NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ottawa Auxilliary Bible Society Meeting.
Meeting of the Citizens of Ottawa at the Skating Rink.
Stoves, Stoves, Stoves—J. Boyden.

The Ottawa Times

TUESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1870.

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

Mr. Walsh, M. P., Chairman of the Intercolonial Railway Commissioners, entertained at the Rideau Club, last evening, a large party of gentlemen, amongst whom were all the members of the Government now here, the members for the city and vicinity and a number of the principal residents of Ottawa.

VERY FAR OFF, AND A LITTLE FAR FETCHED.

Whether the colonies should be independent of all external control, continue as they are dependent upon Great Britain for a moral and material support, or form new alliances, connections, and entanglements, has more or less occupied mens' minds here and in England, and in the United States, ever since the independence of the latter country has been acknowledged. The notion of separating from England has sometimes originated in a colony, sometimes in England. Whenever some trade or political change is made in England, seeming to be disadvantageous to the colonist, then the colonist, if he be not a fossil or unchangeable tory, brawls lustly for independence. When in England the army and navy estimates are terrible to contemplate, the English rate-payer and his representatives in Parliament blame the colonies, assert that they are much more costly than they are worth, and insist that they be compelled to pay for their own defence, their own government, and, in short, be suffered altogether to shift for themselves as best they may. Professor Jones and Dr. Smith, Sir Harry Haggler and Count Doeface, the very reverend Jehosaphat Wrigglesby, and His Grace the Duke of Buckwheat write to the *Times*, and conclusively prove that colonies are nuisances, disastrous to national prosperity, enhancing as they do the price of bread stuffs to the mother country, and making it a necessity for England to keep up a vast standing army, of no use but as a colonial police. If the colonies are affected in their business relations and trade slackens, certain colonists know such a state of things to be entirely attributable to the circumstance of their being connected with England, and when England writhes under heavy taxes, and spinning mills cease to work, the colonies are taunted with being the cause of the stagnation of Manchester spinning jennies, and consequent starvation among the working classes. One thing only is true, a working man flees to a British colony for work and bread to eat, and seldom goes back again to the parent state, as a permanent place of abode, even if as a colonist he should have acquired a fortune. He knows that in a colony, looked upon as a dependency, there is more real comfort, and more individual independence than is to be found in any country whatever possessed of national independence. He knows that taxation is less in colonies than in independent States, and that the comfort of the middle classes is infinitely greater in colonies than in nations, however governed. He knows that Republicanism, as practiced in America, is only colonialism with another name, on a larger scale, and costing more for its governmental machinery. That and nothing more. The demagogue is only earnest for change. The man who has no business, who is neither a merchant nor a physician, a barrister nor a farmer, and who is a politician by profession, to the utter neglect of any other business, is constantly clamoring for change, when out of power, and industriously busy in showing that there is no necessity for any change when he is in power. It is the loose, idle, and disorderly colonist who is ever busy about constitutional changes, as it is the men with literary leisure combined to philosophic temperaments, who speculate upon the consequences to mankind of rising and falling nations. Such a colonist, as we have described, once upon a time dwelt in Montreal. Mederic Lanctot, Esq., was a politician by nature, and a stone-jobber by accident. Given to change, and prone to Republicanism, he was an adherent of the Rouge party, and very much opposed to the existing order of things here. The idea of Canadian independence possessed him, but it would not go down with those, who could see no advantage to be derived from it, and removing himself from Montreal, Mr. Mederic Lanctot put up his tent in Detroit, where, if there are Frenchmen, there are certainly no Cartiers. While Mr. John Young and Mr. Huntingdon are amusing themselves with oratorical displays about the glories in store for Canada when she has thrown of the English yoke, Mr. Mederic Lanctot opens out upon the Tory faction of Canada in a newspaper published in Detroit, in French and English, in alternate columns—the same story twice told in two different languages—telling his readers that the Dominion of Canada is in imminent danger of dissolution, and that the United States have no foreign policy else they would at once possess themselves of Canada, Cuba, Mexico, and Ireland. The Detroit *Impartial*, Mr. Lanctot's paper, tells us that "the interest which we bear to certain countries, neighbouring on the United States, and more particularly Canada, might prejudice our mind in favour of the thesis, which we want to sustain, if we would subordinate liberty to home, idea to sentiment, national patriotism to the welfare of humanity, secured by the maintenance and the developement of the strength of the American Union, or exposed by its weakening or its destruction"—in short bunecombe to fiddlesticks. Mr. Lanctot, after informing his readers that where there is no liberty there is no *patria*, at length comes more particularly to the Dominion, saying that England has no interest in retaining it; that Canada if she were a *patria* would prosper; that being a *patria*, wealth would supersede poverty; and that being a *patria* manufacturing and industrial resources would be developed. England knows all this, but is tied hand and foot by the influence of toryism, and cannot consent to Canadian independence or *patria* until the component elements of English society, and the horrible corruption which pervades all classes, are ignored. Mr. Lanctot, indeed, tells us that before Canada is a *patria* there will have to be many bloody revolutions, successive and varied transformations in the foggy island of the Cromwells and George the Fourths, and we have only to add that we are heartily glad of it, wishing no earthly harm nevertheless to Mr. Mederic Lanctot, of Detroit, nor being in the least anxious, on account of our *patria*, for the speedy return of the managing director of the *Impartial* to his native atmosphere of Montreal.

ONE PER CENT.—OH! SHE WAS BEAUTIFUL!

Mr. McGillivray, the *Evening Mail* tells us, has the best of it by a long odds. The *Evening Mail* speaks truly. Mr. McGillivray got $2 000, with which to pay expenses which he said he had incurred in having the honour of being nominated as a fit and proper person to represent Ottawa in Parliament. Mr. McGillivray did not pay his expenses, but kept the printer's bill money in his pocket, and will be married to-morrow with it on his conscience. Mr. McGillivray, who agreed to pay his new relative, Philip Thompson, Esquire, one per cent., for the use of his name on a promissory note, with which Mr. McGillivray intended to raise money to buy pork, after he had got it discounted, bought the dissected pigs, and sold the dismembered porkers at a swinging profit, forgot his bargain with Mr. Philip Thompson, the one per cent. not being legally obtainable, and would not pay. Only when Mr. McGillivray was solicited to become a candidate for parliamentary honors, did he think of Mr. Thompson's one per cent. The one per cent sat upon Mr. McGillivray's stomach. It was indigestible. All the bitters that were in all the apothecaries' shops of the whole Dominion, could not rid Mr. McGillivray of that one per cent. It remained in Mr. McGillivray's gizzard, and would have gone into the gall-duct and have produced jaundice, had it not occurred to Mr. McGillivray that there are times when debts of honor must be paid. There could be no election for the most charitable man in Ottawa, with an unpaid one per cent. hanging over him, and consequently, Mr. McGillivray employed a friend to convey to Mr. Philip Thompson, Mr. McGillivray's cheque for some hundred and odd dollars, on condition that Mr. P. T. would use his influence with the electors. The money was paid, but Mr. Philip Thompson refused to lend his influence to secure the return of a man to Parliament who would be guilty of repudiating an honorable debt. This is the man—this Mr. McGillivray is the particular individual who will not pay his printing bills in connection with a parliamentary election from which he was bribed to retire. This is the man who has got the better of us by a long odds. This is the man, who, having agreed to leave the debt for the consideration of the Honorable James Skead, H. V. Noel, and William F. Powell, Esquires, through the dishonest absence of an agent—his regular man of dirty work—shirked a debt of honor, and who, if he does not pay on the instant, will assuredly chisel the parson out of his marriage fee.

"Oh, she was beautiful and as fair as a Queen,
Was the pretty little Polly Perkins of Paddington Green."

Mr. McGillivray has got the best of it by a long odds! He has got the whole of it. When he dies, possibly he will give it to some charity.

"Oh, she was beautiful," &c.

Mr. McGillivray has got the best of it. Perhaps. Time works wonders. Perhaps Mr. McGillivray may have to disgorge some portion of a sum of money which no honorable man would have ever fingered. There is no knowing what may happen.

"Oh, she was beautiful and as fair as a Queen,
Was the pretty little Polly Perkins of Paddington Green."

The following appreciative remarks touching a gentleman well known in connection with the Canadian press at one time, are from the New York *Star*:—

"Sheppard.—We are glad to know that the mantle of the late lamented Raymond has been formally placed upon the shoulders of Mr. George Sheppard. For many years Mr. Sheppard was the leading brevier writer upon the *Times*, and during Mr. Raymond's European trips was responsible for the editorial page. As a writer, he is ready, well-informed, forcible and argumentative. His familiarity with politics and statesmen at home and abroad is not only intimate but thorough. Since the fiasco of that eminent fizzle, Bigelow, formerly of the *Post* Mr. Sheppard has been virtually, as he now is really, the editor-in-chief. He has earned the position by hard and honorable work, and the profession has no worthier, no more capable member than he is to day. Mr. Jones, the chief proprietor and publisher, evinced his quick temper when he pulled Cyrus Field's nose, and his better judgment and sound common sense when he appointed Mr. Sheppard editor of the *Times*."

That Petition.—The petition for the annexation of British Columbia "thrust before General Grant," is thus spoken of by the New York *World*:

"All that is known of it is that it came out of the pocket of that eminent New York philanthropist, Mr. Vincent Collyer, who touched at one of the coast towns of British Columbia last year, while on his way to Alaska. Collyer gave no account of its origin; but if it was not the production of some of our local Bohemians, who got it up as a day's sensation then its color and smell are deceptive. It is true that it pretended to emanate from Columbian merchants; but as none of these merchants, or any other man, signed his name to it, or became in any way responsible for it, we must regard its assumed backers as nothing more then the abortions of the Bohemian brain. There could be no reason why Columbian merchants should not sign it; they would suffer no danger by signing it; for every British subject is guaranteed the right of petition. Why, then, if they were so "earnestly desirous" of a political change, did they not attach their proper signatures to their petition?

In Rhode Island every third person—adult person we suppose—is a depositor in a Savings' Bank, and the average amount at the credit of each depositor is $362 50. In New York every seventh person is a depositor, with average deposits of $281.18.

Among the recent medical appointments in the London *Lancet* we notice that of E. K Patton, member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England, and Licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries, as Assistant House Surgeon to the Sheffield General Infirmary. Dr Patton is a graduate of McGill, and the eldest son of R. G. Patton, Esq., Deputy Postmaster of Quebec.

The Churchman's Magazine, printed and published by Messrs. T. & R. White, Hamilton, for January 1870 has come to hand. There is at least one interesting paper in it—an "Introductory paper on Hymnology," by the Rev. C. Pelham Mulvany, M. A., T. C. D., acting Chaplain to the Provincial Penitentiary, which is as follows:

NO. 1—THE AMBROSIAN HYMNS.

The great advance in all that relates to the heartiness and beauty of the externals of worship, which it is the good fortune of our generation to witness, depends on few things more than on the increased use of metrical hymns. Among the Protestant sects the production of hymns of any merit or vitality, has been at a standstill since the days of Watt and Charley Wesley. With the early generation of Tractarians, hymns were decried as an unclean thing, proper to dissenters; in their churches "the anthem" was the flower and culmination of church song, and when an anthem was impossible, Tate and Brady Psalms were elected as more in accordance with "the Rubric" than unauthorized metrical compositions. The use of hymns in place of anthems came with the larger and more democratic development of the High Church revival; it came when men learned to interpret the rubrics, and what shreads of ritual Anglicanism had preserved in a wider and less insular sense, as the uses of the pre-reformation church were more a subject of research, and their adaptation to the popular needs of our own day became felt. With these studies came the bringing to light of the treasures of the rhymed Latin hymns and sequences of the middle ages. It is not too much to say, that in the beginning of the present century, the existence of this treasure was unsuspected; it is true that the Romance literature led a few to suspect that a new view of poetic beauty lay hidden in the productions of those centuries, which Mosheim solemnly sneers at and which Hallam dismisses with impatience as the darkest literary epoch in history; and in Goethe's great poem, the solemn strain of the Dies Iræ breaks on the earthlier music of Faust as the bars of a Gregorian chant contrast with the opera singing of the *Prophete*. But it was the Church movement of our own day that made the value of the Hymn apparent as a vehicle for religious teaching. Hymnology has been taken up by men of deep scholarship, and has been the work for the Church in our time of many gifted translators and adapters, of whose labours the numerous hymnals from "Hymns Ancient and Modern," onwards are the valuable result. The original poetic gift which enabled John Keble to create a new era in devotional poetry is rare, but the excitement of a revolutionary time acts in itself as a kind of poetic inspiration, and the form of the Hymn being once understood by the study of the mediæval models, taste and power to adopt it to our modern needs has not been wanting. "Hymns Ancient and Modern," which with its appendix, is the Hymnal most generally used in Canada and in America, consists as we shall take occasion to show, of more than two-thirds translations from the mediæval Latin. It may therefore be of interest to the readers of the *Churchman's Magazine*, to furnish a sketch of the origin of those rhymed metrical compositions, as well as the authors of those most in popular use through the medium of "Hymns Ancient and Modern."

Lyric composition, of which religious poetry was probably the earliest form, has from the first taken two different methods of expression, the Psalm and the Hymn. The first is peculiar to the East, is constrained by no formal metrical laws, and appears in the compositions of David and the other Psalmists of the sacred cannon, as well as in the Hymns of Simeon, Anna, and the Blessed Virgin-mother. This is the form of the hymns used at the present day in the Eastern Church; of its use in the Western Church, the Te Deum is, we believe, a solitary instance, and the rise of the unrhymed Notkerian sequences an exceptional manifestation. The western intellect loved order and law; a methodized system of metres was essential to control and develop its utterances.

Such a system of metres Christianity found ready made to its use, when it adopted the Latin language as the expression o its spiritual life among the nations of the west. But when in the fourth century the Latin-speaking world has become Christians we do not find that the writers of poems on Christian subjects took kindly to the metrical form in which the lately dominant worship of blood and lust had been pourtrayed and embellished. And as Milman remarks, (Note to Gibbon History, vol. iii, p 248), writers like Claudian avoided treating Christian topics in the old hexameters and sapphics, a metre of classical origin, yet the least prominent in classical use, was selected by the intuition of St. Ambrose. It is in fact the eight-syllabled line called in dissenting hymn books, L.M., or long metre, and is the same in St. Ambrose's hymns as in Bishop Ken's. It is scanned by quantity, but the marked ictus of the iambic structure tended to introduce accent. This, which appears as a determinating metrical principle in St. Ambrose and Prudentius, takes the place of quantity in Venetius Fortunatus, a century later. The Ambrosian hymns occuping this period, are the earliest form of Christian hymn writing in the west; they comprise the originals of many of our chief favourites at the present day, and they mark the transition period from classical to mediæval Latin. Rhyme does not appear as yet. The eight-syllabled iambic line is far from being the most perfect metrical form among the classical metres, and we do not yet meet with the varied richness of sound, the resonant melody and structural art of the thirteenth-century rhymed hymns. "Only after a time," As Archbishop Trench in his observations on St. Ambrose remarks, "do we learn to feel the grandeur of this unadorned metre, and the profound, though it may have been more intuitive than conscious, wisdom of the poet in choosing it. It is as though building an altar to the living God, he would observe the Levitical precept and rear it of unhewn stone on which no tool had been lifted." With reference to Archbishop Trench's book ("Sacred Latin Poetry,") we may remark the appreciative spirit with which some of the gems of mediæval poetry are chosen, and still more, the charm with which the results of an acquaintance with mediæval literature only surpassed by that of Dr. Neale, are worked up in the introduction. It is like reading one of Max Muller's marvellous popularisations of a difficult subject. Yet we cannot repress our regret that some of the finest poems should have been curtailed in deference to prejudices which are fast passing away, *e. g.* the prayer for the Faithful in the last verse of the Dies Iræ. In our selections we shall confine ourselves, where possible, to hymns not given by Archbishop Trench, supposing his book to be already in the hands of all interested in this subject. We therefore give as a specimen of St Ambrose the following, which our readers will doubtless remember is quoted in a hymn already in popular use by St. Augustine in the Confessions; it has been embodied by Bishop Ken, and made the heritage of thousands in English homes for many generations, in his evening hymn.

"Deus creator omnium
Polique Rector Vestiens,
Diem decoro lumine,
Noctern soporis gratia.

Artus solutos ut quies,
Reddet laboris usui
Mentes que fesses adlevet,
Luctus que solvat anxios.

The new metrical analysis applied so elaborately by Mr. Ellis in his lately published "Edition de luxe" of Catullus, tells us somewhat of the same kind with regard to the carmina of St. Ambrose. The latter consists in every case of an even number of lines, the total a multiple of four. Each four lines was a strophe, verse by verse was sung antiphonally, with a chorus at the end. This has not, as far as we are aware of it, been remarked before; it gives a principle of structure which goes a great way to relieve the monotony of the Ambrosian iambics. *Jam lucis orto sidere* is well rendered in Hymn 4, of "Hymns A and M."

"Now that the daylight fills the sky,
We lift our hearts to God on high.

We give the Latin, arranged on the metrical principle of Mr. Ellis, (see preface to "Catulli Carmina," 1868,) a valuable one, which ought to be applied to all Classical Hymns.

Strophe A.

Jam lucis orto sidere.
Deum precamur supplices,
Ut in diurnis actibus
Ne servet a nocentibus.

Antistrophe A.

Linguam refrenans temperet,
Ne litis horror insonet
Visum fovende contegat,
Ne vanitates hauriat.

Strophe B.

Sint pura cordis intima,
Absistat fat et vecordia,
Carnis terat superbiam,
Fortus cibique parcitas.

Antistrophe B.

Ut quum dies abscesserit,
Noctem que sors reduxerit,
Mundi per abstinentiam,
Ipsi canamus gloriam.

Chorus—

Præsta, Pater Piissime.

The relation between Strophe and Antistrophe cannot be so well marked in English; and the Advent Hymn of St. Ambrose,

"Vox clara ecce intonat,"

is rendered in a different, and to our taste, ill-chosen metre in "Hymns A. and M."

"Hark! a thrilling voice is sounding,
'Christ is nigh' it seems to say."

Hymn 32 (A. and M.,) is from

"Verbum Lupernum prodiens,
A Patre olim exiens,"

a hymn which from the regular recurrence of its rhyme, we should be inclined to attribute to a later date than that of St. Ambrose.

Hymn 125, (A. and M.), is

"Jesus our hope, our heart's desire,
Redemption's only spring,
Creator of the world art Thou,
Its Saviour and its King;"

another ill-chosen metre for

"Jesu nostra Redemptio,
Amor et desiderium."

Aurelius Clemens Prudentius, was born about A. D. 348. After a long life of adventure and usefulness as a judge, and as a soldier in high command, he composed the lyric poems which rank him among the last of those who cultivated the Greek lyric poetry which the genius of Horace and Catullus had engrafted upon the alien stem of Latin. Bently calls him the "Homer and Virgil of the Christians" His style is one of a transition period. The classic language, which had for four centuries been fixed and unruffled by a breeze of fresh thought, (as Mg. Muller says of all classical or stationary languages), had become broken up under a new impulse. The Latin of Prudentius is a growing, as the modern critics call it, a corrupt language. Gr. Trench gives one of his finest poems; we are not aware that it has been translated.

Salrete flores martyrum,
Quos lucis ipso in limine,
Christi insecutor sustulit
Ceu turbe nascentes rosas.

A still finer ode is that on the incarnation.

Corde natus ex Parentis,
Ante mundi ex ordium,
Alpha et O Cognominatus,
Ipse Fons et Clausula,
Omnium que suot, fuerunt
Quæque post ventura sunt
Seculorum seculis.

This is on the classical, we might say the Catullian model, while

Juste Judex mortuorum,
Juste Rex viventium

seems to anticipate the most awful strains of the Dies Iræ; the closing strophe reminds us of the hymn to Diana of Catullus, in the classical simplicity of its structure and diction.

Te senes et Te juventus,
Parvulorum Te choros
Turba Matrum virginumque,
Simplices Puellulæ
Voce concordes, pudicis,
Perstre pent concentibus,
Seculorum seculis.

The Ambrosian school extended into the eighth century, and its forms are observed by Bede in some of his hymns; but its crowning glory, and at the same time its point of departure into the mediæval, as distinguished from the classical form, is found in Venetius Fortunatus. Some sketch of his life and of the action which his poems exerted on the hymnology of the Church we hope to give in a future number.

THE NEW COURT HOUSE.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

Sir,—The main question to be taken into consideration by the County Council, at their first meeting, will be the new Court House, and I believe an opportunity is now offered for securing the erection of a building which will be a credit to the Capital of the Dominion. The Bill to establish a Superior Court for the Dominion, which was introduced last session, it is understood will be carried through the next session, now close at hand As the sittings of that Court will be held here, rooms will be required for the officers of that Court, and perhaps retiring rooms for the judges and lawyers, and a large room for the sittings of that Court, in addition to the large room required for the Assize Court. I think it would be advisable for the Wardens, or a deputation from the Council, to call upon the Minister of Justice, and consult with him. In all probability, Sir John A. Macdonald would consent, in the event of the Bill passing this session, to advise the Government to join the County Council in erecting a handsome building, large enough to accommodate all the Courts, and have an appropriation made for that purpose.

LEX.

Suspicious Characters.—The Prescott *Telegraph* says that a few nights ago at a late hour, one of the sentries on duty at Fort Wellington heard footsteps approach the fort and gave the usual challenge. No answer being returned, he fired and called out the guard. Two men were then heard running away, and swearing fearfully as they went. Another shot was fired after them, but, as far as is known, without any other effect than the fright of the prowlers.

D'Arcy McGee.—A correspondent writes to the *Witness*: I was down to Carlingford—poor D'Arcy McGee's birthplace—during the the early part of summer. When in Wexford last fall, I saw his stepmother, who is still alive. I also visited his mother's tomb in Selaker church, from which I transcribed the following inscription. It will be seen that she died while her illustrious son was yet a child, and that poor McGee had a mother who was an honor to her family, to her sex, and to her country.

G. V. LeVaux.

"Mrs. Dorcas Catherine McGee, died August 22nd, 1863, aged 41 years. This monument was erected by her childen in Ireland, America and Australia.

"She was a woman perfect in every office of life—as daughter, sister, wife, and mother. With talents unusual in either sex, she combined all the gentle and gracious gifts which are the peculiar endowments of her sex."

G. V. Le V.

Extensive Robbery—Arrest of two of the Culprits.—While Sergeant Jaibert and two of his men were patrolling St. Joseph street, St. Roch's, yesterday morning, between one and two o'clock, they found the door of Mr. Poirrier's shoe store, opposite the church, broken open, and tracks in the snow leading from the door, plainly marking the route the burglars had taken. One man roused the proprietor, who lived over the shop, while the others followed the tracks which led by a round about way to the river side. Here the three police came in view of three young men, at a short distance, coming from the direction of a bateau frozen in on the opposite shore. Following the footprints, which the falling snow was now commencing to obliterate, the police were led to the batteau side, and getting aboard and breaking open a padlock on the cabin door, they entered and there found a vast quantity of new boots and shoes in bags. They at once gave chase to the three young men they had met on the river, and succeeded in capturing two of them, named Beland and Thibaudeau—both turn out to be old offenders—the third, however, escaped. On examination of the accumulated property in the bateau it proved to be taken from the place the police discovered open, and forming part of the best of Mr. Poirrier's stock, amounting in value to £37.

Quebec Mercury.

Latest by Telegraph.

By People's Line.

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

TORONTO.

Toronto, January 17.

Rev. Grenville J. Chester has sent from England to the Toronto University a portion of an ancient Hebrew MS. of the book of Genises, found in a dry well of a Mosque at Cario.

A fire broke out yesterday morning in Taylor's clothing store here, and destroyed his stock. It did not injure the building however to any great extent. The stock was insured for $4,000.

Mr. B. Harman was this afternoon re-elected Mayor by a vote of 11 to 9.

The *Telegraph* states that Sir Francis Hincks, shortly after his accession to office, discovered an error of nearly $120,000 in Langton's statement of the public debt of the Dominion.

It is stated that some official has cleared $34,000 out of the investment of Ontario funds in Dominion stock.

It is still raining—sleighing destroyed.

MONTREAL.

Montreal, January 17.

The Quebec Police Bill will be read a second time to-morrow. Ald. Bernard and E. Carter, M.P.P., in consequence left for Quebec on Saturday.

The investigation into the conduct of Ald. Bastien, who caused the arrest of Mr. Boisseau at the Chiniquy disturbance, began on Saturday. He will probably have to give up his seat in the Council.

The St. Patrick's concert and ball to-night will be a grand affair. The hall is magnificently decorated.

The Dominion Snow Shoe Club race for a silver medal comes off to-morrow across the mountain.

The first fancy dress entertainment comes off in the Victoria Rink on 1st February.

Alderman Rodden writes to the *Witness*, to-day, advocating the improvement of the Ottawa river navigation by widening the channel at St. Ann's, and widening and deepening Carillon and Grenville canals. He urges that pressure be put upon the Government to do this work.

A man, named Wm. Clark, was to-day committed for trial, for secretly making way with the body of a child that died in his house.

The Council of Art Association met to decide upon the picture to which a prize of $200 should be awarded. A vote was taken, which resulted in a tie between the picture of Jacobi and that by Fowler. In consequence of this the Council are making arrangements for purchasing both pictures which will form a place in the gallery of the association.

A special meeting of the Montreal Presbytery will be held to-morrow forenoon to deliberate in regard to the petition of the Cote Street Church congregation to give a call to Rev. Dr. Burns, of Chicago. Should the Presbytery grant the prayer of the petitioners the salary to be offered Dr. Burns will be $2,500 per annum.

George H. Bark, coal agent, was, on Saturday evening, formally committed by the Police Magistrate for trial at the Court of Queen's Bench, on a charge of having committed perjury in making a claim of $409 05 on the estate of D. C. Burnett, insolvent on the 27th October last.

Information was laid before the Police Magistrate this forenoon that a portion of the iron rails recently stolen from the Grand Trunk Railway track near Montreal had been discovered secreted near Boucherville, and a warrant was issued for the seizing of the same.

By virtue of the warrant received from the Governor, General Denis Capital, who was arrested in this city about the 3rd instant on an extradition warrant, a charge of attempted murder in Hartford on the 9th ult., was to-day handed over to the American authorities, who left with their prisoner, accompanied by Chief McLaughlan, for Hartford, Conn.

Weather mild. Raining pitchforks.

QUEBEC.

Quebec, January 17.

The forward deck beams and a portion of the hull of the tug steamer *Lake St. Peter* were burned on Saturday, at Flanagan's booms. She is now without supports, and there is danger of her being crushed with the ice. She was owned by Mr. MacNamara, who had her hull and machinery insured for $10,000.

The Findlay Asylum Concert was a perfect success, and was largely attended, considering the inclement weather.

CABLE NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Liverpool, Jan. 15.—Heavy gales along the coast continue, and disasters to the shipping continually occur.

London, Jan. 16.—It is announced to-day, that a working arrangement between the Anglo-American and the Societe du Cable trans-Atlantique Francais Companies has been agreed to. An arrangement is finally settled between the Directors of the Companies, and only require to be confirmed by the Shareholders. The receipts of the three Cables will be placed in a joint purse, and divided into the proportion 36 and ½, to Societe du Cable trans-Atlantique Francais and 36 and ½ between the Anglo-American Atlantic and New York, Newfoundland and London Companies. should any of the cables or land lines, in connection therewith be interrupted at any time, messages will be sent by any route which is open without regard to the Company, which may have excepted them, thus the public will be benefitted while the Companies will have advantage of their revenue, being combined in the event of any of their cables being broken. It is also understood that the Anglo-American and Atlantic Companies are to be reconstructed on a basis of common stock.

FRANCE.

Paris, Jan. 15.—It is reported that at a Cabinet meeting held to-day, it was unanimously resolved to continue the prosecutions against the violators of the press law. Yesterday, Mr. Emil. Ollivier created a sensation by urging in a speech before the Council d'Etat that offences against the press law be submitted to jury. To-day the matter was brought before the Corps Legislatif. Judgments in the matters of the press law will be deferred until a vote can be taken on the subject in the Corps

There was a great discussion in the Senate yesterday on the affairs of the Interior, and a general and domestic policy of the government. At the conclusion of the debate the Senate passed a vote of confidence in the late ministry.

In the Corps Legislatif, yesterday, M. Kertry moved that the debate on the arraignment of Deputy Rochefort be postponed until the 24th inst. M. Ollivier opposed the motion, and the Chamber decided that the debate should commence to-morrow, according to the original proposition of the Ministry, by a vote of 39 to 19. Some oficial journals assert that a majority of both Chambers will support the Ministry in the prosecution of Rochefort. Several deputies have received anonymous letters, menacing them with personal violence in case the Chamber authorizes the prosecution. The Radical journals also threaten serious discords should Rochefort be condemned.

Advices have been received at the Paraguayan Legation here which contradicts the statements that President Lopez has left Paraguay: On the contrary, they represent that the war is by no means ended, and assert that Lopez is in the Great Cordillera with an army of 8,000 men.

AUSTRIA

Vienna, January 15.—Baron C. Von Brecker, Minister of Finance, is dead.

ITALY.

Rome, Jan. 15.—The discussion which has been going on for several days, in the Ecumenical Council, on ecclesiastical discipline, was cotninued to-day

Rome, Jan. 16.—The Council yesterday, held a Session which lasted over four hours. The oldest Legate present, complained that many speeches made were too long, and that some of the fathers did not strictly observe the obligation of secrecy, in regard to the proceedings of the Council.

SPAIN.

Madrid, Jan. 16.—Duke Montpensier, has been nominated as a Candidate for the Cortes, from the city of Onedo.

There are great rejoicings here, over telegrams from Havana, reporting important success of troops in Cuba.

LATEST FROM RED RIVER.

Dr. Tupper, M. P., and Captain Cameron Returned—Riel Commander-in-Chief—Vic.-Gen. Thiebault and Col. DeSalaberry at Fort Garry—Expected Interview with Insurgent Council—Dr. Tupper's Visit to the Fort—His Opinion of Riel—Eight Hundred Half-Breeds in Arms—Rumoured Attack by Sioux—The Canadians Still in Prison—Colonel Dennis and the English Half-Breeds—The Insurgents and the Hudson's Bay Company's Money.

Special Correspondent Toronto Globe.

Georgetown, Jan. 7th, } *via* St. Cloud, Jan. 13th. }

Dr. Tupper, Captain Cameron and Mrs. Cameron, arrived here to-night from Pembina. Matters remain as before, Riel having complete command and styling himself Commander-in-Chief.

If anything, the matter seems more complicated and formidable than ever. Vic.-Gen. Thiebault and Col. DeSalaberry were to be admitted to an audience with the Council, as representing the Canadian Government, in order to explain the position the Government had taken, and it is hoped their influence may be intrumental in bringing about a better understanding.

Dr. Tupper was two days in Fort Garry, and met with Riel; but nothing was said as to the instruction.

Eight hundred French half-breeds have joined Riel's force.

It was rumoured when Dr. Tupper left Pembina that a large party of Sioux Indians were marching to Fort. Garry, and that the half breeds had gone out to meet them. If this be true, it will doubtless be the commencement of new and serious trouble.

All the Canadian party are still in prison, and nothing is said about their release.

I met an English half-breed from Fort Garry, who complains of the way they were treated by Col. Dennis. He asked them to sign that they were willing to support the Government, and in the middle of their preparations to do so, he left them in the lurch, without even paying them their four shillings due.

The insurgents have taken possession of the safe containing the Hudson's Bay treasury, and are paying the soldiers with it. They gave a receipt to the company for all the goods and money taken.

Dr. Tupper describes Riel as a very shrewd, intelligent, determined man.

The Position of Affairs—Apathy of the H. B. Company—Dissatisfaction—The Scotch and English Deny Dennis' Story.

From the Toronto Telegraph.

Georgetown, Minn., 7th, via St. Cloud, Minn., Jan. 13.—Dr. Tupper, Capt. and Mrs. Cameron, arrived here to-night. They left Pembina on Monday night. Dr. Tupper represents matters as being in a very serious state. Riel is master of the situation, and has all the forts garrisoned by his troops. Riel compelled the Hudson Bay Company to give the key of the safe, and appropriated five hundred pounds to pay troops.

The insurgents have agreed to receive Father Thibault and Col. De Salaberry. The latter is commissioner of the Canada Government. They had entered Fort Garry under guard, and would meet Riel in council, then matters would be explained, and an attempt made to correct the misrepresentations under which the French have labored.

Dr. Tupper states that the English and Scotch trespassed, and that the employees and dependents of the Company are dissatisfied with the division of the spoil by stockholders. There were rumors when the Dr. left that the Sioux Indians were coming down from the portage; that they were annoyed that the French should have the management of affairs, and that they desired to have a hand in.

Riel, it is said, previous to this, told the Indians when they offered their services, that he would let them know when he wanted them.

Dr. Tupper thinks the company is acting in a very apathetic way, and if they had made an effort to allay the trouble, with the assistance of the English and Scotch, they might have secured the entry of Governor McDougall.

Riel now signs himself Commander-in-Chief, and has about 350 men in arms.

English friends, who left Fort Garry on Sunday, report they would all have taken arms for McDougall, if Col. Dennis had not left them during the night; that the English and Scotch half-breeds all favored the Governor's entrance, and when called upon, were enrolled in different parishes, and awaited Col. Dennis' order; that the statement is false that when the French list of rights came out they refused to assist Dennis; that the latter was frightened; and although the English and Scotch would have outnumbered the French three to one, Dennis neither gave them arms nor the pay of four shillings a day. My informant is from St. Paul's parish, a half breed, and says numbers of the French half breeds are opposed to Riel's movement there.

The thermometer here this a.m., at eight o'clock, 35° below zero; bitter cold, and a fearful storm on the prairie, so much so that I can't start on the way to Pembina.

Maravilla Cocoa—*For Breakfast*—The "Globe" says:—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For homopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers, Original Homœopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate. Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London, Eng.

FOR SALE.

100 BARRELS
CHICAGO HEAVY MESS PORK,
200 BARRELS
EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR.

J P MACPHERSON.
Ottawa, 15th December, 1869. 1233y

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE,
OTTAWA.
Amusing and Instructive Entertainment.
PHRENOLOGY and ELECTRO BIOLOGY.
PROFESSOR G. W. STONE
Has the honour 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 EVENING, JANUARY 17th,
And continue every night 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. 15 Russell House. Hours from 12 to 4. Terms—Verbal examinations 75 cents. Written charts $3.00.
Ottawa, January 14, 1870. 1256.1m

A MEETING
OF THE
CITIZENS OF OTTAWA
Is requested to take place at the
SKATING RINK,
ON
THURSDAY, the 20th INSTANT,
At 4 o'clock, p m, to assist in
ARRANGING A BALL
To be given in honor of HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ARTHUR on the occasion of his visiting this city during the ensuing Session of Parliament.
1259 3 BY ORDER.

BIBLE
SOCIETY MEETING.
THE ANNIVERSARY
OF THE
OTTAWA AUXILLIARY BIBLE SOCIETY,
Will be held in the
Bank Street Presbyterian Church,
On the evening of
WEDNESDAY, THE 19TH INSTANT.
ADDRESSES
Will be delivered by the
REV'D. J. GEMLEY, Secretary of the Upper Canada Bible Society;
REV'D. J. THOMSON, of Sarnia;
and several of the resident clergymen of the city; also by the
HON. ALEXANDER MORRIS,
HON. J. C. AIKENS, and
P. LESUEUR, Esq.
A special collection will be made in aid of the funds of the society.
Chair to be taken at 7½ o'clock. 1259 2

STOVES, STOVES, STOVES.
New and Second Hand Cooking Stoves at the Variety Hall,
New and Second Hand Double Stoves at the Variety Hall,
New and Second Hand Box Stoves at the Variety Hall.
Ladies why do you be troubled with an old worn out Stove when you can take it and a little cash and get a first class Stove at the Variety Hall.
All new Stoves Sold at this establishment guaranteed to the purchaser.
Parties in quest of second hand Stoves will find a good assortment at the Variety Hall.
Goods of all kinds purchased and exchanged as usual.
J BOYDEN,
General Agent.
Ottawa, January 18, 1870.

A. & S. NORDHEIMER, TORONTO,
Agents for the following celebrated Pianos:
CHICKERING,
STEINWAYS,
DUNHAM.
—ALSO—
Gabler and Haines' Pianos,
Mason and Hamlin's Organs,
Prince and Co's Melodeons and Organs.
Arrangements can be made to exchange new for old Pianos on liberal terms. Also,
PIANOS FOR HIRE,
With privilege of purchase.
As we have NO AGENT in Ottawa, parties desiring information will please address
A & S NORDHEIMER,
Toronto.
Ottawa, January 12, 1870. 1254 3m

ONTARIO COLLEGE,
PICTON ONTARIO.
Lent term commences on TUESDAY, JANY 25th. Boarders are exp