NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ontario College—Claude Long.
Her Maj-sty's Theatre—Prof. G. W. Stone.
Notice—Ottawa City Passenger Railway Company.
Preaching in the Theatre—Messrs. Trench.

The Ottawa Times

THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1870.

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

SUPERANNUATION OF PUBLIC SERVANTS.

The Toronto *Telegraph*, at great length comments upon a subject, which has already engaged some attention here—the best method of providing a retiring allowance for officers who have grown old in the public service. Our contemporary brings to bear upon this subject his usual ability without his ordinary information. The *Telegraph* does not clearly perceive why old, worn-out officers of the public service need to have annuities provided for them or pensions, more than other clerks, in banks, or insurance offices, or even in merchants' offices. He especially desires to know if public officers as a rule work harder than ordinary banking, mercantile, or insurance officials do. The writer in the *Telegraph* is particularly exercised to know if excessive work, long hours, vexatious tasks, and, in a word, harassing application particularly undermines the public officer, softening his brain, addling his understanding, and making him imbecile and prematurely ancient, while other clerks stand wear and tear very much better, and continue at their desks till death takes them elsewhere. The *Telegraph* next inquires whether "our Civil Servants are really sufficiently well paid while they are willing and able to work," and alludes, quite fairly enough, to the numerous applications for Government employment, as showing what the public think of the nature of the work to be done, and of the remuneration for it. The *Telegraph* goes farther in showing what he himself thinks of the work to be done, and by whom, and by how many it could be done, and by suggesting a plan for remodelling the service, which is only far-fetched by being the result of a complete want of knowledge in regard to the work done by Civil Servants, and as to how work, of which the writer evidently knows nothing, could be more satisfactorily performed than it is. The *Telegraph* commits the mistake that all outsiders are, on a first consideration of the subject, apt to make. Our contemporary says:

It seems that we have a large class among us (and there is a similar class in all civilized countries) who consider it the sum of human happiness to be employed by the Government. It is so genteel a thing. It is so sure a thing. Provision for life! There is consummate happiness in the very thought. One tenth of them - poor people—do not stop to enquire what sort of a provision for life there is in a salary of £125 currency per annum, and five young children, besides other dependents, perchance, to be provided for out of it. They only think of this when they have settled into the official routine of the service; have gradually tied themselves down to their desks—and have lost all purpose of ever seeking a new or a wider scope for their powers, and energies, and ambitions. Their hopes thenceforth are all centered in their chief or deputy-chiefs of their departments. They look for preferment. They look for higher remuneration. Sometimes—but slowly—the preferment comes. Sometimes—but slowly—the remuneration comes likewise:—one, two, perhaps three steps in six times as many years; and yet scarcely any head-way made against the current of financial trouble, when middle age, or old age begins to come in sight; and the incumbent at last wonders what the Government will do with him when he can no longer do up his correspondence, or make up his accounts, as he once did. It is not a pleasing, but we fear it is too truthful a picture. And we are compelled to look at it, if we would rightly and justly advise as to what should be done in the premises.

The picture is not an incorrect one. The official is good for only some particular service: he gets into a groove. He finds a particular work, or duty suited to him, or by habit becomes suited only for a particular duty—he is, in short, a blind horse in a snuff mill, well enough where he is, but useless anywhere else. It is proposed then, simply, to suffer these men by legal combination to provide for themselves when, by reason of old age, they cannot continue their blind continuous mill-work. There is no pension wanted. The Civil Service only want it made compulsory on the whole service to provide the means of taking care of such—as, by sudden accident on service, or in service, or through the infirmities of age after lengthened service, are rendered incapable of taking care of themselves. It might do simply to incorporate the Civil Service as a Benevolent Association to provide for old age, and to bury, making it option with Civil Service-men to become members. The public are not asked for any special pecuniary aid. Of this, however, the *Telegraph* does not seemingly approve, but suggests:

Since we neither believe in pensions, nor in the Government buying annuities for their servants out of the salaries of those servants, but since we do believe in seeing the character of the Civil Service elevated, and a manly independence among the members thereof, cultivated—it may be expected that we should here say what proposition we have to make that would meet the case. In the first place, then, the standard of qualification for every kind of civil employment under the Crown should be greatly raised. In no other way can so effectual a check be established against overcrowding the service, or *forcing* appointments to be made through mere political influence. No one should be taken into the Civil Service—say as a departmental clerk—who has not graduated with honors at some of our higher schools, who has not mastered at least one dead language, and one or more living languages besides his own; and who is not under twenty-five years of age at the date of his appointment. We would make it so difficult for an ignoramus or a lout to get into the Public Service (no matter what might be his political backing) that there would soon be no ignoramus, and no lout waiting for a vacancy. Then, we would pay the officers thus appointed a salary corresponding to what their acquirements would bring them in any sphere of labor outside of the Government service. Here, an educated young man, of good habits and perseverance—such a man as we should consider fit for Government employment—would have little difficulty, in professional or mercantile life, in making a handsome salary—a handsome salary to live on—and from which to save enough to buy an annuity for himself, good for his old age. Why should it be different in the Government service? Pay your Government officer well. Men who are well paid—if they are capable men—do twice the work of underpaid, or ill paid men, and they do that work twice as well. The workman who makes out of his employer $40 a week, is worth far more than the two workmen who earn that sum between them. Ask any large employer of labour and he will tell you that.

Never was greater nonsense uttered than the above. Very few men of great attainments are either needed or are desirable in the public service. It is a great mistake the *London Quarterly Review* tells us:

"To imagine that for the rank and file of the Civil Service particularly clever or able men are needed, or would be in place. Nine-tenths of the work in Government offices is routine work and easy work, demanding no superior intellectual powers, and sure to stupify and disgust them where they exist,—copying, calculating, drafting, book-keeping, and the like,—which very ordinary men, with a very limited education, can do just as well, if not better, than the ablest and the most instructed. It is, therefore, simply a mistake, and often sheer cruelty as well, to introduce into the service a number of men for whose powers there is no demand, and no adequate field, who cannot expect to reach a position in which their higher capacities can be called into action for ten years at least, and who must pass those intervening years in dull, monotonous, mechanical employments, admirably calculated to demoralise and deaden the keener intellects and the loftier ambitions.

It is not that very great ability and very high qualities of character are not sometimes needed, and cannot occasionally be utilized in the permanent service of the Crown, but that the service offers comparatively few positions of this sort, and that only a very small proportion of those who enter can hope to reach them. Speaking generally, and making allowance for these exceptional cases, the routine of Government work does not afford an adequate field for superior abilities or attainments. Neither does it afford any adequate recompense for them. The pay is small, the promotion is slow, the prizes are few, and, compared with those in the open professions, by no means rich."

To require from a letter-carrier for instance a knowledge of Chaldee would be superlatively ridiculous, and the following suggestion by the *Telegraph* is scarcely less so, the old officer frequently being more suitable for his particular duties than any new-comer, however talented or learned, could possibly be.

"The simplest and most economical way would be to see in how many cases one young, active, clever clerk could be made to do the work of two officers well worn in the service. Give the new incumbent a salary equal to that which he would have earned had he been as long in the service as either of the men he dispossesses. There would still be one salary saved to form a Commutation Fund, and out of that let the officers retired from the service get their allowance in one round sum. In scores of cases, we are satisfied this could be done with advantage to the public service, and with real benefit to the officers dealt with. Under the new system, there would be no necessity for continuing for a great length of time, any system of pensioning, annuities, or commutation. Let each new officer understand that if he failed to save enough from his salary to provide for his old age in the way of an annuity, or by some other method, the government, at least, was relieved from all responsibility."

Our contemporary is still further mistaken in supposing that the Departments are overcrowded. They are not by any means so, and as for the work, it must be done, and is frequently best done by men, who, out of the service, would not be looked upon in anything like the light of men of superior natural endowments, or more than average education. It is, however, in devising a scheme of superannuation, altogether out of place to discuss the matter of Civil Service improvment, and we shall not now say anything further on that score.

THE trash about a Fenian invasion appeared in an American paper, on New Year's Day.

COLONEL Robertson Ross, Adjutant General of Militia, had a dinner party yesterday, at which all the ministers in town were present, and the Honorable William McDougall, C.B., in addition to many other gentlemen of note.

THE Newcastle, N.B., *Union Advocate* of 6th January says: Mrs. Chandler, mother of Hon. E. B. Chandler, died a few days ago, having reached the extraordinary age of *ninety nine years*. Almost a centenarian.

THE news from Pennsylvania states that a man named Gibson was killed, and two others badly injured by the permature explosion of a mine on the railway line now being built under contract by Robt. McGreevy, of Ottawa, All three belonged to Quebec.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE INTERESTING CASE.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

MR. EDITOR,—I feel confident that you will not refuse insertion to the following remarks, which have also been sent to a Montreal paper, and which, in all fairness, should be reproduced by the many papers having given publicity to the one-sided law report against the Sisters of Charity of Ottawa.

I think I have a certain right to speak on the matter, having been at least for more than a year before his death, the most intimate friend of Mr. Larocque, well known in this city, having been made acquainted with his feelings, and having rendered to him, when he was suffering under the most dreadful complication of disease and infirmities, services which were as painful as they were disinterested, in the absence of his wealthy relatives from his bedside and funeral.

My object is simply to vindicate the character of worthy ladies, whose whole life is devoted to the cause of education and charity, and who derive no other personal benefit from their earnings, and from the donations made to them than mere food, clothing and lodging. I know them well, I have witnessed their mode of living, I have seen several of them die; their life, in a wordly sense, is not one of comfort, but their death is a sweet death.

The Grey Nuns of Ottawa are accused of ingratitude for having tried to recover from the deceased's estate the amount of notes, and a balance for board and attendance, of having made an extravagant overcharge for the same, and of having employed improper modes of obtaining money from my old friend.

It is well, beforehand, to remark that the Sisters have obtained a judgment in their favour from the Superior Court, for a large part of their claim, which is an indication that there was some good reason for them to prosecute, notwithstanding the reversing of the former sentence by the Revision Court, from whose decision there may yet be an appeal.

My old friend has been a benefactor of the community of the Grey Nuns; that, they have and will always admit, and they have shown to Mr. Larocque, while living and to his memory and soul after his death, unmistakable signs of their gratitude. Mr. Larocque left no family of his own, and his relatives are counted amongst the wealthiest people of Montreal; therefore the prosecution for the recovery, out of his estate, of a debt justly acknowledged by instruments and deeds signed by deceased himself is not a prosecution against Mr. Larocque. The sisters are the trustees of the poor and sick, and are bound to collect what they conscienciously believe to belong to their institution. In the organization of these religious bodies, nothing is left to sentimentality or impulse: there are fixed rules of doing everything; what the Sisters have done, they have been advised to do by their legal advisers, under the conviction that Mr. Larocque did not die insolvent, and knowing well that, in doing so, they were only trying to accomplish what Mr. Larocque himself would have done, had he not been for the last part of his career labouring under excruciating pains. Mr. Larocque being in such a state of bodily torture, the Sisters did not like to insist upon forcing him into any business labour, he having volunteered to give written recognition for a part of the sums due. The plea of insolvency made by the executor, is no argument whatever against the justice of the claim, as any man of the commonest business habits, can easily see.

The donations made by Mr. Larocque to the community of the Grey Nuns, were expended under his control and supervision, of course before he was confined to his room, towards roofing a part of the convent and partly building an hospital; such donations may be assimilated to the building of a church or a parsonage, they were not adding to the yearly resources of the community, nay the building of the hospital was adding to its charges and increased its debts, so much so that, if the community had not had the chance of renting the same building, it would have been left in the most disastrous financial position. Mr. Larocque knew that, and it is for that reason that he had stipulated to pay board for the remainder of his days and intimated that he would make further donations.

The ordinary yearly charge, fixed by Mr. Larocque, for his board, was, it is admitted, £80; but he was then in tolerably good health, while for the latter and considerable part of his sojourn with the Sisters he was confined to his room, a large apartment of the Convent, having for his exclusive use the services of a special *infirmier*. During the last six months of his life he was attended, besides his man servant, by two Sisters, day and night, in accordance with his wishes, and provided with everything he expressed a desire to have; I have been an almost every-day eye-witness to that. The whole of the resources and the whole of the *personnel* of the establishment were at his command when needed.

What trouble, what pains, what expenses, what amount of kindness were bestowed upon Mr. Larocque, during all that time, his doctor, his attendants, and myself are the only ones to realize! The charges laid in the action of the plaintiffs in the case have been laid by the Sisters *on advice*. There may be, there are differences of opinion about the mere mercenary value of such services, but I have no doubt that, on enquiry, it would be found that similar charges are, by no means uncommon in similar cases; and nowhere could Mr. Larocque have been better for the price asked in the suit.

Let me now speak of the accusation of having made use of improper means, of which there is no proof, not even a presumptive evidence, as I will easily show.

The defendant produces as one of his exhibits a postcript of a letter written by Mr. Larocque to his brother, upon which lies the whole fabric of the accusation, and which is thus translated in the report published in your columns:

"'16, 8 p.m.—I am this moment handed "a letter from the superieure thus worded:

"'I have a secret to tell you, believe it or "not, Madame Larocque has still three "months to remain in Purgatory. You can "abridge the time by causing masses to be "said.'"

It is evident, to any one acquainted with conventual life, that the note of the Mother Superior relates to one of these sorts of revelations appertaining to some case of ecstasy having occurred in the Convent. These cases oftentimes happen in religious communities, and a number of them are recorded in monastic history; they are sometimes real revelations and sometimes pious illusions, or dreams, if you like, to be believed or disbelieved, according to the accompanying circumstances and concomitant proofs of ascertainable facts indicative of supernatural dictation. Whether one believes in supernaturalism, or admits only of naturalism, he must nevertheless admit that, when judging of the *motives* of others, he is bound, in justice and in philosophy, to apply the test of their belief, and not of his disbelief.

There revelations are no articles of faith. I speak of the case in point, and it is for that, the Mother Superior says to Mr. Larocque *believe it or not*. Whatever construction, however, may be put to this announcement, in a religious point of view, it cannot in any way be construed as a proof of rapacious thought; for the very simple and good reason that what is recommended by the Mother Superior, as intimated, is the causing of *masses to be said*, of the proceeds of which not a farthing could have come to the community; the sisters do not say mass and never receive a cent from masses said.

Far from being a mode of getting money, it was an advice, the effect of which, if carried to a great extent, would have been to diminish the resources of Mr. Larocque, and, consequently, his means to benefit the Convent.

Calm and sober reflection, aided by a sense of Justice, will, I have no doubt, correct the errors of a hasty judgment. I have felt the injustice of the charges brought against the good sisters; I feel that in vindicating them I only do what my old departed friend would have done himself, whose generous heart, directed by a bright and cultivated intellect, prompted him to consecrate his means and the remainder of his days to the completion of a noble work.

JUSTICE.

Ottawa, Jany. 12, 1870.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

SIR,—In yesterday's *Citizen* there appears a paragraph connecting the name of Mr. George Peacock with the rescue of the body of Stephen O'Brien from the flames at the fire on Clarence street, some years ago. While not wishing to detract from the just need of praise to Mr. Peacock, I would merely state that Captain Wm. Walsh, Ottawa Fire Co., *unaided and alone*, was the party who rescued the body of the unfortunate man on that occasion. He was met, however, near the stair-head by Mr. Felix Burns, employee of Messrs. Workman and Griffin, who relieved him and took the body into the yard. By inserting this correction you will oblige

ONE WHO WAS PRESENT.

Ottawa, Jan. 12, 1870.

CANADA CENTRAL RAILWAY.

The Pembroke *Observer* of the 7th instant contains a letter from Mr. Thomas Keefer, C.E., advocating a convention in Ottawa, composed of delegates from all the country between L'Original and Pembroke, with a view to assisting the Canada Central Railway, the charter for which expires in September next. Mr. Keefer says such a line as is contemplated by that company will eventually be extended and prove the shortest route between the two oceans, and he points out the importance it will be to the County of Renfrew and the town of Pembroke. Mr. Keefer lays great stress on the aid that has been extended to similar undertakings calculated to benefit Toronto, and thinks that Montreal merchants would come forward to aid the Canada Central Railway, as Toronto merchants have done to assist others farther west. The *Observer* advocates this scheme as a preventive against Toronto lines tapping the Upper Ottawa country, taking its vast commerce away, and leaving the inhabitants of Pembroke and the Ottawa Valley generally aghast.

We are glad to see that the conduct of the municipalities along the proposed Western line have stirred up the people of the Ottawa Valley. We certainly will tap their country if they don't wake up, but as every line that helps to open up the back country is a tangible improvement we hope that the municipalities will shew that they are alive to their own interests, and do as their brethren of the West have done in the case of recent undertakings that have been started.

Latest by Telegraph.

By People's Line.

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

TORONTO.

TORONTO, January 12.

The annual meeting of the Dominion Telegraph Company was held at the Rossin House yesterday evening. The report referred to the completion of the line to Oshawa, and to the fact that a large amount of calls remained unpaid. In the discussion which ensued the general opinion appeared to be that those in arrears should not be pressed at present, but that the shareholders, feeling the greatest interest in the success of the scheme, should increase their subscriptions and endeavor to have the line completed to Ottawa and Montreal as soon as possible. Sanguine expectations of the ultimate success of the enterprise are generally expressed.

Catharine Leary, a washerwoman, was found dead in her bed yesterday morning, by her daughters. An inquest was held, and a verdict returned of "death from disease of the heart."

At the soiree held in the Northern Congregational Church $2,500 were subscribed to pay the debt on the building.

Raining since 8 o'clock last night. The snow is all gone.

MONTREAL.

Father Chiniquy—A Montreal Alderman in Trouble—Curling—Dinner to Mayor Workman—Presentation to a G. T. R. Employee.

MONTREAL, Jan. 12.

Father Chiniquy's lecture passed off quietly.

An investigation will be held on the conduct of Alderman Bastien, who caused the unlawful arrest of Mr. Boisseau on Sunday evening. Bastien will probably be obliged to retire from the City Council.

The Quebec and Montreal Thistle Curling Clubs play a match to-day.

The City Council's dinner to Mayo. Workman came off this evening at the St. Lawrence Hall.

Weather warmer and snowing.

Donald McDonald, formerly proprietor of the *Transcript*, died last night at the age of 71 years and 10 months.

The Police Committee have appointed a sub-committee to investigate the circumstances attending the disturbances in connection with Father Chiniquy's meetings.

Last evening the employees of the Locomotive Department of the Grand Trunk Railway at Point St. Charles, presented their late clerk, Geo. Perk, on the occasion of his being transferred to the Traffic Department, with a purse containing $37 as a token of the respect and good will they bear towards him.

Father Chiniquy lectures on temperance in the Mechanics' Hall, on Friday evening.

The dinner to the Mayor, by the members of the City Council, came off to-night in the St. Lawrence Hall.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

ST. JOHN, N. B., January 11.

The Circuit Court opened this morning, Chief Justice Ritchie presiding. There was only one criminal charge—a case of stabbing with intent, &c., on which the Grand Jury found a true bill. The Chief Justice in delivering the charge referred to the Munroe case, and took occasion to remark on the false sympathy evinced in favor of criminals who happened to be well connected. His Honor said that under such circumstances it required no ordinary firmness on the part of a Judge to enable him to administer the law with effect, for no sooner is a criminal with numerous friends convicted than an effort is made to thwart the course of the law. In his case, should the day ever come when juries and the community refuse to support the Judges in the firm administration of the law, then that place will be unfit for civilized men to live in. His Honor then alluded to the change in our criminal law effected by the Union Act, by which the old Province laws are supported, and capital punishment, in certain cases, becomes again the law of the land.

A snow storm yesterday; sufficient snow fell for good sleighing.

CABLE NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Political Meeting at Bermingham—Hon. Mr. Bright's Speech—Still Greater Reform.

BIRMINGHAM, January 10.—The Members of Parliament for Birmingham addressed their constituents in the Town Hall, last night. Mr. Bright, on this occasion, made his first appearance on the platform since his entrance into the Cabinet, and he met with an enthusiastic reception from his townsmen. Mayor Prim presided, and Alderman Sturge moved a vote of thanks to the ministers for their general policy, and especially for their course in regard to the Irish Church. In a speech supporting the resolutions, Alderman Sturge expressed a hope that the Government would continue the work of reform and amend the Irish land laws, give the people the ballot, reduce expenditure, and diffuse education.

Mr. Bright, on rising to address the meeting, was vehemently cheered. He thanked his fellow-citizens for the resolutions, conveying, as they did, an avowal of confidence in the Government. He believed at the end of the next session of Parliament a similar vote would be earned and received. He proposed no retrospect, he preferred to look forward; yet he touched on the law in regard to compounding rates, and alluded also to the Disestablishment of the Irish Church. On the latter measure, he said, his constituents had spoken loud enough for all to hear and for all to understand. It was one of the most complete measures ever presented to the House of Commons, but a difficulty occurred in the place to which all can go when in London—the House of Lords—a place of the greatest antiquity and of the greatest influence. On this occasion there was more passion displayed than is generally seen there, bringing the occupants of the bench to the edge of an ugly precipice. Passion, however, cooled, the wisest reflected, and after mutual reflection and mutual compliments and congratulations, the Bill was passed by the Lords, who thus admitted that no institution, however ancient, great and historical it might be is not safe if opposed to the voice of the people. Considering the constitutional training of the Peers, their friends might well rejoice that the Catholic grievances were extinguished; the Irish grievances only were left now. He asked Parliament to do something for the Irish non-Catholics and land reform. The difficulties of the question appeared formidable at a distance, but were easily surmountable on approach. The state of Ireland might be painted in a few words. The land had few owners, while half of the population were tenants at will. The owners neglected to cultivate the soil, but faithfully collected the rent; the industry, home and life of a tenant are at his mercy and that of his agents; the owners are of the same race as the occupiers of the soil, the only difference between them is that of treatment—of law and of politics. The Catholic tenant and Protestant owner might be friends and yet feel the rule. Irish proprietorship is really confiscation, which is the result of conquest, and is only justifiable as conquest. To this wrong penal laws have added vastly greater odes. Parliament is called upon to give rights to the tenants, but save the property of the owners. All would be right if the Irish would be as eager for reform if they were the landlords as if they were tenants. The reign of discord must be stopped—the 30,000 policemen must be withdrawn from Ireland. The question was the hardest ever presented to the people or Parliament, and the Government was preparing the necessary measures of reform. Serious popular consideration was invoked for them. There was no party question respecting it, and a party fight would be unpatriotic. Nearly four years ago he had blamed Mr. Gladstone for the suspension of the Habeas Corpus. He had also blamed Mr. Disraeli for not producing measures of amelioration. He knew that an unreformed Parliament must refuse action; and therefore he pressed reform, a wider franchise, and freer representation.

KIND BUT IMPRACTICABLE.

From the Ottawa Courier.

The Quebec *Mercury*, deprecating the exodus of French Canadians, from their native soil of Quebec to the United States, where they rapidly become absorbed and demoralized, suggests the opening up of one half of the Red River Territory for special settlement from "Bas Canada." Now there cannot be a doubt about the industrial habits of the Franco-Canadians, and of their special fitness as settlers either in the woods or prairies of any part of this continent, but it may be doubted, whether this Japanese isolation of the Franco-Canadian, which the suggestion implies, would add either to his political power or individual wealth. Better axemen or better trappers are not to be found than there are among French Canadians. They are patient and industrious, persevering and economical. They have not, however, as a class that peculiar push which more particularly distinguishes the Yankee from all other men. The French Canadian is conservative in his nature. He loves old forms, old usages, old people, and old associations. He is gregarious as a sparrow. Selfishness in him is not that species of selfishness, which produces isolation by its repulsiveness, but that peculiar kind of selfishness which only can be gratified and comforted by indulgence in association. A French Canadian element once deposited on a spot of land adheres there. The element grows and widens; it enlarges but never as a whole, quits the spot first dropped upon. A unit of the element only leaves at a time and drops down as the beginning of another deposit somewhere else upon the earth to be increased and to become stationary with all its old world circumstances of church, and school, and detached cottages, and shops, and smithys, and bakery. French Canadians cultivate the soil beautifully for cabbages and onions, and for carrots and beans, but are quite indifferent to acres upon acres of wheat, barley, oats, turnips, clover, or peas. They drop like large rain-drops along the course of rivers, or in the interstices of mountains, but they seldom drive straight back into the wilderness alone, fearing everything down before them, and spreading out, indifferent to all things else except that one great self of which Anglo-Saxonism is made up. They are a quiet, God-fearing, home-contented people, and there cannot be any doubt whatever about it in the sense of settlement contemplated by the *Mercury*, the Franco-Canadian would make an admirable settler at Red River. Now the French Canadian has not settled in the Northwest. He is there by accident, to hunt and to hunt only. The French Canadian in Red River to-day is a huntsman as dexterous as the Indian, and his superior in intelligence, but there is no organization there, nor much chance of effecting one. It would be no easy matter then to make the Northwest a second Province of Quebec, with those customs and laws, peculiar to that province. It might not be politic to do so even if the scheme were practicable. The French Canadian can have no desire to perpetuate an isolation which has the effect of throwing the wealth and commerce of the Dominion into other hands than his, but he, nevertheless, will thank the *Mercury*, for the kindness and courtesy of the suggestion.

THE CHINIQUY RIOTS.

Tremendous Excitement—Descent of the Police en masse—Cracked Heads—Windows Smashed—Three Thousand People on the Ground.

From the Montreal Star.

Last evening "Father" Chiniquy preached for the second time. The church was crammed, and, when full, no more were allowed to enter. A policeman was on each side of the pulpit, one at each inner door, and the deputy chief, sub-chiefs, sergeants, detectives, and crowds of police outside. The reverend gentleman was supported by the Revds. Coursirat, Lefleur, and Duclos. His discourse had a telling effect upon his audience (which was nine-tenths male.) He was disturbed by a row outside, which caused more than the half to leave, but they came back and he continued. Aldermen Bernard and Councillors McShane and Wilson came in and listened with great attention. The sermon and some remarks by the gentleman in the pulpit being concluded, the congregation was dismissed. One burly fellow rose and asked it he would be allowed to say something, but was promptly pulled down. Father Chiniquy, muffled up in a huge fur robe, was smuggled away before the deluded crowd knew it. And still they manifested no desire to leave. The police attempted to scatter them, and finding that no use, fell in and marched away. Then the air became filled with boots and yells, a great many stones were thrown against the church, and some glass broken. A stone was shown by a policeman which had been hurled through a window during service, which weighed half a pound. The mob became very violent, and a special duty man ran to the station. In a short time he returned with about sixty constables. The mob was composed of the most part of young men apparently belonging to some of the colleges, with a fair sprinkling of the orthodox snobs, attired in yellow peg-top pants, extremely voluminous coats and full plug hats, and of course the flashy neck-tie embracing in its make-up all the colours of the rainbow. As the police marched upon the scene, an unearthly yell greeted them, but the mob moved back as if dreading contact with the batons of the men. About 400 of the roughest and most determined took up their position on the elevated Champ de Mars, and began throwing missiles of all kinds into the crowd of police and civilians below, though their prime object appeared to be to break the church windows. This sort of thing was too much for even the pacific Canadian policeman to bear, and a charge was speedily arranged, the force separated, and at the word "charge," given by the officer in command, the body moved forward at a brisk pace, and speedily mounted the steep incline of the enemies stronghold, the effect was wonderful to behold. The rioters fled at once. The police did their duty very fairly, as the routed mob plainly showed. Having effectually put an end to the stone throwing the constables returned to their stand, in front of the church, and the mob like a lot of carrion crows, that have been frightened, continued to hang about the vicinity of the church, but kept at a respectful distance from their late pursuers. It is likely that some of the most violent of the disturbers will be brought before the Recorder to day, and enrich the funds of the city by their dollars. It is a pity that the option of a fine is allowed to such offenders. Father Chiniquy preaches to-night: and in the event of any disturbance taking place, it would not be a bad idea to call out the Fire Police and try what a little cold water would do in the way of dispersing the mob.

ANOTHER lot of Cornwall blankets just received from the factory at Magee & Russell's and marked very low.

TWO BALES Brussels Carpets, new designs, received per S. S. *Moravian*, and opened today. Magee & Russell.

POETS AND CANADIAN POETRY.

From the People's Journal.

Many years ago quite a sensation was caused in literary circles, by the appearance of a volume of poetry by Mr. W. W. Smith, under the title of "Alazon and other Poems." It gave high promise, and contained much that has often been read with pleasure. Mr. Smith has not remained a constant worshipper at the shrine of the Muses, and we believe he has written but little since the publication of the volume in question. Here is a fair specimen of his poetry:

LAKE ERIE.

I looked upon Lake Erie
Before I looked on thee,
And I'll not leave it for thy gold
That lies beyond the sea:
It's waves come leaping to my hand
As if they feared I'd go—
I look upon Lake Erie,
And my heart gives answer, "No!"

Upon the shores of Erie,
My cradle-song was sung;
And round its caves, and o'er its deeps
My childish shoutings rung;
Nor think my heart can e'er forget
The old love and the true—
Upon the shores of Erie
That round it magic threw.

"Thou bid'st me seek some other land
Away beyond the Line,
Where go'ld is like the river sand
And spice grows like the pine—
I've heard it all—yet Canada
Has earned so well my love,
That when I seek some other land
'Twill be the land above!

This is by no means the best he has written. His "Bind the rose" is unquestionably full of poetic merit, and we therefore give it entire:

Bind the rose in the golden hair!
Sweetly it blows, and it gives no sorrow;
'Tis fanned to-night by the gentle air,
And washed in the silver dew to-morrow!
Gaily it grows by the green burn-side,
And scatters its sweets on the moorland wide,
Lightly it blooms on the upland lee
Where the dun deer trip by the oaken tree,
And scents the gale in the glen below,
Where the maiden lilts to the streamlet's flow;
And breathes, where the rose and the hawthorn gather,
The flowers of Love and Hope together—
Or sings of the time, when in fairy bowers
The rose was crowned the Queen of Flowers.
Queen of Flowers the rose shall be,
Bound in the midst of thy locks of yellow!
Then turn on me thy dark blue e'e
That is mild as the light of your sunbeam's mellow.

Pluck ye the daisy on the lea,
That gems the green sod with a winsome glory,
Fringed with the blushes of morning's eye;
And silver'd within the starlight hoary:
Meekly it lifts its humble eye,
And asks but to gaze on the clear blue sky,
And hold up its drop of the pearly dew
To be kissed by the morning winds anew;
Wherever the rain and the sunbeams fall,
By valley, or hill, or garden wall—
The daisy is scattered wild and sweet,
And innocence claims the emblem meet:
Then bind the daisy on thy breast,
And it's leaves unfading there shall rest.
Soft the evening draws her veil,
And the mist on the mountain top is weeping;
Then gather the rose and the daisy pale,
For my heart in the tender leaves is sleeping.
Purely a poet of the affections, Mr. Smith has sung his sorrows in the tenderest strains. Lines on the death of his son are full of beauty and pathos. Here is the closing verse:

"O loved and lost! 'tis thus the lot of all:
The loved are gone
And lost to circle by the hearth and hall.
The angel one
That comes to every house—whom angels call
Too soon upon."

Perhaps, however, the sweetest lyric of all is the following:

I have an estate in the Land of Dreams,
And thither I often flee,
It brings me joy in as many streams
As any wealth I see;
And you may lay claim to a wide domain
That lies by a sunny sea;
Then go the land where I have been,
For why do you envy me?

I have a sweet bark on the sea of love,
That carries me whither I will,
With its gleaming wings like an arrowy dove,
And the sun on its pathway still;
There's room at hand on the further strand,
Then why do you envy me?

I have a light heart in this breast of mine,
Like a singing bird in June,
Or a sparkling stream where the roses twine
That murmurs its endless tune.
I look of my share of toil and care,
Nor yet shall unhappy be;
A conscience at rest will make you blest,
Then why do you envy me?"

SHIP BUILDING.

From the Union Advocate, Newcastle, N. B.

On the North Shore, in years gone by, was one of the most important branches of industry. In Northumberland, in particular, a large amount of tonnage was on the stocks every winter, and the extent of employment given to our workmen, generally, was only second to the deal trade. How completely has this business died out in this Province—here and there only a sign of life just enough to give evidence that we were once a ship-building people, but that the glory hath departed, and silence now reigns where all was bustle and animation. No branch of business was ever so completely paralyzed in so short a time; and any prospect of it reviving is most discouraging at the present time. But whilst we feel the loss to the general business of the country, it does not bear so heavily on us, as the decay in ship-building on our neighbors in the Northern States. There we find that public opinion is expressing itself very strongly for congressional action in the interests of this trade. Commercial conventions and ship-owners' committees have published reports, "bewailing the ruin of ship building, and the serious decline of the transport trade." From one report we gather that in 1861 American tonnage exceeded five and a half millions; in 1867 it fell below four millions. Within the same period British tonnage rose from five and three quarter millions to over seven millions. In 1865 there were 36 large vessels on the stocks in New York. At the present time there is only *one*, and the report goes on to say that beyond all this the Americans have the humiliating fact staring them in the face, that "the English and other foreigners do all the trans-Atlantic carrying trade. This report does not pretend to hide the fact that ship building in the Eastern States is completely ruined, and if material aid is not extended by Congress in the form of legislation, it cannot revive. A delegation from the New York Association for the restoration of American Shipping, presented to the Special Committee of the House of Representatives a remarkable document which corroborates the foregoing statements. After deploring the prostration of the trade, they urge upon the Government the necessity of fostering and encouraging the business by allowing the American ship builder an equivalent to all American materials used by him in the construction of the finished ship, equal to the amount of duty which the Government would receive were such materials of foreign production. They, however, deprecate any attempt by Congress to modify or abrogate the Registry Laws so as to allow foreign ships to register on equal footing with their own built vessels. There is, however, a growing party in the United States, who are more liberal in their views, and do not object to the extension of the right of registry to foreigners; when we take into consideration the growing popularity of iron vessels and the loss of the Americans are sustaining in the ocean trade, according to their own showing, by their high protective policy—it is more than likely that foreign built vessels to American ownership will receive more favor from Congress than it ever has before. It is only on this side of the water that we can expect a market for our ships, and unless that market is found, Colonial ship-building may be considered among the things of the past. The movement now being made in the States cannot fail to direct public attention to this question; and if the result is a relaxation of the laws that now keep us out of the American market, and the right of registry and ownership secured, this important business would again revive, and our yards awake from their slumber.

WRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The schooner *Annie*, of Pictou, N. S., from Halifax for Liverpool, ran ashore on the 22nd ult, on the eastern head of the entrance to Liverpool harbor, and became a total wreck. The captain mistook a light in a dwelling house for that on the point, and in the darkness the accident occurred. A passenger named Mullins, belonging to Guysboro' County, on a visit to his friends, and one of the crew, a Frenchman, were washed overboard and drowned; and a son of the captain was also washed overboard, but escaped with some severe bruises, being thrown up on the rocks by the waves. A boat, manned by three intrepid young men, put off and rescued Captain Wooden and the rest of the crew, at the peril of their own lives. The vessel and cargo were totally lost. Captain Wooden has been going to sea for 40 years, and this is the first serious accident he has ever met with.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the

OTTAWA CITY PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY

Will apply at the next ensuing Session of the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, for an Act authorizing them to extend their Line of Railway from its terminus, at or near the Suspension Bridge, across said Bridge and its approaches, and through the Village of Hull, in the Province of Quebec, with the consent of the Municipality of Hull, and to connect the said extension with any Railway or Tramway of like guage, that may be constructed to Aylmer or other points, from the said Village of Hull, and for other purposes.

By Order.

Ottawa, January 6, 1870. 1255.12

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, OTTAWA.

Amusing and Instructive Entertainment.

PHRENOLOGY and ELECTRO BIOLOGY.

Professor G. W. STONE has the honor to announce his return to Ottawa, after an absence of 17 years, and that he will commence a series of highly interesting, amusing and astonishing experiments upon persons in a perfectly wakeful state, at Her Majesty's Theatre, on MONDAY Night, January 17th, and continue every evening during the week.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock, to commence at 8.

Admission to body of Theatre 50 cents. Gallery 25 cents. Children under 12 half price.

N B—Phrenological Examinations daily at Room No. 13 Russell House. Hours from 12 to 4. Terms—Verbal examinations 75 cents. Written chart $2.00.

Ottawa, January 13, 1870. 1255-a

THE GOSPEL will be preached (D. V.) by Messrs. THOS. W. and JAMES TRENCH, in the THEATRE, this THURSDAY Evening, at half past seven o'clock. You are earnestly invited to attend. "Behold now is the day of Salvation"—II Cor. VI, 2.

Ottawa, January 13, 1870. 1255.1

ONTARIO COLLEGE,

PICTON, ONTARIO.

There will be an examination for two

OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS

OF

FIFTY DOLLARS EACH,

Before the beginning of next term, both restricted to boys under 15 years of age.

One is tenable for a year—the other for two years.

For further particulars apply to the Head Master, Picton, Ontario.

CLAUDE LONG,
Head Master.

Ottawa, January 13, 1870. 1255.4 2aw

PROTESTANT ORPHAN'S HOME.

The fifth annual meeting of the Corporation of the

ORPHAN'S HOME of the CITY of OTTAWA

Will be held [D. V.] on

WEDNESDAY the 19th INSTANT,

At 12 o'clock noon, in the

LECTURE HALL of the INSTITUTION.

A preliminary meeting will be held on Tuesday Evening at half-past six o'clock.

It is important that all members of the Corporation should attend both meetings.

By order,

ANNA J EATON,
Cor Sec O H O.

Ottawa, January 12, 1870. 1254.9

ONTARIO COLLEGE,

PICTON, ONTARIO.

Lent term commences on TUESDAY, JANY 25th. Boarders are expected to return on that day.

Applications for admission to be made to

CLAUDE LONG, M A, (Oxford),