write letters of complaint to the clerks in the Navy Department—would do something of the same kind, though in a different direction, they would care less as to the "intolerable insolence" of the staff. We are far from meaning to intimate that the service of Great Britain is free from the blemishes we admit in our own. But no one will doubt, who, has sons for himself, that the standard of the profession is higher. Where do we find on an American frigate the front cabin of the commanding officer turned into a school-room, and the midshipmen hard at work at their studies, with the captain and the chaplain (in our service a grotesque nondescript) and some of the lieutenants superintending the work? This is the rule on English ships of war. With us, generally speaking—for of course there are exceptions—education is supposed to end when the boy turns back on Annapolis and bestows a parting "blessing" on Admiral Porter. What naval man nowadays studies throughly and for himself the science of international law, the want of which may present itself at any time? Three cases where this sort of knowledge came into play in an emergency occur to us in our own history. We refer to Commodore Perry's eminently diplomatic success in Japan; to Stockton's on the coast of California in 1856; and last, not least, to Commodore Biddle's admirable ability, first in the Brazils, and afterwards when, on the death of Mr. Everett in China, he was compelled, under circumstances of great delicacy, to act for months as Minister from the United States. We doubt very much if either Vattel or Wheaton or Kent are to be found in any frigate or fleet of ours, or, if they are, are much studied. Mrs. Henry Wood or Mrs. Stowe are greater favorites.

All those serious and solemn truths we have felt ourselves under an obligation to utter. They are prompted by an earnest desire to see things change for the better, and are but an expansion of what the Secretary of the Navy has felt it his duty to say to the whole world. We are quite prepared to vindicate them against any cavil.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Room to Let—Apply at the Variety Hall.
Teacher Wanted—C. B. Wright.
Furnished Rooms—James Cooke.
Labrador Herrings—A. Rowe.
Buffalo Lost—P. Thompson.
Ball Goods—Garland, Mutchmor & Co.
Ordnance Lands—E. Parent.

The Ottawa Times

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1870.

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

CHEAP BREAD.

The misfortune of Ireland is that the sole dependence of the population is upon the land. The potato rather than the shamrock should be the emblem of Ireland. With the exception of a linen manufacture in and about Belfast, there is no industry but one. As with the American the Almighty Dollar is the prevalent idea, the potato is the all and all of the Irishman. For a long time the Irish potato flourished. In spite of tithes and tax-gatherers, the "rint," the peelers, and a large population of beggars, who were beggars simply from necessity, because there were no looms, no founderies, no huge spinning mills, no great furniture, and door, and window blind factories, nor even gunpowder mills, nor any shipbuilding, the people lived, and, on the whole, contentedly. It was not until the potato rotted in the ground, and the people grew gaunt with hunger, and fever made their eyes roll in their very heads, and the dogs began to gnaw the remains of humanity, which humanity was too weak to bury, that discontent burst forth so terribly as to lead to the employment of extraordinarily repressive measures. The evils arising from the discontent were overcome, but no sufficient remedy was introduced to cure the discontent itself by making it impossible. Neither the Established Church grievance, nor the Tenant Right grievance, nor absentee landlordism, nor any other special annoyance, were they completely got rid of, and make a people happy, the bulk of whom are steeped in the lowest poverty. It was the social condition of Ireland that was at fault. The country needed coal more than potatoes, and the only fuel yielded was peat. The county wanted iron, and could not get it in the vicinity of a forge. It wanted water powers to compensate for the lack of steam, and it wanted capital to be used in the employment of labor to create and to carry on manufacturing. These things could not be had, and there was no help for it but to dig, dig, dig at the everlasting potato. It is a mistake to suppose that the whole dependence of a country is upon farm stock and farm produce. They do a very great deal for a country, but it is a commerce outside of the country, and manufactures inside of it, with the full employment of both capital and labor, that give prosperity to a country. Here, by a petition from the farmers of Ontario, it appears that our producers, our potato and corn growers, and stock raisers, seek protection from the United States farmer! They want to raise and grow without competition to the detriment of the consumer in this county, who makes their reaping and sewing machines, carriages and carts, shoes their horses, supplies their coats, makes their chairs and tables, and gives them a machine for noting the time of day. They want to starve out of the country such manufacturers, as there are, for an immediate benefit which must ultimately be their ruin. They depend upon the manufacturing population for sales, and although there is as yet lots of land in Canada for cultivation it will be an evil day when the cultivation of the soil is protected at the expense of the mechanic. Canada wants cheap bread; the farmer has already cheap land. The wheat which he produces is a raw material, and like other raw materials must be admitted duty free for the encouragement and growth of manufactures. Here, luckily, the manufacturing capabilities of Canada may be said to be a fixed fact. There is coal in the Dominion, there is wood for all purposes, the seas and lakes teem with fish, there is iron, antimony, lead, copper, silver, and goldat our doors for the digging, and the mill-powers and privileges are excessive. While Ireland is simply a wool, raw-hide, and flax producing country, without any native means of manufacture within her border, Canada has everything she needs and must necessarily prosper so long as her city populations have reasonably cheap bread. It is true the farmer will expend more in personal wants the more money is paid him for his wheat, but there are manufacturing trades which bring forth the money with which to purchase wheat, and were these mischievously interfered with consequences to the farmer might ensue nearly as disastrous as a dearth.

Here, no grievances can exist for any length of time, because there is constant employment for all who labor with their hands, and for nearly all who labor with their heads.

THE LOCAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE CITY SCHOOLS.

There was some slight discussion at the meeting of the Board of School Trustees, in this city, on the subject of appointing a Local Superintendent of schools. The discussion grew out of a motion to appoint to that really important office a gentleman, whose moral character is unimpeachable, but whose educational acquirements are not superior to those of a beadle. The salary, it is true, is not large. $200 a year, to be paid to a man who is supposed to be tolerably well educated, moderately well read, and to be able to know the capacity of a teacher and the aptitude of a scholar, even, in only our common schools, is a very small renumeration for a man of such acquirements, and an outrageously large amount to pay to a gentleman of property but of no acquirements at all. That the Superintendent of last year was quite unfitted for the position, requires scarcely any proof, and we should not even allude to his unfitness at all were it not designed to foist him once more upon the teachers of this growing city and upon the public. Mr. Cousens is a very amiable man, but he knows nothing of Goethe, or Schiller, or Gil Blas, or Dean Swift, or Dryden, or Spencer, or Froude. He has never read Shakespeare, or Byron, or Walter Scott, or Longfellow, or Tennyson, or Bryant, or John Stewart Mills, or Macgregor, or Smith. He is ignorant of mathematics as of Hebrew, and he cannot spell English, and does not read French. He must be the laughing stock of such clever and well read men as are now to be found among the teachers of Ottawa. Fifty years ago, Mr. Cousens would have been the right man in the right place as School Superintendent at Ottawa. He might do very well yet to see that the school-houses are well heated, aired, and lighted, that the teacher was attentive, and the school orderly and well attended, but he can be no judge of progress in letters, for he can only barely read and in the proper sense of the term, cannot write at all. He signs his name. He writes a receipt for his quarterly salary, and he assists in levying the assessments; but it is simply ridiculous to say that he is a scholar, or to fancy that he could write anything like even an intelligible report of the state of the schools in Ottawa. It he could, no such salary as $200 a year would be offered to him. Mr. Cousens is dear at any price, as any other man of a similar stamp would be. The best article is the cheapest in the end, although it may be costly, and Mr. Cousens, as a local superintendent of schools, is not even a good article. It is really to be hoped that the School Trustees will not be guilty of the indiscretion of re-appointing so very excellent but so, comparatively, grossly ignorant a man.

COMPLIMENTARY.

To-night a complimentary banquet is to be given to J. Ross Robertson, Esquire, by the employees of the Toronto *Daily Telegraph*, to celebrate his return from the Nor'-west, at the "Terrapin." It would have afforded us pleasure to have been present, and to have assisted in the celebration of Mr. Robertson's return, but we have neither the spirit nor the wings of a dove, and must necessarily stay at home. Mr. Robertson has well performed the duties assigned him, and certainly merits an honor which he will esteem the more, coming as it does from those who know him best—the printers of his admirable letters.

NEW BOOKS.

To-day we can only acknowledge the receipt, at the hands of Mr. P. Mularky, the canvassing agent of the publishers, Messrs. D. & J. Sadlier & Co., of New York, of "The Poems of Thomas D'Arcy McGee." On Monday next we shall be prepared to speak as we know and feel concerning the poetic remains of one of the kindest hearted men that ever lived, and whose powers of expression were much greater than ordinarily falls to the lot of mortals—the Hon. Thos. D'Arcy McGee.

Professor Dawson's Handbook of Zoology, a copy of which Messrs. Durie & Son, stationers and booksellers, Sparks street, have been kind enough to send to us, will be similarly dealt with,—if it be possible for us, in addition to reading screeds of poetry, to go into cuttle-fish and oysters.

Alfred Tennyson.

We made reference yesterday to Mr. Wheeler's lecture on Tennyson, before the Literary Club, and we now have much pleasure in giving a further notice of the lecture, which was certainly one of great merit.

The lecturer was introduced by Mr. Wright, President of the Club, with a few appropriate remarks, and a flattering reference to Mr. Wheeler's former efforts in Quebec on similar subjects.

The lecturer certainly succeeded in investing his subject with the greatest interest and if we may judge from the wrapt attention of his audience, they thoroughly appreciated his efforts. He read the "Morte D'Arthur," and "Edward Grey" with considerable skill, and his rendering of "The Grandmother's Apology" was excellent. His analysis of the genius of the poet reminded us of some of the best of the critical essays of George Gilfillan, and altogether, we have seldom spent a pleasanter evening. In alluding to Tennyson's poem "In Memoriam," which is a touching tribute to the memory of his dead friend Henry Hallam, Mr. Wheeler remarked: "Here, like a true poet, the Laureate has grappled with a subject worthy of his noble powers. The sceptics of the present age must not be confounded with the old-fashioned 'salvation doubters' who flourished in the good city of Mansoul, as depicted in Bunyan's celebrated Allegory. The grand, sweet and solemn lines in Tennyson's dirge do not attack them. Armed, not with the platitudes of a scholar in divinity, but as a poet who would graciously commence with the heart of man before storming the citadel of the intellect, he does not meet the doubter with the thunder of the pulpit or the terrorism of the conventicle, but as a man who feels that not doubt but faith is blasphemous and comfort. Honest doubt may not be put down by force or terror nor gagged by logic, but pass into belief through sorrow and through the intuitions of the soul." After alluding to the noble purpose and aim which seemed to mark his later poems, the lecturer dwelt at some length on the chivalric elements which pervaded the poet's "Idylls of the King," accompanied with the Moss Troopers" of Sir Walter Scott or the "Corsairs" of Byron.

"Tennyson's Knights," continued the lecturer,

"Are not dust,
Nor their good swords rust."

but living heroes, who are the "heirs of all the ages in the foremost files of time." With him it is the cunning meaning of a crest, or the sacred element of the holy Grail which gave to the clang of armour and the light of battle, their poetry and their beauty. Witness Sir Galahad—

"My good sword carves the casques of men,
My tough lance thrusteth sure—
My strength is as the strength of ten,
Because my heart is pure."

Mr. Wheeler then read with exquisite taste and feeling a little song which occurs in the "Princess," which we give herewith:—

I.

"As through the land at eve we went
And plucked the ripened ears,
Oh we fell out, my wife and I,—
Oh we fell out, I know not why,
But kissed again with tears.

II.

For when we came where lay the child
We lost in other years,
Oh there, above that little grave—
Yes, there above that little grave,
We kissed again with tears."

The lecturer's last illustration was Tennyson's "Ode on the death of the Duke of Wellington," and we must congratulate him on his happy selection of illustrations. He concluded by some remarks on the effect of good poetry upon the people, and expressing a hope that it might in Canada become more used, both as a refining and ennobling element, and perhaps the best of all vehicles for the conveyances of great truths to the minds of the young.

At the conclusion of the lecture, a vote of thanks was unanimously passed to Mr. Wheeler for his highly interesting and instructive lecture. The Rev. Father Dawson addressed the audience for a few minutes on the subject matter of the lecture, during which he endorsed the lecturer's remarks on the want of appreciation evinced by the people of Canada generally, for the magnificent scenery of their country, or for the study of good poetry; but added, that were such lectures as Mr. Wheeler's oftener delivered, he felt sure that such subjects would become more popular and more sought after.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

SIR,—The "situation" at the North West has reminded me of an incident which occurred at Montreal some twenty years ago and upwards, a consideration of which may throw some light upon the recent or actual doings in that far away region.

I met at dinner, at the house of a well-known gentleman in that city, the late Mr. Porter Ogden, a leading member of the Hudson's Bay Company, and then I think upon his last visit to Montreal. There were one or two other guests, one as well as the host being connected with Mr. Ogden.

While taking our wine after dinner a guest remarked, "Where is Ogden?" when the host replied he supposed he was pursuing his old North-West habits by smoking his pipe in the kitchen; but, upon enquiry, he was missing.

On returning to my hotel (Tetu) I found Mr. Ogden, who was also staying there; and, telling him what had occurred in his absence, "Oh!" said he, "it was no place for me. You were all of one way of thinking, and I was one too many there."

I may say that the subject of the North-West bounday, then in dispute, had come up at dinner.

Adverting again to this subject, he said, "I tell you, Mr. M., if our chief McLaughlin chose he could hold the country against the United States or Great Britain, or either of them or both of them."

Now, I leave it to your readers to judge whether, at that period, however much the position may have since changed, there was not much truth in what Mr. Ogden stated, and of the policy of ignoring a body of men long accustomed to power and conscious of its possession, used to exercise control over vast territories as well belonging to the United States as Great Britain, and in many instances capable and not unwilling to act upon their opinions, if it suited their purpose, or the emergency of the occasion.

I am, &c.,
ADEN H. MEYER.

Trenton, 3rd February, 1870.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

SIR,—In all that has appeared in the newspapers of late (and that is not a little) on the subject of the Hudson's Bay Territory and of the desire of the Canadian Government to colonize it, it rather surprises to me to observe so little reference made to that which, if not an insuperable difficulty, is at least a very serious obstacle in the way of our undertaking such a thing, and is a consideration which would probably prevent its proving of any particular benefit to us, even though at any amount of expense, we could and should establish a colony there. I mean the fact that, as to its settleable parts, we are separated from it by a breadth of nearly a thousand miles of uninhabited and uninhabitable country, viz: all the north shores of lakes Huron and Superior, and the district still west, to the Red River itself. It is well enough known that all this space, with the exception of a little bit about the Sault St. Marie, and an occasional spot of a few acres on the border of some little stream, consists of nothing more nor less than a succession of ridges or hills of granite rock, so rough and mountainous also in general surface as would render the task of constructing a passable common waggon road through it one of much difficulty and great expense, even if the idea of a road for common use across so wide a breadth without settlement were not itself an absurdity. In fact if we, ourselves as yet a colony, indulge an ambition to colonize distant parts, we may as well make the attempt on some part of the coast of Africa, which would be more easily accessable to us, and at less expense, and from which we would be at least as likely to derive benefit as from our exertions in that way in the country west of Red River.

When, in addition, it is further observed that while we are thus separated, the territory in question immediately adjoins and is without the least difficulty accessable from the settleable and settling parts of the United States, through which all sorts of conveyances are being established, and through which, indeed, our emigrants, if we should attempt to colonize it, would, naturally, chiefly find their way to it. The idea appears still more unreasonable that we Canadians, already burdened with heavy taxation, should still further tax ourselves to effect an object so little likely to prove anything but an additional burden, and so very likely to prove a serious cure, and to need protection, which situated as it is geographically with regard to us, it would be impossible for us to extend to it.

Under the circumstances, as the Imperial Government shews too much common sense to think of undertaking to form settlements in and to protect a district so situated, I think the best thing we can do with it, if we have completed the purchase, or can complete it on the terms understood, will be to offer it to our neighbors across the lines, who will be able to manage it, and under whose management, also, it would be likely to become the home of as many good people, as if managed by ourselves; and, if they would give us a price for it, at all proportionate to the price at which they purchased Alaska from the Russian Government, it would go a great way toward paying our large provincial debt, and thus enable us so seriously to reduce our present burdensome taxation as would render Canada proper, in that respect at least, a much more desirable place for a good description of emigrants.

If the territory in question, or the good agricultural part of it, lay immediately behind us, or adjoined us in rear, it would be a most desirable acquisition, as making us a shapeable country, with depth as well as length; or even if the intervening broad space spoken of were settleable, so that continuous settlement could be formed, the case would be different.

As it is, having already a frontier of upwards of fifteen hundred miles, while the average depth of the cultivated part of the country does not much exceed fifty miles, with a population of poor people, a large proportion of whom find it difficult to pay present taxes, strung along this narrow strip, and it appears to me at least doubtful whether the Canadian Government will act wisely in attempting to form a colony in the Hudson's Bay Territory.

I remain, Mr. Editor,
Your obedient servant,
C. RANKIN.

Owen Sound, 1st February, 1870.

Mr. Cameron's Speech at Almonte.

Mr. Cameron said it was now dark, and too late to make a full reply, Mr. McDougall having spoken against time; but he could not let Mr. McDougall off, without saying, before him what he had said elsewhere. He would admit that Mr. McDougall's speech was highly interesting to us, as a history of his trip—but the great question was, the policy pursued by Mr. McDougall, and it was important to have the facts from himself, that he did, on the 1st of December, unauthorised and uninformed from Ottawa, issue his proclamation as Governor, and did authorise Mr Dennis to raise an armed force, pay 4s. a day, and drill men for an aggressive attack on Fort Garry; and Mr. Dennis explain that, although his recruit took the 4s. readily, he soon found that they would not fight, and he had to abandon the idea. This was a most merciful providence to Mr. McDougall, as had such attack been made and any life lost, he would now be treated as a felon, and under charge of murder, as he never had any right to issue such proclamation, and never was Governor. Mr. McDougall says the few half-breeds amount to nothing! Why, then, not have gone in? But one important fact, bear in mind—the mothers of these 305 half-breeds are the Indian women, and let none of us suppose that with the Indians the abstract theory of loyalty is stronger than *blood*. All we know of the future is by the past; and the past history of the United States shows that the Indians and half-breeds are all one, and will adhere to their race. A stirring war cry is made by Mr. McDougall for volunteers to go up and fight! and there are young men, who like Josh Billings (who was willing to sacrifice his wife's relations) may be willing to sacrifice their father's farms, and our taxes for years to come, for the honor of being a soldier! But, count the costs, and consider the fearful evils of war. England will never sanction an Indian war, or any coercion towards these people who only demand liberal institutions. I can hardly believe this is the old Wm. McDougall I knew years ago, as much a peace man as myself. He says he frequently shut his eyes to things: aye, but he opened his mouth and swallowed the Governorship; but remember the mildest men, when excited, are the worst; the most tender-hearted are the most cruel, and the loudest abolitionists make the worst slave drivers; and, when pride and ambition possess them, men who wept to see a child whipped could sign the death warrant of their mother. Mr. McDougall says he was like Moses in the wilderness, looking at the promised land. Yes and had he, like Moses, died on Pisgah, it would have been better for his political reputation. He seeks a war that would unite the Indians against us—he seeks force to secure his position; but, my friends, I am opposed, as you all know, to the Government. Mr. McDougall says they committed no blunder till he left. I say they committed blunders innumerable from the beginning—they blundered in having confederation without submitting it to the people; they blundered and robbed Canada in giving unconstitutionally and wrongfully two millions of your money to buy Mr. Howe, whom Mr. McDougall now charges with conduct that should for ever exclude him from the public service. In the confederation compact they had fixed a fair pro rata sum to be given in lieu of customs to each Province, and that was not to be altered II without your knowledge, or waiting for Parliament. They, the Government, of which Mr. McDougall was one, thrust their hands deep into your pockets and took two millions to buy Mr. Howe and Nova Scotia; but the one is now not satisfactory to Mr. McD; the other no better satisfied with confederation than before, and we may yet have to pay millions for peace. But in this matter of refusing to pay over the one and half million to the H. B. Co., I am satisfied it was the wisest and best act John A. ever did in his life. Mr. McDougall was going to tell you their arguments for it; but he pretended tenderness for them. I fear it was because he knew the argument would be ruinous to him, I can tell you what it was, as they found the H. B. employees were not fairly and zealously aided in opening the way for the Dominion Government; they said we will not pay them till they put us peaceable possession. We will put them between us and the half breeds, and, gentlemen, the policy was a wise and true one, and will be approved by the Home Government, and I implore you for your own sake, for peace sake, and for God's sake to sustain this view as you value life, property and peace.

Mr. McDougall made some offensive personal remarks as to Mr. C. finding no fault when Queen's Printer.

Mr. Cameron again rose and said that he had never concealed his opinion to Mr. McDougall and Mr. Brown against the course of the Government, and had written Mr. Brown, fearing this very kind of thing.

Mr. C. said he would make one personal remark, and that was: Why did not Mr. McDougall go to the stone fort with Colonel Dennis, and lead? Why, as the Yankee boy said of his father, who was missing from Bunker's Hill, "Daddy thought he could see as well a little further off."

The French papers report the death of an electrical child, aged ten months, at St. Urbain, near Lyons. The interesting but inconvenient infant was, it is stated, so endowed with electricity that nobody could enter the room where it was without receiving constant electric shocks. It is stated to have passed away painlessly so far as it was concerned itself, but there is reason to fear that the survivors who attended must have suffered much, for it is affirmed by the doctors that at the instant of death a luminous effluvia proceeded from its body and continued for several minutes after its decease. The Medical *Times* and *Gazette*, alluding to the case, says that it is supposed to be quite unprecedented in the world of science.

Musical critics, like others, sometime come to grief. One for example, in the *Christian Union*, who had attended Dr. Chapin's Church, said that the strains of the opening voluntary were "wails and groans, suggestive of funeral processions, and subsiding into a series of spasmodic squeaks and howls, very provocative of merriment." It appears that these were from the pastoral symphony of Handel's oratorio of the "Messiah," and the loveliest of opera airs, which he thought composed the closing voluntary, was from the Hallelujah chorus of the same oratorio.

Latest by Telegraph.

By People's Line.

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

TORONTO.

TORONTO, February 4.

On Wednesday night a man named Sylvester was run over by a train on the Northern Railway, in the western portion of the city, and was instantly killed.

Five families from Illinois arrived here yesterday, *en route* for Muskoka territory, to settle there.

Senator Aikens, the Emigrant Agent here, and the Managers of the Grand Trunk, Great Western and Northern Railways, examined the different sites proposed for the new emigrant sheds, yesterday. It is understood that the Garrison Common lot will be recommended.

MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, February 4.

The Council of the Corn Exchange have replied to Sir Francis Hincks' circular on the silver question. They object to the whole scheme except the coinage of Canadian silver. They conclude thus: "Looking at these objections to the plan suggested, and the probability that all inconveniences attendant on the use of American silver will, ere long, be removed by return to specie payment in the United States," the Council respectfully suggest that further action in the matter be deferred.

Sir A. T. Galt and Bishop Tache returned by the steamer *Austrian*.

It is understood that Gen. Doyle, of Nova Scotia, has been directed to assume command of the forces, and will shortly leave Halifax for this city.

Weather fine, and business steadily improving.

QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, February 4.

A grand ball will be given by the officers and men of the 8th Battalion on the 23rd instant.

The Harmonic Society's concert comes off on Tuesday next.

Petitions are being extensively signed here and at Metis to the Dominion Government, praying for the erection of a lighthouse at the latter place, on account of several wrecks there.

The coming municipal elections are already occupying attention.

The Agricultural Board are still in session, and have adopted Abbe Fasses' system of agricultural education.

The Quebec Snow Shoe Club tramp out this evening.

The Young Men's Christian Association, lately organised, numbers one hundred members.

Hon. Thomas McGreevy has been elected President of the St. Lawrence Towboat Company.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Naval Courtesies.

PORTLAND, ME., Feb. 3.—The officers of the U. S. steamer *Plymouth* are giving a dinner this evening to the officers of the *Monarch* at the Tilmouth House.

Capt. Commerel has telegraphed to England for permission to take the *Monarch* to New York and Boston.

Charity Ball.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—The annual charity ball to-night at the Academy of Music was largely attended, and yielded a handsome sum for the poor of New York.

Prince Arthur was present.

Great Battle in Cuba.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—Details of the important battle of Mina de Juan Rodrijuges, between Jordan and Puello, on New Year's day, are given by the *World's* Havana special.

The battle lasted all day, and ended with a retreat of Puello after Alobal. Loss of from 1,200 to 1,600 killed, wounded and prisoners.

The Cubans pursued and harrassed the flying columns of the enemy until the latter reached Arrayho-hondo, where Puello entrenched himself, and stood siege for fifteen days, suffering great privations, and killing horses and mules for food. The approach of the Spanish column under Gen. Gayenche induced the Cubans to raise the siege, and Puello escaped with a remnant of his army to the small seaport of Baga, where Spanish vessels removed him to Nuevitas. A postscript adds the rumor, that Puello has been seized by enraged Spanish volunteers in Nuevitas, and is a captive in their hands.

Accident on the Boston and Albany Railroad:

HUDSON, N. Y., Feb. 2.—A terrible accident occurred this morning on the Boston and Albany Railroad. Half a mile west of Chatham village, a large freight train going east a coupling near the centre of the line, and eleven cars ran back down a heavy grade, coming in collision with another freight train, piling them up in a mass of ruins with the engine, and instantly killing the conductor, brakeman and fireman. Another brakeman was seriously injured, and the engineer slightly. The cars were heavily laden with valuable produce, which is reported to be nearly ruined.

Trouble with the Indians.

Letters received at General Sheridan's headquarters here to-day from Camp Supply, Indian Territory, dated January 23, say Bull Bear, a prominent chief of the Cheyennes, came to that post with important news from several hostile tribes thereabouts. He states that the Sioux, Camanches and Apacaes, who are very numerous and formidable, are making preparations for a war upon the whites, and have urged the Cheyennes to join them. No little apprehension was excited upon the part of settlers of the territory, who heard the news, and it is feared that serious trouble is in store for them.

The Crosby Opera House nearly destroyed by fire.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—The Crosby Opera House had a narrow escape from destruction last night. A fire was discovered in the studio of an artist, but was confined there. Loss $2,000 to $3,000. When the alarm was given, the audience of four or five hundred persons in the Opera House was seized with panic, and made a rush to escape. No one was seriously injured.

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

TOM THUMB REDIVIVUS.—We read there has been a race between the New York showmen to obtain possession of one George Washington Nutt, who is said to be several inches shorter than General Tom Thumb, and that P. T. Barnum has succeeded in getting him, for three years for $30,000, board and expenses. Is it not a great thing to be a small man! and is it notequally as great to have a medicine that can be depended upon for curing colds, rheumatism, hoarse, bruises, summer complaints, cholic, &c.; if so get at once a supply of the "Canadian Pain Destroyer," at the nearest medicine dealer's for 25 cents.

The Poor Man's Friend.—Doctor's bills are too long for a poor man's pocket, but many of them may be avoided by keeping Gibson's SALVE in the cupboard. It is the "precious pot of ointment," curing burns, cuts, scalds, sprains, wounds, chilblains, chapped hands, &c. Prudent housewives will save their husbands' hard-earned money by purchasing a box of this salve.

The Silver Nuisance.

We clip the following from yesterday's *Witness*. It will be seen that the scheme of the Finance Minister for the solution of the Silver Question meets the approval of our contemporary:—

Sir Francis Hincks has issued a circular to the banks, asking their co-operation in removing American silver. He proposes to fix a day, sufficiently distant to enable all to prepare for it, when American silver coins shall be a legal tender only at 20 per cent. discount on their face. That is to say, the coins of 50, 25, 10 and 5 cents will then circulate only at 40, 20, 8, and 4 cents respectively—rates which, being far below their intrinsic value, will drive them out of the country. The power to make this alteration the Government possesses already, but any penalties for paying those coins at a higher rate would have to be imposed by Parliament. He has applied to the Royal Mint for a Canadian silver coinage, to the extent of a million dollars in 50 and 25 cent pieces; and until that is received he proposes to recommend the temporary issue of fractional Dominion notes of 25 cents, redeemable like all other Dominion notes in gold when presented in sums of $6.

If such fractional notes can be made to take the place of the depreciated silver, great good will result to the community. The wages of the laborer will be paid in gold or its equivalent, and it will be easy to remit all manner of sums by mail, without resorting to postage-stamps, which, like silver, are subject to a heavy discount. The experience of the United States has shown that fractional currency in paper is very convenient for all purposes, though the variety of denominations and issues there render it somewhat confusing. To have just one fractional bill, and that for 25 cents, will, we think, answer all purposes much better than a variety of small bills. There has always been an objection to small bills, or, as they are called, "shinplasters," in the minds of many, for which it would be difficult to give any precise reason. Of course, if they were not promptly redeemable in gold they would be decidedly objectionable, just as larger irredeemable bills would be. But, if redeemed in the same way as larger bills, the people would have all the convenience of them, whilst the government would virtually effect an additional loan of a few millions from the people without interest, besides the profit of all that happened to be destroyed. If it be wrong for the government to borrow from the people, it is wrong for it to issue any paper money; but if not, there can be no valid objection that we can see to this kind of issue.

—For Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, Consumption, and all Diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs, Dr. J. Briggs' Throat and Lung Healer is a certain and reliable Remedy. Sold bydruggists. 1244.a

DIVINE SERVICES in the CITY CHURCHES ON SUNDAY.

Christ Church (Church of England)—Sparks Street
Rev J S LAUDER, M A, Rev H POLLARD, Curate.
Morning Service at 11 o'clock; Evening at 7 Free Seats.

St. Alban's Church—Daly Street.
Rev Dr BEDFORD JONES, Rector; Rev C F STREET, M. A., Assistant Curate.
(All seats free and unappropriated.)
Services to-morrow—Holy Communion, 8 a m, Morning Prayer, Sermon, 11 a m; Evening Prayer, Sermon, 7 p m.

Chapel of Ease—Sussex Street.
Rev J S LAUDER, M A, Rev H POLLARD, Curate.
Morning Service at 11; Evening at 7. Free Seats.
Military Service—Chaplain, Rev. T. D. Phillips, M.A.—in the Sussex-street Chapel at 9 a.m.

New Edinburgh Parish—Church of England.—St. Bartholomew.
REV. GEORGE NORL HIGGINSON, M.A.
Matins at 11; Evensong at 3:30. All Festivals observed. All seats free.

Meth. Episc. Church—Cor. York and Dalhousie Sts
Rev. S. G STONE
Morning Service at 10½ o'clock; Evening at 6½ Sabbath School at 2 p.m.

Wesleyan Methodist Church—Metcalfe Street.
Rev MR. HARPER,
Morning Service at 10½ o'clock; Evening at 6½ Sabbath School at 2 p.m.

Cathedral Notre Dame.
Rev. D. DANDURAND, Vicar-General.
Hours of Service, 5, 8 and 10 a m; and 7 p. m., from Easter until St. Michael's Day; 6, 8 and 10 a. m., and 6 p.m. from St. Michael's until Easter.

St. Andrew's Church, (Roman Catholic.)
Hours of service—Sundays and Holidays:—Morning, at 8 and 10 a.m. Evening, at 7 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church.
Rev. J. P. QUILLARD, P P
Hours of Service, Sundays and Holidays, Mass.—8 and 10 a.m., from Easter until the Feast of St. Michael; Vespers at 7 p.m.; from St. Michael to Easter, 6p.m. week days, 7½ p.m.

Catholic Apostolic Church—Hull,
REV E J W ROBERTS.
Services, Sundays, at 10 a m, and 5 p m. On week days at 5 p m; and on Wednesdays and Fridays at 10 a m.

St James Episcopal Church—Hull.
REV JOHN JOHNSTON
Divine Service at 7 to 4 p m.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Le Breton's Flats.
Rev B. LANE, B.A.,
Services commence at 10½ a m; and 6½ p m Sabbath School at 2 p m.

Congregational Church—Albert Street.
Rev. EDWARD ENNS, Minister.
Morning service commences at 11 o'clock, and evening services at 6½ o'clock. Sabbath School at 3 o'clock p m.

Baptist Church—Queen Street.
Rev D MCPHAIL, Pastor.
Services at 11 o'clock, am, and 6½ p.m. Sabbath School at 9½ in the morning.

Free Church (Presbyterian)—Daly Street.
Rev. T. WARDROPE.
Morning Service at 11 o'clock; Evening 6½ p.m.

Bank Street Church—Upper Town.
Rev Mr MOORE.
Services will be held in the Church, Bank Street at 11 a.m., and 6½ p.m.

Kirk of Scotland—Wellington Street.
Rev. DANIEL M. GORDON.
Morning Service at 11 o'clock; Evening at 6½.

DIED.

In this city, at one o'clock, a. m., on Friday, Jean Philippe, aged 12 years, only son of Jean Philippe Leprohon, Esq., one of the Clerks of the House of Commons of Canada.

The funeral will take place on Monday next at half-past nine o'clock a. m., precisely, from his father's residence, Stuart street, east of Cumberland, to the place of interment, Sandy Hill. Friends are particularly requested to attend the funeral.

ROOMS TO LET.

A few gentlemen can be accommodated with well furnished ROOMS on Maria street, with or without Board as required. For further particulars apply at the

VARIETY HALL,
34 Sussex street.

There is on the premises a good stable which wich will be let cheap.
Ottawa, February 5, 1870. 1275 tF18.

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT can be accommodated with furnished ROOMS during the Session, at a reasonable charge within five minutes walk of the Parliament Buildings. Apply to JAMES COOKE, at the office of N SPARKES, Esq, Sparks street. 1275 a

LOST,

On Thursday night, between Dr. Hill's and the Upper Town, a BUFFALO ROBE, the finder will be suitably rewarded by returning to
P THOMPSON
Ottawa, February 5, 1870 1275 3

BOARD.

A few Gentlemen can be accomodated with BOARD and LODGING in a Private Family, on Rideau street, where no other boarders are kept. Apply at the TIMES Office.
Ottawa, Februaly 1, 1870. 1271.a

TO RENT.

The undersigned will rent his farm, RIDEAU BANK, three miles from Ottawa City, with Stock and Farming Implements, for a term of years. None need apply but a thorough farmer.
5 2m D KENNEDY

WANTED,

A first class male TEACHER for the Protestant Dissentient School of Notre Dame de Hull. A liberal salary will be paid. Apply to
C B WRIGHT,
WM J LOUCKS,
WM WARREN,
School Commissioners.
Hull, P Q, February 5, 1870 1275 tf

Garland, Mutchmor & Co.

BALL GOODS.

GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & CO.
WILL SHOW ON
MONDAY AFTERNOON, 7th FEBRUARY,
New White Dress Satin,
New Evening Silks,
Japanese Silks in
WHITE,
MAUVE,
MAIZE, and
PINK.
TINSELLED BALL DRESSES,
TARLETANS.
SASH AND OTHER RIBBONS,
WHITE,
SILVER, and
GOLD FLOWERS,
ALEXANDRES WHITE KID GLOVES.

As the Stock of above goods will not be large, ladies requiring any will oblige by calling early.

ORDNANCE LANDS,
RIDEAU CANAL.
NOTICE.

The undermentioned pieces and parcels of lands situated in Townships bordering on the Rideau Canal, will be sold at Smith's Falls, Township of Elmsley, in the County of Lanark, on TUESDAY, 15th MARCH, 1870, at noon.

One-fifth of the purchase money to be paid down at the time and place of sale; the remainder in four annual payments, with interest at six per cent. Further conditions at the time of sale.

NORTH GOWER.
N W ½ of Lot 31, Con 3, 100 acres.
WOLFORD.
W part of Lot 30, Con D, including Wards Island, 23 acres.
Westernmost part of Lot 30, Con D, 10 and ½ acres.
Lot 30, Con E, including Dan's Island, 46 acres.
Part of Lot 26, Con 1, 46 acres. Part of Lot 30, Con 1, 9 acres.
Part of Lot 30, Con I, 13 acres. Part of N ½ Lot 19, Con 2, 16 acres.
Part of Lot 20, Con 2, 30 acres. Part of Lot 21, Con 2, 59 acres.
BASTARD.
Lot 17, Con 2, 84 acres. Lot 20, Con 2, 22 acres.
SOUTH CROSBY.
At Chaffey's Lock Station. Part of Lot 17, Con 8, 63 acres.
At Davis' Lock Station. N W portion of Lot 12, 140 acres.
E. PARENT,
Under Secretary of State.
Ottawa, Feby 1, 1870. 1274 td

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

ONE WEEK MORE.
MONDAY EVE'G, JANUARY 31st,
And every night during the week.
Six Silver Hunting Case
WATCHES
And $100 in other
BEAUTIFUL PRESENTS
Will be given away to the audience during the week.
Monday Evening, January 31st,
A SILVER HUNTING CASE WATCH
And numerous other gifts.
Tuesday Evening, February 1st.
A SILVER HUNTING CASE WATCH
And other gifts.
Wednesday Evening, February 2nd.
A SILVER HUNTING CASE WATCH
And other gifts.
Thursday Evening, February 3rd.
A SILVER HUNTING