The Times

VOL. IV NO. 1236. OTTAWA, MONDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1869. PRICE-3 CENTS.

Boots & Shoes.

"DRESS BOOTS
FOR ALL WEATHERS."
SEE
THE NEW STYLES
IN
BOOTS AND SHOES!
FOR
SUMMER,
AT
THE RED BOOT,
23 Sussex-st.
W. A. LAMB
would call your special attention to his Splendid ASSORTMENT of PRUNELLA BOOTS—Buttoned, Laced and Congress.
GENTLEMEN'S
PATENT CONGRESS, SEAL CONGRESS, FINE ENGLISH BOX TOED CONGRESS, HAND-MADE, and other new styles,
AT
THE RED BOOT.

CHEAP
BOOTS AND SHOES
AT THE
CAPITAL BOOT AND SHOE STORE,
YORK STREET.

I would inform my customers and the public in general that I am now receiving my Fall and Winter Stock of Foot Wear which will be found complete in every department, representing the
LATEST AND BEST STYLES
in Ladies', Misses, Children's, Men's and Boy's Wear.
The stock as usual is chosen with great care, and is warranted to give satisfaction, and at PRICES DEFYING COMPETITION.
A large supply of Lumbermen's Wear always on hand.
Orders taken for all sorts of work. Only the best workmen employed.
GEORGE MURPHY.

CITY HOOP SKIRT FACTORY

G. LEVIN,
43 Sparks street,
1283m opp. Times Office.

DENIS WHELAN,
39 RIDEAU STREET,
OTTAWA,
HAVING OPENED HIS NEW ESTABLISHMENT
(nearly opposite the Old Stand,)
first for sale at VERY LOW PRICES a large and well selected stock, comprising Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Tobacco, Laundry and Fancy Soaps, Sauces, Spices, Pickles, Brooms, Brushes, Mollies, Coarse and Fine Salt. Also,
Bordeaux and other Vinegars.

MESS PORK, PICKLED SALMON, LABR. HERRINGS,
and the numerous other articles necessary to constitute a complete stock.
TEAS—
Japan, Oolong, Congou, Imperial, Young Hyson, quite fresh and cheap.
COFFEE—
Fresh Coffee ground and roasted daily on the premises.
LIQUORS—
Cognac Brandies; Renault & Co, Hennessy, Piper's and other brands.
HOLLAND GIN—
De Kuyper's and Houtman's, in wood bottle.
WINES—
Sherries o all grades, Ports of fine quality, Burgundy, Sauterne and Madeira Wines at all prices, in wood and bottle, improved by age.
HIGHWINES, OLD RYE, PROOF AND WHISKEY,
1 high proof and flavor, at extremely low prices.
Dunne's and Stewart' Scotch Whiskey and Old Tom.
Dunville's Irish Whiskey.
Murphy's Old Irish Potteen.
Guinness' and London Porter, pts and qts.
Molson's and other Ales.
Sugars and Syrups, all grades.
Sole stre4leers' prices.
THE OLD STOCK, SAVED FROM FIRE
SELLING AT TWENTY-FIVE PERCENT BELOW COST.
Now is the time or bar ains. 1105

PEOPLE'S TELEGRAPH COMPANY
Incorporated under Chapter LXVII of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada.
OTTAWA OFFICE—G F DRUMMOND'S Exchange Office, 19 Sparks street.
DIRECTORS:
A JOSEPH, Chairman; D C THOMSON, Treasurer; S B FOOTE A THOMSON, T H DUNN. DRUMMOND, Manager. 1141tf

IMPORTANT TO
HOTEL KEEPERS, GROCERS, PROVISION STORES AND OTHERS.
I hereby give notice of my intention to supply PICKLES, mixed or otherwise, TOMATO SAUCE, TOMATO KETCHUP, &c. wholesale.
The increase of trade during the last four years having compelled me to enlarge my manufactory I have declined to make the wholesale trade my special purpose.
The stock I have now is undoubtedly the larges in Canada, and the question of quality is readily settled by making known the fact that I raise my vegetables from seed procured at any expense providing it is the best; they will therefore bear favorable comparison with any imported.
And another and important fact is that being raised and manufactured in Ottawa thereby avoiding freight, packing, duty and other expenses, I am enabled to sell full 40 per cent lower than any importer.
These advantages, I think, cannot fail to satisfy those who may favour me with their orders.
JAMES NASH, Wholesale and Retail Pickle Merchant, Park street, Ottawa, or direct Box No. 1, PostOffice, Ottawa.
Pickle Manufactory on the bank of th Rideau River.
Take Notice—Empty Pickle bottles collected and the highest prices given. 1196y

CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
MRS KENDALL, one of the Lady Principals, and Teacher of the French and Italian languages has vacancies for a few ladies, as boarders, who attend the above establishment.
French is made the language of the house. McGreevy's Terrace, Stewart street, Ottawa.
October 26. 1183.2awtf

Agencies.

C. T. R. HIGGINS,
Agent for the Beaver, Toronto Mutual Fire and Live Stock Insurance Co, General Commission Agent, Importers, Manufactures and Mining Agent Mining claims constantly on hand. Office, corner Metcalfe and Sparks streets, over Mann Bros Hardware Store.

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE.
HON MALCOLM CAMERON has removed his Office to the New Building between the Ontario Bank and the Times Office on Sparks street. Mr. Waddell will act for Mr. Cameron in his absence, and is authorized to grant receipts.
MALCOLM CAMERON.
ov 13, 1869. 1204tf

CANADA
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
DIVISION OF PROFITS NEXT YEAR.
At 30TH APRIL LAST, the net valuation by HON ELIZUR WRIGHT, of Boston, showed a divisable profit surplus of $181,790.
Assets $988,141
Liabilities 806,351
Surplus $181,790
The rates being lower than those of any other office, are peculiarly suited to cases of assurance in companies whose condition or terms are unsatisfactory. A transfer of assurances to the Canada Life will, in many cases, be an immediate annual saving of expense.
A G RAMSAY,
Manag
Agent in Ottawa,
R H HATCOCK.

FELIX CARBRAY,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
FORWARDER,
GENERAL AGENT, &c., &c.,
No. 3, St. Peter-st.
QUEBEC.
Special attention given to the purchasing on Commission and Forwarding of Coals, Salt, Pig Iron, Fire Bricks, Fire Clay, &c., &c.

UNION MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF MAINE.
FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
Ottawa, 12th October, 1868.
No. 104.
The following Insurance Company has received a license to transact the business of Life Insurance in Canada:
No. 33. The UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Maine.
Deposit in U. S. 8s of '81—$50,000.
B. R. CORWIN, General Agent, St. John, N.B
For the Minister of Finance
JOHN LANGTON,
Auditor.
I have this day, deposited with the Receiver-General, Twenty Thousand Dollars in addition to the above Fifty Thousand, making Seventy Thousand Dollars ($70,000) U. S. Gold Bonds, 6s of '81
The Hon. Col. John H. Gray, M.P., has been appointed Counsel to the Company for the Dominion. All legal matters will be referred to him.
B. R. CORWIN,
Manager.
Ottawa, November 7, 1868. 894tf

Educational.

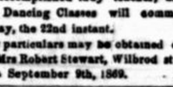
DANCING AND DEPORTMENT.
Mrs Robert Stewart having made arrangements with an accomplished lady teacher, announces that her Dancing Classes will commence on Wednesday, the 22nd instant.
Further particulars may be obtained on application to Mrs Robert Stewart, Wilbrod street.
Ottawa September 9th, 1869. 1148tf

PIANO TUNING.—The subscriber having decided to divide his time equally between Ottawa and Ogdensburgh, would beg to inform his old patrons and others, that he hopes, in future, to attend to their orders for tuning more promptly than heretofore. Shall visit Ottawa once a month. Orders received at Mr. Bermingham's Auction Rooms, and at E. Miles' Music Store.
GEO. N. BENEDICT

PIANO-FORTE TUITION.
W. G. CLARK, Professor of Music and Teacher of Piano, Voice and Harmony. Music Rooms and Residence, O'Connor-st., corner of Slater-st., Centre Town.
Orders may be left at his residence or at Orme & Son's Music Store.

MUSICAL ACADEMY.
Mr. GUSTAVE SMITH, (Organist of the Cathedral) a Graduate of the Imperial Conservatory o Paris. Lessons on Piano a t Singing. Rideau-street, corner of King-street.
Ottawa, June 23, 1868. 775y

HURRAH FOR THE
PEOPLE'S TEA STORE!
P. BASKERVILLE & BRO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 36 Rideau-st., and Duke-st., Chaudiere,
desire to announce that they are receiving a large stock of
TEAS,
SUGARS,
TOBACCOS,
LIQUORS
of all descriptions, and a general assortment of
GROCERIES
suitable for town or country use.
Gooderham & Wort's H. Wines, Old Rye and Proof kept constantly on hand, and sold at very low profits.
ALSO,
A large quantity of No. 1 Herrings, Dry Cod-fish, Pickled Codfish, Salmon and Mackerel will be kept constantly for sale at very low prices.
A large lot of Liverpool Coarse SALT, tan bags to the ton, all in good order.
$40,000 worth of goods arriving.
Remember "our motto"—Quick Sales and Light Profits.
Country Produce bought for cash.



CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
Ottawa, 3rd December, 1869.
Authorized discount on American Invoices until further notice: 12 per cent.
R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,
Commissioner of Customs

MRS. DUIGNAN'S,
SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.
A few more gentlemen can be accommodated with comfortable board and rooms. Gentlemen visiting the Capital will find superior accommodation by the day or week at moderate terms.
N B—This house is situated in the immediate vicinity of the Parliament Buildings and the several banks. 219tf

BEAUDRY'S
PATENT SAW MILL MACHINERY,
This improvement is incontestably of the greatest importance to mill owners. Its superiority over the old system in gaining power and speed, and in reducing the waste of lumber, increasing the capacity of a mill from seventy five to one hundred per cent, renders it indispensable.
For terms for altering old machinery to new system, and for right of use, apply to or address
TALBOT & TOUSIGNANT,
Advocates, Quebec.
General Agent for the United States, GEO H HOLT, Esq., No 4, Gold street, New York. 1221d

THE 50th VOLUME!
NEW SERIES!! NEW FORM!!
THE PICTORIAL
PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL,
A FIRST-CLASS
FAMILY MAGAZINE,
Specially devoted to the "SCIENCE OF MAN," his improvement, by all the means indicated by Science.
PHRENOLOGY—The Brain and its Functions; the Location and Natural Language of the Organs, with directions for cultivating and restraining them; and the relations subsisting between Mind and body described.
PHYSIOGNOMY, with all the "Signs of Character and How to Read them," is a special feature.
ETHNOLOGY or the Natural History of Man—Customs, Religions and Modes of Life in different Tribes and Nations, will be given.
PHYSIOLOGY & ANATOMY—The Organization, Structure and Functions of the Human Body; the Laws of Life and Health—What we should Eat and Drink, How we should be Clothed, and How to Exercise, Sleep and Live, presented in a popular manner, in accordance with Hygienic Principles.
Portraits, Sketches, and Biographies of the leading Men and Women of the World in departments of life are special features.
PARENTS AND TEACHERS—As a guide in educating and training Children, this Magazine has no superior, as it points out all the peculiarities of Character and Disposition, and renders govern ment and classification not only possible but easy.
Much general and useful information on the leading topics of the day is given, and no efforts are spared to make this the most interesting and instructive, as well as the Best Pictorial Family Magazine, ever published.
ESTABLISHED—The Journal has reached its 50th VOLUME, and with January Number, 1870, a NEW SERIES is commenced. The form has been changed from a quarto to the more convenient octavo, and many improvements have been made. It has steadily increased in favor during the many years it has been published, and was never more popular than at present.
TERMS—Monthly, at $3 a year, in advance. Single numbers, 30 cents. Clubs of ten or more, $2 each, and an extra copy to agent.
We are offering the most liberal premiums Inducements, 15 cents for a sample number, with new Pictorial Poster and Prospectus, and a complete list of premiums.
Address, S R WELLS, Publisher,
389 Broadway, New York.

BLOCK TIN,
Planished Iron and Britannia Metal Tea and Coffee Pots, in different sizes and shapes, very cheap,
AT THE VARIETY HALL

FOR SALE
Mess Pork, Chicago, and No, 1 Flour at Ottawa and Sand Point.
S. CHRISTIE.
Ottawa, December 3, 1869.

BELLOC'S CHARCOAL,
Approved by the Imperial Academy of Medicine
the 27th December, 1849.
It is especially to its eminently absorbent properties that BELLOC'S CHARCOAL owes its great efficacy. It is specially recommended for the following affections:
GASTRALGIA
DYSPEPSIA
PYROSIS
ACIDITY
DIFFICULT DIGESTIONS
CRAMPS IN THE STOMACH
CONSTIPATION
COLICS
DIARRHŒA
DYSENTERY
CHOLERINE.
MODE OF EMPLOYMENT.—Belloc's Charcoal is taken before or after each meal, in the form of POWDER or LOZENGES. In the majority of cases its beneficial effects are felt After the first doses. Detailed instructions accompany each bottle of powder and box of lozenges.
Depot in Part at L FRERE'S, 19 rue Jacob.
Nov 30. 1219y

NOTICE.
Public notice is hereby given that the Canada Central Railway Company will apply to the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada at its next session for an Act to extend the delay allowed them for the completion of their railway, to authorise the enactment of a Bylaw giving voting power to bondholders, and restricting the voting power of stockholders under certain circumstances, and to authorise the company to acquire by purchase, any railway or portion of railway available for the purposes of the Canada Central Railway.
1202 2m

NOTICE.
Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned in behalf of the Corporation of the County of Carleton, until WEDNESDAY, the 22nd INSTANT, at 12 o'clock, noon, for supplies required for the maintenance of the prisoners who may be confined in the County Gaol of this County, in the City of Ottawa, during the year 1870, such supplies to be delivered at said Gaol upon requisition as may be required, viz:

Indian Meal per 100 lbs	Pot Barley per pound
Bread per 100 lbs	Common Salt per pound
Oatmeal per 100 lbs	Pepper per pound
Molasses per gallon	Potatoes per bushel, 60 lbs
Beef [fresh] per pound, to be an average quality of the whole quarter	
Java Coffee [roasted] fresh and ungrounded per pound	
Herrings per doz, average weight 5½ lbs	
Milk per quart	Turnips per bushel
Onions per bushel	Carrots per bushel
Cabbage each	Coal Oil per gallon

Tenders will also be received for supplying daily rations for said prisoners, properly prepared and cooked, according to the tables of dietary and general rules respecting same which may be seen and examined at the County Clerk's Office, where blank forms can be had on application.
Each party tendering will require to furnish with their tenders the names of two good and sufficient persons who are willing to become sureties under a penalty of $2,000 for the due performance of the contract.
The said Corporation will not hold themselves bound to accept the lowest, nor in fact any tender.
Tenders to be addressed to the Warden, and endorsed on the envelope, Tender for Prison Rations.
IRA MORGAN, Warden,
Per WM. COWAN, Actg. Co. Clerk,
County Clerk's Office, Ottawa, Dec. 15, 1869. 1233.6

FROST, FROST, FROST.
BUSS & CO'S OYSTERS
Are free from frost, and always fresh, received daily.
LOBSTERS AND FISH
always on hand at lowest prices in the city.
All descriptions of
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
supplied and delivered on shortest notice.
Game of all kinds.
BUSS & CO'S, 21 RIDEAU STREET,
Old Citizen Building, near Little Sussex st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR,
Nature's Crown.
You Must Cultivate it
GRAY HAIR
Is a certain indication of decay at the roots.
New Style. Important Change.
A REAL HAIR RESTORER AND DRESSING
Combined in One Bottle.
MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S
HAIR RESTORER
Will Restore Gray Hair to its Natural Life, Color and Beauty.
It is a most delightful Hair Dressing.
It will promote luxuriant growth.
FALLING HAIR is immediately checked.
MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S ZYLOBALSAMUM, another preparation for the Hair; clear and transparent, without sediment. It is very simple and often produces wonderful results. Its great superiority and economy as a Hair Dressing over high cost French Pomades is acknowledged by all who have tried it, but in Europe The Restorer and Zylobalsamum should not be used one with the other. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Proprietors, S. R. VAN DYKE & Co., Wholesale Druggists, 38 Barclay St. and 40 Park Place, New-York.
MAY20 ly. 1036-ly

Dr. A. Trask's Magnetic Ointment Cures Croup or Rattles.—DR. BINGHAM, of Utica, New York, says: "I have used Dr. A. Trask's Magnetic Ointment in my practice a number of years, and can say with pleasure I deem it one of the greatest discoveries of the age; for the cure of Inflammation of the Lungs, Inflammation of the Bowels, Inflammatory Rheumatism, and in Childbed Fever, it operates with perfect success. In cases of Burns, Bruises, Frozen Limbs, it acts like a charm.
DR. J. P. KENNEDY, of Chittenango, New York, says: "It has stood the test trial, and has not been found wanting. Its astonishing cures of Inflammation of the Lungs and Croup and the wonderful success in subduing the torturing pains of Rheumatism, and relieving Nervous Affections, entitle it to a high rank the list of remedies for these complaints."
DR. A. W. BELDING, of Knowlesville, New York, says: "I have used it in several cases of Special Irritation and for the worst cases of Piles, and sundry other complaints, and find it a superiore article, and well worthy the notice of all."
Purchasers should be sure and ask for Dr. A. Trask's Magnetic Ointment, and see that the words "A. TRASK'S MAGNETIC OINTMENT" are on the wrapper.
Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W., General Agents for the Canadas. Sold in Ottawa by all druggists and by medicine dealers everywhere.

Mothers! Mothers Mothers!—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve th poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it: there is no mistak about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price 25 cents everywhere. Be sure to call for "MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." Having the fac-simile of "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Teas.

THE MONTREAL
TEA COMPANY.
The whole Dominion should buy their teas of the Importers,
THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY
6 Hospital-st., Montreal.
Our Teas, after the most severe tests by the best medical authorities and judges of Tea, have been pronounced to be quite pure, and free from and artificial coloring or poisonous substances so often used to improve the appearance of Tea. They are unequalled for strength and flavour. They have been chosen for their intrinsic worth, keeping in mind health, economy, and a high degree of pleasure in drinking them. We sell for the smallest possible profits, effecting a saving to the consumer of 15s to 20s per lb. Our Teas are put up in 5, 12, 15, 20 and 25 lb boxes, and are warranted pure and free from poisonous substances. Orders for four 5 lb boxes, or 12 lb boxes, or one 20, or 25 lb box sent carriage free to any Railway Station in Canada. Tea will be forwarded immediately on receipt of the order by mail containing money, or the money can be collected on delivery by express man, where there are express offices. In sending orders below the amount of $10, to save expense it will be better to send money with the order. If here a 25 lb box would be too much, four families clubbing together could send for four 5 lb boxes, or five 12 lb boxes. We send them to one address carriage paid, and mark each box plainly, so that each party get their own Tea. We warrant all the Tea we sell to give entire satisfaction. If they are not satisfactory they can be returned at our expense.
BLACK TEA.
English Breakfast, Broken Leaf, Strong Tea 45c, 50c; Fine Flavoured New Season do, 55c, 60c and 65c; Very Best Full Flavored do, 75c; Souchong, 45c; Rich Flavored do, 50c; Very Fine do, do, 75c; Japan, Good, 50c, 55c, Fine do, 60c, Very Fine, 65c, Finest, 75c.
GREEN TEA.
Twankay, 50c, 55c, 65c; Young Hyson 50c, 60c, 65c, 70c; Fine do, 75, Very Fine, 85c; Superfine and Very Choice, $1; Fine Gunpowder, 85c; Extra Superfine do, $1.
MONTREAL, April, 1868.—To the Montreal Tea Company, 6 Hospital-street, Montreal; We notice with pleasure the large amount of Tea that we have forwarded for you to different parts of the Dominion, and we are glad to find your business so rapidly increasing. We presume your teas are giving general satisfaction, as out of the large amount forwarded, we have only had occasion to return one box which, we understand, was sent but through a mistake.
G. CHENNEY,
Manager Canadian Express Company.
Teas not mentioned in this circular equally cheap. Tea only sold by this Company.
An excellent Mixed Tea could be sent for 60c and 70c; very good for common purposes, 50c.
Beware of pedlars and runners using our name, or offering our Teas in small packages. Nothing less than a cattle sold.
Note the Address—The Montreal Tea Company Hospital-st., Montreal.
Agent for Ottawa,
H McLEAN,
18 Sparks street.

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS,
A WEEKLY JOURNAL of current events, Literature, Science and Art, Agriculture and Mechanics, Fashion and Amusement,
Published every Saturday, at Montreal, Canada, by Geo. E. Desbarats,
Subscription, in advance.....$4.00 per an.,
(Including Postage.)
Single Numbers.....10 cents.
CLUBS:
Every Club of five subscribers sending a remittance of $20, will be entitled to Six Copies for one year.
Remittances by Post Office Order or Registered Letter at the risk of the Publisher.
Advertisements received, to a limited number at 15 cents per line, payable in advance. 442m

CHAUDIERE
STEAM PLANING MILL,
Queen street, La Breton's Flats.
The undersigned beg to inform the public that they are now prepared to execute orders for Planed Lumber, Shingles, Framing Timber, &c.
On hand a large stock of Flooring and Clapboards, Shingles No 1 and Extras.
43.6m LAW & JOHNSTON

WARNING.
We hereby forbid any person hiring or harbouring:

Jule Sardine,	John Kennedy,
Theopole Morrisette,	James Sargeant,
Joseph Lepage,	Peter Vien,
Joseph German,	James Burke,
Pierre Lenoise,	Robert W. Pringle,

Or any of them, they having deserted our employ at different times, and broken their contract of hiring and service entered into with us. And hereby give notice that we will prosecute any and every person hiring or harbouring any of the above named.
PERLEY & PATTEE.
Ottawa, December 17, 1869. 1234.a

ALDERMAN GLACKMEYER AND HIS GRAPES.

The notorious Alderman Glackmeyer, of London, continues to be sacrificed in the press, as witness the following trenchant reflections upon him in the *Hamilton Times*:

Ald. Glackmeyer remarked the other evening that for what he had done in connection with the Prince's visit, he could fly to heaven that night. If that were true, it is a pity he did not start off immediately, for from what has appeared since, we are inclined to think that the operation would now be accompanied with difficulty. One of his charges was that the volunteers had deposited in their respective stomachs some four hundred pounds of his greenhouse grapes. In reply to this Captain Dawson, who commanded the volunteers on duty at the Glackmeyer palace, writes as follows:

I doubt if four hundred pounds of grapes have grown there since the place was built. His greenhouse was never entered by a volunteer. In fact, he told me himself, on the morning of the first day, that suspecting that some of the men would have attempted to steal his grapes, he lay all night at the door of his greenhouse, with a big club, intending to brain the first man that laid a foot across the threshold. The wild grapes along the back fence were in an unripe condition, and not fit to eat.

What a scene for a painter! The bold Glackmeyer, like the monster in "Beauty and the Beast," armed with a heavy club, and lying in wait to slay the man who plucked a grape from his vines. And then as scene second, the bold Glackmeyer presenting a bill as heavy as the club, and including in it the grapes which, in the first place, he did not have and which, in the second place, the volunteers did not take. Now we do not often bet, but we are willing to give odds—five to one in nickel cents—that the whole thing is a delusion, and that while in a state of sleep walking, Glackmeyer wrapped the grapes up in his own breeches and the lost stockings, and lured them under the kitchen hearth bricks, or in the garden, or deposited them in the bank. Just let him search and see if we are not right.

MR. ALDERMAN GLACKMEYER AND HIS MEN IN BUCKRAM.

Mr. M. D. Dawson, who commanded the guard of honour which attended Prince Arthur on his recent visit to London, has addressed a letter to the London *Prototype* in which he says in reference to Mr. Glackmeyer's statements: "The men comprising this celebrated guard consisting of thirty men—not two hundred—nearly all respectable mechanics whose conduct cannot be called in question. Three of those were all the time at the Tecumseh House as orderlies of the Governor General; the remainder occupied two tents, and Mr. Glackmeyer's stable, in rear of the house, and were not allowed to enter his house, or meddle with his servants. Rations were purchased by my own order from J. B. Smyth and others, in a cooked state, for which I hold account to the amount of $40. It is true they were quartered in his garden, or back yard, but untrue that they ransacked his whole place, destroyed his apple trees, and left nothing but broken branches, and took four hundred pounds of grapes I doubt if four hundred pounds of grapes have grown there since the place was built. His greenhouse was never entered by a volunteer."

If this be true, then a hundred and seventy of the two hundred men whom Mr. Glackmeyer had to feed were men in Buckram, of the Gadshill variety—that is, productions of Mr. Glackmeyer's imagination. By way of illustrating the fitness of things, no doubt, he regarded these hundred and seventy imaginary men with four hundred imaginary grapes, supplemented by an indefinite quantity of non-existent apples. We suggest that the illustration will lose none of its force nor artistic completeness, if Mr. Glackmeyer is compensated with a liberal allowance of imaginary dollars.—*Hamilton Spectator.*

—A physician boasting that he cured his own hams, one of his guests remarked: "Well, doctor, I would sooner be your ham than your patient."

—An editor, in puffing a grocery kept by a woman, says: "Her tomatoes are as red as her own cheeks; her indigo is as blue as her own eyes, and her pepper as hot as her own temper.

—'Dear me,' exclaimed Stiggins, 'that new surgeon gave Squauntum's boy a new lip from the child's own cheek! What a painful operation it must have been!' I've had a pair of lips taken from my cheek more than once,' replied Mrs. Stiggins, and it wasn't a painful operation at all.'

—"Look a here, Bub," said a perplexed pedestrian, who was loaded down with a hat box and a large carpet bag, "Look a here, sonny, which is the quickest way for me to get to the depot." "Run, you darned fool," was the reply of the blue nosed, accommodating young boy.

—A Pious old gentleman congratulated an acquaintance upon his recovery from recent sickness, and inquired who his physician was. "Well," replied the convalescent, "Dr. J. brought me through." "No, no," said his friend, "God brought you out of your illness, not the doctor." "Well, may be he did, but I am certain the doctor will charge for it."

One case of American canton flannel just opened at Magee & Russell's.

GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & Co. have just received ex Steamer, one case French Merinoes, all the new colors, splendid quality, only 2s. 6d. per yard, worth 3s. 6d.

THE UNION HOUSE—The Armstrongs are still running this establishment. It was saved by great exertions on the part of the public from destruction. The public know, and appreciate the old "Union House." It is now in full blast again. 1232-3.

PILES!—Dr. J. Briggs' unrivalled Pile Remedy is mild, soothing and reliable for Internale 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 a 50 a

COFFEE! COFFEE!! COFFEE!!!—Hot Coffee, Mutton Pies, Oyster Patties, ready every day at 11 a.m. Lunch from 12 o'clock to 3 o'clock at the Queen. 1231a

THE COLONIES AS A FIELD FOR UNEMPLOYED LABOUR.

The London *Times* recently commenting on the numbers of poor receiving succour in London and the proper methods of relief, says:

The depression of one branch of trade in England is no reason why the mechanics engaged in that trade should be thrown upon the Poor Rates until the trade has recovered itself. In many instances the depression of one branch of trade is, indeed, coincident with the prosperity of another, and in these cases the facilities should be increased for passing from one to the other. Even, however, supposing that trade in England is depressed altogether, that can be no justification for allowing multitudes of ablebodied and hard working men to be pauperized, to their own and their neighbours' injury, unless England be strangely isolated, and as it were in a state of quarantine in the world. On the contrary, this country has a dominion so wide and subject to such various conditions that it is, in fact, impossible for a dearth of employment to be in operation throughout the whole at the same time. It is never disputed that it would be well for a man in one trade in England, when that trade fails, to seek employment in another trade in England But for him, under the same circumstances, to emigrate to Canada or Australia appears to be thought an essentially different thing. It is commonly a different thing to himself. His course of life may be changed entirely by it, and he is not likely to return to his old trade. We would be surprised, however, if it were seriously argued that to be a carpenter in Melbourne, or even to be a stock-keeper up the country, was worse than to be condemned to a year or two of a pauper's life in Bermondsey. England itself suffers no more by his departure The ratepayers, if they are not employers of his particular kind of labour, are obviously relieved. Those who are employers certainly lose nothing at first. As for the future, if the trade recovers its prosperity, it is abundantly clear that it will soon attract to itself a sufficiency of workmen. Labour so introduced by the operation of the ordinary laws of supply and demand is at least as efficient as that which has been stored up for some years in Unions and Casual Wards. The Colonies themselves have never been slow to acknowledge that they gain by the transfer of labour from England. Had theory alone to be relied upon, the benefit to all concerned of rendering the English labour market conterminous with the British Empire would be apparent. There is no commodity so valuable as labour. No policy would seem in itself more wasteful than to let this precious possession lie idle and rust in London workhouse while all British North America and Australia are only waiting hands to bring their treasures to light. But parochial authorities have been sceptical, from their points of view, on the utility of encouraging emigration in times of depressed trade. It does, in fact, need faith in principles for a London parish, which is open to the whole population of the kingdom, to advertise a free passage to the colonies on easy terms of proving residence in the parish and want of employment. But the Poplar Union, we are informed, has tried the experiment, and with remarkable success. Trade there has been peculiary stagnant. Yet the recipients of parochial relief have fallen from 7,037 in 1868 to 5,824 in the present year. The only very conspicuous new agency in operation within the locality has been a scheme of emigration promoted by the Board of Guardians. It is but fair, in the absence of other claimants, to credit that with the improvement. Itelligence has also been received that the dockyard workmen who were sent out to Canada have all obtained employment. Both facts are entirely what might have been expected; and we hope they may stimulate Poor Law officials to adopt this method of relieving Rates, and workmen out of employment to embrace this method of avoiding the degradation of subsisting upon public charity. The practical difficulty in schemes for the relief of the Poor Rates by means of emigration is how to select emigrants who are supernumoreries in the Mother Country and yet whose arrival will be distinctly acceptable to the Colony. All hope of throwing on a Colony the burden of supporting paupers who could or would do no work, were work plenty, must be frankly abandoned. The Colonies will not consent to be made pauper settlements any more than they will consent to be made convict settlement. Those men alone should be sent out who have not deserted labour, but whom labour has deserted. Then the Colony to which they are to be consigned requires selection as much as the men. Vigorous English workmen will never be at a loss for employment where there are forests to be tiled. But the occasional failure of emigration schemes has generally arisen from a supposition that field labour must be the emigrant's natural vocation. Field labour in Canada is better than starving or loitering besides Union doors in the East End; but the British Colonies, especially the Australian States, now have a demand for skilled labour. If the East End workman changes his climate, it is no longer necessary, as it once was, that he should change his employment. On all these accounts it is expedient that the initiative in the matter of emigration should be left with the parishes, and not be taken by the Government. On such occasions it is best of all when the individual is allowed to take charge of his own interests. This however, is impossible in cases like those we are considering. But the next best thing is for the matter to be interrupted to a public body which has a positive interest of its own in the success of the attempt, Boards of Guardians have such an interest. If the Guardians further the circulation of labour, though it may be only on behalf of their Rates, and Emigration Societies point out the direction the enterprises should take on behalf of the emigrants, and if finally, the Government supervises the whole in the interest of all parties, including the Colonies, temporary depressions of trade in the United Kingdom may come to be regarded as evils equally local and transitory with an indifferent English harvest.

HAIR BLANCHING FROM FRIGHT.

The question of human hair blanching in a single night from the effects of fear or great trouble has recently been investigated by Dr. Austin Flint, an experienced writer on physiology. This gentleman does not consider the cases of Henry IV., of France, Marie Antoinette or Sir Thomas Marie sufficiently well defined by the historians to be entirely depended upon, but scientific observations recently made by Drs. Lendois and Lohmer, two German physicians, show that a head of hair of jet or golden hue, may be silvered in a few hours by the action of fear upon the nerves and brain. The patient was a compositor, hair light, and blue eyes, who was brought to a hospital in Leipsic, suffering with delirium tremens. He was in great terror when approached by any person, imagining that he was made of thin glass liable to be smashed to atoms by the slightest touch. Laudanum was administered, and after a sleep of twelve hours' duration he was well enough to sit up. About thirty hours after this his hair and beard began to turn gray so rapidly as to completely astonish physicians and friends. The whiteness in this instance did not result from the absence of colouring matter, as it is the case with with old people, but from the presepce of minute air bubbles in the hair; and it was only by reflected light that the hair seemed gray; by transmitted light it seemed as dark as ever. Unscientific eyes would not notice this, and the hair certainly seemed to be permanently white, for it remained so at the patient's discharge two months later. Another ismilar case, lately reported to the Royal society by Mr. Erasmus Wilson, showed the same kind of charge in a microscopical examination. In this connection we find a report in the *Archives de Physiologie* for the present year, furnished by by the celebrated French surgeon, Dr. Brown Sequard, of a curiour observation on himself, which may be easily repeated by others. Finding four white hairs on one cheek and seven on the other, in a a dark beard, he carefully plucked them, and two days later he found two such hairs on one side and three on the other, all white from end to end. This was repeated several times with the same result, and he concludes that there is no doubt of the possibility of a very rapid transformation (probably in less than one night) of black hair into white.

—The following extract from the Portland *Press* will show that some, at least, in Maine, believe that these Provinces have better prospects and chances than the easternly States of the Union:

"The nation triumphed over the rebellion, but outside nations triumphed over our commerce, and how now stands the case? During the conflict, the revenue laws of the country were hastily adjusted to the pressing demands of the hour, and the ship-builder, in his attempt to restore the tonnage of the country, found himself fettered and burdened from the laying of the keel to the putting in of trucks. And still the disability continues, and by the copper enactment of the last session of Congress, is becoming more and more burdensome. Thus, while one half of our tonnage has been destroyed, and while England, the natural enemy of our commerce, is offering every facility for constructing and sailing ships, our government continues to increase these burdens rather than lighten them; as if determined that this right arm of national strength shall continue to be shortened. And with a crushing weight is this false conception falling upon some sections of the country. Upon our own State, sparsely populated, and with a small valuation, falls nearly one-half of all this burden. Still hoping for some relief, anxious not to have their business entirely destroyed; and feeling the necessity of empoying and retaining their mechanics at home, the shore towns of Maine are operating their yards to some extent. And in this effort, during the present year, the citizen of Maine must pay out a million of dollars that should be and might be retained in their own hands if they operated under as favourable laws as do the subjects of the British Provinces."

ELOPEMENT IN ANNAPOLIS.—Phœbe Orde, wife of James Orde, of Graywood, Annapolis, left her house some time ago to visit some friends. Instead of this she, in company with a young man named James Fossee, took passage in the steamer *Empress* for St John, and from thence went to Woodstock. The misguided woman had three small children, the eldest of whom, a daughter, she took in her flight. *Chronicle. Halifax.*

A DIVORCE AT LA CROSSE.—The term of the Circuit Court at La Crosse has come to a close. Just as the Sheriff arose to announce the adjournment, a woman from the woods of Trempeleau rushed in and demanded a divorce. Her husband was not on hand to answer for himself, and it was presumed that a man who could be a defaulter in the order of his pleading was probable a defaulter in his matrimonial relations. Let the *Leader* finish the story:

She was just in time. The court put down his hat; the sheriff was arrested in the midst of his "Hear ye! hear ye! this court is now adjour—;" the clerk uncorked his ink-bottle; the witness came breathless upon the stand; and less time than it takes a spring lamp to describe a half degree of the circle of which his caudal appendage is the radius, Mrs. Ellen M'Fleck was Mrs. Ellen M'Fleck no more. "Hear ye! hear ye!" etc.—and the lively court, solemn sheriff, the pert clerk, and the woman emancipated from bondage to the tyrant man, went forth from the justice seat "without day."

—'Please your lordship's honour and glory,' replied Tom, 'I shot the hare by accident.' 'Ay accident? remarked Lord Kilskidderry. 'I was firing at a bush, and the baste ran across my aim, all of his own accord.' 'The gamekeeper tells a different story,' replied