of eighty-three strongly connects past events with the present, and calls to mind when Nelson fought, and Europe was strangely convulsed in gigantic warfare.

The Ottawa Times

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1870.

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

AN EXPLANATION.

We have been led into an error by the Montreal *Gazette*, in intimating that the Supply Bill passed for the present year by the Ontario Legislature has been disallowed. This is quite a mistake. It has, we understand, been left to its operation by the Governor-General.

The Bill which has been disallowed is the Supply Bill for the year 1869, which was passed on the 23rd January, 1869, and on inquiry we find the circumstances connected therewith to be as follows:—

The Appropriation Act for 1869 was not a mere Bill granting the supplies of the year. Its 6th clause provided an annual salary of one thousand dollars to the Chief Justice of the Court of Appeal and the Judges of the Superior Courts in Ontario. This provision was held by the Cabinet here, on the report of the Minister of Justice to be unconstitutional, but before formally disallowing the Act, His Excellency was advised to send the measure to England for Her Majesty's pleasure, and the report of the Law Officers of the Crown.

Sir R. P. Collier and Sir John D. Coleridge, the Attorney and Solicitor-General of England, reported that it was not competent for the Ontario Legislature to grant salaries to the Judges.

Notwithstanding this opinion, the Bill was not at once disallowed lest inconvenience might be occasioned by the interference with the payment of the supplies voted or the year, and as it was not within the power of the Governor-General to disallow that part only of the Bill which related to the salaries.

The Ontario Government were informed of the report of the Law Officers, and requested to pass an Act, during the last session, repealing the objectionable clause; and they were informed that such repeal should be absolute and unconditional; and that if any new legislation as to the salaries was proposed, such legislation should be by a separate Act.

The Legislature at Toronto, however, at its last session passed an Act repealing the 6th clause of the Supply Bill, and in the same act provided, in another form, for the salaries to the Judges.

As it is, however, in effect a re-enactment of the former provision, the Governor-General, according to the spirit of his instructions, is obliged to submit it for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government. It is hoped that the alteration in the form of the Act will cure the constitutional objection to the former one. Should it prove otherwise, however, and the last Act be disallowed, the legal consequence would be that the 6th clause of the Supply Bill, which has been declared to be unconstitutional, would stand unrepealed, and remain on the Statute Book as the Act of which it forms a part, having passed on the 23rd January, 1869, the year within which it must, if at all, be disallowed expired on the 23rd instant, before Her Majesty's pleasure could be known.

No other course therefore was open to His Excellency than to disallow the Supply Bill of 1869.

This will cause no inconvenience to the Government or the people of Ontario. All payments made under it while in force, and before the disallowance, will of course be legal; and by the terms of the Act itself any appropriation made in it which should be unexpended on the 31st December last, should become void and of no effect. Indeed to prevent any possible inconvenience the disallowance was postponed until after the 31st December.

It now remains to be seen what the course of Her Majesty's Government may be as to the new Act. We sincerely hope, for the sake of that most deserving body of men, the Ontario Judges, that the Act may be held to be within the competence of the Legislature.

A Bill was, we believe, introduced last session, simply repealing the objectionable clause which was lost. Had it been passed the necessity for disallowance would not have arisen.

THE "GLOBE'S" WAR-TRUMPET.

Perhaps the appointment of Field-Marshal, the Honorable George Brown, to the position of Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Territory, would have the effect of toning down the present irate, warlike, and rampageous *Globe*. That koh-i-noor of a peculiar public opinion, that flood of light, which glares forth every now and then upon the toiling masses in Ontario, occasionally throws a ray of light over the troubled waters of the Red River. Now, our luminous contemporary perceives the dangers to which his own mischievous doctrines lead. He sees the consequences likely to grow out of a consultation with a handful of men about the form of government which they would like best. He sees, and is afraid. Could a handful of men take possession of a very large part of a continent it would be decidedly refreshing. Could the whole population of Red River possess themselves of Red River, the case would be somewhat complicated. The well understood wishes of Selkirkism must not go so far as that. No such body as Riel, Bruce, Donahue, Stultzman, and James Ross, late of the *Globe*, have a right to walk out of allegiance *to the British Empire*, when the whim seizes them. No such a body of men have a right to choose their own masters and take off land with them, territory of sufficient size to allow kingdoms to be cut out of it, and leave plenty over. This, ludicrously exaggerated, is precisely our doctrine. It was not, however, the doctrine of the *Globe* three weeks back. Three weeks ago, the Honorable George Brown would have granted free institutions to the Kaffirs, the Maories, the Fijeans, and the Esquimaux. Three weeks ago, the concession of the full machinery of a government suited to a well-settled country, and a well-informed population, would have prevented those grievous misapprehensions which had led to the resistance to the entrance of Mr. McDougall and his suite upon the territory sought to be acquired from the Hudson's Bay Company. Now, the *Globe* how changed? The British Empire—this is a particularly big expression—the British Empire has not as yet come to such a point of decrepitude and decay as to allow the inhabitants of Hamilton to ally themselves with the Czar, and "Toronto to solemnly connect itself with the Grand Turk," or, perhaps, Grand Trunk, which would be about equally as absurd an alliance for such as are particularly cared for by the Toronto *Globe*. Now we really quite concur with the *Globe* of the 24th day of January, 1870, whatever may come to pass afterwards. It is our candid opinion that the British Empire is not in a state of decrepitude, and we shall not suffer a handful of Yankees impertinently to walk into this great territory of Red River, which is capable of being sliced into many kingdoms, to dismember British America, force a majority of those dwelling in the same country to a political course intolerable to their feelings and desires, or do anything which on the part of the Imperial or Dominion Governments would be at once pusillanimous and suicidal. Will the *Globe* have the kindness to permit us to use again our own words, as they are so very much better expressed in the *Globe* of the 24th day of January, 1870, "we must keep the North-West at all hazards."

As for the consequences to French individuality, likely to accrue from the annexation of Red River to the United States, no necessity exists for even an allusion to them, since it is neither Mr. Brown's intention, nor the intention of the Imperial and Dominion Governments to permit annexation. So far the Toronto *Globe*, the Ottawa TIMES, and the Imperial and Dominion Governments are agreed. But what comes next? Only this:—Field-Marshal the Honorable George Brown, editor and proprietor of the Toronto *Globe*, and the author and publisher of a work on "Warnings and Prophecies," to prevent the annexation of Winnepeg and her dependencies would, without the slightest hesitation pay £300,000 to the Hudson's Bay Company, issue a proclamation, hoist a royal flag, push on to Fort Garry without a moment's loss of time, throw down all the "blawsted" fences, capture all the stone forts, and blow the trumpet at once either for peace or war. This is no exaggeration. Field-Marshal Brown thus actually speaks:—"We hold that a man of energy, character and standing, backed for the first time by the Royal Proclamation, and entrusted with a large amount of discretionary power, should proceed at once to Red River, and, understand, as the Queen's Plenipotentiary, what really is wanted and what is proposed. We still believe that the whole affair could be settled in this way *before the snow is off the ground*. If the difficulty is amicably settled, then let everything be ready for a vigorous prosecution of the works of peace, and if not, with the same emphasis, we say, let everything be in a forward state of preparedness for the other alternative." Now this is particularly tall-talking, as our American cousins would say. This is soldierly advice and worthy of a Napier. There can be no question whatever about the effect which Field Marshal, the Honorable George Brown, Prophet and Seer, would produce upon the Selkirk settlement by a rapid march upon Fort Garry with a Royal Proclamation in his pocket, a royal flag in his hand, and a body of 400 fairly drilled Canadian rifles at his back. The rifles, as Field Marshal Brown remarks, would, if the worst came to the worst, settle the controversy.

Now this is a very satisfactory conclusion to which the *Globe* has arrived, and we may perhaps be allowed to express the hope, that so soon as the invasion and conquest of Winnepeg is resolved upon—and long before the £300,000 are paid—the services of Field Marshal the Honorable George Brown, and 400 Canadian rifles, will be proudly accepted by the Government of the Dominion of Canada.

A MAORI PARLIAMENT.

The following particularly *apropos* remarks are extracted from a leading article in the Toronto *Spirit of the Age*:—

"It is urged that the newly constituted Council is established on the same system as the Hudson's Bay Company's rule. We deny it *in toto*. The Company's servants were entirely without responsibility to anyone, save to the trading corporation in England, whose pockets they were filling. The new Council are appointed by the Government of Canada—and if not personally amenable to Parliament, their masters are, and can be called to a strict account both for nominating and maintaining them there. There is, in fact, no analogy whatever between the two systems, except that neither resorts to popular election. The reference to the old Family Compact is equally pointless, and is only made to arouse defunct issues.

Next, we have a dissertation on the resistance absolute rulers make to liberty. What about it? The people of this Dominion are not "throned despots," nor have they the slightest interest in denying even to the half breeds the benefit of such privileges as they enjoy themselves. Even the United States Government refuses to admit a territory as a State till it can boast of a sufficient population and give evidence of fitness to enter the family circle.

Does the *Globe* mean to assert the principle that every people are capable of understanding, much less of working intelligently, our system of polity? If it does, we shall take the liberty of opposing to it the *dictum* of Mr. John Stuart Mill, who ought certainly to be democratic enough for any one. The reverse is an historical fact of which there is no room for dispute. Would the *Globe* give a parliament to the Hindoos, to the Maories or the Caffres—or to come nearer home, to the Sioux and other Indian tribes in Rupert's Land? If not, why not? Our contemporary asserts that "a free school" is the best for acquiring the necessary qualifications of a freeman; if this be universally true, as the *Globe* assumes, why not try it with the savage as well as with the half breed.

John Armagat, of Buffalo Run, Pa., fell in an epileptic fit, in his barn yard, the other day, and while in this state was nearly devoured by his own hogs. Fortunately his son came to his assistance in time to save him from immediate death; but the old man was terribly torn and mangled, and now lies in a very precarious condition.

BANK NOTES.—The Copenhagen *Dagstelegraphen* says a celebrated photo-lithographer lately surprised the directors of the Danish National Bank by presenting them with a packet of notes made by himself, which so exactly resembled the current paper money of the realm that no officer of the Government could distinguish them. He assured them he was able to copy the notes of every other country with equal exactness. Astonished, and anything but pleased with the discovery, the authorities of the bank requested him to invent some form of paper money which could not be imitated. He has promised to do his best.

Latest by Telegraph.

By People's Line.

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

TORONTO.

TORONTO, January 25.

The report of the Chief of Police was submitted to the City Council last night. It shows that in 1869 there was a considerable decrease in the number of persons arrested, or summoned in the previous year. In 1868, 872; in 1869, 391.

A writ of *habeas corpus* was granted yesterday, in the case of Gould, committed for extradition for forgery. Also, in the case of Robinson, committed for arson.

Caldwell was up at the Police Court yesterday. One witness was examined. The case was adjourned until Thuesday next.

The negro Richards, tried at the Assizes yesterday, charged with the manslaughter of Michael Kavanagh, on the 31st October last was found guilty with a recommendation to mercy.

At the City Council last night it was determined to have the powder magazine at the Drill Shed removed.

The *Telegraph* says Reekie and Robertson deny that they have abandoned their contract on the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway line, and that it is nothing more than a quibble. The have not abandoned the original contract by which they only agreed to build as far as Firgus, but they have refused to undertake the construction of the Line through to Southampton.

Snowing to-day.

MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, January 25.

The M. O. S. S. Co's Steamer *Moravian* arrived at Portland at 10.15. this forenoon.

The Caledonian Society celebrated Burns birthday at the Terrapin to-night.

The *Gazette* referring to the report that Blake is preparing a case for the Courts to test the legality of payments under the Supply Bill—which is disallowed—agrees with Blake and says the Ontario Government surly cannot think of going on without the Supply Bill on the Statute Book.

The Quebec Legislature expected to prorogue early next week.

The anniversary meeting of the Canada Sunday School Union was held to-night, in St. James' street Wesleyan Church. There was a large attendance. The report showed good progress in the work.

Collections are being taken up in the city for Father Chiniquy's mission.

A case of body snatching has occurred, but no clue has been found to the perpetrator of the crime.

Snowing heavily.

QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, January 25.

Dr. Sewell in a letter to the *Chronicle* of this morning, in reply to the Rev. Dr. Sykes, gives sufficient grounds for the removal of the mother and child to the Marine hospital from the Hotel Dieu.

A correspondent complains of the insult offered to Protestants by the Mayor in calling a public meeting on Sunday, and requesting their attendance.

The medical men and druggists of St. Hyacinthe are opposed to the Pharmacy Bill.

A ship laborer named Sampson was killed on Saturday by falling to the hold of a ship.

There was no foundation for the report about the fire at Montmorenci.

A dreadful snow storm to-day.

CABLE NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, January 24.—The *Morning Post*, to-day, publishes a letter from a correspondent in New York, filled with vile libels on American society and women.

FRANCE.

PARIS, January 24.—The city is completely quiet, though murmers of discontent are occasionally heard amongst the masses.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Virginia Admitted into the Union.

RICHMOND, VA., January 24.—News of the final passage of the Bill admitting Virginia into the Union was received here after dark. There appeared to be a general feeling of relief, but none of the demonstrations of joy that followed the passage of Bingham's unconditional Bill in the House.

The New York *Tribune's* Washington special says: The National Executive Committee, appointed by the National Convention of colored men, met the other evening and passed resolutions requesting all the colored people in the various States and territories to prepare for a general National and State jubilee, the occasion of the ratification and proclamation by the President of the 15th amendment to the constitution, and to return thanks to Almighty God and the good people he used as instruments in bringing about such a glorious event.

A MARRIAGE IN JOKE TURNING OUT HAPPILY.—The Missouri *Republican* tells how, some thirty years ago, in Charleston, Illinois, one Dick Stoddard attended a dancing party, where, for sport, he assumed the part of bridegroom in an impromptu matrimonial scene, the bride for the occasion being the belle of the town, who "like Dick" was full of fun and of a romantic disposition. The license was easily procured, so was the justice. The ceremony was performed, and the bride and groom pronounced husband and wife. This of course was considered the joke of the season. Dick and his bride enjoyed it, so did the spectators. The justice, however, who had performed the ceremony; had the license, and knew the penalty for a failure to return it as the law directs, and being sworn to discharge the duties incumbent upon him as a Justice of the Peace, was legally and morally bound to return the license to the County Clerk, which he did, Dick and his wife soon learned that what they had conceived to be a joke was a sad or joyful reality. So the matter was talked over, and they concluded to make the best of it. They have been living together ever since, blessed with a bountiful supply of this world's good—as large family and a host of friends, and as Dick says, they have been enjoying the joke ever since.

"The first jingle of the merry sleigh bell" was only heard for the first time this season in Charlottetown, P. E. I., on the 11th inst. The winter has been of an extraordinary character down there, or else the island is singularly favoured by situation and nature.

A lazy but ingenious Yankee in North Haven, Connecticut, has invented a machine for feeding his horses, cattle and poultry without the help of an attendant. It is a clock-work arrangement, by which at a certain hour a bottom drops out of a hopper and the feed goes to the animals, while the farmer lies soundly in his bed or hovers in the chimney corner.

Disallowance of the Supply Bill of 1869.

The following Order in Council is published:—

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
OTTAWA,
Thursday, 20th Jan., 1870.

PRESENT:—His Excellency the Governor General, Sir John A. Macdonald, Sir G. E. Cartier, Mr. Tilley, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Howe, Sir Francis Hincks, Mr. Aikins, and Mr. Morris.

IN COUNCIL.

Whereas,—The Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Ontario, with the Legislative Assembly of that Province, did, on the twenty-third day of January, A.D., 1869, pass an Act which has been transmitted, entitled, as follows, viz.:—"An Act for granting to Her Majesty, certain sums of money required for defraying the expenses of the Civil Government for the year 1869, for making good certain sums expended for the Public Service in 1868, and for other purposes."

And, *whereas*, the said Act has been laid before the Governor General in Council, together with a report from the Minister of Justice, setting forth that he is of opinion that the change of the law proposed in the Sixth Section of the said Act cannot be legally effected by an Act of the Provincial Legislature, and, therefore, recommending that the said Act should not receive the confirmation of the Governor General. His Excellency the Governor General has therefore this day been pleased, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to declare his disallowance of the said Act, and the same is hereby disallowed accordingly, whereof the Lieut Governor of the Province of Ontario and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

(Signed) W. H. LEE,
Clerk Privy Council.

The Colonial question puzzles all the attempts to deal with it. In this all seem to agree that the present state of things cannot last very long, and that the Colonies must be attached more closely and linked more firmly to the Empire by some means or other, or that an early separation is inevitable. Lord Granville, who, it is to be supposed, expresses such views as the present British Government entertain on this question, exerted himself to prevent such a meeting of Colonial representatives as some Colonists in London endeavored to assemble. In his despatch to the Governors of the Colonists, discountenancing the proposed conference, he said:—

"In the first place the attempt to cover by one arrangement all the principal Colonies enjoying representative institutions appears to me injudicious. The questions which most seriously affect individual Colonies in relation to the Mother Country have often in their nature and treatment little connection with those which arise in others, nor, as far as I am aware, is there anything in the mode of transacting business between the British and Colonial Governments, which, under their generally cordial relations, obstructs negotiation, or calls for any practical improvement in their means of communication.

"As a general rule, it appears to me that the wishes of the Colonists are likely to be more faithfully and effectually brought before the Home Government by the local ministers, who are in immediate contact with the communities which they represent, and through the Governor, who is responsible to Her Majesty for furnishing all requisite information, than by a body of gentlemen resident in London, acting in pursuance of their own views, or of mere written instructions, under influences not always identical with those which are paramount in the Colony, and without the guarantee which their recommendations may derive from having passed through the Governor's hands.

"It will be obvious to you that these objections to a standing representation of the Colonial Empire in London have no relation to the appointment of several or collective agencies on the system now in force, which, I believe, completely answers its purpose."

In his answer to the delegation which waited upon him Lord Granville said:—

"Different speakers seem to have taken different views as to the objects of a standing Colonial Conference. Some think it should be for the purpose of changing and defining the relations of this country and the Colonies; others that it should be for the purpose of supplying knowledge of a local character. There seemed to be an absence of opinion to-day as to any definite scheme for revising the colonial relations. Most of the gentlemen present wished something to be done to cement and consolidate them. Now, I know that Lord Grey proposes, as is seen by his letter, that there should be a conference to consider a scheme which he has in his own head, but which is based upon the Colonies being willing to give up some of their freedom of action. My firm conviction is that it would be better for those large Colonies, taking population and wealth and education into consideration, not to give up a portion of that self-government which they now enjoy. I believe that that would not be a solid base upon which any plan of that sort, even if desirable in itself, could be founded. Lord Bury, as I quote from an interesting chapter in his book, would desire to have a conference for another purpose—viz., in order to lay down, in a friendly manner, the terms on which, at some future time, the Colonies should separate. I have no jealousy as to the freest discussion of any of these points; but unless I see that it is the wish of the Colonies that such a conference should be held, and until I have some plan to propose to such a conference, I can take no initiative in the matter. As to the assistance of such a conference for local information, I have always been told that there exists considerable jealousy in the colonies of the colonists residing in this country, while, on the other hand, most of the principal colonies have permanent or temporary agents. The Duke of Manchester alluded to the transfer of the Hudson's Bay Territory. Without discussing the policy of that measure, I must say the transaction of it was a matter of great difficulty. The Dominion sent over two of their own statesmen to negotiate it with us. They would certainly never have consented to the interference of delegates from the West Indies or the Cape, and I doubt whether, with such interference any conclusion would have been arrived at. If you conquer the difficulties in detail as to the proportions of delegates or of votes which each Colony is to have, and the degree in which the Imperial Government is to be represented, the constant advice of such a body would at the same time embarrass the Minister and deminish his responsibility. Would Victoria like to receive, contrary to her own policy, instructions from me founded on the opinion of a great majority of representatives of other Colonies? The proper mode of communication with the self-governing Colonies is directly from the Secretary of State, who is responsible to the Crown and to Parliament, through the Governors, to the Colonial Governments who represent the majority in each Colony. It has been stated that I have expressed a wish that England should be separated from her Colonies, Sir George Gray who has taken an active part in this matter, and whom I regret not to see here to day, is reported to have asked whether it was tolerable that a minister sitting quietly in his room in the Colonial Office should tell the Colonies, that they were at liberty to seprate from England. I presume this statement was based on an extract from a letter read by Mr. Wilson at a meeting in which his correspondent, after describing a conversation with me, stated that I had in effect said that separation was a matter more for the consideration of the colony than for that of England, and that if the colony thought it was for their good they had better go. The writer of the letter in question called on me some weeks ago with a note of introduction. He was gentlemanlike, intelligent, and pleasing in manner, but had probably not been much used to reporting business discussions. He repeated to me one by one most of the criticisms which have been circulated on me and the New Zealand policy of Her Majesty's Government. I answered each point as best I could, and may add that I seldom met with a rejoinder. At last he threatened me with separation and annexation to the United States. I replied by declining even to discuss such a matter, adding, however, somewhat inconsistently, that I was curious to know what was the practical object of any colonist who entertained such an idea. Did he expect the States would send an army to conquer the Maories for him? He answered, no; they would not send any army, but would send a band of Filibusters and cut-throats who would be ten times worse than the Maories. I could not resist observing that the practical object then would be to obtain a substitute ten times worse than the only grievance of which New Zealand had to complain. I do not remember saying one word more on this question of separation. What I did say does not appear to be disrespectful to the Colony of New Zealand, uncivil to the colonist who volunteered privately to catechize me, or intolerable even from a Minister sitting quietly in his office room. Any one who has observed the astounding progress of some of the Colonies during the last 20 years in wealth, population, statesmanship and intelligence, in everything which constitutes a great community, must feel it difficult to prophecy as to the future. I should be exceedingly sorry to see England deprived of all her Colonies, but this country will never attempt to retain them by brute force; but I believe, however, that the bonds which unite us, though slender are elastic, and much stronger than some suppose. I doubt whether any attempt to define our relations would have a strengthening effect. Many a man and wife, notwithstanding occasional differences, live happily together who could not do so if they had called in a lawyer to define how much each was to yield on every occasion, and what the terms of a possible separation should be. It is with regret that I find myself unable, for the reasons which I have given, to take a fresh initiative in a plan which seems already to have collapsed, and I have only to thank the deputation for the courteous attention with which they have listened to me."

Evidently Lord Granville does not regard the reorganization of the Empire as a huge Confederation as at all practicable. He thinks that for the relation now existing between the Colonies and the Empire no better can be substituted, and in this time will prove he is right. The latest idea is that the Colonies should have envoys accredited to the Colonial Office, or to the Court of St. James perhaps, and that the British Government, besides sending out Governors, should also send envoys to the Colonies. With the place-hunting crowd this proposition will no doubt meet with much favour. Meantime the current of events flows on, smooth and calm just now, but not the less rapid and irresistible.—*St. John (N. B.) Chronicle.*

The Water Question.

From the Ottawa Courier.

"Will it ever," says the Buffalo *Express*, "be brought to a satisfactory solution—this water question? We almost despair, and yet with a new city administration, and with a practical energetic worker at the head of it, we would fain entertain a hope of better things to come in that respect. Speaking for ourselves we are sick of it—both the water and the question—for we have laboured long and faithfully to rouse the authorities to a sense of their duty, with no definite results?" These words exactly apply here. The water question is sickening. The whole city is afflicted with hydrophobia. The subject of supplying drinking, and cooking, and washing water to private houses and public workshops, cannot be approached without a scunner. The old stories about fires and pestilence, and, sewage, arise in the mind, and the idea of a repetition of old saws is really horrifying. The water question is to many people a water plague. The promise of water has been so long made and the prospect of obtaining it so distant, that any allusion to the subject is annoying. Rather than hear about it for the sake of peace—for the sake of a moment's rest—people would contentedly pay any amount for water to drink brought from the filthiest spot of a river made filthy by its passage through the filthiest of neighborhoods, until it has become the common sewer for thousands, than hear another word about water-works. It is the hope deferred—the everlasting chow-chow about a something concerning which nobody seems agreed, and the realization of which seems to be as distant now as when the subject was first mooted—which is annoying. Neither enterprising men, city administrations, nor talented civic engineers seem to know how to obtain water for the multitude. While in other countries water pyramids would be erected at any amount of money to obtain a useful power or force of water, in the city of Ottawa all the surrounding waters are suffered to go to waste. It is only on the principle of

"Gutta cavat lapidem, non vi, sed sæpe cadendo"

that we touch the water-works question again at all, knowing as we do that the matter of providing an adequate supply of water, in a growing city like this, is a matter of such controlling importance that all other local questions—parks, bridges, railways and what not—sink into utter insignificance by comparison with it. Light—coal-oil light, with the lamps a little closer together than they are—is a great boon to this city, but light itself in a great measure cannot exist without water. Water produces everything. Man himself is half made of water. All nature drinks, and without the means of drinking nature itself would shrivel up and be for ever blasted. Let it then be the business of the City Engineer particularly, to bring forth water.

The Alleged Murder Case in Nova Scotia.

The St. John *Telegraph* says the examination of Alexander Cameron, on suspicion of having murdered Hector Munro, was held in the Lockup at River John, on the 19th. Cameron is married, living one mile from the village, up River John. Munro was about 18, and lived on Salmen River. Towards the end of November, Munro returned from working on the Intercolonial Railway, and swopped horses with Mr. Cameron, giving Cameron fifteen dollars to boot, with the stipulation that, if dissatisfied, he could exchange in two days. On the 24th November, Munro left to take the horse to Cameron, but the latter was not at home. Munro went to Sutherland's house, and staid all night. Next day he went again to Cameron's and the latter would not exchange. Munro left the horse, and on Thursday, after seeing Cameron, he took the bridle and saddle to Sutherland's where they still remain. On Thursday evening Munro left with Mr. Burns a letter he intended to mail, and said he would meantime, go and see Cameron again. Munro has never been seen since. In getting money to buy a postage stamp at Burns', his wallet appeared to have a roll of bank notes in it. Munro's brother says he had a hundred and twenty dollars when he left home. The railway contractors still owe Munroe thirty dollars, which has never been called for. In defence it was proved that Cameron left home on Thursday afternoon and went to Tony River. He was there at four o'clock, and slept that night with Mr. McKay; he left next morning at nine o'clock and went to his father's at Green Hill; staid there and helped to thresh till Saturday forenoon, and then returned home. On the other hand a man swore that he met Cameron at dusk on Thursday evening, riding homeward between Burns' and Cameron's; same man swore he saw Munroe in Burns' about eight o'clock same evening, change a four dollar bill in paying for postage stamps, and saw other money in his wallet. The evidence was not considered sufficient to remand prisoner for trial, but he was bound to appear himself, and two sureties. Cameron has said that there was a talk between him and Munroe about the sale of the farm, and that the latter was going to pay the cash in part and get his uncle to secure the balance. Bloody chips were found near Cameron's barn, but Cameron said he killed a dog there; dead dog found. Cameron alleges Munro talked of going to sea, but Munro's brother swore Munro changed horses to get a heavier one to work on the Railway.

CHIROPODY.—If there is one misery more to be dreaded, or one pain more excruciating than the toothache, it is the pain and misery arising from corns upon the feet. Dr. Briggs the celebrated Surgeon Chiropodist, has invented a "Corn and Bunion Curative, and which since its introduction to the people, has become one of the most popular remedies of the age. We cheerfully recommend those who are in any degree afflicted with corns or bunions or frosted feet to give Dr Briggs' remedy a trial. There can be no mistake about it. Sold by druggists 1244.a

Great Western Railway

ACCIDENTS—TRAINS OFF THE TRACK—COLLISION—MAN INJURED, ETC.—A NIGHT OF MISFORTUNE.

From the London Free Press.

On Saturday night last a series of accidents occurred on the Great Western Railway, all within a few hours of each other. The first happened to the Sarnia mixed train, due here at six o'clock. When within about three and a half miles of the city an axle of one of the freight cars broke, and the train was detained in consequence for a considerable time. The damage done, however, was not great, and can easily be repaired.

Later in the evening two freight trains came into collision at a point within about three miles of Dorchester Station. The shock disabled both locomotives, and threw eleven cars off the track; but fortunately no one on board was injured. When the drivers saw each other's engines they shut off steam and whistled "down brakes," the rate of speed being thereby very much reduced, so that when they met it could not have been more than about three miles an hour. Word was sent to this city immediately for assistance, and the Auxiliary left for the scene, but about our hours eslapsed before the road was cleared, thus delaying the Steamboat Express due West until yesterday (Sunday) morning.

On the main line West of this two more accidents occurred, more or less serious in character. The palace sleeping and hotel car "Western World," attached to the night mail going East, and due here at eleven, got off the track near Longwoods Station, and went went over a slight embankment. The cause, as in the case of the Sarnia train, is said to have been a broken axle. This is the same car that broke down on Friday morning near this city, when the colored cook, Thomas, leaped off, and got his head severely cut. On this occasion, we are happy to report, no one was injured in the slightest degree.

The Auxiliary was despatched from Windsor to the assistance of the "Western World," but had not come further than Baptiste Creek before it, too, ran off, owing, it is reported, to a broken rail. The track was ploughed up for several miles, many minutes elapsing before the accident became known. At length assistance arrived at Longwoods, and after much difficulty the sleeping car was re-adjusted on the track, and the train came on to London, arriving here yesterday morning between nine and ten o'clock. The morning express east, delayed a couple of hours by the accident, united with the mail here, and they left for the Bridge in company.

Throughout yesterday movements at the station here were very animated, trains passing up and down in quick succession.

While coupling cars in the yard, at two o'clock, yesterday afternoon, a young man named Mercer had his hand jammed between the bumpers, and will, it is feared, lose two or three fingers in consequence.

Rumors of an extremely wild nature—and we are pleased to report that they were highly fanciful—spread through the city, yesterday, in regard to the trains. The above, however, will be found a tolerably correct account of the casualties.

The Arrapahoe Indians are awaiting the arrival of those Chinamen in Texas, with anticipations of intense enjoyment in "lifting" the scalps so nicely prepared by the growth of pigtails.

SHIPBUILDING IN HANTS.—Maitland continues to add annually to the already large number of her first class vessels. From the Windsor *Mail* we learn that along the shore for a distance of five miles on each side of the village, the following vessels are now building: Ship, 1400 tons, builder, Captain Charles Cox. Bark about 700 tons, builder, Alfred Putnam, Esq. Ship about 1000 tons, builder, Sydney Smith, Esq. Ship about 1000 tons, builder, A. McCallum, Esq. Ship about 1000 tons, builder, J. Monteith. Bark about 800 tons, builder, Alexander Roy, Esq. Bark about 700 tons, builder, Captain A. A. McDougall. Schooner about 170 tons, builder, Alexander Ross, Esq. Bark about 800 tons, builder, J. Lawrence, Esq. Ship about 100 tons, builder, Wm. McDougall, Esq. The last four mentioned vessels will be put on during the winter and spring.

TAPPING THE STREAM OF IMMIGRATION.—Scandinavian immigration is to be encouraged in Maine. A report on the subject just submitted to the Governor by Mr. Thomas, of Portland, recommends aid to Swedish emigrants. Many of these now come by way of Portland. It is proposed to tap this stream, and turn it to the account of settling the Aroostook lands. Two hundred acres of good farming land will be given each settler for 50 cents an acre, with the privilege of paying for it by working on the highways. The plan of making the offer generally understood by translating it into Swedish and sending it abroad, will be urged, and very likely adopted. Five hundred copies of the report have been ordered to be printed by the Governor, and some leading members of the legislature will try to get authority to publish 3,000 more.

An eminent engineer, Gen. Cram, of the United States Corps of Engineers, read an elaborate paper on the Northern route to the Pacific before the Detroit Board of Trade. He said a railroad from the head of Lake Superior to Puget Sound (situated on the Pacific coast, south of Vancouver's Island) would be only 1,775 miles long, and that it would open up a territory containing 660,000,000 acres, comprising the winter wheat region, rich mineral lands, fine grazing territories, and timber, stone, and water in abundance, with a mild and wholesome atmosphere. This does not include the British territories, which would furnish much business. To construct this road, Congress has granted a slip of land 10 miles wide through Minnesota, and for the remainder of the way 20 miles on either side, making in all 42,470,400 acres, which, at $2.50 per acre, would raise a construction fund of $159,817 per mile. The route to the ocean from the head of Lake Superior would be by water, and to accommodate the traffic thus enormously increased the Sault St. Marie Canal should be deepened and widened, and a Niagara Ship Canal should be constructed. This road would bring an immense business down the St. Lawrence.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite. The CIVIL SERVICE GAZETTE remarks:—"The singular success which Mr. Epps attained by his homœopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold by the trade only in ¼lb and 1lb tin-lined packets, labelled—JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemist London, England. 11385W6m

AFFECTIONS OF THE CHEST AND THROAT.—Persons afflicted, however slightly, with any weakness of the Chest and Throat, involving either the Larynx, Trachea, Bronchial Tubes, or the Lungs themselves, should on the first symptom commence with FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES as by its use diseases of those organs [even Consumption in its primary stage], are speedily cured, and more alarming symptoms prevented. This we are enabled to state most positively.

The Blood is restored to purity and health; the Nerves and Muscles are strengthened, while tuberculous or consumptive deposit is retarded

The extraordinary effect of this preparation is due to its power of imparting the vital principle to all constitutions impaired by wasting or debilitating maladies. It is acceptable to the palate, and suitable for all ages and all constitutions.

Sold by apothecaries. Price $1.50 per bottle or 6 for $7.50.

JAMES I FELLOWS, Chemist,
St John, N B.
AGENTS—Francis Cundill Co, Wholesale Agents, Montreal. 1165.41b

FIRE!
PROVINCIAL INSURANCES.

This truly Canadian Company has paid all losses quickly and liberally, and still insures with perfect Canadian Security, having $300,000 still to call up from solvent stockholders in the Dominion.

MALCOLM CAMERON,
Agent.

Next door to the TIMES Office and Ontario Bank.
Ottawa, January 25, 1870.

Garland, Mutchmor & Co.

1870. 1870.

IMPORTATIONS.

GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED

Ex "PRUSSIAN," and other Steamships,

WOOL CLAN TARTAN PLAIDS,

Clan Tartan Velvets,

CLAN TARTAN IRISH POPLINS.

JAPANESE SILKS,

For Evening Wear in,

WHITE,
PINK,
MAIZE,
BLUE and
MAUVE,

Black Velveteens,
Waterproof Cloakings,
Black Lustres and Alpaccas,
Black Cobourgs,
Fancy Flannels,
French Merinoes.

Another lot of those extraordinary cheap FRENCH MERINOES,

Heavy, wide and good, in the leading colors, at 2s 6d per yard.

GREAT CLEARING SALE,

AT COST PRICE,

OF

NEW WINTER DRY GOODS,

AT

CUNNINGHAM & LINDSAY'S,

No. 14, Rideau street

This is a rare opportunity of purchasing first class fashionable Dry Goods.

Ottawa, Dec 11, 1869.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF STOVES Will be found at NO. 43, SPARKS STREET, COMPRISING

The Imperial Oriental,
The Imperial Reflector,
The Two Best Self-Feeding Hall Stoves,
The Air-Heater, for Soft Coal or Peat,
The Albanian.
The Dominion—Low-priced Stove.

—ALSO,—

Parlor Grates and Stoves for Wood and Coal Cooking Stoves, Dumb Stoves and Gallows Pipes, Stoves, Pipes, Zinc, &c.

Tinsmiths on hand to execute orders.

ESMONDE BROS.

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £1,000,000.

FIRE DEPARTMENT

Head Office, 50 West George Street, Glasgow.

CANADA BRANCH,

Head Office, No. 96, St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.

The subscriber begs to intimate that he has been appointed agent for the above company, for this town and surrounding district, and that he is now prepared to accept insurances against FIRE, upon almost every description of property, upon the most moderate terms.

Full particulars as to rates, &c, shall be furnished, on application, and all orders shall be punctually attended to.

NEIL McKINNON,
Commission and Exchange Broker and Insurance Agent.
Office—No 41½, Sparks street, Ottawa.
January 8, 1870. 1251 3m

SITUATION WANTED.—Wanted a situation by a young man, age 19 years, as a GROOM or in any sort of a situation where he could make himself useful. Good references can be produced. Address T H, TIMES office. 1263 1

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE

LAST WEEK

WONDERFUL,
ASTONISHING
and AMUSING
EXPERIMENTS

Upon persons in a PERFECTLY WAKEFUL STATE

BY

PROFESSOR C. W. STO[NE]

SPECIAL NOTICE.—With a view to general interest in his experiments, PROF. STONE will each evening distribute a number of BEAUTIFUL and COSTLY PRESENTS among the audience.

THIS EVENING

ALSO

EVERY EVENING DURING THE [WEEK]

A great variety of the most ASTONISHING & AMUSING [EXPERIMENTS] Will be exhibited upon persons who offer from among the audience.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock, to commence ... Admission—Reserved Seats (in body of ...) 50 cents. Second Seats (in body of the ...) cents. Gallery, 25 cents. Children ... price—to Gallery only.

N B—Phrenological Examinations ... the Russell House daily from 12 to 4. Terms—75 cents and $3.

ORIGINAL READINGS

IN GOWAN'S HALL

REV H F DARNELL, Rector of St. ... will,

On Thursday Evening, 27th ...

Read a selection from his published and unpublished compositions in prose and verse, ... above Hall.

Doors open at 7. Chair will be taken at ... o'clock.

Single Tickets, 25 cents; Family Tickets ... cents.

Proceeds devoted to parochial purposes.

Tickets can be obtained from Messrs ... Son, Sparks street; and C J Sinclair, ... street, and at the door.

LIBERAL CHRISTIANS.

The remaining three (3) lectures of ... course explanatory of the VIEWS held by LIBERAL CHRISTIANS, by the Rev. ... LAVELLE, of Toronto, in GOWAN'S HALL, entrance by Wellington Street, will be delivered on the evenings of

SUNDAY, 23rd JANUARY, at 7 o'clock

SUBJECT—"Human Nature" ... pravity."

TUESDAY, 25th at 8 O'CLOCK.

SUBJECT—"The Atonement: What ..."

WEDNESDAY, 26th at 8 O'CLOCK.

SUBJECT—"Endless Torment"—... terms "Hell" "Everlasting" ...

On Sunday morning, religious services conducted in the same place, beginning ... o'clock.

No charge for admission, the public are cordially invited to attend.

Ottawa, January 22, 1870.

OTTAWA LITERARY CLUB.

The course of stated Lectures below will take place at Webster's Hall on ... indicated:

Thursday, Jan. 27—Rev. Æ. McD. ... Subject: "The Northwest Territory."
Thursday, Feb. 3—ALFRED ... Subject: "A Few Thoughts on the Poetic Genius of Alfred Tennyson."
Thursday, Feb. 10—JOHN GEO. BOURINOT—Subject: "The Maritime Enterprise of America."
Thursday, Feb. 17—BENJAMIN SULTE—Subject: "The Newspaper Press of Canada."
Thursday, Feb. 24—CARROLL RYAN, ... ject: "The Knights of Malta."
Thursday, March 3—H. BEAUMONT SMALL—Subject: "The Language of Nature."
Thursday, March 10—CHARLES SANGSTER—Subject: "Canadian Poetry."
Thursday, March 17—A. J. CHRISTIE—Subject: "Reminiscences of Ottawa."
Thursday, March 24—GEORGE HENRY ... LAY, Esq—Subject: "Commerce, Ancient and Modern, briefly reviewed and compared."
Thursday, March 31—HENRY J. ... —Subject: "A Few Pages from Canadian History."
Thursday, April 7—REV. Æ. McD. ... Subject: "The Late Thomas D'Arcy McGee."

Tickets of Admission may be obtained from any member of the Club.

The Lecture to commence each evening at ... o'clock.

W McKAY WRIGHT,
A J CHRISTIE,

Ottawa, January 24, 1870.

Hardware.

THOMAS ISAAC,

DEALER IN

Shelf and Heavy Hardware,

HENRY'S STONE BUILDING,

Wellington Street, Upper Town, Ottawa

Cooking and Fancy Stoves
Coal, Steel, Iron, Rope,
Twine, Glass, Oil,
Putty, &c.,

Always on Hand.

Ottawa, December 20, 1869. 1236.1

FOR SALE.

Two Lots on Gloucester street, Centre Town, near Cartier Square also a small Farm ... Montreal Road, four miles from town.

Apply to
W HORACE ...

Ottawa, January 25, 1870.

SANGSTER'S POEMS.

Mr. CHAPMAN ROGERS, Book Agent, fully authorized to dispose of and ... subscriptions for my latest volume, "... and other Poems, and Lyrics," and ... subscriptions therefor in the City of Ottawa.

CHAS SANGSTER

Ottawa, January 25, 1870.

FOR SALE.

100 BARRELS

CHICAGO HEAVY MESS PORK

200 BARRELS

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR.

J P MACPHERSON

Ottawa, 15th December, 1869.

CAUTION.

PETER FAUBERT and OLIVER G... having left my employ contrary to their ... their engagements with me, I hereby forbid ... person or persons from hiring or harboring ... as any one found doing so after date ... advertisement shall be prosecuted to the ... rigor of the law.

ROBERT ...

Ottawa, January 20th, 1870.

TRAVELLERS

LAWRENCE AND ...

Depart............8.0...
Arrive............11.0...

The above trains connect with Grand Trunk Railway east and west.

OTTAWA OFFICE—York street.

A & ...

LOCAL

DEVLIN'S Fur Depot, ... LADIES' FURS. ... MINK, Seal, Ermine, ... PERSIAN Lamb in sets ...

Oranges, Lemons, ... Cranberries, &c., &c., ...

REIFFENSTEIN CASE ... adjourned yesterday.

PERSONAL.—The H... Speaker of the House ... in town yesterday.

MOOSE HUNT.—Camp... turned, Monday, with ... "trophied" six splendid ... reputation as an amateur ... passed in Canada.

ARRIVALS AT THE RU... Dickinson, Manotic; ... ronto; Wm R Aylsworth ... Charles McNab, Montreal ... Montreal.

POPULAR READINGS.—I... is the evening of the re... trick's Hall. A good pro... tained by talented amate... predict for them a crowd...

FROST, FROST, FROST... oysters are free from fro... received daily. Lobsters ... hand at lowest prices ... criptions of fruits and ve... delivered on shortest ... kinds at Buss and Co's., ... *Citizen* building, near L...

ARRIVALS AT THE U... Greene, March; R Ca... A Fraser wife and ch... Mohr and wife, Onslow; ... Jas H Post, Templeton ... York; Richard Tyler, ... Dunlop, Pembroke; Ed... Andrew Bolger, Onslow ... Wakefield.

GREENBACKS is particul... In it we perceive a kind ... ster's welcome to Prince ... ply to the adjoining Rep... Sangster, we may draw a... vertisement in another co... stated that Mr. Chapman ... appointed the agent in th... of his published volume ... Sangster is a true poet, a... as well. A discerning p... towards the encourageme... most genial souls among ... his book. The price is ... only 75 cts.

POLICE COURT.—John H... with breaking a lock in a ... Mr. Martin Hickey. It a... dence that Hickey leased ... Hilliard, and Mr. Hilliard ... St. George, the Bailiff, on ... seizure, was charged with ... of the door. Notwithstan... an apparently decided cas... the Dragon as far as po... cerned, the evidence not ... to the guilty party, ... missed.

Alderman Martineau adj... sence of the Police Magis...

COUNTY COUNCIL.—This ... noon yesterday, to the ru... House, to open the me... Council—some of the mem... such a proceeding was re... requirements of the Muni... somewhat druidical fashio... was re-elected Warden ... Carleton for the ensuing ... Macdonald, happening to ... asked what was up, and ... of the fact, and the moti... suggested that the furthe... obeyed—of holding the ... doors.

The Warden being elect... journed till two o'clock, ... bion Hotel.

The Philharmoni...

Last night the city was ... the best concerts which ha... or pleased the taste of our ... Hall was well filled. The ... magnificent. The scenery ... of the stage was relieved b... gave to the entire an air of ... as one of art. The stage ... seventy-five ladies and ... *coup d'œil* was very effective ... provements made in the ha... to make matters more ... audience, as well as for the ... case) the amateurs. The ... "Creation" was remark... Mrs. Patterson's voice ... control. In the recit... earth" &c., and the follow... very happy. Messrs Sincla... Cunningham, Orme and ... ed a well won reputation ... their efforts to render the ... Haydn.

The Band of the 60th ... better than in the overture ... seldom was the overt... formed. The subsequent ... attractive. Mr. Sinclair ... was done with his usual gr... a large number the gem ... "Le Souvenir." During the ... sweet conception Madame ... tened to with admiration, ... tion was applauded to the ... tion from "Don Carlos" w... band's best style. "The ... repeated by a sweet sopran...

This very successful m... harmonic was closed by a ... Rink Galop"—the compo... ented and gentlemanly m... band. The next conce... will be given in April.

—For Colds, Coughs, Bro... tion, and all Diseases of ... and Lungs, Dr. J. Briggs' ... Healer is a certain and reli... by druggists.

EXTRAVAGANCE OF THE ... sand dollars' worth of Fre... have been ordered by the ... their new Union Hotel ... other appointments of the ... to be on a similar scale ... *New York Tribune*, Jan. 12...