NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wanted—Apply at this Office.
Hardware—Alexander Workman & Co.
Public Notice—Mongrove & Taillon.
To the Electors of By Ward—Wm. Kehoe.
Notice—A. Rowe.
Separate School Ratepayers—John O'Reilly.
St. George's Society—W. Mills.
Warning—Perley & Patten.
School Notice—P. O'Kelly.

The Ottawa Times

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1869.

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

MOON BLINDNESS OF THE TORONTO "TELEGRAPH."

While the public may be quite indifferent to the darkness, the blindness, the leather-headedness, or brightness of the gentleman who, it is alleged, inspires the Toronto *Leader*, the public cannot do otherwise than take a lively interest in the doings of Treasurer Wood of Ontario and of Sir Francis Hincks the Minister of Finance for the Dominion. The public naturally enough look with pleasure on the present flattering condition of the Treasury of Ontario, and on the more than healthy condition of the finances of the Dominion, and they cannot do otherwise, if they would, than attribute such results to the efficiency of these Ministers of State. The sneer at Brother Beaty, and at "Governor" Hincks may have its effect upon the readers of the Toronto *Telegraph*, the especial organ of the Premier of Ontario, but it can have no weight with such as are not carried away by mere slang, or influenced by prejudice. As the *Telegraph* asserts, there has been a recent monetary negotiation between the Minister of Finance for the Dominion and the Honorable the Treasurer of Ontario, of the most simple and intelligible kind. All the "monies"—that is the Shakespearean spelling of the word—of the Dominion had been placed and are still kept in the custody of the chief of our monied institutions—the Bank of Montreal—at the highest current rate of interest for their use. The Bank had all that they wanted, on which they were willing to pay interest, and refused to take more than they had, except as a deposit without interest. This is the simple statement of fact. Now money is a commodity and has its price. The Bank, having all that its managers wanted at interest, continued to receive all that was offered to it without paying anything for it. A large sum soon accumulated to the credit of the Dominion in the Bank, which, so far as the Dominion was concerned, remained unproductive, and might as well have been kept in an old stocking, or at the bottom of a well. Money was, however, due to the Province of Ontario on the first of January next, and it occurred to Sir Francis Hincks that the Dominion might profit, and the Province of Ontario have the opportunity also of gaining something, if the money nearly due to Ontario, lying unproductive in the Bank of Montreal, were at once paid. There was a sum of about $500,000 due by the Dominion to Ontario, and Sir Francis Hincks wrote a private note to Mr. Treasurer Wood offering to pay this sum on the 1st of December, provided the interest, say 4 per cent., or about $1,600, were deducted. When the Bank of Montreal had refused to pay interest on more money than they could then use on account of the Dominion, Sir Francis Hincks offered to pay Ontario, a month before it was due, a large sum of money on being paid interest for it—a most safe investment, and an admirable business arrangement for both parties. There was something of Sir Francis Hincks' ordinary shrewdness in this, and Mr. Treasurer Wood, had he been equally shrewd, would have accepted the proposed arrangement, in which even the Dominion would have gained $1,600, and Mr. Wood would have been enabled so to manipulate as to gain the use of the capital and still not lose the interest. Sir Francis took the ground that the money lying idle on account of the Dominion, was worth to the Ontario Government its rate of interest for a month, and could be used by the Ontario Government in such a way as to make it pay. Mr. Wood did not see it, and, oddly enough, the organ of Mr. John Sandfield Macdonald, the Premier of Ontario, blurts out something about the leather-headedness of Mr. Beaty. There surely was very little to blame and much to commend in this simple, proposed, monetary transaction between Sir Francis Hincks and Treasurer Wood.

It is a grand thing for "the people" when their State Treasurers have so much money that they know not what to do with it. Could they only be Peabodys, they might distribute here a little and there a little and found asylums for the deaf, dumb, and blind elsewhere than in Belleville.

THE "GLOBE" AND THE CIVIL SERVICE, &c., &c., &c.

Mr. Bright, the people of England, and the President and press of the United States, may look upon the income tax as unjust, in principle and one-sided in practice, but the Toronto *Globe* entertains no such silly notion. On the contrary, that influential organ of public opinion, and panderer to the meanest prejudices of the unthinking, asserts that an income tax is right and proper in itself, and bears equally upon rich and poor, high and low, an example of which the appendix to the petition of the officers of the Civil Service at Ottawa affords so very strikingly that a firm in this city, whose head is an Alderman, considers an explanation necessary, and gives it. The *Globe* may believe in the expediency of the income tax as a source of municipal revenue, when it is condemned by other great minds as grossly and obviously unjust in its operation, but the *Globe* has no right to make its readers believe that the Times fancies for a moment that the meaning of the words municipal body merely covered the few who represent the city corporate. That which we meant to say and do say is that the city of Ottawa legislates against the Dominion Government employees, while the employees are utterly powerless to combat such legislation, having neither voice in the City Council nor legitimate opportunity to agitate even in semi-political matters. If they benefit in such improvements as are made they do not equally benefit with richer citizens. They pay more and do not derive greater benefit than do the rich traders of the city. The very Mayor of Ottawa escapes Municipal Income taxation. Mr. Gilmour, apparently, has no income, and nine members of the city Council are equally wanting in anything approaching to a yearly allowance. How they live, poor men, it is difficult to ascertain. In one thing the *Globe* is correct. The assessors have nothing to do with a rate-payer's incumbrances, but these incumbrances nevertheless materially lessen one man's income as compared with another's. The law is unjust because it takes from every man's whole earnings, without any regard to circumstances, a *pro rata* slice. It is unjust because it does not and cannot discriminate. It is the impossibility of discrimination, in a word, which constitutes its injustice. A man with a large salary and a small family can, if he chooses, accommodate himself to circumstances, by living meanly, wearing a battered hat, thread-bare coat, and trowsers darned at the knees, and shutting himself and his belongings up in the smallest possible compass at night. He must pay, if he had as many wives and children as Brigham Young, and were allowed $620 only to maintain them, the same tax as a bachelor enjoying that income. Ridiculous the woes of married life may be, in the eyes of the *Globe*, but the fact is still there that an income tax, as it is intended to be applied, is unequal in effect and outrageously unjust in principle. It does apply more heavily upon Government employees than upon other people. The appendix to the Civil Servants' petition is sufficient proof of that. Other peoples' incomes, over $600, are derived from sources, which can be levied upon in such a way as to cover the impositions of the Assessor, while ordinary salaries of merchants' clerks and others—the ill-used public teacher of youth, not excepted—seldom come up to even the taxable sum of $600. The income tax is aimed at and wiltully directed against a particular class, and the intended legislation is legislation of the worst kind—class legislation. Taxation should be on property. There is no property in income. A moment may change that to nothing. Once assessed, however, the tax must be paid, and, if the victim refuses, the Police Court is, as the *Globe* suggests, assuredly at his service. The *Globe* says as long as clerks, professional men, mechanics, and others are taxed on their salaries, which are not certainties, it is manifestly unjust to exempt officials whose salaries are paid with regularity. Did say one ever before hear of such nonsense? The wages of the mechanics, and the salaries of ordinary clerks, are as regularly and well paid as are official salaries. The laborer is worthy of his hire, and, without it, will not work. That which we contend is that Ottawa has no right, for purposes of its own, to drain specially any class of men, and, if the city does so insist, its limits will shortly require to be very much extended.

The pitiable condition of the *Globe* towards the civil service of the country, only because the Honourable George Brown is no longer President of the Council, is very different from that of the *World*, of New York, and all the world besides.

Our American contemporary thus speaks:

That large part of the increase of the national wealth which comes with the least exertion is not touched by the income tax at all. We refer to the hundreds of millions of dollars invested in this country by shrewd, wealthy men in unimproved real estate, which is constantly rising in value, but yielding no tangible income so long as it remains unsold. There is no class in our country who are so rapidly increasing in wealth as the investors in such property; and yet they pay no income tax, while people who make money by their activity and industry, and who are the real creators of the increased value of such investments, bear all the burden. *Nothing could be more unjust than a law which thus exempts accumulations which come without exertion, and taxes the uncertain profits of business, and the precarious salaries of individuals who have no resources when sickness or the caprice of employers puts a stop to their earnings.*

But there is still another class, unaffected by the income tax. That tax scarcely touches agriculture, the most extensive and most thriving interest in the country. The rise in the value of farms, to again use our American contemporary's words, "is as inaccessible to this form of taxation as the enhancement of unimproved real estate. The food of the farmer's family, raised on his own land, escapes entirely, while that large part of other incomes which is expended for food pays the full five per cent. No tax is endurable which is distributed with such a glaring disregard of equity.

THE CIVIL SERVICE—BEGGARLY INCOMES AND EXORBITANT TAXATION.

From the Toronto Telegraph.

The strongest case that we have seen made out in favour of exempting the civil servants of the Crown at Ottawa from local municipal taxes, is presented in a cleverly-written communication which appears in a recent number of the Ottawa *Citizen*, and which we commend to the notice of members of the House of Assembly. The writer evidently belongs himself to the Civil Service, and no doubt he speaks from a hard experience. The barbarous system of personally-levying assessments which was maintained so long in the face of modern civilisation, served to beggar scores of worthy officials, who, with families to maintain, spent actually more than half their scanty earnings in the single item of house moving. The merest bagatelle was allowed as compensation for the losses thus imposed upon worthy and deserving servants of the people. They were treated—we might say—as so many inferior animals—compelled to bundle up, and start, again, and again, and again for some new capital, at the beck or caprice of an accidental Parliamentary majority. Their furniture was tossed about, and smashed to pieces by the Government carters, as it house-furnishing cost nothing, and so if a public officer, with a thousand dollars a year, and six small children to maintain, must naturally be rolling in wealth, and in a position to accommodate himself to whatever the capricious policy of the moment might dictate.

We say the treatment of scores—we might almost say hundreds of our best civil servants under the old condition of things was scandalous. They were nearly all underpaid; and, except that there is a possibility that the Government may remain a year or two longer at Ottawa than it was wont to do at Toronto, or Kingston, or Quebec, or Montreal, we fear the condition of the civil servants of the Crown to-day has not essentially improved. Ottawa, at best, is a miserable place for men possessing souls to be doomed to live in. It looks to the eye of the unprejudiced observer, as if it might be the dumping-ground for the more civilized portions of the Dominion. But its aspect might be tolerated by the members of the Civil Service, if the expensiveness of the place were not so intolerable. The cost of living at Ottawa is greater than it is in the British metropolis. The local taxes are proportionately exorbitant—although the place is neither supplied with water, decent light, passable sidewalks, nor indeed anything that goes to make up the conveniences of a city.

Hear ye the *ipsissima verba* of the *Telegraph*:—

Said Sir Francis to Treasurer Wood, three weeks ago:—"A short time hence, a considerable amount of money will be coming from Ottawa, to you as Treasurer of Ontario—say $500,000. You stand well with the Bank of Montreal. It pays you 4 per cent. for the use of your money, and holds it subject to your call. It pays us nothing. Take, I pray you, your subsidy in advance: invest the amount with Mr. King—and hand us over the interest!"

The Montreal *Gazette*, of December 14th, says:

"Alderman Rodden, as Chairman of the Finance Committee, submitted to the Council, last night, a report upon the subject of the claims for assistance to railway projects, which it would be proper for the city to recognise. The citizens should be prepared to back up any reasonable application for such assistance which the projectors of the Northern Railway have to make. As we have previously urged, Montreal cannot afford to remain listless and apathetic while all is in movement on every side of them. East and west and north of St. John in New Brunswick, railways are being extended and opened for traffic. From Halifax one line is stretching westward to Annapolis, and another (the Intercolonial) north east to meet the New Brunswick lines. Quebec, while we have been talking here in Montreal, has graded eighteen miles of its wooden railway. Sherbrooke has begun its work on a road to the borders of Maine. Brome and Missisquoi have raised money for two projects—one of them being already under contract. Sorel, Drummond and Arthabaska are moving. Prescott and Russell, and other Ottawa municipalities, are moving for the Canada Central; little Aylmer for an extension of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Kingston is alive and working for a line to Madoc, which the municipalities north say must go further on. Port Hope is at work to open up the Muskoka district by an extension of its road. Toronto is extending its Northern Railway into the same district, and building one road northward to Lake Nipissing, and another to the rich counties of Grey and Bruce. Hamilton also is building into Grey and Bruce, and asking another charter for a shorter western line; while a squabble is going on for the right to build a road through the southern counties of the Peninsula. And Montreal! Montreal ponders and waits, and sleeps and wakes again over a project to tap the Ottawa at Grenville, and join the Canada Central there—a project to cheapen access to the Northern districts which furnish the surest supplies to our markets, and lie on the route of the future great highway to the Pacific. She has been diverted from the lesser scheme of a wooden railway with the neighbouring northern counties by the prospect of this western extension, but has not heartily taken up this latter scheme yet. She should take care not to fall to the ground between the two stools. The great iron firm which is already so largely interested in the Brockville and Ottawa Railway have determined to furnish the iron for the branch from Ottawa city to the junction at Arnprior. It is believed that if Montreal builds up to the Ottawa River, at Carillon or Grenville, they will furnish the iron for the extension from Hawkesbury to Ottawa also. The preliminary survey of that route has been completed, and gives very favourable results. It is believed that if the iron for this section can be so obtained sufficient private and municipal stock are assured to build it. It is for Montreal, therefore, to decide whether she desires and intends to have direct railway communication with the Northwest and eventually with the Pacific, or will be content to see this trade filtered through Western towns; whether the new settlements in Northern Ontario, and the mining regions around Lake Huron and Superior are to be her immediate customers having direct access to herself, or are to seek facilities of trade in Toronto or Hamilton, because Montreal is too inert or too poor to do what they do in order to secure their trade."

The London *Times* states in a leading article on the diplomatic service:

"Ten thousand pounds may not be too much for a Paris embassy, but we must grudge one-tenth of that sum for a Pumpernickel legation."

It also says, with evident reference to the United States:

"A diplomatist loses nothing by being in rank, wealth, and manners a *grand seigneur*. If accredited to democratic States especially, the guinea stamp is valued as much as the gold."

It is manifest from these observations that there is as much dissatisfaction in England with the diplomatic service as there is in the United States. We should not be surprised if the English people were by-and-by to coincide with American public opinion and try to get rid of diplomacy as a played-out feudal institution. Diplomats are apt to be either marplots or toadies, and in many cases they are both.

The state of things in Washington is an evidence of these facts. That unfortunate city is pestered with what the London *Times* significantly calls Pumpernickel legations.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

Dear Sir,—In your paper of this morning we find a copy of the petition from members of the Civil Service to the Ontario Legislative Assembly. In said petition our name appears as being assessed on income at $1,600.00. As this statement is scarcely a correct one, we give you a copy of the Assessors' roll. Your readers will then be able to judge whether we bear our proportion of the taxes of the city or not.

(Corr.)

Jas. G. Robinson	Total value of real property.	$ 5,400.00
John Hill		
Sussex-st. "	Value of personal property.	5,000.00
"	Amount of taxable income.	1,600.00
Wellington-st. "	Value of personal property.	1,800.00
Rideau-st. "	Value of personal property.	2,900.00
Wharf. "	Value of personal property.	800.00
Jas. G. Robinson		
Bonsecours-st. "		4,100.00
Augusta-st.		5,000.00
Total value		$26,600.00

The taxes paid on the above, amount to more than $600.00, in addition to these we pay licences amounting to $216 60, a total amount of $816.00. We think any of your readers on examining the above will come to the conclusion that we, at least, take our share of the burden of the city. Nor do we seek to be relieved of any portion, so long as our fellow citizens are placed in the same position.

We are, dear Sir,
Yours truly,
JAS. G. ROBINSON & CO.

Ottawa, December 16, 1869.

—The Emperor Napoleon has sent a diamond snuff box to Dr. Ricord, together with an autograph letter, thanking him for his attention to His Majesty during his recent illness.

—The British Government pays a salary of $10,000 to the editor of the London *Gazette*, whose duties are absolutely nothing. There is now a vacancy, and applications are numerous, of course.

—Garibaldi's long expected work, "Rome in the Nineteenth Century," has been translated from the Italian by Mrs. Col. Chambers, and is in the press. It will be published in a short time, in London, simultaneously with the original.

Latest by Telegraph.

By People's Line.

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

TORONTO.

Ontario Legislature.

Special to THE TIMES.

Toronto, December 16.

In Parliament yesterday, Mr. Blake moved the adoption of the report of the Select Committee on the lands improvement fund. The report simply dealt with the facts of the case, and expressed no opinion thereon. If it was adopted, he should submit certain resolutions to the House. The substance of the report was that the settlers in part of his own and other counties had paid two dollars an acre for their lands, and under the understanding that out of their purchase money they were to be reimbursed a fourth or one-fifth by the Government for improvements made.

The Attorney General said that the Government would be prepared to deal with the report and the resolutions of the hon. member. After due consideration of the evidence, the matter had not been lost sight of by Mr. Wood when before the Arbitrators.

Messrs. Monteith, Hays, Sinclair, Scott, Grey, Lauder and James McDougall all spoke in favor of an easy settlement of the claims involved in the inquiry.

The Hon. Mr. Wood urged for delay before coming to a conclusion.

The debate on the motion was adjourned.

In regard to Mr. Ferguson's tavern and shop license Bill,

Mr. Oliver moved the six month's hoist, but his amendment was rejected by a vote of yeas 29, nays 42, and the Bill was read a second time.

Mr. Boyd moved an amendment to omit the clause, providing for the payment of the Judges, in the Court of Error and Appeal Judg. s Remuneration Bill. On a division the amendment was rejected. The vote being, yeas 24, nays 44.

The House adjourned at 10:25.

The Young Burglars Tried and Convicted —Toronto Lacrosse Club, &c.

The boys arrested for the recent burglaries were tried, convicted and sentenced yesterday, being sent to the Penitentiary for terms of between two and three years.

The Toronto Lacrosse Club had its annual dinner last night.

Fifty-four vessels are wintering in the harbour.

MONTREAL.

Prince Arthur—"Diogenes"—The Caldwell Case.

Special to THE TIMES.

Montreal, December 16.

Prince Arthur attended the opening of the Caledonia Curling Rink last night, and played a game afterwards. He attended the party at F. Rays, Esq.

It is reported that the *Gazette* Co. has refused to publish *Diogenes* any longer.

The Court of Queen's Bench at Quebec yesterday dismissed the application of Caldwell's Counsel, on appeal from Judge Mondelet's decision as to jurisdiction, on the ground that as the application originated in Montreal, it could only be renewed by the court sitting in that district. The case will come before Judge Coursol to-morrow.

Snowing heavily.

CABLE NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

London, December 15.—Hoofmanshap, the Chinese merchant of San Francisco, is negotiating with the North German Lloyds steamship company for the transportation of coolies from Chinese ports, by way of the Suez canal, to New Orleans.

Plymouth, December 15.—The American ship *Kersage*, which left Liverpool December 1st for Canada, has put into this port, in a leaky condition.

SPAIN.

Madrid, December 15.—The official *Gazette* promulgates the orders for holding the elections to fill the 29 vacant seats in the cortes. It is rumoured that the King of Italy recently told the Spanish ambassador at Florence he would refuse his consent to the coronation of the Duke of Genoa. It is also reported that the Archduke Victor, brother of the Emperor of Austria, has refused the overtures made to him by Spain in connection with the throne.

Paris, December 15.—Advices from Madrid state that the question of the sovereignty is rapidly approaching a definite and satisfactory solution. It is asserted that all the necessary measures have been taken to proclaim the Duke of Genoa King of Spain, and the proclamation will be made soon after Christmas.

The Carlist insurrection continues quite active on the French border. Yesterday several cases of arms, supposed, to belong to them, were seized at Bayonne and other places in that neighborhood.

RUSSIA.

News has been received from St. Petersburgh, that secret political societies have been discovered at Moscow and in the interior province of European Russia, and that they were plotting an insurrection to take place on the 15th February, the anniversary of the emancipation of the serfs.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Intelligence has been received from Monte Video that the Uruguayan Government had released all the political exiles except Gen. Giores.

Paris, December 13.—Later advices have been received from Rio Janeiro. The Brazilian ministry have unsuccessfully opposed the continuation of the war against Paraguay. They tendered their resignation, which was accepted.

AMERICAN NEWS.

New Postal Convention.

Washington, December 15.—Postmaster General Cresswell received a cable telegram on the 14th inst., from the Postmaster General at London, announcing the execution by the British Post Office on that day of the new postal convention to come into operation on the 1st January next. The articles of this convention were drafted and executed at Washington on the 3rd inst, and forwarded in mail despatches from New York on Saturday, 4th inst., by the Inman steamship *City of Brussels*, which made the quickest time on record. Only ten days intervened between the execution of the convention at Washington and London.

Arrival.

New York, December 15.—The steamship *Siberia*, from Liverpool, has arrived.

The Proposed International Exhibition.

A Washington special says it is feared that the proposition for an International Exhibition, to be held here in 1871, will fail, as it is evident Congress is opposed to the appropriation of money to aid it.

The British Government has nearly completed its arrangements to hold a similar exhibition in 1871, and it is therefore probable that the attempt to hold one in this country will finally be postponed.

QUEBEC LEGISLATURE.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Quebec, December 15.

The house opened at three o'clock.

Mr. OGILVIE presented a petition from the Mayor and corporation of the city of Montreal against the Police Bill applying to that city.

Mr. MOLLEUR moved for leave to introduce a Bill to regulate the manner of driving winter vehicles.

The Bill to render valid certain notarial Acts was read a third time and past.

Mr ROBERTSON moved that the House do now go into a committee on supply.

Mr JOLY requested leave to make a few remarks upon the estimates before they went before the committee. He did not think the deficit of $50,000 at the end of five months was the only one which the Province of Quebec might expect. He dwelt upon the fact that the largest amount in the estimates was $1,278,000, which was expected to be deducted from the surplus debt. He congratulated the Treasurer on having admitted the fact that Quebec owed the Dominion Government this.—Mr. Dunkin had always denied it.

Mr. DUNKIN—I always admitted it.

Mr. JOLY contended that in admitting this policy the late Treasurer had been condemned by the present one. He defied the late Treasurer to show any part in his speech of last session in which he admitted that we owed the Federal Government anything.

Mr. DUNKIN said he had never said there was no interest due to the Dominion Government. Regarding the deficit which his hon. friend seemed so much afraid of, he would remind the House that at the end of the year a very large amount of money always came in.

Mr. ROBERTSON said that there were 49,000 dollars more in the treasury now than last year. He had calculated the interest on both sides from 1867 to 30th June, 1871, taking for his base the subsidies actually paid and the trust fund, amounting to a hundred thousand dollars, in the hands of the Dominion Government. He considered that giving the exact figures would be prejudicial to the interest of Quebec in arbitration.

Mr. JOLY said in that case he would ask the Treasurer, as he had the hon. member for Brome, to show him what those trust funds were composed of?

The House then went into Committee on the estimates.

At half-past five the Committee rose and reported progress, and the estimates to the 20th June, 1871, were declared passed.

The House adjourned at six o'clock.

THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT AND THE COLONISTS.

From the London Times, December 2.

Yesterday afternoon the colonists and gentlemen associated with the English colonial possessions and dependencies, whose meeting of last week was reported in the *Times*, resumed their proceedings at the Cannon-st. Hotel, when an increased number of gentlemen from all parts of the world attended. Among those present were: Sir George Grey (late Governor of New Zealand), Mr. L. F. Labillière, Mr. Edward Wilson (Melbourne, Australia), Mr. N. S. Poole, Mr. G. W. Hastings, Mr. A. Hamilton, the Hon. T. Tobin (Newfoundland), the Rev. A. B. Herring, Mr. Frederick Young, Mr. Abraham, and Lieutenant Colonel Kitchener. Mr. Youl occupied the chair.

The Chairman opened the proceedings by saying that, though the proceedings of last week had been greatly criticised by the London press, yet the result of that meeting had been highly encouraging, by bringing other colonists in this country in communication with those who intended to take action on the colonial questions which had arisen between the Government and the Imperial possessions.

Mr. E. Wilson, on behalf of the gentlemen who had called the meetings, expressed a desire, in order to avoid misunderstanding, to explain in what manner it was proposed to carry on these meetings. It was desirable that gentlemen interested in the colonies, from connection or living there, should have opportunities of meeting from time to time to interchange notes of whatever concerned them. There were three points on which the colonists meeting here must not be misunderstood. In the first place, these colonial questions would not be allowed to drift into any party question (hear); and of this there was danger, for in this country everything almost came to be regarded from party points of view.

Sir George Grey, who who was received with cheers, said he had not been at all concerned with the drawing up of these resolutions, and he had not seen them until that moment. He considered it necessary to say this as his name had been mentioned. With the greater part of these resolutions he could not help agreeing, though they hardly met his views as to what should be the preliminary object of a number of colonists meeting together as to points to be decided. What he considered should be decided was, whether it was in the power of any one Minister of the Crown first of all to lay such onerous conditions on a British colony that the inhabitants must have been driven to a state of despair, then actually to tell gentlemen then sitting quietly in his room at the Colonial Office that if the colonists wished to break off with the mother country they might do so. (Hear, hear.) The mere doing of this was sufficient to raise parties in the colony and to divide opinions, to raise up a class of men who desired to take the Minister at his word; and for himself he could not see that it was the part of a Minister to encourage colonists in New Zealand or anywhere else to say, "We will break off with the country of which we are a part," and for another Minister to say to Ireland, "We shall retain you against your will." These were all integral parts of the British Empire, and he held that no one Minister was entitled to deal with the being of the Empire—that there could be no severance of any part of this nation without the concurrence of Parliament and the will of the British people. (Cheers.) A Government had once acted as if they were convinced that they could cover a colony from the country, for a South African colony had been so severed without the Parliament being questioned on the matter, and that colony was cut off against the will of the inhabitants, and against the intelligence and wealth of the time. No Parliamentary sanction was obtained for that act, an act of one subject in the Cabinet of the time severing his brother subjects from the Empire of which they were all proud to form a part. He could bear testimony to the high regard felt for Great Britain in the most distant portions of the British colonies, and he well knew the reverence felt for the Queen, and the love for all classes of the English people. Those colonists held in the highest esteem the wisdom and learning of the upper classes, loved the energy and industry of the working classes, for they knew that these had made the English name what it was, and to be severed from this Crown and this people would strike concern and sorrow into their hearts. (Hear, hear.) These colonists, he knew, had a most intense love for the British people (cheers), and they would not be willing, he well knew, to be separated from this at present great Empire. These people were as much subjects of the Queen as the Ministers in the Cabinet, and as regarded the interests of those people and of the vast colonies which were now held in the English name, he held that an authoritative statement should be obtained from the Government as to the points of the policy to be pursued by the Colonial Office. It was necessary to learn if it was the intention of the Government to get rid of the colonies one by one; whether it was intended to keep the colonies at their present condition of greatness, or press the empire to a far higher position than it had hitherto achieved. (Cheers) It was said that the colonists who gathered there last week did not know what they wanted. It might so, and, indeed, it would have been wonderful if the colonists who gathered there last week, at a short notice, knew how to express their wants. He, for his part, was perfectly astonished with that gathering and its results. (Hear.) There were men from all parts of the earth, and with them they brought grosns from all parts of the earth as to the grievances of the colonial government of the kingdom. (Hear.) It was all the same tale—Newfoundland, Jamaica, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, Africa, all the same tale. Of course they knew what they wanted; they had been led to the conclusion that they must know what the Government intended to do, and it was his belief that if the colonies found it was the desire of England to cast them off, they would not go one by one; they would not allow one to be oppressed internally or externally, or taken by some other power; but they would all use their power and energy to found among themselves a great empire. (Cheers.) He believed, however, that if the people of this country were informed that the policy of the Government was to cut off the colonies, that people would rise as a man and insist upon the right of their fellow-subjects in the colonies to remain part of the Empire. (Loud cheers.)

CASE OF JOHN REAL—HOW JUDGES DIFFER.

(From New York *Sun*.)

John Real convicted of murder, lies in the city prison waiting for his sentence. This morning he will have the proud satisfaction of reading an opinion of a Supreme Court Judge, proving conclusively that he was rightfully convicted, and to be ashamed of himself for asking a new trial, and another opinion of another Supreme Court Judge, proving quite as conclusively that he was unfairly convicted and should by all manner of means have a new trial and a second chance for his life. We commend these totally opposite opinions to the calm perusal and judgment of the people. They are well written, forcibly put and ingeniously phrased. That of Judge Clerke leans with characteristic severity towards the side of stern, uncompromising justice; that of Judge Cardozo carefully balances the pros and cons, and tempering justice with the Divine element of charity, inclines to the belief that a different charge would have led to a conviction of manslaughter in the third degree.

In these days of ruffianism and personal outrage, when assassins are numerous and murderers abound, we believe in the swift and merciless action of the law. A proven murderer should be promptly sentenced and speedily hanged, and a convicted assassin should be swung from the gallows frame with such exact and measured justice as would send a thrill of fear through the heart of every reckless individual. But, while the guilty deserve punishment, the public need protection, and every man's interest is the interest of the entire community until he be proven so clearly guilty that not a vestige of doubt remains. If John Real is guilty of murder in the first degree, let him swing. If he hid behind the coal-box till Smedick came by and then sneaking stealthily behind him, shot him in the back, he ought to have been hanged long since; but if he was over-hastily tried—if it can fairly be inferred that he had a scuffle with Smedick—if the veriest legal technicalities are not complied with, so that an impartial Judge, sworn to do what is honest between the people and the prisoner, can urge with the force of his official position an argument like that of Judge Cardozo—it would, indeed, be a dangerous doctrine which would insist upon the summary execution of this unfortunate man.

There is no doubt that Real killed Smedick—therefore, he deserves severe and exemplary punishment.

There is doubt that the killing was "murder"—therefore, Real should not be hanged.

We trust the case will be carried to the Court of Appeals in the January Term, and that it will be heard in the early days of the session, so that this much-vexed question may be finally settled to the satisfaction of the law and the credit of the State.

THE TRAUFFANS MURDERS.

Discovery of Kinck's Body.

From Galignani's Messenger, of Paris, November 28.

The *Gaulois* says:—"The body of Jean Kinck was buried a depth of about a foot below the ground. When the stones and leaves that covered it were removed, the corpse was found stretched upon the back, with the legs apart. There was a wound on the right side of the breast, and another on the cheek. The stabs are deep, and appear to have been made with a knife, doubtless the same as that by which the horrible Pantin crime was perpetrated. At the side of the remains a pipe and pouch full of tobacco were found. The agent Souverest, who had asked for instructions from the Prefect of Police, received on Friday evening a telegram running thus:—

"Desire the examining Judge of Belfort to send the stomach and the intestines to Paris, and carefully to prove Kinck's identity."

The body of the elder Kinck was identified on November 27 by two of his sisters, Mesdames Hemmes and Rolier, who live at Guebwiller. Although the features were greatly decomposed, the nose sunk in, and nothing but the skin of the cheeks left, they had no doubt whatever, and exclaimed repeatedly "Pauvre Jean!" A favorite pipe and pouch of tobacco were found in the deceased's pocket, and recognized by his relatives. It is confirmed that not the body but the viscera only will be sent to Paris.

New York has 200 gambling houses, 8,000 professional gamblers, and $1 500,000 invested in the game, while $30,000 change hands nightly over the cards. Besides these, there is generally "game" at the clubs, and often at private houses. New York is bound to beat all other cities on the continent in business as well as everything else. All such statistics as the above, therefore, she regards as complimentary.—*Boston Times.*

The number of school children in Indiana is 610,785—an increase of nearly 20,000 over last year. The school fund amounts to $8,314,827.

—Life has few Charms for the Dyspeptic which is not to be wondered at when we take into the account the amount of bodily and mental suffering that this distressing malady produces. The Peruvian Syrup (a protoxide of iron) has cured thousands who were suffering from this disease.

Piles!—Dr. J. Briggs' unrivalled Pile Remedy is mild, soothing and reliable for Internals External, Bleeding and Itching Piles. It affords immediate relief and rapidly cures the most distressing cases, except those requiring surgical operation. All such cases are benefited by the use of the Remedy. Thousands upon thousands have suffered from this distressing disease, in its various forms. All such miseries can be done away with by using Dr. J. Briggs' Pile Remedy. Sold by all Druggists and Country Merchants. 1219 e 50 s

Hark! What sound is it that strikes such a chill to the heart? A deep hollow cough. In awe we listen to the warning, and we know Consumption, the destroyer, has marked another for its own, but science has given to the world a reliable powerful ally, able to cope with the formidable foe. To all, each and every one I would say, sit not down in despair, but hasten to procure Dr. J. Briggs' Renovator, the great Throat and Lung Healer—and conquer the heretofore conquering deadly malady. *Sold by druggists and country merchants generally. Dr. J. Briggs & Co. No. 6 King Street West, Toronto.*

DIED.

In this city, on the 16th instant, Robert Wellington, second son of Robert Stanley, aged 17 years and six months.

The funeral will leave his father's residence, Wellington street, on Saturday afternoon at two o'clock. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

When the complexion is pale or wax like, it denotes poverty of the blood, a set of organs 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 these 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 Gandill Co, Wholesale Agents, Montreal. 1165.41b

1869. 1870.

ALEXANDER WORKMAN & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

HARDWARE, IRON AND STEEL MERCHANTS,

Rideau and Wellington Streets,

Beg leave to inform their numerous customers that they have completed their Fall and Winter importations of Shelf and Heavy Hardware, ex Steamships "Prussian," "Nestorian," "Moravian" and "Peruvian," and are now prepared to promptly fill all orders with which they may be favoured.

Our stock will be found very complete in all the leading articles, among which may be mentioned the following, viz:

AXES, Higgin's, Date's, Burrell's, and other makers.

AUGERS and AUGER BITTS, A full assortment.

ANCHORS and PROOF CHAINS, All sizes.

ROPES, Manilla, Hemp and Tarred.

IRON and STEEL, All sizes, and of the best quality.

COALS, Blacksmiths' double screened Newcastle.

NAILS, An assortment of over 1,000 kegs, all kinds.

PAINTS, GLASS, and PUTTY, BOILED and RAW LINSEED OILS.

ANVILS, VICES and BLACKSMITHS' BELLOWS.

HOUSE FURNISHING HARDWARE In great variety, direct from European and American markets.

BELTING LEATHER and RUBBER At wholesale prices.

LACE LEATHER and BELT RIVETS.

TABLE and POCKET CUTLERY From Rogers, Wostenholm, Marsh and other makers, a fine assortment.

CANADA and TIN PLATES, GALVANIZED and RUSSIAN IRON.

FILES, Butcher's, Spear and Jackson's, Jovitt's and other makers.

SAWS, MILL, CIRCULAR, CROSS CUT, &c, a large assortment.

POWDER, BLASTING, SPORTING and CANISTER.

COAL OIL LAMPS and LANTERNS, a fair assortment.

LOCKS and KNOBS, Mortise, Rim and Dead, with trimmings complete.

SHOVELS, SPADES, GRAIN SCOOPS, &c., Of Frothingham and Workman's manufacture, a full assortment in stock.

SCALES, PLATFORM and COUNTER, Of Fairbank'and Gurney, Ware & Co's., manufacture, warranted.

IRISH SPADES, Direct from Belfast.

TRAPS, RAT, FOX, OTTER and BEAVER, Of the celebrated Oneida make.

WATER LIME or HULL CEMENT, Received fresh ground every week from the mills.

STOVES and PARLOUR GRATES, A large assortment.

An inspection of the goods is respectfully solicited.

Ottawa, December 17, 1869. 1234.1m

FOR SALE.

100 BARRELS

CHICAGO HEAVY MESS PORK,

200 BARRELS

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR.

J P MACPHERSON.

Ottawa, 15th December, 1869. 1233y

GO TO BEAMENT'S FOR TIES.

GO TO BEAMENT'S FOR TARTAN SCARFS

WANTED,

By a single man, aged 31, a situation as groom or to look after a horse, and make himself generally useful; or any place where trust and responsibility is required. Can give nine years good recommendation. Apply at the Times Office.

Ottawa, December 17, 1869. 1234.2

TO THE ELECTORS OF BY WARD.

GENTLEMEN,—

At a meeting held in the St. Patrick's Hall on Monday evening, I was nominated a candidate for Alderman for By Ward, but beg leave to decline the favour, as my business does not allow me the time necessary to attend its various duties.

I am, gentlemen,
Yours truly,
WM. KEHOE.

1234.1

NOTICE TO SEPARATE SCHOOL RATEPAYERS.

The undersigned hereby gives notice that he is prepared to receive the Separate School Rates for 1869. Prompt attention on the part of those concerned will obviate much trouble, and save costs. Office, Church street (between Dalhousie and Cumberland).

JOHN O'REILLY,
Coll