NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Great Christmas Sale—Garland, Mutchmor & Co.
Young Man Wanted—J. B. Buss & Co.
Wanted—A. B. Times Office.
Pianos by Auction—A. Rowe.

The Ottawa Times

"SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1869.

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

A MEETING of the Intercolonial Railway Commissioners will be held on Friday, 31st December.

We notice the arrival in this city of A. M. DELISLE, Esquire, Collector of Customs at Montreal.

He, and Col. FIELDEN arrived by special train with H. R. H. PRINCE ARTHUR.

Mr. DELISLE is the guest of Sir G. E. CARTIER, Bart.

A VERY sensible, straightforward, honest looking letter has been addressed to the public through our columns by Messrs. BRONSON & WESTON, & LEVI YOUNG, concerning "the gully" in connection with the proposed Water Works. Let the public read and think. It is neither our desire nor intention to run full tilt against men or measures, without affording the opportunity of reply. Our columns are open to all whom we attack. Some other day the subject of water works generally may be resumed, but we have no design to attempt in a literary way the great effort of Paganini.

OUR COURT HOUSE — CELLULAR REMARKS.

Prison accommodation, and, consequently, prison comforts, have been very much improved in America within the past half century. The holes, into which unfortunates used to be thrust in Canada—altogether shut out from the light and air of heaven, stinking with the effluvia of imprisoned wretches, bleached like cabbages, growing in a dark cellar, or, when brought to the dock for trial, wasting under a terrible form of typhus, for humanity's sake, or rather in courtesy to humanity, styled gaol fever—are now beautifully shaped cells, paved with stone, having iron doors and iron bedsteads, and with room enough in each to hold perhaps two decent sized coffins; and with well lighted corridors, spacious court yards, conveniently vaulted workshops, hospitals, chapels, and very nice gentlemanly men for "Governors" and chaplains. All this is perceivable from the editorial comments of the newspapers which we have casually picked up. The Quebec *Mercury* rages about the canting impertinences of a Reverend Mr. ALLEN, the chaplain of a Juvenile Reformatory, somewhere up west, perhaps in the neighbourhood of Penetanguishene, who has contributed a chapter to the Blue Book of the Prison Inspectors, suggesting some reforms not contemplated by the managers. The boys play all Sunday after service, and are so rude and unrestrained in their amusements that the keepers cannot rest in sleep on that day, nor have the opportunity afforded them of going out for a walk in the Elysian fields around. The reverend chaplain recommends quiet on Sunday for the boy prisoners with the use of the Bible and tracts, and some interesting reading for them on week days after sunset and sleeping time—for the period of a Canadian twilight perhaps. Impiously enough our pious and conservative contemporary, and ministerial organ the *Mercury* sneers and laughs, and raves at these suggestions of the chaplain. The other complainant is the Montreal *Herald*, and our anglo-rouge contemporary is guilty of the absurdity of being dissatisfied with a Coroners' Jury in Toronto, who have taken the liberty to examine and comment upon the condition of the gaol in the Queen City, while examining into the cause of death of a prisoner, who may have died drunk, or merely from physical exhaustion, while incarcerated in that excellent institution as described by the "casuals" of the *Globe*, who visited the premises "unbeknown" to "Governor" ALLEN—the parson and governor have patronymics alike. This Coroner's Jury state that the gaol is beautifully clean, the "Governor" very kind, and that everything, at the skilly-hour, goes merrily as a marriage bell, and, the *Herald* says, these men were judges of what a gaol ought to be, one having been a convicted thief, another a wife beater, another the gouger out of the windows of the human body, and all the others companionable "pussons." Now we do not desire to take any part in such discussions. They do not come within our ken or influence. Neither casually nor otherwise have we a proper acquaintance with the workings of either prisons for the higher classes, or the common holes for the lower orders who lie about in gutters, and are picked up and provided for, for a few days, or weeks, or months at a time. But we have had some slight acquaintance with the Court House of the Capital of the Dominion, and out of the Island of Juan Fernandez there never was such a wretchedly unsuitable place for the transaction of the highest public business—matters of life and death in fact—than the County Court House of Carleton, from which and all about it may the Lord deliver us—anybody but "My Lud."

There is neither comfort for the Judge, the clerk, the tip staff, the jurors, great or small, the barristers, the witnesses, the criminal, the constables, nor the people in it. It is a dirty-looking, inconvenient building, from top to bottom—the offices being mean and unsuitable in every respect. There is neither paint, nor ornament, comfort nor convenience, about the place. But of all the places, in and about the Court House, the only room in which trials can take place is so wretchedly lighted, and so inconvenient, that it is a marvel that the Health Officer has not indicted the whole affair,—with the exception of a beautiful oil-painting of Her Majesty, in the palmy days of her youth, and the marble slab, commemorative of the generosity of the donor,—for a nuisance.

Is the County of Carleton so poor, or is the metropolitan county of the Dominion only too mean to remedy this state of things? Is it right thus to endanger the health of our judges and the lives of the barristers, whose business brings them in contact with smells, which more light and better ventilation would dissipate, and which a new building would effectually get rid of.

IRELAND, AND THE IRISH.

Not a doubt of it, the Irish have been a much abused people, as Mr. WALLER states, but, if a suffering, certainly not a very patient people. They are quick, witty and intelligent, but they will not quietly accept any amelioration of their condition. Our correspondent, Mr. WALLER, who berates Mr. MACAULAY for his "reading" and attempted acting, in illustration of Irish character, without very much delicacy, need not, we think, have taken the trouble to draw particular attention to "the wrongs" of Ireland at the present time, when every reasonable attempt is being made at remedy without any very satisfactory result, so far as the pacification of the country is concerned. Mr. MACAULAY could never have designed to hurt anybody's feelings by his mimicry any more than Sir WALTER SCOTT did in his allusion in "the Antiquary" to bare-legged Fenians, the Fenians alluded to by Sir WALTER being of Scottish parentage. Unfortunately for Mr. WALLER's severe allusion to the conquerors of his native land, there is so much of discontent and serious mischief being perpetrated in the face of the disestablishment of the Irish Protestant Church, and the design of settling the land question, and of actually giving peace at home to Ireland, that the London *Times* counsels, and the British Government fancy that they are compelled to adopt repressive measures of the most severe and arbitrary kind. It is certainly a pity, as Lord PORTLAND remarked the other day, that there is no healthy public opinion in Ireland to correct the influence of literary poison, instilled, week by week, into the minds of a credulous and imaginative population. There is not in Mr. WALLER's bodily composition anything even approaching to the Borgiaic, as he evinces by saying what he has to say boldly over his own signature—and must have justice therefore done to him, seemingly rather than actually, by the publication of his letter. The word injustice might, with truth, as regards himself, be more applicable than justice to Mr. WALLER in the present connection. Why should the past be ever uppermost in the mind of an Irishman as a present grievance? When, the other MACAULAY spoke of Scotchmen as being "besmeared with tar and half mad with the itch" in his historical reminiscences of the land of cakes, no anger was excited by the narration. Scotchmen simply laughed and said—"may be it is true;" and when he scolded Englishmen for their ignorance in times past, as well as praised them for present virtues, no one cared, except a few quakers who were exceedingly pugnacious and indignant in regard of the historian's treatment of WILLIAM PENN.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

SIR,—I had the privilege—I cannot call it a pleasure—last evening of listening to Mr. Macaulay give a reading at a city entertainment. The gentleman prefaced his piece by stating that he was not an Irishman—which perhaps may have been his misfortune, as had he been, he might have proved a greater genius than he is. But notwithstanding his not being to the manor born he gratuitously undertook to exhibit in his true character the Irishman, by attempting to read a couple of pieces in the peculiar brogue of the Irish peasant. As I am an Irishman, Sir, and not ashamed of being one—nothwithstanding the detractive effort of Mr. Macaulay—I consider myself somewhat of a judge as to the degree of success a foreigner attains when he attempts to mimic the Irishman. Mr. Macaulay will, therefore, kindly permit me to express an opinion as to how he did in his effort of last evening. In fact, under the circumstances, I believe it is my privilege to do so.

Well, then, in attempting the quaint mode of expression and genuine humor of the unlettered Irish peasant, Mr. Macaulay was as miserable a failure as ever I listened to. His reading might readily have been taken for an attempt at that Dutch, had he not announced that his object was to afford in himself, for the occasion, an exhibit of the ignorant Hibernian. Much more like that Dutch I may was his extravagant effort, than like Irish expression or Irish wit. The relation between it and the latter was as that of the coarse cry of the raven to the sweet warbling notes of the gold finch or linnet; as the hoarse croak of the bull-frog to the melodious song of the black bird; as the dull inharmonious sounds of a cracked mettle pot to the musical tinkle of a silver bell in the magic hand of a Swiss ringer; in short the effort of Mr. Macaulay to exhibit the Irishman in his true character was exceedingly ridiculous and anything but successful. He may not know it, but it is nevertheless true, that he has not a muscle, in his facial group, good humored enough to give expression to an Irish witticism; and if he could only have seen himself last evening, as others saw him, when he distorted his countenance in the vain effort (like an Irishman) to look pleasant and facetious, he would, I am sure, never again attempt exhibiting "poor Paddy" in his true character. Reading the "serpent of the lake" before a looking glass would not be at all a useless exercise for Mr. Macaulay.

The Irish people are not naturally a race of thick-headed dolts; they are quick-witted and intelligent. Their country at a time when the surrounding nations were sunk in the depths of barbarism, was the seat of learning, hospitality unbounded, and refinement. Subsequently, by cursed internal dissensions—a lamentable characteristic of the race—the foreigner was invited to their shores. He came, he saw, and he conquered. He rivetted heavy chains of bondage around the necks of the people—even of those who aided him to subjugate. He shut up the seats of learning in Ireland, and enacted heavy penalties for all who should dare to learn even to read their breviary. The teachers of the peasants were banished from the land, under pain of losing their heads if they attempted to return; and if after centuries of this hard treatment, the Irish peasants, today, are not as polished and educated, as the people of other nationalities, who had all the advantages of education for the long period that the Irish were prohibited from even a study of the alphabet; if I say the Irish peasants to-day are not as polished as they might be, it is their misfortune, not their fault, and for gentlemen of Mr. Macaulay's intelligence to attempt to sneer at them from a public platform, is simply adding insult to injury and in anything but good taste.

Mr. Macaulay in his reading last night designing to exhibit the Irishman in his true character, swore like a trooper. In presence of a select assemblage of ladies and respected clergymen, swearing was a little out of place; but the gentleman overlooked that in his laudable determination to exhibit the wild and uncultivated Irishman. In Mr. Macaulay's own peculiar language he may be a good sweaser for all I know, but he can no more blunder through a course of imprecations in the humorsome and good natured style of an Irish peasant than an elephant could compete on the violin with a skilled master of that noble instrument.

Again, Sir, in conclusion, permit me to reiterate the assertion that in his attempt to exhibit the Irishman in his true colours last evening, Mr. Macaulay was a lamentable failure, and to suggest to him in the most respectful and friendly manner, that his splendid abilities might be put to better advantage, and more happily employed, perhaps, in the exhibition in himself of some other animal, less difficult of being imitated than the warm-hearted, witty, faith-imposing and valorous inhabitant of the Emerald Isle.

Yours truly,
W. H. WALLER.

OTTAWA, December 17, 1869.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

DEAR SIR,—Our attention has been called to an article which appeared in the TIMES of the 14th instant, headed "New Papers," in which, while the writer indulges in an attack upon Mr. Rochester, so called "Politics," which the public is informed are to be "water works." He also states that "the purchase of the Gully require support, and its future usefulness advocacy."

We feel, Sir, that we would not deal justly; did we permit the statement referred to, to leave an impression upon the minds of the citizens of Ottawa, to the prejudice of the attainment of water works for the city, no matter by what means they may be obtained, or in what locality placed.

Permit us therefore, in the first place, to inform the public that we are the owners of the Gully property, properly so called, and which, we presume, the writer in your paper refers to in the article to which our attention has been directed. Out property extends above Pooley's Bridge to Broad street, through the bed of the Gully. Mr. Rochester has no interest in this property. His property is situated to the west of Broad street, adjoining the Ottawa river.

The object had in view, by us, when purchasing this land, was the securing to the adjoining "McLachlin and Thompson property" which was then in our possession, the advantages of the water privileges which the former furnishes, as the portion lying below Pooley's bridge being in front of the latter property, cuts it off from the water for mill purposes. It was also intended through this purchase to secure a share of certain water powers which might otherwise be held exclusively by the owner of the land on the east side of Pooley's bridge, and to secure to ourselves a choice of water channels (in the event of the Gully being channelled) to make these water powers available.

We have favoured the proposal to bring water through the Gully above the bridge for the City Water Works. We still favour that proposal, but not upon pecuniary grounds, as regards the sale of any portion of our property to the city for a site for the works. It would be to our advantage, we consider, to retain these water privileges, for our own use, or dispose of a portion of them for manufacturing purposes, by which latter course, we can, obtain a better price for the privileges, than we could hope to obtain for a site for water works.

We do not pretend to be ignorant of the advantages to these water powers which would necessarily follow the opening up of the Gully for the passage of water, and as (we respectfully submit) such a desirable privilege may be granted without detriment to the interests of the public, we may reasonably expect that, at no distant day, a favourable view will be taken of the matter, in which event we shall endeavour to meet the views of our fellow citizens, should they determine on a site in the Gully for the water works.

While speaking of the site, we feel that we ought not to refrain from saying (at the risk of our disinterestedness being called into question) that the Gully is looked upon, by many of the most practical men of the city, as the most suitable place through which to bring water for the use of the city. It has been proposed to secure a supply of pure water from the "Little Chaudiere," to be conveyed through pipes in the Gully, which can easily be done without interfering with the water supply for manufacturing purposes. The water would be pure, as being taken from above the city, where no sewerage is emptied into the river, and its purity can be maintained throughout its course into the city, the opinion expressed in THE TIMES of the 14th inst. to the contrary notwithstanding. At the same time we wish it to be distinctly understood that, although our judgment would pronounce in favour of the water being obtained for the city, through the Gully, for sanitary reasons, if for no others, yet we cannot permit our names, nor that of our friend, Mr. Rochester, to be associated in the public mind with the idea of a sale of a portion of our property for the above purpose, to the detriment of public interests; rather than do so we would prefer to see some other site chosen; we are satisfied that our interests would not suffer in the latter event.

Yours, respectfully,
BRONSON & WESTON,
LEVI YOUNG.

OTTAWA, 16th December, 1869.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

DEAR SIR,—Messrs. J. G. Robinson & Co., state, over their own signature in your paper of to-day, that their taxable income is but $1,600.

Now, the taxable income of a Civil Servant, as interpreted by the assessors in this city, is his whole annual salary as published in the Parliamentary Blue Book. This salary the civil servant expends in maintaining his family and household, and paying his rent and taxes, and educating his children.

Do Messrs. J. G. Robinson & Co., a firm doing business in three establishments in this city, mean to assert that the profits of the whole firm—that is, the balance of profit for the year, accruing to them personally, after all expenses of their shops are paid, and upon which they (the whole firm) have to depend for paying the rents of their private houses and taxes thereon, clothing, maintaining and educating their families, keeping a pair of horses, as one of the firm does; and laying by enough to build a handsome house on Sandy Hill, amount to but $1,600 annually?

A man's income, I take it, is that which he carries home with him for his private use and benefit, after all expenses of his place of business are paid. Such is a Civil servant's salary, and such Messrs. J. G. Robinson & Co., would have us understand, is their $1,600. Now, supposing there to be two partners in the firm, does the partner who has built a fine residence on Sandy Hill, and who drives his carriage and pair, mean to say that he lives in such style on $800 *a year?* If he does say so, he does just what the Civil Servants, in their petition to the Ontario Legislatures, represent, viz, that he and other business men in Ottawa can and *do suppress the truth* as to their incomes, so as to escape taxation, a thing which the public officials cannot do (if they would) the amount of their incomes being a matter of notoriety.

The position taken by Messrs. J. G. Robinson & Co., is just this. They think they pay such a large amount of taxes on their real and personal property throughout the city that they ought not to pay taxes on their income as well, and therefore they represent their income as being smaller than it really is, in order to evade the burden of the income tax.

The Civil Servants also think, as do Messrs J. G. Robinson & Co., that they pay their fair quota of taxes to the city, being fully assessed on the houses they occupy, and they likewise object to being taxed on their incomes, *because whereas their incomes are perfectly well known to the assessors, the business men of Ottawa suppress the truth as to theirs*, and in some cases (see the list of penniless destitutes—Hunton, Kenny, Pratt, Abbott, Allan, Gilmour, Armond, Bronson, Desbarats and others) declare that they have no incomes at all, although they ask that a poor half-starved clerk on $500 a year may be taxed on his little income.

Your very obd't. servant,
A CIVIL SERVANT.

Ottawa, December 18, 1869.

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 17.

In Parliament yesterday, a large number of Private Bills were rushed through Committees and received second and third readings.

Mr. Clarke's Bill, relating to Bills of Lading and a Bill respecting Proceedings in Judges Chambers, were read a third time.

The Speaker ruled that the Bill to enable Benchers of the Law Society elective, could not receive a second reading, the Law Society having received no notice of it.

The House went into Committee of Supply, and the erection of the London Lunatic Asylum was the first item on which discussion took place.

Mr. Blake called attention to the fact that whereas they had last session voted $10,000 to build a home for two hundred inmates, before they met again, the sum of $22,000 had been contracted for instead of the lesser amount. He made out a strong case of this for the Legislature, insisting on all plans and specifications being laid before them prior to being granted. He criticised severely the manner in which the contract had been carried out, the materials being defective, and the workmanship poor, whilst the land had been dearly purchased, and was ill adapted for such a purpose.

Mr. Wood denied these allegations.

The Attorney General said the Government had a large surplus, and the extra expenditure then current would not increase the public burdens. He believed the additional outlay would render the institution self supporting.

Mr. Wood charged Mr. Blake with attempting to poison the public mind.

Mr. Blake read an extract from a letter on the justification of his opinion.

Mr. Evans entered the lists and had a sharp encounter with the Attorney General.

Hon. Mr. Carling came to the rescue of his colleagues.

The vote was carried.

After recess several other items were taken up in quick succession, though not without criticism from Messrs. Boyd, McKellar, Hays, Wallis, and others.

On the vote of $200,000 for drainage, a brisk debate took place, members desiring more specific information.

The last vote taken was $24,780 for emigration.

Mr. Blake urged a liberal policy in this direction, and Mr. Carling explained the steps taken to promote emigration and to obtain the necessary information for that purpose.

The Parliamentary Committee on the Assessment Act yesterday decided to recommend the abolition of exemptions in the case of Clergymen.

The Port Hope, Lindsay & Beaverton Railway Extension Bill passed the Railway Committee yesterday.

The House adjourned at 11:45.

Trinity College Convocation—A Man Stabbed—George Francis Train.

Trinity College convocation was held yesterday. After the delivery of prizes the Hon. J. H. Cameron, Chancellor, addressed the students.

One Woodcock, a saloon keeper on Palace-st., was stabbed in the neck by a rowdy, named James Harrington, last night. Harrington and others are in custody.

Telegrams between George Francis Train and Sir John Macdonald are published in the *Globe*. Train is asking for permission to lecture in Canada on annexation, Fenian invasion, &c. Sir John replies that Canada is a free country, where lectures can be delivered on any subject, but that the lecturer is responsible for his statements.

QUEBEC.

Quebec Legislature.

Special to THE TIMES.

QUEBEC, December 17.

The Police Bill will come up before a Committee of the Whole to-day, and the resolutions passed in Committee of Supply will receive the concurrence of the House.

A debate is expected upon the appropriation for the Governor's residence and public buildings.

Mr. Tourangeau Elected Mayor—North Shore Railway and St. Maurice Inland Navigation Scheme.

Mr. Tourangeau, notary, was elected mayor yesterday by a majority 98 votes.

Mr. O'Hare for Montcalm Ward, and Mr. Mailleux for Jacques Cartier Ward.

The weather is mild.

Business is at a stand still.

It is rumoured that a resignation has taken place in the Board of Education.

A meeting will be held to-day to consider the North Shore Railway and St. Maurice Inland Navigation scheme. It is said that Dr. Durant, of Boston, one of the principal promoters of the Pacific Railway, is favourable to the scheme, provided the Government give the grant of lands promised by Act of Parliament in 1851—one million acres in the St. Maurice Territory.

Latest accounts from Gaspe state that all the Quebec vessels with supplies have arrived, with the exception of the *Erin*.

An ice barge, inside the harbor, has taken horses and vehicles across daily.

The rivers Dartmouth and St. John have taken also, and should the present weather continue for a few days longer, travellers en route between this place and Dalhousie will not be delayed at the different crossings.

Very little snow is on the ground at present. Part of the road is bare.

The buoys were taken up on the 30th November.

Captain Hughes, of the Rifle Brigade, has been up the river to St. John's, with a party from this place, for upwards of three weeks, and has not been heard from since he left. There is no doubt but that he is having good sport, as at last accounts there were a large number of deer seen.

A large number of invitations are out for the Lieutenant-Governor's ball, which is expected to be a great success.

AN EXPERIMENT.—A German savant has figured out that a man, on the average, converses daily three hours; he counts 100 words on the minute, or 28 pages 80 per hour, which gives to an individual about 600 pages a week, or 52 heavy volumes a year. A wag, asking the learned man whether his calculation holds good for ladies—"O, yes," was the reply; "all you have to do is to multiply the result by 10.

REMEMBER the great clearing sale of Millinery, Mantles and Mantle Cloths at Garland, Mutchmor & Co's.

CABLE NEWS.

SPAIN.

MADRID, December 16.—In the Cortes to-day a resolution to investigate the robbery of the Crown jewels was adopted by a vote of 20 to 15.

CUBA.

SANTIAGO, December 16.—Casea Doletee Valmaseda has arrived here, and has gone to the field.

The Spanish troops have finally retired from Magate in two detachments, one under Camera, going to Victoria, and the other under Alsen, going to Polino.

Serrane has arrived with 2,000 men and fresh supplies of provisions and ammunition for the insurgents, who re-occupied their old positions.

The insurgents are also in great force in the neighboring mountains.

Mesro has not yet been molested by the rebels.

The landing of filibusters at the mouth of the Rio Cobana is confirmed.

It is reported that Valmaseda has written to Havana that he must have reinforcements, or he will resign.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Fire.

HAVERHILL, MASS., December 16.—A fire to-day destroyed the hat factory of C. H. Crowswell & Co.; also, a dwelling and barn. Loss $45,000; insurance $18,000.

Explosion.

Titusville, December 16.—A tremendous shock was caused by the explosion of the nitro glycerine magazine of the Rogoth Torpedo Company, containing half a ton of glycerine. The cause of the explosion is unknown. Two men were instantly killed. Considerable damage was done to the buildings through the city.

Indian Outbreak.

The Indians on the Upper Missouri are preparing for another outbreak. It is believed that the late fires at the fort were caused by incendiaries. Major Gilpin, superintendent of Indian affairs at the grand river agency, died on the 29th November. Suspicions are entertained that he was poisoned, but no definite conclusion has been arrived at on the subject.

Frauds.

WASHINGTON, December 17.—Information has been received here to the effect that enormous frauds have been unearthed at Cincinnati, principally among manufacturers. For example: One firm, of high standing, is shown to have realized nearly 155 profits on one years' business, of which no return was made, and upon which no tax has been paid. Other frauds of like character are hinted at.

IRELAND.

State of the Country—Fenian Proclamation—Outrages—Greater Troubles Coming.

From Correspondent to Toronto Telegraph.

COUNTY CAVAN, IRELAND, December 2, 1869.—A stranger landing in Ireland would suppose all was peace, quietness and contentment, but on introduction to the people he would find all classes in a state of the greatest disquietude, the landed proprietors in a state of complete dismay, and the Fenians, or Fenian sympathizers, in a state of intense and jubilant excitement from the recent victory in Tipperary. Fenian candidates are spoken of as the coming representatives in the British Parliament of more than one or two other counties. The election at Tipperary presented the unprecedented sight of priests fleeing from the abuse of their own people. That the promised Tenant Right Bill of Mr. Gladstone will not be acceptable is proved beyond doubt, as in Dundalk, Limerick, and elsewhere Tenant Right meetings have been broken into and dispersed by the Fenians, notwithstanding the efforts of the clergy and Local Tenant Right agitators. In the county of Longford large bodies of men are paying nightly visits to the farmers, threatening them if they pay rent. In the county Cavan a policeman returning from seeing a Protestant clergyman safe home, was shot at, and two bullets passed through his cap. From an investigation by the Magistrates of the District it seems that the policeman on the night previous to his attempted assassination was walking on the road. The night was dark and hearing some men approach him in military step he hid behind a hedge, and in passing he heard them plot the assassination of the Protestant clergyman (Rev. Mr. Ieble) on his return from divine service on the following Sabbath evening. In consequence, the policeman waited on the rev. gentleman in the vestry room after service, and accompanied him home. It was on his return he was shot at.

John Martin, '48 notoriety, now on your side of the Atlantic, is spoken of as member for the County Longford. The *Irish Times*, of this day, publishes the following summary of a placard extensively circulated through the county:—

"*Irishmen, Remember.*

"This is but the repetition of every scene of our country's degradation. Delusive hopes' false promises, led us into each, succeeding alliance with English parties, and carried us down by degrees to our ruin and national disgrace.

"The bauble of a ribbon, a garter, or the title of an empty name was enough to buy our chiefs, and secure the betrayal and enslavement of our people.

In your midst, people of Longford, the same traitorism is attempted, and whom do you blame? Whose fault is it if the people is poor and down-trodden? It is your own. By tolerating political traffickers you have insured your own destruction.

"Enough, no foreign foe could quell
Thy soul until from itself it fell;
'Tw a self abasement paved the way
To slavery chains and despot sway."

How long shall this continue? How long shall you lay down and tamely allow high bred rogues to trample on you while stepping to their own advancement? 'Tis time the people should awake. Arise then in your might and assert your manhood. Fling off the odium of being contented slaves. Prove yourselves worthy of liberty and determined to obtain it.

Longford the heart of Ireland, should respond to the pulsation of freedom that now stirs the country.

Ireland watches how you will act in her hour of trial.

Rise and be Free.
Knaves and Traitors stand aside,
We'll have our own again.
God save Ireland.

The member for the County of Cork (Mr. Murphy) has been requested to retire in favor of Captain Mackay, the most notorious and daring of the Fenian leaders.

The Orangemen propose having a monster meeting this month in Belfast. So, poor unhappy Ireland is more divided than she has been for half a century. The magistracy and landed proprietors have no confidence in the Gladstone Government, but are obliged to remain in the country where they have their properties. The loyal inhabitants of the middle classes are contemplating an exodus to Australia, Canada, or some other country. *Verbum Sap.*

A cable despatch recently asserted that a correspondent of the London *Times*, who was on his way to report the proceedings of the Council, had been expelled from the Papal territory. It would now appear that this is the second time that Mr. Gallenga has been so expelled. Many years ago he was a party to a plot against the life of King Charles Albert, and was in consequence driven out of the Roman States. A second attempt to return has met with the same result. He has recently been employed as Spanish correspondent of the *Times*.

Carpetbaggers were known in the South before Yankee schoolmasters and Union officers went down there to teach the freedmen and develop the country. Birdofredum Sawin wrote of them:

We hain't no settled preachin' here, nor ministerial taxes;
The min'ster's only settlement's the carpet bag he packs in
Razor an' soap brush into, with his hymn book and his Bible—
But they du preech—I swan to man, it's pu'kly indescrib'le!

GREELEY ON THE DEFENSIVE.

New York Star.

The *Tribune* tragedy is fast becoming a farce. If only McFarland could be permitted to write a card, to which Mrs. McFarland might reply, and the man who made the pistol would avail himself of the opportunity to get a gratuitous advertisement, the presentation would be complete. Mr. Greeley's card is a curiosity. In his conversation with Mr. Reed, a day or so since, he said: "I was not well acquainted with Mr. Richardson;" and in his card elsewhere printed, he speaks of Richardson as "my late associate and friend." The man is as mad as a hare. It is easy to understand the annoyance felt by Mr. Sinclair, the *Tribune* publisher, at the *expose* made of his rather peculiar domestic arrangements; and the absurd tirade of brother Frothingham, is by no means inexplicable as coming from a mild-mannered man to whom notoriety is new and sensational; but that Mr. Greeley should be trapped into a card to the newspapers is at once a mystery and a mistake.

LONDON VS. QUEBEC.—A regular shindy was kicked up in the London City Council last Monday evening, over Alderman Glackmeyer's expenses to Troy, to purchase a bell. Ald. Smith said $85 was extortionate, as he could get a cabin passage to Europe for $70. Ald. Farris didn't condemn the expense so much as the committee that sent Ald. Glackmeyer, and said that the committee actually proposed to send him before any proposition had been received. Ald Campbell said that was an infamous falsehood, and he wouldn't swallow such hoss-tiot bullying. Ald. Egan said the fare to Troy was only a little over $6, which was denied by Ald. Glackmeyer, who said he travelled first class like a gentleman, and not third class, as Ald. Egan does, like a nigger. After all hands had a share in the row the bell clause was lost.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

The New York *Times* says:—Our city must look to its laurels or it will be outdone by so petty a place as Americus, in Georgia. We had a very fair variety of shooting affrays lately, but nothing quite equal to that which was arranged by an amiable citizen named Doolittle. He was one of a party assembled to take a friendly drink, in a liquor store, when on a sudden he pulled out a pistol and said, "Slide out! I'm going to shoot." His companions took him at his word and ran—all except one toper named Noumenger. Doolittle instantly shot this man dead, saying as he fell, "Art you hurt, Joe?" Are we to be beaten in this way? The elections are over, or no doubt some of the candidates for civic honours would soon "get even" on Americus. Southerners cannot be allowed to claim a monopoly of fire-eaters and assassins now, and if Doolittle comes down this way, he may easily find a match for himself in cowardly ruffianism.

—A curious case of loss of speech occurred recently in Budweis, Moldavia. A young man dreamed that he was attacked by robbers, one of whom was about to murder him. He tried to cry out for help, but his voice failed him, and when he awoke he found that he could not utter a word. He was advised to go to Vienna for treatment, and has there fortunately recovered his speech. He has now returned to his native place.

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

DIVINE SERVICES IN THE CITY CHURCHES ON SUNDAY.

Christ Church (Church of England)—Sparks Street
Rev J S LAUDER, M A, Rev H POLLARD, Curate.
Morning Service at 11 o'clock; Evening at 7 Free Seats.

St. Alban's Church—Daly Street.
Rev Dr BEDFORD JONES, Rector; Rev C F STREET, M A, Assistant Curate.
(All seats free and unappropriated.)
Services to-morrow—Holy Communion, 8 a m. Morning Prayer, Sermon, 11 a m; Evening Prayer, Sermon, 7 p m.

Chapel of Ease—Sussex Street.
Rev J S LAUDER, M A, Rev H POLLARD, Curate.
Morning Service at 11; Evening at 7. Free Seats.
Military Service—Chaplain, Rev. T. D. Phillips, M.A.—in the Sussex-street Chapel at 9 a m.

New Edinburgh Parish—Church of England.—St. Bartholomew.
REV. GEORGE NOEL HIGGINSON, M.A.
Matins at 11; Evensong at 3:30. All Festivals observed. All seats free.

Meth. Epis. Church—Cor. York and Dalhousie Sts
Rev. S. G STONE
Morning Service at 10½ o'clock; Evening at 6½ Sabbath School at 2 p.m.

Wesleyan Methodist Church—Metcalfe Street.
Rev MR. HARPER,
Morning Service at 10½ o'clock; Evening at 6½ Sabbath School at 2 p.m.

Cathedral Notre Dame.
Rev. D. DANDURAND, Vicar-General.
Hours of Service, 5, 8 and 10 a m, and 7 p. m., from Easter until St. Michael's Day; 6, 8 and 10 a. m., and 6 p.m. from St. Michael's until Easter.

St. Andrew's Church, (Roman Catholic.)
Hours of service—Sundays and Holidays:—Morning, at 8 and 10 a.m. Evening, at 7 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church.
Rev. J. P. SPELLARD, P P
Hours of Service, Sundays and Holidays, Mass.—8 and 10 a.m., from Easter until the Feast of St. Michael; Vespers at 7 p.m.; from St. Michael to Easter, 6p.m. week days, 7½ p.m.

Catholic Apostolic Church—Hull,
Rev E J W ROBERTS.
Services, Sundays, at 10 a m, and 5 p m. On week days at 5 p m; and on Wednesdays and Fridays at 10 a m.

St James Episcopal Church—Hull.
REV JOHN JOHNSTON.
Divine Service at 7 to 4 p m.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Le Breton's Flats.
Rev B. LANE, B.A.,
Services commence at 10½ a m; and 6½ p m Sabbath School at 2 p m.

Congregational Church—Albert Street.
Rev. EDWARD ERBS, Minister.
Morning service commences at 11 o'clock, and evening services at 6½ o'clock. Sabbath School at 3 o'clock p m.

Baptist Church—Queen Street.
Rev D MCPHAIL, Pastor.
Services at 11 o'clock, am, and 6½ p.m. Sabbath School at 9½ in the morning.

Free Church (Presbyterian)—Daly Street.
Rev. T. WARDROPE.
Morning Service at 11 o'clock; Evening 6½ p.m.

Bank Street Church—Upper Town.
Rev Mr MOORE.
Services will be held in the Church, Bank Street at 11 a.m., and 6½ p.m.

Kirk of Scotland—Wellington Street.
Rev. DANIEL M. GORDON.
Morning Service at 11 o'clock; Evening at 6½.

BIRTH.

At Rieoville, on the 14th inst., the wife of Dr. McLaren, of a daughter.

YOUNG MAN WANTED.

One that can come well recommended for honesty. One that lives with his parents preferred. Apply to
J B BUSS & CO.,
21 Rideau street.
Ottawa, December 18, 1869. 1235-1

WANTED,

By a gentleman and his wife, a well furnished bedroom and sitting room, with board, in the house of a private family. Address A. B. at the TIMES Office.
Ottawa, December 18, 1869. 1235.1

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 ST. GEORGE'S WARD.

GENTLEMEN,—

It is my intention to offer myself as a candidate at the approaching municipal election, and if elected I shall endeavour to attend faithfully to the interests of the city, and especially to those of St. George's Ward.

I am,
Gentlemen,
Yours faithfully,
JAS. G. ROBINSON.
Ottawa, December 10, 1869. 1228tf

Garland, Mutchmor & Co.

GREAT CHRISTMAS SALE

OF THIS SEASON'S IMPORTATIONS OF

DRESS GOODS,

MANTLES & MILLINERY.

GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & CO.

Having had an extra good year's business have decided to give their customers and the public generally

DRESSES, MANTLES AND MILLINERY,

AT

☞ IMMENSE REDUCTIONS ☜

In prices during the Holidays.

The Sale to commence on MONDAY, 20th DECEMBER.

Alpaca Lustre Poplins, reduced from 1s to 7½d
Shot Repps .....1s 3d to 1s
Shot Cord Poplins.....1s 9d to 1s 4d
Wide Heavy Repps, in plain and fancy colors.....2s 6d to 2s
All Wool Repps.....3s 9d to 3s
All Wool Empress Cloths, in plain colors.....3s 9d to 3s

They have just received another lot of those

ASTONISHINGLY CHEAP FRENCH MERINOES,

Sold all over town at 7s 9d, to 4s 6d which they sell at 2s 6d per yard.

Auction Sales.

By A. Rowe, Auctioneer.

PIANOS BY AUCTION.

A consignment of first class pianos will be offered at my Sales Rooms, between Xmas and New Years, which will give intending purchasers a fine opportunity of procuring a good piano cheap.

The instruments will be fully warranted, and will be sold on favourable terms.

A ROWE,
Auctioneer.
Ottawa, December 18, 1869. 1235.tf

By A. Rowe, Auctioneer.

NOTICE,

TO HOUSEKEEPERS and others, a large quantity of GLASSWARE, just received on Consignment at ROWE'S Auction Rooms. Consisting of Goblets, Tumblers, Wines, &c., in different styles and patterns. Table ware consisting of four pieces—very nice—of different styles and patterns. A large quantity of Cut Glass Decanters, New pattern.

This is a Consignment direct from the Manufacturers in England, and will be sold cheap by private Sale to close Consignment.

A. ROWE,
Auctioneer, No. 1, Rideau Street.
Ottawa, Nov 11th, 1869. 1208tf

By A. Rowe, Auctioneer.

NOTICE.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF CANE CHAIRS ever brought to the City of Ottawa, can now be seen at A. ROWE'S Auction Rooms, East end Sappers' Bridge; being a direct Consignment from the Manufacturers in the West, consisting of a number of different styles both Walnut and Maple—Parlor Chairs, Rockers, both Arm and Nurse of different designs. These Chairs will be sold cheap for Cash, to close Consignment.

We invite inspection. Remember the place *No. 1, EAST END SAPPERS' BRIDGE* At A. Rowe's Auction Rooms.

A. ROWE,
Auctioneer.
Ottawa, Nov 10th 1869 1206-tf

NOTICE.

A quantity of Cutlery remaining on hand after the large sale of Elect