subject, to the happiness of being put to death by his gracious sovereign. On returning from the chase, his Majesty caught cold; but the usual remedies having been applied to him, he deigned to feel better. He then went to bed, and next morning he was graciously pleased to be quite well."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Her Majesty's Theatre—Prof. Stone.
Cottage for Sale—H. McLean.
The St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway—Thomas Reynolds.

The Ottawa Times

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1870.

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

EVERYBODY TO CARRY A POCKET-BOOK.

The "eminent Minister of Finance," the Honorable Sir Francis Hincks, has evidently already cured the silver nuisance. If the people of Montreal, as represented by some writers in the Montreal press, are to be believed, the circulation of a silver currency, current outside of as well as within the Dominion, was a gain rather than a loss to trade, and the attempt on the part of the Government to substitute for "the very problematical nuisance of hard coin," a practically irredeemable circulation of "shin-plasters," is most objectionable. The members of the Montreal Board of Trade oppose the scheme of a legal and equitable price for silver, and insist upon the right of buying bullion and selling it as they please. Now, in a word, that the opportunity is afforded of effectually getting rid of what was pretended to be an obnoxious silver currency, the Montreal people refuse to avail themselves of the opportunity. They see in Sir Francis Hincks' scheme a something, which is to be of benefit to the banks and the very reverse of a blessing to the poor. Twenty-five cent "shin-plasters" will compel poor people to carry pocket-books, and people, who receive "shin-plasters" for wages will never be able to collect together so large a sum as $5 to convert them into gold, if they would save up specie rather than nasty and destructible bits of paper. One thing seems evident, the plan proposed will effectually get rid of the silver, and put all classes of the people in possession of money in "bankable funds," when they have any money at all. Collectors of customs, tithes, and taxes, when the "shin-plasters" come into operation, will not have the opportunity of turning out of their offices people, who have not "bankable funds" in their possession, or of making such people, as is now the case, contribute a per centage for the favor of paying in specie. The "shin-plasters" will be legal tenders and so will foreign coin be, at a legally stipulated price. This is not desired. It is not desired because there is no certainty of the million of Canadian silver ever being thrown into circulation, and pretty much of a certainty that everybody will be compelled to carry a pocket-book. The carrying of a pocket-book is certainly a great grievance, and one that should not be inflicted upon everybody. Far better would it be to submit to the "silver nuisance" than carry a pocket-book, which might be lost with every "shin-plaster" that was left in. Inflict any burden upon the people, Sir Francis, that you please, in the shape of the imposition of taxes for revenue purposes, but do not, for heaven's sake, conceive the idea of compelling everybody to carry a pock-book. Since the time of direct exchange of an ox for a cart, and a cart for an axe, and a tenpenny nail for a red-herring, no people have ever been threatened with so great an infliction as the carrying of a pocket-book. The carrying of a pocket-book, if Sir Francis Hincks' "shin-plaster" scheme should be introduced, even as a temporary expedient, will be the distinguishing characteristic of parties. All the Government supporters will be known by their pocket-books. Those who have no pocket-books will be immediately found in the ranks of the opposition. The scheme proposed by Sir Francis Hincks has its pleasant side nevertheless. Wages, after the scheme is legalized, cannot be paid in other than money current for its face. There can be no share made upon wages to the detriment of the workman. He at least will get every penny that he earns, and neither grocer nor employer will be able to shave him. The scheme is a grand one for the mechanic, but it will affect the American purchaser of our produce, and be a sort of protection or duty upon the exportation of meats and cereals, from Canada to the United States. It will have the effect of enlarging and cheapening the home produce market. The American purchaser may be unable to lose 20 per cent on his specie, and he cannot offer his bank paper, in buying cattle, to the farmer. He must pay in bankable funds or in specie at its legal value, directly or indirectly. Either his price must be according to our standard of currency, or he must agree to pay a higher price *pro rata* for the commodity he seeks. The scheme is a good one, what ever the Board of Trade of Montreal may say, but it has, indisputably, one great fault—everybody will be compelled to carry a pocket-book.

ILLUSTRATED.

The *Canadian News* of this week is a great improvement, indeed, upon that of the week before, and we are, honestly and heartily glad of it. The illustrations are not only eminently Canadian but superior in character and execution. The large picture "A Sunday in the backwoods of Canada" is, as a work of art something very superior. It would be creditable to Sir David Wilkie—faces, attitudes, accessories are all admirable. The interior of the "Lumbermen's Shanty" is true to nature but the finish is not so good; the likeness of the Prime Minister of France is apparently good; the view of Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal, admirable; and the fashion and other plates—so far as engravings go—make up an excellent number. Editorially, the *Illustrated Canadian News* seems to be in favor of every one carrying a pocket-book, as he asserts that, without the penalty, the proposed re[illegible] alue of American silver would be a nullity, and, for the transmission of money by mail, he looks upon the "shin-plaster" with much favor.

IMPERIAL CORRESPONDENCE ON THE RED RIVER DISTURBANCES.

To-day, we publish a very important official correspondence on the subject of the Red River difficulty. On our first page will be found the reply of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies to His Excellency the Governor-General, acknowledging the receipt of His Excellency's despatches, relative to the recent disturbances in the Red River settlement; the views of the Hudson's Bay Company as expressed by Governor Sir Stafford Northcote, and the commentary upon the whole matter by Sir Frederick Rogers, on behalf of Earl Granville.

Lord Granville expresses his unqualified satisfaction at the course pursued by the Government of this Dominion, with a hope that the enlistment of Sioux Indians with a view to their employment against the insurgents was incorrect. Sir Stafford Northcote intimates the anxiety of the Hudson's Bay Company to co-operate with Earl Granville in the restoration of order, and the settlement of the territory, which he hopes may be done without the employment of force, which would be disastrous to the prosperity of the country; speaks of the weakening of the company's authority by the steps taken for the transfer of the territory to Canada; and urges upon Sir Frederick Rogers for the information of Earl Granville the desire of the Committee of the Hudson's Bay Company that Earl Granville will take measures for giving immediate effect to the engagement entered into by the Dominion, formally placing the settlement under the charge of the authority which must be responsible for its good government, and at the same time, causing the stipulated price of the land to be handed over to the Company.

In replying to the Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, Sir Frederick Rogers intimates that Lord Granville approves of everything that has been done by the Government of Canada, speaking of the reasons given for delaying the transfer as being "weighty in themselves" and "practically conclusive," and His Lordship, we are told, "believes that a short delay in the completion of the contract, however, in itself, inconvenient, may be more than compensated by ensuring that the surrender is finally effected with the full consent and agreement of both parties interested."

LET MONTREAL FLOURISH.

Montreal has been, periodically, threatened with "ruin and decay." Every tenth year the commercial metropolis of the Dominion is threatened with this calamity. Fortunately the threatened evil has always, by some means or other, been avoided. She was first saved by the deepening of Lake St. Peter, next by the Victoria Bridge, and now the probability is that she will escape by means of the Canada Central Railroad from the evils with which she is threatened by Toronto. The recuperative powers of Montreal are truly wonderful. It is quite impossible to keep her long under water. She emerges slowly but surely to the surface every time that she momentarily drops down. A "double sheet" of that enterprising and truly great business organ the Montreal *Herald* is proof of what Montreal can do and does. The statement of the value of the imports and exports of the port of Montreal for the past eleven years is a great effort of types and printing ink, and of compilative skill and energy. $1,936,919 is a large amount of goods to be in bond on the 31st of December last. The *Herald* thus remarks: "We are not much afraid of that ruin and decay of Montreal which, if we were to judge from the foolish speeches that are sometimes made by public men in Ontario, would seem to afford gratification to the speakers in case they should occur." That is not correct, no one in Ontario would derive pleasure from the decay of Montreal. Montreal is the boast of all Canada. The activity of her merchants and the energy of her citizens are the theme of admiration throughout the land. Much even as we differ, in some things, from our contemporary, we admire the pluck and push,—the go-aheaditiveness,—in a word—of the Montreal *Herald*. If we laugh occasionally at Montreal assumptions of superiority, and of the arrogance of the creature known as "the Montrealer," we should resent ourselves any other laughter at her expense. The fussiness of the commercial metropolis may be amusing, but she is nevertheless a very useful creature, Mrs. Montreal, and it is impossible to withhold from her a certain degree of respect. The *Herald* tells us that, since "the peace," business in Montreal has somewhat declined, and prospects are not encouraging "in view of the removal of the garrison, and the artificial forcing of civic improvements." Our contemporary says, "There can be no doubt, on the one hand, that the population of the city is steadily advancing, but it is equally certain that the demand for house accommodation, which was recently so sharp, induced the erection of dwelling houses until the number of them has something more than filled up the wants of the community. That, however, is merely a transient condition of things." Now, we are glad that there is no certainty of ruin and decay in Montreal, and it shall ever be our constant hope that, like Glasgow, Montreal will "flourish."

Prince Arthur and suite, accompanied by Mr. Edward Thornton, the British Minister, have engaged rooms at the St. James Hotel Boston. It is probable that they will attend the funeral of George Peabody next Tuesday.

Some advanced sheets of *Lovell's Canadian Dominion Directory* for 1870-71, have reached us. Mr. Lovell's book will be something more than a Directory. It will be a Dominion Gazetteer, containing brief but most explicit accounts or histories of every village, town and city in all this vast Dominion. The "Directory" is an especially valuable work, and deserves encouragement.

Unmixed Good.—There is no unmixed good in human affairs; the best principles, if pushed to excess, degenerate into fatal vices. Generosity is nearly allied to extravagance—charity itself may lead to ruin—the sternness of justice is but one step removed from the severity of oppression. It is the same in the political world—the tranquility of despotism resembles the stagnation of the Dead Sea; the fever of innovation, the tempests of the ocean. It would seem as if, at particular periods, from causes inscrutible to human wisdom, an universal frenzy seizes mankind—reason, experience, prudence, are alike blinded; and the very classes who are to perish in the storm are the first to raise its fury.—*Alison's History of Europe.*

Latest by Telegraph.

By People's Line.

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

TORONTO.

Toronto, February 5.

Alderman Boustead, of the Market Committee, has discovered that dealers in wood have been, with the assistance of the lessee of the wood market, defrauding purchasers for some time, both in quality and quantity.

Punshon lectured last night on Bunyan, to a crowded audience. He preaches in the Elm-st. church to-morrow.

A large meeting of Good Templars was held last night, to welcome J. H. Orne, Chief Templar of the Grand Lodge of Canada. An address was presented, after which he was entertained at a supper, in Temperance Hall.

The Assizes closed yesterday, and the Grand Jury made a presentment, accompanied by documents, signed by a number of prisoners, in which they deny that the prisoners are ill-treated and the jail badly managed.

A little girl, named White, was so badly burned, yesterday, by her clothes catching fire at the stove, that she died in great agony a few hours afterwards.

Fanny Butterfield, an inmate of a house of ill-fame, attempted to commit suicide, by taking morphine, on Thursday evening. She was saved by antidotes.

Mr. Blake will be entertained at dinner, at Stratford, on the 10th.

Emily Conway, suspected of being the person who sent the infant to Montreal, in a trunk, was discharged to-day; but Detective Newhall says he can prove the trunk in which the infant was sent was bought by Conway, at Bowmanville.

The annual ball of the Manchester Unity of Odd Fellows took place last evening.

MONTREAL.

Montreal, February 5.

It is reported here this afternoon that a leading resident has been the victim of a series of blackmailing, practised on him by some unscrupulous parties who had become acquainted with certain acts of indiscretion committed by the merchant some years ago. The friends of the gentleman are very indignant.

A number of our fashionables here are in a fever of anticipation as to receiving invitations to the ball to the Prince, soon to be given in your city. The opinion prevails here that, held as it will be, in the Senate Chamber, it will be the most magnificent affair of the kind that has ever taken place in Canada.

A society, formed for the purpose of indulging in the most abominable practices, has been discovered by the police. About four years ago the same people were fined by the Recorder for the same practices, and it was thought the society had died out.

Business, which has been unusually dull during the season, has improved, and merchants are in better spirits.

Great sympathy is felt for the family of the late Gen. Windham, who was a universal favorite here.

Edward F. Regan, a book-keeper in the employ of D. Shannon, grocer, absconded to the States, taking with him $300 of his employer's money.

A young man named Maytoff, recently from Edinburgh, is missing, and his friends can find no trace of his whereabouts.

The annual races of the Snow Shoe Club were closed this afternoon. About 100 spectators were present. The Club two-mile race was won by G. Winchin in 13m. 6½ secs.; Lefleton 2nd. The two miles, $15 prize, was won by Harper in 13m. 47 sec.; Doyle 2nd, in 14m. 6 secs.

Weather still cold. Sleighing splendid.

QUEBEC.

Quebec, February 5.

A carpenter named Sussor fell down dead on Thursday evening.

At the meeting of the Corporation last evening a vote of thanks was passed to those members who defended the Corporation last session on the passage of the Citizen's Bill, and a resolution was adopted to consider the advisability of testing the constitutionality of the Police Bill and Citizen's Bill before the proper authorities at Ottawa.

The weather continues cold.

PICTON.

Picton, (Ont.) Feb. 4.

Well done Prince Edward. The model county of Ontario—no debts, no toll gates, good roads, light taxes, and no whiskey.

The Dunkin Bill has been carried by a handsome majority. The returns thus far gives a majority of 687, and the township of Hillier yet to hear from, which will increase it to over 700.

Weather fine but cold, being 4° below zero this a. m.

The annual skating race on the ice will come off on the 10th and 11th.

AMERICAN NEWS.

RED RIVER.

Late News from Winnipeg.

Chicago, Feb. 4.—A special despatch to the *Tribune*, from St. Paul, says: The mail just arrived from Red River brings the last number of the *New Nation*, the organ of the insurgents, and correspondence, neither of which makes any mention of the reported arrest of Bell by the Hudson's Bay Company. On the contrary, a letter dated Winnipeg, Jan. 23, says, the opposition portion of the French party have all gone over to Riel, and now want to invest him with supreme power. It is thought that the convention which is called to meet on the 25th will end in making him full master of the situation, and stronger than ever. Riel proposes then to employ all his power and resources to carry out the programme of his adherents, which is anti-Canadian to the last. These advices render it certain that the way is not yet open for the Hudson's Bay Company to resume its sway in the Red River region, and for Canada to step in and take peaceful possession.

Arrivals.

New York, Feb. 4.—The *Cambria*, from Hamburg, and the *Pennsylvania*, from Liverpool, have arrived.

Private Banquet to Prince Arthur.

A private banquet was given at the residence of E. W. Stoughton, the eminent barrister, in honour of Prince Arthur. Covers were laid for twenty guests. In addition to the Prince there were present Gen. McDowell, Admiral Gordon, Right Rev. Bishop Potter, Wm. Baxter, August Belmont, Judge Blatchford, Judge Woodruff, British Minister Thornton, and three members of the British Legation.

After the banquet, Mrs. Stoughton held a levee, during which some two hundred ladies and gentlemen were introduced to the Prince.

300 Cubans Massacred—False.

Havana, Feb. 4.—The report, originating in Key West, that three hundred Cubans had been massacred by the Spaniards in consequence of the excitement growing out of the last affair is false.

Melancholy Case of Drowning.

Louisville, Ky., February 4.—Geo. Tresneher, his wife and two children, while floating down the river on Wednesday night, were upset during a gale, and all except one child were drowned.

The Late Lieut.-Gen. Windham.

From Montreal Herald.

It is our mournful duty to-day to record the death of Sir Charles Ashe Windham, K. C. B., the General lately in command of Her Majesty's forces in Canada. Our readers were made aware a few days ago of the illness of this veteran and much respected soldier; and it was known that the symptoms of his disease had been sufficiently alarming to induce a call for Lady Windham to follow him to Florida, where he had gone on leave of absence in the hope that a milder climate and release from duty might restore him to health. The later intelligence which reached us respecting him led to the hope that he might partially recover, though the disease of the heart, from which he suffered, did not permit of the expectation of his complete restoration. The last news which had been received in this city, previous to that which we now communicate, represented him as somewhat better. This was to the 26th ult.; but on that day the house where he resided was destroyed by fire, and the general had to be removed. How far that may have hastened his end, we do not yet know; but there can be little doubt that, in the state to which he had been reduced, the agitation caused by this occurrence must have had an exceedingly ill effect. He died next day. Sir Charles came of a distinguished line of Englishmen, being the son of the late Vice-Admiral, who was the nephew of the eminent statesman, William Windham. He was born in 1810, and was, therefore, 60 years of age; entered the Coldstream Guards as Lieutenant on the 30th Dec., 1826; became Lieut.-Colonel 29th June, 1846, Major-General 8th September, 1855, Colonel of the 46th 17th June, 1861, and Lieut.-General 5th February, 1863. General Windham served in this country during the troubles of 1838, and continued here till 1843. He was afterwards in Ceylon and on other service with the corps to which he belonged. At the breaking out of the war with Russia, he was appointed A.Q.M.G. to the 4th Division, and landed in the Crimea on the 14th September, 1854; continuing with the army without a single day's intermission of duty till July, 1856. During the siege of Sebastopol he was promoted by General Simpson to the command of a brigade, and all the world knows the distinguished part he took at the battle of Inkerman, and afterwards at the assault on the Great Redan, which he led in person on the eventful 8th September. On that day he remained almost single-handed exposed to the overpowering force of the defenders of the work until almost every one of his followers had been mown down by the repeated showers of grape and musketry. He was, notwithstanding, one of the few survivors of that gallant assault who returned unwounded from the "imminent deadly breach." For this action he was promoted to the rank of Major-General, created a C. B., with the command of the 4th Division, and made Chief of the Staff. When Sebastopol was captured he received the additional honor of an appointment to the Governorship of the suburb of Karabelnaia. He was elected member of Parliament for East Norfolk in 1857; taking his seat on the liberal side of the House. But in the same year his military services were again required, and he was sent during the mutiny to India, where he commanded at Cawnpore, and at the action on the Pandoo Nuddee, where he beat the Gwalior contingent on the 26th November. He also commanded in actions on the 27th, 28th and 29th of the same month, and led a division under Lord Clyde during the advance to the Kalee Nuddee, the action on that river, and the further advance to Futtehghur. He was subsequently appointed Military Governor of Lahore. He succeeded Sir John Michel in the command of the forces in this country in 1867. Sir Charles received the Crimean medal with four clasps, and the Indian medal; was a Commander of the Legion of Honor; was one of the first class of the Military Order of Savoy, and of the second class of the Medjidie. We need only add to this short account of Sir Charles' distinguished services, that his bravery on the field was equalled by the courtesy which he exhibited on all occasions to those with whom he was brought into contact by official duties or social relations.

We believe that General Windham, though in ill health from disease of the heart when he left this city, had, on his way to Jacksonville in Florida, gone round to Kansas for the purpose of seeing some lands which he had purchased there in the spring of last year, from whence he went on to the milder climate of Florida. His death bed was solaced by the presence of Lady Windham, who had happily arrived in time. Capt. Hudson and Mr. Hare, his Aide-de-Camps, were also present, as well as Dr. Smith and Mr. P. S. Stevenson, himself an invalid at the great Southern Sanatorium. It is at present supposed that he will be buried in Florida; but this is uncertain.

Grand Lodge of Quebec—Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

Office of the Grand Master.
Richmond, Q., Dominion of Canada, January 21st, 1870.

To the Most Worshipful, the Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons.

M. W. Grand Master, Officers and Brethren,—I have the honor to communicate to you the following additional information concerning the Grand Lodge of Quebec:

1st.—At the dates affixed, the five lodges mentioned below, declared their adherence to this Grand Lodge, viz.: "The Clarenceville" Lodge, Clarenceville, District of Bedford, No. 152, Reg. of "Grand Lodge of Canada," (still so called) on November 16.

The "Albion" Lodge, City of Quebec, No. 17, Reg. of the United Grand Lodge of England, on the late festival of St. John the Evangelist, at its *one hundred and nineteenth anniversary.*

"The Harrington" Lodge, city of Quebec, No. 49, Reg. of "Canada," on the same day as the preceding.

"The Hoyle" Lodge, Lacolle, District of Montreal, No. 60, Reg. of "Canada," on the 4th January inst.

"The Chateauguay" Lodge, Huntingdon, District of Montreal, No. 209, Reg. of "Canada" on the 6th January instant.

2nd—Information has been received by me, that two other Lodges of different Grand Registers, are at present, arranging to take the same action as the above.

3rd.—It is confidently expected that the time is not far distant, when the few remaining lodges will also voluntarily declare their adherence to the Grand Lodge of Quebec.

4th.—It it with profound satisfaction that I have the honor further to report, that at its late communication on the 11th inst., the most worshipful, the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, extended fraternal recognition to this Grand Lodge as a sister Grand Lodge.

5th.—It now becomes my painful duty further to inform you that at an early day I will cause to be forwarded to your grand body, a refutation of the principal part of "the Grand Lodge of Canada," at a special communication held on December 1st, 1869,—and an exposure of the conduct of a few of its officials, against the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and those who co-operated in its formation.

With the best wishes for the prosperity of your Grand Lodge.

I have the honor to be,
M. W. Sir, Officers and Brethren,
Yours fraternally,
J. H. GRAHAM,
Grand Master of G. L. of Quebec.
EDSON KEMP,
Grand Secretary.

Corporeal.—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 1244.8

The Silver Nuisance.

The following is a copy of the reply of the Council of the Board of Trade to the Silver circular of Sir Francis Hinks:—

Office Board of Trade,
Montreal, 3rd Feb., 1870.

Hon. Sir Francis Hincks, Minister of Finance, Ottawa:

Sir,—I am directed by the Council of the Montreal Board of Trade to acknowledge with thanks your circular of 27th January, 1870, respecting silver currency, and respectfully to offer for your consideration their views thereon. The Council having carefully considered the subject of the present silver circulation in the Dominion of Canada, whilst admitting the hardship and loss entailed on those who held American silver when the discount was first deducted, would respectfully point out that the present holders of these coins, having become possessed of them at a depreciated rate, and daily exchanging them for labor and commodities, both of which are now by custom settled on a silver basis, have no ground whatever either for complaint or relief.

That in every store in the City and District of Montreal (whatever custom may exist in other parts of the Dominion) goods are invariably priced for current funds or for silver, with a discriminating value accordingly.

That the convenience and simplicity of the present use of American and English silver greatly counterbalance, if they do not outweigh, any evils arising therefrom.

That the poorer classes would not gain; on the contrary would lose grievously, by the withdrawal of this silver currency, and the introduction of a fractional paper currency, so liable to be lost or destroyed in their keeping, and so exposed to forgery.

That the British shilling is now, to the extent of ten dollars, a legal tender at twenty-four shillings and fourpence currency for twenty, say about 24 2-10 cents each.

That any legislative enactments, with a penal clause to forbid the interchange of any coin or currency whatever, though it were even the African cowrie, either above or below its nominal value, would be unworthy of a mercantile community, and would tend greatly to obstruct the freedom of interchange in cash and commercial commodities, which is so much needed in a progressive and rising country such as Canada aims to be considered.

That no objection is made to the proposed introduction of additional Canadian silver coinage; on the contrary it will supply the void created by recent heavy exports of silver—thus tending to increase the stability of the finances of the country—as the heavy quantity of silver afloat at the time of the suspension of the Commercial Bank in 1867, having contracted the circulation of the smaller bank bills, was greatly the means of averting that panic which would doubtless then have occurred, had the laboring classes then held bank bills to the extent they did in former years.

It is, however, to be borne in view, that the quantity of silver required for use in Canada varies greatly at different times that Canadian silver coin, if made the chief small currency of the country, would at times be very inconveniently deficient, at other times equally redundant, while when scarce it could nowhere be procured, and when too abundant it could not be sent anywhere outside of Canada except at ruinous loss, whereas British and American silver can always be promptly procured, or disposed of, abroad, at a comparatively moderate expense.

That the rates at which the Government propose to receive silver are so much below its fair and current value, that the loss thus entailed on some is far beyond what it is either reasonable or politic for any Government to exact.

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 a return to specie payments in the United States, the Council respectfully suggest that action on this matter should be deferred.

I have the honor to be,
Sir Francis,
Your obdt. servt.,
(Signed) W. J. PATTERSON,
Secretary.

The Most Beautiful Woman in Washington.

From the Washington Correspondence of the Springfield Republican.

The house occupied by the Russian legation is one of the most elegant in the city, and is very handsomely furnished, but we had little opportunity of noticing our surroundings, after we were shown into the elegant parlor, and our names announced distinctly. Immediately Mme. de Outacamy swept towards us, and we were electrified by her beauty. All the reports we had heard of her had failed to give us any idea of her magnificence. She was dressed in the richest of black velvets, made with a train, and the loose Turkish sacque she wore, of the same material, was heavily embroidered in gold. But this rich trimming was scarcely more dazzling in effect than her wreath of golden hair. The hair, which all admit is natural in quantity as well as in hue, is of that miraculous colour about which painters rave, and in looking at it any degree of rapture seems admissible. And, in addition, this superb woman possesses a complexion of remarkabe clearness, and a perfect form. Then, too, the atmosphere of courts is about her, and she makes one understand what innate majesty is possible to beauty. Mr. Sumner speaks of her as "that splendid woman."

But, alas! she is not an American, for she told us with a very pretty accent that she "had not that honor." And she speaks but little English, and as we dared little French in her presence, our conversation was of the most limited description. But she did her best to entertain us, and amiably used what English words she could command, and when we said it seemed rude in us to force her, a stranger, to use our language, she protested! "Oh, no!" she said, "I hope for the pleasure of entertaining all the American ladies, though I am ashamed of my English!"

Altogether we enjoyed our call, and were glad to have seen a woman who made intelligible to us all those poetical rhapsodies over feminine beauty, which we usually attribute to the insoluation of genius alone.

Seeing without Eyes.—It is fully established that somnambulists go wherever they please without hesitation, read and write, and give ample evidence of a power of perception independent of the usual organs of vision. Persons subject to attacks of catalepsy frequently show the same peculiarity. M. Despine, late inspector of the mineral waters of Aix, in Saxony, mentions the following among many other cases: "Not only could our patient hear by means of the palm of her hand, but we have seen her read without the assistance of the eyes, merely with the tips of the fingers, which she passed rapidly over the page that she wished to read. At other times we have seen her select from a parcel of more than thirty letters the one which she required to pick out; also, write several letters, and correct, on reading them over again, always with her finger entire, the mistakes she had made, copy one letter word for word, reading it with her left elbow, while she wrote with her right hand. During these proceedings, a thick pasteboard completely intercepted any visual ray that might have reached her eyes. The same phenomenon was manifested at the soles of her feet, on the epigastrium, and other parts of the body, where a sensation of pain was produced by the mere touch." Persons who have become blind have also been known to acquire the same power, and Harriet Martineau tells of an old lady who had been blind from her birth, and yet saw in her sleep, and in her waking state described the color of the clothing of individuals correctly. In these cases, no doubt, perception is, as usual, in the brain; but either all the nerves of the surface have the power of conveying the impression of light to that organ, or some special parts of the body, as the ends of the fingers, the occiput, or the epigastrium, assume the office of the eyes.

The Supreme Court of the State of New York has issued a perpetual injunction against Eaton and Jenkins for counterfeiting Ayer's Cathartic Pills, holding them responsible for the cruel imposition in what they have done and restraining them from further like injury to the public. If any class of our people more than another needs the interposition of law to shield them from imposture, it is the sick and suffering who are unable to protect themselves. A remedy so universally employed as Ayer's Pills by all classes, both to cure and prevent disease, should be above suspicion. Hence, every security the law can afford them, should be given them, to protect them from counterfeit and imitation.—*Cabinet, Schenectady.*

The Wrong Bottle.

From the Ottawa Courier.

Several cases of accidental poisoning by druggists have at various times attracted public attention. Taking the wrong bottle from the shelf and making up a quick instead of a slow poison, has been the ordinary mode of drug-shop poisoning. In Yorkville, if our memory serves us, a very respectable gentleman in making up a prescription, for a child, in which there was calomel, took up the wrong bottle, placed a few grains of a lightish colored powder, instead of the calomel into the mixture, which he was preparing, and which was to be "*statim sumendus*"—or taken immediately. The draught, or mixture, or powder, or whatever it may have been, was instantly taken, and the effect was equally instantaneous—the little patient turned up the whites of his eyes, his lips became blue, his throat was terribly parched, he shook a little convulsively, drew up his feet and head together, backwards, so that his chest formed the summit of an arch, straightened himself out, and then ceased to exist. A rush was made for the druggist's shop. The old white-haired, venerable druggist, stood aghast at the intelligence. He had made a mistake. He had laid hold of the wrong bottle, and had committed manslaughter by accident. The public mind was terribly aroused. It would never do to be poisoned through either the ignorance or the carelessness of an apothecary. But, nevertheless, there was some excuse for the really much to be pitied manipulator of the prescription. Custom had permitted all the very deadly poisons and the semi-deadly, and the innocuous and semi-innocuous drugs to be placed together, labelled and ranged rather according to the size of the bottle containing them, than according to their virtues as medicines—cream of tartar, and strychnine, and calomel, and quinine—ranged together on the same shelf among the bottled powders, as gentian and digitalis did among the tinctures. To prevent accidental poisonings, all virulent poisons were to be placed in some out-of-the-way, particular place in the shop, and the harmless simples, preparations and compounds could be disposed of simply according to taste and convenience. However, the old druggists' stupidity could not be overlooked. He had sent a human being stupidly into another world, and must himself go to gaol for a year, which he did. The next case of accidental poisoning was in Quebec, a few years later. Some young gentlemen had been at a ball of the previous evening. In the afternoon of the following hot summer's day they went together for some bitters and soda-water, or some other effervescing mixture, agreeable to the palate and calculated to allay some irritation of the stomach. They knew the druggist—a young gentleman—intimately, and joked with him while he manipulated the cooling beverage. They, drank and before they got home all were taken ill—one, in spite of every attempt which medical skill could devise, sank and died. The druggist had mistaken fox-glove for gentian. Public opinion closed the shop and ruined the unfortunate druggist, and the outcry about rendering such poisonings impossible went forth loudly. These were two deaths, caused by inadvertence, which the public had discovered, and the disposition was general to "throw physic to the dogs." The poisonings, which are not discovered are, according to Burns, quite numerous. A patient, long ill, takes his medicine quietly and dies. That, however, is poisoning *secundum artem*, and is, of course, all right. Here, a day or two ago, a physician made himself the mistake of taking up the wrong bottle. Sulphate of quinine, which is a comparatively large bottle, and the acetate of morphia, which is contained in an infinitessimally small bottle—were in his way, in his own surgery, and he sent off two grains of a compact whittish gray powder for a loose, snowy, fluffy, light white powder entirely by mistake, with the usual deplorable result. It was, of course, entirely an accident. The unfortunate physician did everything he could to remedy his error, but in vain. Luckily he was not punished for the crime of manslaughter. That was an accident, but assuredly he is liable in damages to the parents for the loss of their child. Now, we contend that while nothing in legislation will prevent such accidents, nor any arrangement of poisons and simples, the erring druggist or physician is liable to repair his error exactly on the same principle, as the owner of a vessel at sea awkwardly causing mischief to another vessel, can be made to pay for the mischief which his agents have caused. This is the only real compensation that can be given, and the only punishment that can be successfully turned to account under such distressing circumstances short of poisoning the physician, which could not well be justified in the case of mere accident.

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 has attained by this 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 ½lb ¼lb and 1lb tin-lined packets, labelled—James Epps & Co., Homœopathic Chemist London, England. 11385Wém

Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.—I am happy to say I have not had a symptom of Bronchitis, from which I suffered many years, since taking your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.

E DEAN,
St. John, N B, November 2nd.

I have no hesitation in recommending Fellows Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites to my patients who suffer from General Debility, or any disease of the Lungs, knowing that even in cases utterly hopeless it affords relief.

H G ADDY, M D.
St. John, N B, January, 1868.

Tom Thumb eclipsed.—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 not equally as great to have a medicine that can be depended upon for curing colds, rheumatism, burns, 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 Gracie'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.

Her Majesty's Theatre.

POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK.

MONDAY EVE'G, FEBRUARY 7th,
And every evening during the week,
PROFESSOR STONE
Will continue his BIOLOGICAL SEANCES each night,
☞ A SILVER HUNTING CASE WATCH, ☜
And a host of other
Beautiful and Costly Presents
Will be given away to the audience every night (except Wednesday.)

Wednesday Evening, February 9,
Will be given for the
BENEFIT OF MR. I. C. MACROW.
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8.
Admission—First Seats, 50 cents; Second Seats and Gallery, 25 cents; Children under 12, half price.

REMEMBER
SATURDAY EV'NG, 12th February,
Positively the Last Night at the Theatre.

N B—Prof S will give THREE FAREWELL NIGHTS, *with extraordinary attractions*, at the
RINK MUSIC HALL,
On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings, Feb. 14th, 15th and 16th.
See future announcements.

THE ST. LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TIME.

Additional Train each way, daily, during the Parliamentary Session.

On and from the 16th FEBRUARY, 1870, until the close of the ensuing Session of Parliament, 3 trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) on this railway as follows:

Going North Prescott to Ottawa.

Stations	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Prescott	1 30	7 30	6 00
Prescott Junction	1 45	7 45	6 15
Spencerville	2 10	8 10	6 35
Oxford	2 35	8 35	7 00
Kemptville	2 55	9 00	7 20
Osgoode	3 30	9 30	7 50
Rideau	3 50	9 50	8 10
Gloucester	4 15	10 15	8 30
Ottawa	4 50	11 00	9 00

Going South Ottawa to Prescott.

Stations	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Ottawa	8 10	1 00	10 00
Gloucester	8 50	1 40	10 30
Rideau	9 10	2 00	
Osgoode	9 30	2 20	11 10
Kemptville	10 00	2 55	11 40
			A. M.
Oxford	10 20	3 15	12 00
Spencerville	10 45	3 40	12 25
Prescott Junction	11 10	4 10	12 45
Prescott	11 25	4 25	1 00

Note—Trains are run by Montreal Time.
T. S. DETLOR, Superintendent. THOMAS REYNOLDS, Managing Director.

For sale.—A neat COTTAGE, suitable for a private residence or an hotel, with five acres in a good state of cultivation, situate on the Rideau Canal, one mile from the city limits. For particulars apply to H McLEAN, Auctioneer, Sparks street, Ottawa, or to J M DONNELY, on the premises.
Ottawa, February 7, 1870. 1276a

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 CLARKE, at the office of N SPARKS, Esq, Sparks street, or M KAVANAGH, "Queen" Restaurant. 1275 a

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 will be let cheap.
Ottawa, February 5, 1870. 1275 tF18.

Wanted.
A thorough SERVANT for a family of three—one from the country preferred. Wages $5.00. Apply at the Times Office.
Ottawa, February 4, 1870.

First class boarding house,
BY MRS. JAMES FRAZER,
YORK STREET, LOWER TOWN,
Late Residence of David Moore, Esq.
A few more gentlemen can be accommodated with