

THE OTTAWA TIMES, JANUARY 10, 1870.

THE QUARREL AS IT STANDS.

respects healthy: fine layers of fat were shown by the incisions. There was no obstruction in the alimentary canal. In the stomach were "three teaspoonsful of semi-gelatinous substance having a slight acid reaction. The small intestines were empty." They gave as their opinion that death resulted from want of food or sustenance, and believed the child libored under hysteria, which frequently manifests itself by very extraordinary freaks, and in his case by refusing to take food before the public. And so she was allowed to die in interests of science and to demonstrate the importance! Parents surgeons both deserve to be hatched and imprisoned for manslaughter.

A London doctor writes to the *Times* that in a similar case of hysteria, he fastened his patient down and fed him with beef tea and other liquid food. Thus life and health action was maintained at the end of a few days the man gave in and called for his breakfast.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Marine and Fisheries Department—P. Mitchell.
Rifle Club—W. H. Falls.
Non-Resident Lands—F. W. Harmer.
Church of England School—T. Bedford Jones.



The Ottawa Times

MONDAY, JANUARY 10, 1870.

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

PAY THE MONEY.

Sticks for economy as the *Globe* is, our contemporary nevertheless is fearfully exercised because \$300,000 in good and lawful money of our sovereign Lady the Queen, has not been paid to the Honourable Hudson's Bay Company for a parcel of land about which there is a difficulty of obtaining possession. Have not we claimed it as ours by right of inheritance; have we not repeatedly stated that the Hudson's Bay Company never really possessed the land themselves; have we not asserted, time and again, that "duty to North American interests and the permanence and power of British institutions on this continent, required that that wide district should open for settlement as soon as possible," and in the face of all this, is nothing to be done, for months? It is in the soon as possible that is the difficulty now. It was never supposed that there would be the shadow of an objection to our obtaining peaceful possession. That difficulty has however arisen, but it has not arisen through any fault whatever of the Government of Canada. There is nothing done, because nothing can well be done at present. "Delay is forced upon ministers by unforeseen circumstances. Canada is not going to throw away a large sum of money for peaceful possession, and it is necessary to expend money in conquering possession. The Northwest must and will be ours, but may be gained quietly, if time is allowed for masters to settle down. If the *Globe* will only have the goodness to subdue its dissatisfaction for a short time, and conquer its own spirit, which is something greater than conquering a city, all may yet be well. Force is the last measure to be resorted to, and until that *dernier resort* is decided upon our contemporary must really paroxysm the exercise of just a little "masterly inactivity," however gaudy it may be to hear. It is all very well to rave about "decided, unmistakable, and speedy action; and that we shall be recreant to our own honor and the well-being of our successors if we do not make it manifest that we mean to put this affair through and to a successful issue"; but it is only raving after all, Canada will obtain possession, but it is not desirable, nor even necessary to show how, at present. One thing is pretty certain, our decided, unmistakable, and speedy action is not likely to be assisted by the course of the *Globe* in telling the people of Red River that they have not been fairly treated; that their demands are reasonable enough; and that somebody with the character of the French Emperor is only necessary to afford a convincing proof of it! We allege that they have been quite fairly treated; that there was no intention of ill-treating them; and that they could only demand a recognition of individual rights after the transfer of the territory in which certain admitted to be "questionable proceedings" have taken place. There has been no transfer of land at all, until there be, there can be no payment of \$300,000 let the *Globe* run as it will. There is no slightest fear of the heads of Mr. Biel and Mr. Bruce turning on account of the seeming success which has attended their resistance to one or two unarmed gentlemen seeking to inaugurate a new state of affairs for the people of Red River, and their not less successful expulsion of forty-five peaceably inclined Canadian traders. There is no present necessity of making Fort Garry a Magdalene, nor Secretary Biel a King Theodore. We have only one word further to say to the *Globe*, and it is this:—Hush!

The Department of Marine and Fisheries has, we understand, tendered for six swift sailing fore-and-aft schooners between 60 and 130 tons for marine police purposes, on the sea coasts of Canada.

Mr. C. J. Brydges, Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, left here by special train on Saturday evening.

The Canadian Illustrated News, dated 8th instant, is an excellent number. On the first page is a likeness of the Hon. Christopher Dunkin, Minister of Agriculture, accompanied by a biographical sketch. His biographer truly says, "Mr. Dunkin enjoys the fullest confidence of his large and influential constituency; while among all classes, national, political, and religious, he is held in high personal esteem." The other illustrations are Dr. Livingstone, "The Empress Eugenie and suite at the ruins of ancient Thebes," "the late Madame Grisi; a party of the Khedive's visitors passing the great cataract of the Nile," the Bonsecours Market on Christmas Day (a large and spirited picture) "Prussian troops throwing a Pontoon Bridge over the Elbe"; "The Mag guided by the Star;" and a fancy sketch of the man who ran 1,000 miles in 1,000 hours.

newer vessels, the "Austrian" and "Peruvian" have made considerably better time than the older vessels of the fleet, excellent as their time has been.

DESTRUCTION OF THE COURT HOUSE BY FIRE.

At the present time when the public mind is exercised over the attitude of affairs at Red River, it would be well to calmly and passionately cast a retrospective glance over the chapter of incidents that have led the Government of the Dominion into the present imbroglio, but the want of reliable data will not allow us to do so. It is evident from the existing state that "some one has blundered," but as a mistake is one of those human weaknesses that all men and parties wish to place upon other shoulders than their own, it is difficult to decide where the cause should be laid. Looking at the question from a Dominion stand-point, one would reasonably suppose that a colony which is yet almost isolated from its neighbours would hail with satisfaction any change that would place it in a position to enter on the sea of progress that is sweeping over all other portions of the earth. The opening of roads, the introduction of the telegraph, the certainty of postal communication, and the snort of the iron horse, are now essentials of human civilization; and to gain these conveniences or rather necessities, much, we should imagine would be forthcoming by a people who are at present altogether deprived of them. Such at least is the view that presents itself to the minds of those who live in the possession of such blessings. On the opposite side, however, many reasons can be adduced to excuse the action of the inhabitants of Red River, and such reasons viewed from their stand-point, should meet with some consideration. It is not just, then, at the present time, when we only have glimpses as through a "glass darkly" of the real causes that have led to the present unfortunate attitude assumed towards the Government of the Dominion to charge upon the people of a newly acquired territory, who have heretofore been faithful and law-abiding subjects of the Crown, unfit for self-government. It is also equally untrue to assume that considerations of religion, nationality, or language, are really the motive powers that have impelled the resistance to Dominion authority at the present juncture. Our views from that region are of such a conflicting character that one is forced by them to repeat the question of Pilate and ask "what is truth?" Up to the present hour we have nothing but the most meager statements, and cannot be said to know the real reasons for the action of those who have arrayed themselves against us. We protest, therefore, against the public press construing the motives of a handful of people to suit their own views of the situation, until we can really obtain official intelligence or other information more clear and definite than any we now possess. One thing is certain, we are not yet in a position to make any formal claim upon the allegiance of the Northwest. True, we are parties to a contract that we place the Government of that colony in our hands, but no person ever believed that the new possession was to be treated other than fairly when such compact was consummated. The bargain is not, however, completed; so "earliest money" has crossed hands; and, in reality, the Northwest stands in the same relative position to the Mother Country as it had never served a summary process upon the embryo of Fort Garry. As far as the Dominion Government is concerned, we cannot really see any reasonable cause why they should be blamed in any action they have taken. They did what any other executive body would have done, if similarly situated. They possessed no knowledge that public feeling was so intense in that region that we do believe that any other person in the Dominion, not directly coming in contact with the real or imaginary grievances that affect the half breeds at the Northwest, ever anticipated such an issue to the action of our Government. Nor can we blame the people for the stand they have taken if they rightly supposed that one job or title of their liberties stood in jeopardy from the admission of a Governor into their territory, and that the free honest expression of the Dominion will be in favour of a people, who, however, may be ignorant, and uneducated, or even inexperienced in railway management. Mr. Potter's review of the management, condition and prospects of the Line, is the result of a careful and minute examination of the whole line, including, doubtless, his late sojourn in Canada. And we suppose the facts that he has been able to deduce from these facts, will most effectually confound the fact of shareholders at home, who see no merit, and will listen to no argument, according to which the half breeds are to be blamed.

Caldwell escaped.

EDWARD JOSEPH HENRY, M. C. CAMERON—Champion Billiard Match.

—The Caldwell Case—Father Chisholm—Hon. John Young—Weather.

MONTRAL, January 8.

The Montreal Ocean Steamship Company publish a statement of last year's work, 22,311 passengers arrived in Canada, and 3,815 left Canada by this line. They had no accident last year.

HON. M. C. CAMERON is in town. The champion billiard match between Cyrille Dion and Deery comes off at San Francisco this evening.

JUDGE BADGLEY'S judgment in full appears in the morning papers.

The counsel for the defence conducted the case admirably.

FATHER CHISHOLM arrives to-day from the West.

The twenty foot Lake St. Peter channel controversy is progressing.

The press unanimously declare the Hon. John Young cleanly dealt with in connection therewith.

Weather still cold.

Caldwell escaped to-day at eleven o'clock, and is not yet heard from. He was just discharged from custody, and before chief constable Blasone could serve another warrant he had got away. The court house was searched in vain. There larget excitement over the occurrence.

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According to the decision of Justice Badgley and Monck yesterday, the prisoner Caldwell was remanded back to jail, that he might be brought before Judge of Sessions Court this morning for further examination under the new warrant issued against him on the deposition of Mercer, of New York, who charged Caldwell with forging signatures to a bill of exchange. At 11 o'clock this morning the prisoner P. B. Caldwell, well in accordance with the remand, was brought up before Mr. Judge Courte for deposit, when the Court, instead of beginning to take evidence, delivered judgment in the case in substance as follows: On the 23rd December last, I remanded prisoner Caldwell for eight days, the longest period for which by law I could remand him, as I believe it impossible that further proceeding would be necessary. During that time Caldwell was brought before a Judge of the Queen's Bench, Mr. Brydges, under a writ of habeas corpus, and he was remanded till my remand had elapsed. It is true the Judge, Mr. Justice Badgley, had made a remand ordering the prisoner to appear before me at 10:30 this morning, but it appears to me, from the report of Mr. Brydges, that he did not receive any injury on the part of the coach, and he was not even compelled to get out of the coach, though he did not receive any injury. The coach is considerably damaged on one side.

MORNING IN MONTRAL.—All the world over the hotel-keeping is of a most

unscrupulous nature, and in few places, we believe, has it been remunerative in proportion to the labor and anxiety bestowed upon it. How common is it to see a wealthy man retiring, or coming to town, and finding himself compelled to conduct his hotel as he makes

every man happy who enters by its doors, how common, we say, is it to witness such a man withdrawing from the son of his long labor not only without the result is his

name, but without means to secure peace and ordinary comfort in old age. We find

men who are ignorant, and uneducated,

or even inexperienced in railway management, who are up to the mark, and

have made a name for themselves, and

are doing well, and are making a

large sum of money.

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