, and a select committee appointed to look into it, (hear, hear). That was easily accounted for. It was done to get rid of the unceasing lobbying with which members were pestered—with which they were tormented night and day, (hear, and laughter). Why actually a room had been set apart in the House to which members were seduced, and where brandy, gin, whiskey, and even champagne was dispensed with untainted hand (oh! and laughter). It was a fact; and it was to get rid of the nuisance that the petition was received, and referred to a select committee. But when that committee, through Mr. Harrison, one of the members for this city, reported the result of their labours—of course in its favour, because the majority of the members were strongly prejudiced—Sir John A. Macdonald laughed it out in the House (hear, hear). If this petition was received by the House, it would be paraded as having been sanctioned and its objects recommended, and once the small end of the wedge was inserted, no one could say how far it would be attempted to be driven in. But he asked hon. gentlemen to protect the treasury of this country, and protect the people against what was nothing else but a job as disgraceful as any that could be perpetrated—against what was a visionary scheme, which was meant to be turned to advantage only by its projectors. (Hear). It had been long enough ventilated for the public to appreciate its merits, and this they did not seem to do, or the cash would be forthcoming to set it on foot instead of lingering and begging for public land. (Hear, hear).

Mr. OLIVER pressed the reception.

Mr. BEATTY opposed it, and ridiculed the principle of their being guided at Toronto by Ottawa precedents.

Mr. SINCLAIR having followed in the same strain,

The SPEAKER ruled that the petition was an indirect application for aid, and could not be received.

Mr. FERGUSSON appealed to the House against the Speaker's decision, which was confirmed by a majority of 41 to 15.

The House then adjourned to 7:30 p.m., of Wednesday, to allow of Members' attendance at the funeral of the late Chancellor.

The following are among the Notices of Motion and Enquiry:

Mr. HAYS—Enquiry of the government whether the right to issue marriage licenses and to appoint issuers of the same, is within the province of the Dominion or local governments, and whether any definite understanding has been arrived at as to which government has the right.

Mr. CHRISTIE gave notice that he would on Monday next move for the appointment of a select committee to enquire into and report upon the endowment and utility of Upper Canada College and its relation to our educational system.

Mr. LAUDER—Enquiry of the government whether or not it is intended to introduce during the present session a measure to enable the Commissioner of Crown Lands to adopt more expeditious measures to settle disputes as to unpatented lands, and to reduce the purchase money upon lands where it appears that the purchasers have a just claim for such reduction or abatement.

We have received from Messrs. Durie & Son the *Edinburgh Review* for October. Among the contents are papers upon the Ecumenical Council, the Lives and Times of the Condes, the Count Bismark, the Parks and Gardens of Paris, the Tree and Serpent Worship of Buddhism, British and Native Judges of India, &c., &c. The number is fuller and more varied than the average.

A large lot of Cornwall Blankets, purchased cheap, will be sold for below usual prices by Galland, Hutchinor & Co.

CANADA.

The Hon Isaac Buchanan arrived by the steamer *Hibernian*.

Mr. John Munro has been elected President of the Salem St. Andrew's Society.

Mr. Foy, emigration agent for the north of Ireland, has left for the scene of his duties.

It is probable that the Dominion Telegraph Co will shortly extend their wires to Ottawa.

The triumphant Hincks enters Ottawa today. He will be considerably received at Aylmer.

The Merchants' Bank has opened an agency in Brampton, under the management of Mr. Crickall.

A destructive fire took place at Port Robinson on Tuesday night, destroying Blake's mills and Coleman's hotel.

St. Paul's Cathedral at London was reopened on Sunday last, with sermons by the Bishops of Toronto and Michigan.

Four Armstrong guns are to be placed on board the gunboat *Prince Alfred* at Barnie, in place of the smooth bores now in use.

There is not one Welshman in the G.W.R. employ who cannot understand English. So the Hamilton *Times* kindly informs us.

The Autumn sitting of the Chancery Court commenced at Hamilton yesterday. Twenty-one cases have been published to come before the Court.

During the present season of navigation something like 150,000 bushels of grain have been shipped from Myles' wharf, Hamilton, for various parts east and west.

A new oil territory, containing fifty-two acres of land, situated between the McGarvey, Noble and Parson lots in Enniskillen, is to be put into the market this week.

The Agency of the Royal Canadian Bank at Kingston was closed last Saturday, and the late manager, Mr. Fitzgerald, has been appointed to the Chatham Agency.

The coopers' strike in London is at an end. A number of the men left the city and the remainder returned to work at the reduced rate proposed by the employers.

A deserter who had been thirty years at large, gave himself up at Montreal recently, but being too old, the authorities, to his great disgust, released him.

With the object of introducing and breeding foreign game birds, and protecting native birds, a number of persons will apply for an Act incorporating the Pelee Island Game Association.

Through the representations of Mr. Fishery Inspector Kerr, the Minister of Fisheries and Marine has consented to allow herring-spearing in Burlington Bay from the 20th instant to the end of the month.

The Dominion Government are forwarding bugles for the use of the different volunteer corps. New clothing is also said to be on its way from England, and as soon as it arrives, will be served out to the men.

An attempt was made recently, by some ruffians, to rob the salmon breeding establishment of Mr. Wilmot, at Newcastle. When surprised by Mr. Wilmot the scoundrels made an assault on him.

The Guelph sewing machine company is now efficiently organized, and is said to turn out sewing machines equal to those of American manufacture. They took several prizes at the late Provincial Exhibition.

Mr. Dennis Downy, J. P., of McKillop, one of the pioneers of the Huron tract, died on the 29th ult., and his remains were followed to the grave by an immense concourse, in which were nearly all the old settlers for miles around.

One hundred and seventy-four out of three hundred and seventy-four acres, which comprise the Brant farm, of historic celebrity, at Wellington Square, near Hamilton, were sold on Saturday last, at an average of about $50 an acre. The sum of $8,880, in the aggregate, was realized.

A valuable walnut log arrived in Detroit on Thursday from Canada, which although only 15 feet long and sless than five feet through, has cost over $300. It is to be cut up into fine stuff, and if the quality proves to be superior, the value of the manufactured article is expected to exceed $1,000.

A new Roman Catholic church was opened in Strathroy on Sunday last, Bishop Walsh officiating. The church is built of brick, and is 99 feet in length by 45 in breadth, capable of accommodating 600 persons, and was completed at a cost of $6,000, which sum, to the credit of the congregation be it said, is all paid.

Under the new Assessment Law for Ontario Volunteers are exempted from paying Statute Labour Tax, the certificate of the District Staff Officer being required to show that the party is a *bona fide* volunteer. Many members of the force, through ignorance of the existence of this law, may have paid their taxes. On presenting their certificates they are entitled to have the amount refunded.

The emigrant arrivals for the six months ending 30th September, numbered at Toronto 26,268, at Hamilton 25,937; at Ottawa 713; at Kingston 363; making 53,281 in all. Of these the two last named stations retained the whole; Toronto 8,049; and Hamilton 4,283; making a total of 13,332 permanent settlers. One thousand more are said to have reached Toronto alone in October.

Robt. English was charged at the Cobourg Assizes with forging the name of his father to a deed of a farm in Hamilton township, in order to raise a loan upon the same by selling a mortgage. He pleaded guilty; and was sentenced to imprisonment in the Penitentiary for four years—the judge remarking that this was the lightest sentence which the law allowed him to pass.

Mutton will be a scarce article before next spring in South Waterloo, says the Galt *Reporter*. Scarcely a day passes but droves of sheep pass through Galt to the railway station on their way to the eastern markets. They are bought by drovers in the surrounding townships—Dumfries, Wilmot and Blenheim supplying a good many—and good prices are paid for them.

The Hamilton *Spectator*, speaking of Rev. Mr. Punshon, says he is one of those brilliant lights which appear on the horizon, not oftener than once in a generation. His fervent piety, burning zeal, and chaste but glowing eloquence, have stirred as with a mighty impulse the hearts of his hearers throughout England, and have given a new importance to the teachings of the pulpit and the platform.

AMERICAN.

1,441 arrests in New York last week.

Mrs. Arabella Mansfield is the beauty of the Iowa bar.

The snow is a foot deep in Northern Vermont.

Mrs. Stanton's husband is a quiet little man with bushy hair.

New York is abnormally full, and hotels doing a roaring trade.

Poor Hayciathe had to sit between Greely Bigelow at a public dinner on Tuesday.

The Friends' meeting house at St. Clairsville, Ohio, is closed. A dead skunk is the cause.

The Vanderbilt statue was yesterday unveiled at the St. John's Park, Detroit, New York.

Telegraph rates are reduced between New York and Chicago, and only half price charged at night.

There are snow drifts on Hoosac mountain, and icicles depending from the trees all along the line of the Troy and Greenfield Railroad, from four to twelve inches in diameter.

In Brooklyn, city of churches, the *Christian Union* complains that there is absolutely no provision whereby a working-girl, at the wages of working-girls, can obtain a decent lodging.

The Detroit *Free Press* mentions, as an illustration of what can be accomplished by industry and perseverance, that "twenty years ago Henry Thompson wasn't worth a cent. To-day he owns a hand cart, and does hauling at thirty cents a load."

In the city council of Charleston, S. C., a certain worshipful Macky recently fired many pistol shots at a colleague. An examination into his belligerance was conducted by the mayor on the 4th inst., when Macky resigned, declaring, amid loud applause, that the city was ruled by robbers, polygamists, perjurers, and forgers. Who's off to Charleston early in the morning after this?

Latest by Telegraph.

By People's Line.

Office: G. P. Grum Sand's Exchange Office, 19 Sparks st-eet.

RENFREW.

Sir Francis Hincks' Return—Majority so far Ninety-seven.

Special to THE TIMES.

PEMBROKE, November 11.

The following are the details of the poll in several townships:

	Hincks.	Findlay.
Alice	47	30
Algona	66	1
Pettewawa	10	7
Pembroke (Township)	40	21
Pembroke (Village)	69	45
Bromley	82	14
Wilberforce	45	42
Ross	63	102
Westmeath	77	150
Stafford	36	23
Rolph	2	5
	537	440

Majority for Hincks 97

Head still to hear from. Will probably give Hincks a majority of fifteen or sixteen.

TORONTO.

Ontario Legislature.

Special to THE TIMES.

TORONTO, November 11.

Parliament assembled at 7 last evening. Several petitions from municipalities were presented, praying for the establishment of an Opthalmic Hospital.

The following Bills were received and read a first time: A Bill relating to controverted elections; a Bill to amend the law of evidence; a Bill to make provision for the realization of debts of deceased persons. These bills were all introduced by Mr. Blake.

A Bill to amend the Law Reform Act of 1869 was introduced by Mr. Carnegie.

Mr. Boyd moved for a statement of the colonization road contracts, and a statement of money paid for special advertising, and a return of Government appointments.

Mr. Blake moved for copies of orders touching the Crown lands, mines and forests

The House adjourned at 8:30, a.m.

Funeral of Vice-Chancellor Vankoughnet—Personal.

TORONTO, November 11.

At the funeral of Chancellor Vankoughnet yesterday there was a large number of the bar and prominent citizens present. The profession attended in their robes of office. The Superior Court Judges officiated as pall bearers. Rev. Provost Whittaker and Rev. Mr. Baldwin conducted the funeral services at St. James' cemetery.

Hon. Peter Mitchell is in this city.

MONTREAL.

No Retail Liquor Licenses to be given to Grocers — Personal — Verdict on the Late Explosion at Sherbrooke.

Special to THE TIMES.

MONTREAL, November 11.

The Licensing Committee of the City Council have resolved not to issue licence to grocers to sell liquor by the glass.

Mr. Page, Government Engineer, is here. It is said he is here in connection with contemplated improvements on the Grenville canal.

The verdict of the Coroner's jury on the bodies of the men killed by the gas explosion at Sherbrooke was that their death was caused by the carelessness of J. A. Collins, gas fitter.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Butterfield Demands an Investigation.

NEW YORK, November 11.—A Washington special says ex-Assistant U. S. Treasurer Butterfield had a long interview with Secretary Boutwell concerning his recent official troubles. He demanded of the Secretary an investigation, and said that if he were allowed one he could clear himself to the satisfaction of the Government and of the whole country.

The Largest Market House in the World.

NEW YORK, November 11.—The largest market house in this world is to be erected at the foot of 34th-st., North River, by a company already organized.

First Shipment via Suez Canal.

The *Ceylon Observer* of September 2nd is to hand by mail. It states that goods from Europe had reached Ceylon *via* the Suez Canal, and that according to the bill of lading the freight comes to thirty shillings sterling per cwt.

Cespedes Proposes to Burn the Sugar Crop of Cuba.

The burning of the sugar crop in Cuba is proposed by Cespedes, in order to keep the Spaniards from using it. It will cost the United States, according to Cuban estimates, from fifty to sixty million dollars in customs revenue and income from commercial transactions.

MR. FRASER'S DESPATCHES.—The N. Y. *World* has the following graceful recognition of a graceful act: "The Queen has always been honoured and revered in this country, and her command that the funeral obsequies of Mr. Peabody shall be solemnized in Westminster Abbey will excite in the minds of all Americans renewed feelings of kindness and admiration. It is an honour, which has hitherto been bestowed only upon such of her own subjects as have greatly distinguished themselves in arts or arms or statesmanship; and many even of the highest renown have, from one cause or other, been denied that posthumous celebration. We are entitled to feel a certain pride that an American merchant who has filled all lands with the fame of his beneficent deeds, and who, full of years and lamented by two hemispheres, has "wrapped the drapery of his couch about him and laid down to pleasant dreams," is borne with honour under the ancient arches where all that is worthiest of British dust repases. It is well that he reaches his last tranquil resting place through the porches of the gray and venerable abbey, and that a sorrowing sovereign and people marshal him to his rest with the loftiest funeral obsequies which mankind has means of rendering.

PREMATURE BURIALS.—Hardly a week passes that we do not hear of a premature burial. The story always comes to us in nearly the same shape. A coffin is exhumed, for one reason or another, and the corpse is found to have changed its position while the shroud is torn in several places. Immediately every one who is cognizant of the event jumps to the very unnecessary conclusion that the coffin was interred with a living inmate who, on returning to consciousness, had struggled violently, though hopelessly, to escape. Now the theory of premature burial in such cases as these is entirely gratuitous. Every medical man knows that the gases generated by decomposition act with sufficient force to not only change the position of the corpse after burial, but even to burst open the coffin. Were the inmates of any large cemetery to be exhumed, the same appearance which are now accepted as evidences of premature burial would be found to exist in scores of cases; probably, indeed, in the majority of instances in which the burial had been sufficiently recent to admit of the possibility of detecting any change in the position of the body. Unfortunately this well sub-stantiated fact is not generally known, except to scientific men. Consequently, we hear continually of premature burials, which are certainly among the most disagreeable items of news which one can meet, and which bring incalculable grief and horrors to the friends of the supposed victims. It is not impossible that in rare instances, some unfortunate person is buried before life is entirely extinct, but to conclude from the mere appearances of an exhumed coffin that the inmate has been the victim of any such accident is in the highest degree unreasonable and unnecessary.—*N. Y. World.*

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

Rochefort has fought forty-eight duels.

Garibaldi's novel is announced in London.

Victor Emanuel is entirely out of danger.

George Sand spends half her income on charity.

Algernon Swinborne thinks Victor Hugo the finest writer alive.

On the 8th December next there is to be held in Naples a congress of free thinkers, to which all nations of the civilized world will send their representatives.

Last week, telegraph rates in France were reduced one-half. Messages of twenty words will hereafter be sent anywhere in the empire for twenty cents, and within the department for ten.

The *Hebrew National*, a new Jewish journal published in London, gives the statistics of the Jews in the world. There are 6,000,000 Jews in the world, one-half of whom live in Europe. America contains 260,000.

Four royal accouchements are expected in Europe either in the present month or in December, viz.:—The Princess of Wales, the ex-Queen Sophia of Naples, the Princess Margaret of Italy and the Duchess of Parma. The Pope has promised to be godfather to two of the expected infants, those of the ex Queen of Naples and the Duchess of Parma.

M. Taine, the eminent French critic, bewails the prevailing morality of English literature, while the English speaking people generally complain of it as immoral and sensational. M. Taine thinks that our literature is the worse for being so proper, and advises the infusion into it of the French vivacity and spice, and a plainer reference to what are regarded as forbidden topics in England and America.

When the complexion is pale or wax like, denotes poverty of the blood, a set of organ incapable of supporting the body for a long time and a body incapable of performing its duties with vigor.

In order for its healthy development, and to keep in healthy condition any organ, the blood must be properly constituted.

The lungs must be in good order. Fellows' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES will cause a salutary action of the mucous membrane, promote tonic expectoration, and give tone to the pectoral muscles.

The liver, stomach and heart must be in good order. Fellows' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES strengthens all the voluntary and involuntary muscles, assists digestion, aids in forming pure blood, and gives strength to the organs which convey it to the lungs where it undergoes the necessary oxidation.

The nervous system must be in good order. Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites strengthens the nerves and restores the vital principle to the brain which is being expended by every thought and action of the body.

Sold by apothecaries. Price $1.50 per bottle or 6 for $7.50.

JAMES I FELLOWS, Chemist,
St John, N. B.

AGENTS—Francis Cundill & Co, Wholesale Agents, Montreal. 1165.4tb

The best rebuke to a swearer, that we have read, is that a Baltimore landlord, who had a man of the swearingest kind, stopping with him. He stood it some time and finally invited