NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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House to Let—Apply on the premises.
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Grand Concert in aid of the Protestant General Hospital.
A Card of Thanks.

The Ottawa Times

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1870.

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

ALLEGED DEATH OF DOCTOR LIVINGSTONE.

A contemporary is quite convinced that Dr. Livingstone, the explorer, has been burnt to death in Africa. The Hamilton *Evening Times*, while deploring the sad fate of Dr. Livingstone, as the result of his zeal in science and Christianity, is convinced that he has been judicially burned at the stake as a wizard. He was known to the natives as a doctor, and, it seems, the natives of Africa believe that it is the mission of all doctors to kill. Doctors are simply taught that they may kill poor people with whom they come in contact. Now this is severe upon Dr. Livingstone, who was only a doctor in divinity, the more especially as the African's belief might have embodied some hidden sarcasm had he been a doctor of medicine, and, consequently, licensed to kill. Let us at once say that we do not believe in the death ascribed to Dr. Livingstone. He may be dead, although we hope not, but it is very improbable that his death was caused in the horrible manner alleged. In justice to the Hamilton *Evening Times* we may, however, at once state that our contemporary bases his opinion on the statements made by a Mr. James Chapman, who writes a book on "Travels in the Interior of Africa," in which the following paragraph occurs:—

"Of Dr. Livingstone's labors we hear but poor success. Previous to his last arrival among them, when told that he was coming, the first question they asked was, "What is he coming to do?—to bring guns?" "No; the Book." "Well then he had better stay away; his God has killed us." Sebetoane's doctors attribute the chief's death to the white men coming among them, and whenever Dr. Livingstone preaches in the presence of or visits a chief, the doctors burn something as a charm to protect them from his witchcraft. Being, as they find, a doctor, he has also a reputation of being a wizard. This makes him either feared or admired, and gives him a certain influence. They give him credit for being a good doctor, and say he has cured many, but killed some, natives. They do not believe in natural deaths; when a man dies he has been killed. By all accounts the doctor's preaching is barely tolerated by the chief, who is at heart highly displeased at his doctrine, concerning rain and polygamy. The people say that Dr. Livingstone has promised them all the good things of the earth, rain, corn, cattle, &c., if they would believe in God and refrain from polygamy, slavery, and other malpractices; that they have waited a long time for these good things and that they would wait another year to see if the Good Man he talked about helped them nicely (tusa sintle.) While they were relating these things, and conversation grew slack, the councillor Poonoani was observed sitting with a piece of newspaper upside down, mimicking the doctor singing a hymn, and, observing that he had attracted our attention, he rolled over on his back, threw his feet into the air, and exclaimed, bursting out into a loud laugh of ridicule, "Minari" (a corruption of the Dutch Mynheer, generally applied to missionaries). Such is the sort of impression as yet made on these barbarians. It is to hoped that in time better success will attend missionary efforts.

Ah! They did believe that Dr. Livingstone was a doctor of medicine, as he had cured some natives and killed others, as it is believed all doctors do. The reason for their belief may or may not be a good one, but it appears that Dr. Livingstone had a knack of preaching as well as practising medicine and actually indulged in the luxury of singing hymns, and so conducted himself, that a black gentleman, a councillor it appears, named Poonoani, actually threw himself on his back and roared with laughter. Now, taking it for granted, that Councillor Poonoani acted in this irreverent and discourteous manner, it is not at all likely that Dr. Livingstone would have been burned. Had Dr. Livingstone laughed at Poonoani he might have stood in some danger of receiving a basting at the hands of the offended savage, but as matters stood it seems to us no greater harm than being laughed at was likely to occrue to Dr. Livingstone. Had there been an opposition doctor among the savages, skilled in the usages of civilisation, Dr. Livingstone might have suffered martyrdom for opinion's sake, but he was quite safe from injury among savages, who had even partially become acquainted with him. The fear is, not that Dr. Livingstone may have been inhumanly killed, but that he may have died, far from home and friends, a natural death, and that all his valuable explorations, discoveries, and labors may be entirely lost to civilisation. The manner of Dr. Livingstone's death is of less moment than that he is dead, if dead he be. It is to be hoped that no such calamity has occurred, but that the persevering, pious, and learned explorer will yet safely return to his native land full of knowledge of the interior of a country at present so imperfectly known, but which science may assist in bringing not only to a full knowledge of Christianity but to that degree of civilisation, which will enable the country, to be inhabited by an improvable race, and so extend the arts, commerce, christianity, and civilisation to the close neighbourhood of the cradle of the human race.

The *New York Tribune* thus speaks of Livingstone's supposed death:

"We could, in some respects, have better spared Africa than Livingstone. His was a courage of the most exalted order, for it stood the tests of loneliest isolation and wildest solitude, and absolute self-exile from the company of the civilized and the humane. He was a new Greatheart in the strangest Pilgrim's Progress which these latter days have known. Heroic piety sustained him, living and dying, in all that sublime mission which o en died but not uninspired man undertook for the sake of God and his fellows. To be mourned as a wizard was not the fate which mankind would have imagined for such a benefactor as Livingstone; but it crowned with sacred fire and recommended to Heaven the life-long sacrifice of a man whom the world will claim among its martyrs."

According to the *Army & Navy Gazette*, officers of the English Navy are to be allowed to retire at 50 years of age, and at 55 will be requested to go.

OTTAWA VALLEY RAILWAY.

The citizens of Toronto are petitioning their Corporation to grant a bonus of *one hundred thousand dollars* to the Toronto, Simcoe and Muskoka Railway. Toronto has already granted a bonus of four hundred thousand dollars to the Grey, and Bruce and Nipissing Railways, and this last proposition will make a clear half million of free gift to promote railways to feed Toronto. That city expended eight hundred thousand dollars on the Esplanade, in order to bring her railways in connection with the harbor, and to induce the Grand Trunk to go in front instead of behind the city. She also gave four hundred thousand dollars to the Western Section of the Grand Trunk (then the Toronto and Guelph Railway) and two hundred thousand to the Northern or Simcoe and Lake Huron Line. This makes a grand total of one million eight hundred thousand dollars invested in railways, and yet there is now a movement, generally supported by the leading men, to add another hundred thousand to this sum. It is also a significant fact that after having thus invested fourteen hundred thousand dollars for railway purposes beginning as far back as 1850—the city should in 1869, by overwhelming majorities, and at the demand of all her leading merchants, manufacturers and proprietors—in short all the heaviest taxpayers—grant by way of bonus or free gift another four hundred thousand to the same purpose. Could there be any stronger proof than this that the ratepayers of Toronto, who have had over fifteen years experience of railways, are convinced that almost any rate of taxation is warranted for such a purpose? In other words that the railways bring the means of paying the increased rate more easily than would be paying a smaller rate without them.

Besides this outlay of the city, nearly a million of dollars has been voted to the same railways by the townships through which they pass—and we observe that one Western county a new one—much younger than any of our Ottawa counties—has voted a quarter of a million of dollars to secure an outlet by railway. From Kingston, westward, there is scarcely a county in Ontario which is not now engaged in constructing or promoting some railway.

Two of these Toronto railways have special interest for the people of the Ottawa Valley, the Nipissing and the Muskoka lines. The first leaves Toronto in a north-east direction, heading for Coboconk, a village on Gull river, which is the principal feeder of Balsam Lake. Thus far this line is making almost directly for the city of Ottawa, but here it sweeps round to the north and west, and makes for Lake Nipissing, evidently intending first "to take a turn" in the Ottawa Valley about the head waters of the Madawaska and Petewawa and clean out all worth having in that direction.

The other line extends from the Northern Railway at Lake Simcoe towards Muskoka, Parry Sound, and thence "right away for Red River" as one of its promoters explains it. As Boston is the hub of the American universe Toronto proposes to fill the same office for the Dominion, and therefore sees no other starting point for a Canadian Pacific Railway but Toronto. We append below extracts from speeches made at the inauguration of this new railway, which we commend to the careful attention of every business man and proprietor throughout the Ottawa Valley, reminding them that all in these speeches which applies to Montreal applies equally to Ottawa. In commercial matters we are in the same boat with Montreal and Quebec, and it is impossible for Toronto to succeed in her benevolent intentions of cutting the business throats of those cities without simultaneously performing the same kind office for us.

A number of gentlemen interested in the progress and ultimate success of the great undertaking, for connecting Toronto with the Free Homestead District, Muskoka, proceeded on Tuesday morning in company with the President and Directors of the Toronto, Simcoe and Muskoka Junction Railway, *via* the Northern Railway and Capt. May's elegant steamer to Orillia, at which place a meeting had been called.

Mr. D L Stanton merchant, Orillia, in appropriate terms introduced the President of the Provisional Board of Directors. Those present were all men of vast influence; and as to the Board of Provisional Directors—which for purposes of organization it was agreed to name—he ventured to say that a more distinguished, wealthy and independent body of men were never brought together before in one Railway Board, since railways were first introduced into Canada.

Mr. Frank Smith, who, on rising, was greeted with prolonged and enthusiastic cheers said he appeared before them as President of the Provisional Board of Directors of the Toronto, Simcoe and Muskoka Junction Railway. He ventured to predict that before a very long time elapsed, the line which they were about to commence would form the first section of a gigantic railway undertaking which would sweep through the forests west of Nipissing and along the north shore of Superior into the heart of the fertile and boundless prairies of the Red River country (Loud, enthusiastic and prolonged cheering.) On his way hither he had for the first time heard that Port Hope was competing with the great capital of Ontario for the trade of this district. If the ratepayers of Orillia thought it was more to their interest to support the Port Hope Road than the Toronto Road, let them vote for it. The advocates of Port Hope pointed to Montreal as the great market for the Western producer, and for the Western buyer. But he had some considerable mercantile experience, and when he thought of moving from the city of London, a few years ago, he was careful to compare the commercial prospects of Montreal with those of Toronto, and having done so, he had come deliberately to the conclusion that in a few years Toronto was bound to outstrip in enterprise, and solid commercial progress, every other city in Canada as a great trading centre. He had not arrived at that conclusion hastily; but having reached it, he decided finally that he should make Toronto his headquarters The experience he had had since coming to that decision had fully borne out his judgment and had warranted him in expending, in a warehouse alone, no less a sum than seventy-five thousand dollars! (Loud and long-continued applause.) Reverting to the probability of this Muskoka Line forming ultimately a petition of this eastern section of the great railway line which must shortly be built into the North-West Territory, Mr Smith said he, for one, could support no government that would trifle with the paramount question of fostering and sustaining great public works of a national character, such as that of opening up the Red River country. (Cheers.) In that way alone could the government give practical encouragement to emigration. The revenues of Ontario were now largely in excess of the expenditure, and if Upper Canada, contributing as she did a larger share of the expenses of the general government than all the rest of the Dominion, was called on to bear the burden of building the Intercolonial Railroad—a work in which she had only a secondary interest—the people of this Province would be recreant to their own interests if they did not make the government of the day, whatever it might be composed of, feel that they were entitled to justice in the distribution of public moneys for public improvements. The rich regions of the North-West must be opened up. The millions of acres of fertile lands in that magnificent country must be converted into homesteads for the emigrants from the older countries across the water, and for our young Canadian farmers who may wish to enter on pioneer life, and towards this result the government must contribute and contribute liberally. If they hesitate we must compel them, for the task before us is one that we cannot afford to trifle with.

M Cumberland said: In the name of Patience he desired to know why—why they should go to Port Hope? (loud laughter and cheers). He did not refer to this disagreeable subject for mere momentary effect, but in order that they (the ratepayers of Orillia) might carefully weigh the ability of the two parties. On the one hand they had a great city, which had come forward most liberally in aid of other great railway enterprises, but which had never repudiated a farthing of its debt—a city whose credit stood as high as that of any municipality on this continent—a city whose commercial men well deserved the title of merchant princes, with warehouses whose stately proportions would vie with those of the greatest trading capitals of the world—banks feeding from the great financial centre of the Province, the trade of the entire Commonwealth—the merchants of the older sister Province and the older commercial metropolis, hastening westward to share with us in the general and growing prosperity of the Queen City! Let them answer for themselves if the picture was true or false. Let them inquire and find out before they looked to Montreal as their wholesale market—what credit, or whether any credit could be got there? Toronto is the great centre—the great natural centre for this Province. Why, then, go to Port Hope? To talk as the Port Hope advocates did of making Montreal their market was all buncombe. There was not, Mr. Cumberland observed, a list of the names connected with any enterprise in the history of the country which would have carried greater weight than those which formed the Provisional Board, under the lead of their noble-minded President, Mr. Frank Smith.

Alderman Boxall said railroads had to be built with money, and it had been found necessary, in order to raise the required capital in constructing such works in this country, that this aid of municipalities must be called in. If Orillia wanted to share in the benefits of the road, Orillia must be prepared to give to it her countenance and her aid, to the extent of her ability. Toronto had sometimes fared rather hardly in extending her aid to railway undertakings, but she had never repented of her liberality. She gave $200,000 towards the building of the Esplanade; $200,000 to the Northern Railway; $400,000 to the Grand Trunk; $250,000 to the Toronto, Grey and Bruce, and $150,000 to the Toronto and Nipissing. He begged to remind them that time was money, and that whereas it took 48 hours, twenty years ago, to reach Vespra from the city of Toronto, to-day it took but six hours. The advantages resulting from railway communication were equally apparent, in the facilities now afforded for bringing produce to market from points where railways penetrated. (Cheers.) And a special illustration of the benefit they conferred was seen at the time of the Fenian raid. Along the lines of railway communication, the troops were hurried forward with a celerity perfectly marvellous—while in the more remote districts, the men called out were, in some instances, several days behind time.

Mr. W. H. Howland spoke next. Referring to the importance of Toronto as the great market of Ontario, he showed that she would, in a very short time, exclude the Montreal people from all share in the importing trade in this Province. (Loud cheers.) He stated that the directors of the new road desired to lay the issue plainly before the Orillia ratepayers. They were prepared to build the road on receiving a promise of support at this meeting, but if the Orillia ratepayers should declare in favor of being connected with the little one-horse town of Port Hope in preference to the Metropolis of Ontario; they, the directors would drop Orillia out of their route altogether, and would go home and trouble them no more The issue was in their own hands this evening, and the directors would abide by the result of the present meeting, let it be what it might. [Loud and long continued applause]

Mr. King, (one of the oldest settlers in Orillia, a merchant of twenty-six years standing,) here came forward, and stated it to be his experience that the country merchant could deal far more advantageously in Toronto than in Montreal, both as to the price of goods and the time within which the goods could be delivered.

Mr. Turner of Toronto said—Mr. Chairman, what is the argument advanced in favor of Railway communication with Port Hope? Why simply this—and very simple it is—that they would be sixty miles nearer Oswego and Montreal. And let me ask the enterprising merchants of Orillia, what there is in that fact that should induce them to commit such an act of financial folly as to tax themselves so heavily for the mere purpose of closer proximity to Montreal. (Loud cheers) Now, sir, I have no desire to say one word in disparagement of that city, for I believe its merchants are men of enterprise, high moral character and integrity; but have we not Western Canada men their equals in everything that goes to make up the successful merchant, and cannot we offer to the tradesmen of Ontario, a market as good, with stocks as varied, and terms as advantageous as our sister city of Montreal? I am quite willing to abide by the decision of Western merchants themselves; but would, in proof of what I have stated, refer to one fact of a personal character, viz:—That the firm of which I am a member, have been taxed to their utmost, to fill the orders which are pouring in, and if our manufacturing ability had been greater, our sales for the year 1869 would be upwards of a hundred thousand dollars more than they will be, owing to our inability to meet the demands of the trade. I must plead that modesty, which is a leading characteristic of the public men of Toronto. (Cheers). Why, sir, what has Toronto already done in this matter of railway enterprise, prior to the introduction of the narrow gauge system? The municipality had expended, directly and indirectly, no less a sum than one million eight hundred thousand dollars, and within the last twelve months it has granted an additional sum of four hundred thousand dollars to establish communication with the North, East, and Northwest portions of the Province, and as a citizen of Toronto, I feel proud of her liberality, her enterprise, and her interests, and that in not one instance has she broken faith with the public creditors; nor has one dollar of her bonds gone to protest. (Cheers).

TORONTO AND NIPISSING RAILWAY OFFICE,
TORONTO, 7th January, 1870

THOS. C. KEEFER, Esq.,

DEAR SIR,—Mr. Crawford has handed to me your letter to him of the 5th inst., with a request that I may answer for him, as he has to leave town.

The list of shareholders in the Toronto and Nipissing Railway has never been printed, so that I cannot send you the list, but I may mention that we have upwards of 220 shareholders, embracing the principal merchants of Toronto and the wealthy men through the district that the railway is to run. I may mention that Gooderham & Worts hold $15,000 of stock, McMaster's $6,000, John Shedden $5,000, Gordon & McKay $5,000, Robt. Walker & Sons $5,000, T. C. Chisholm $7,500, Joseph Gould, of Uxbridge, $5,000, the Hon. George Brown $2,500, several of our first merchants $2,000 each, and lots of men here and in the district of $100 each, running down to single shares of $100 each.

The following bonuses to the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway, have not only been voted, but the debentures placed in the trustees' hands:—City of Toronto, $350,000; Albion, $40,000; Caledon, $45,000; Mono, $45,000; Orangeville, $15,000; Amaranth, $30,000; Luther, $25,900; Arthur, $35,000, and Mount Forest, $20,000—making a grand total of $505,000.

The Toronto and Nipissing Railway have had voted:—City of Toronto debentures $150,000, Scarboro $10,000, Markham $30,000, Uxbridge $50,000, Scott $10,000, all of which are in the hands of the trustees. The following townships have voted bonuses, but not placed in the trustees hands, viz.:—Brock $44,000, Eldon $35,000, and the town of Lindsay has read the by-law twice, offering a bonus of $60,000.

I hope the above information will answer your purpose and beg to remain,

Dear Sir,
Your obd't serv't,
JAMES GRAHAM,
T. & N. R.

—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 by druggists. 1244 a

THE POEMS OF THOMAS D'ARCY MCGEE, with copious notes. Also, an Introduction and Biographical Sketch by Mrs. J. Sadlier. New York: D and J. Sadlier & Co., 31 Barclay street; Boston: P. B. Brady, 149 Tremont street; and Montreal: Corner Notre Dame and St. François Xavier streets. 1869.

So sharp, cruel, and treacherous, and unexpected was the end of one, who had filled a large space in the public eye, that it needed nothing else to awaken public sympathy to the merits of the Honorable Thomas D'Arcy McGee, or to make it apparent that a public loss had been sustained in his death. The sorrow even that was felt for his wife and daughters seemed obliterated in the regret for the loss of the man himself. His many excellent qualities of head and heart, his enduring love of country, and his natural sense of justice, covered up from view all the shortcomings of a brief but chequered career. No words were strong enough to point out the great wrong done to society in his death. No language could be earnest enough to depict the many good qualities of which all, who had come in contact with him, knew him to be possessed. The brilliancy of his public utterances, the manly openness of his mind, the gentleness of his demeanour, and the sincere zeal which he had manifested for the social weal of his own countrymen, combined with the preservation of peace and good-fellowship, among all origins and creeds, which it was his aim to cultivate, contributed to excite an intense feeling of horror at the cruel audacity of the act which had deprived him of life, and which manifested itself so immediately, so spontaneously, so acutely, and so universally in the public exhibitions of sorrow, which grew out of it. The parliament and the press, the pulpit and the bar deplored the loss, which had been sustained, and public provision was made for the nearest of his surviving relatives. There was no other possible compensation to his family and the injury to mankind was irremediable. In the tumult of sympathy it almost seemed as if the talents, if not the virtues of Mr. McGee, were too highly rated. And, perhaps, they were. Nevertheless, now that the calm has succeeded to the burst of indignation and the storm of human sympathy, which immediately followed his death, there is still enough of "greatness" left to Mr. McGee to be publicly dealt with, and impartially discussed. Mr. McGee was humbly born, and humbly educated. A loving mother, superiority endowed for the wife of a man in the social standing of his father, who was in the coast-guard service in Ireland, seems to have given him much of that early training, which he afterwards turned to such excellent account; and a strong loving heart, in himself, brought forth those fervent and patriotic expressions of resentment for the fancied wrongs of others, from the consequences of which he escaped as by a miracle, becoming conservative of church, and state, and law, and order, after he had reached that maturity of intellect, which enabled him to discriminate between the seeming and the real. In no sense, however, was Mr. McGee a statesman, and in some sense only was he a poet. In that latter sense Mrs. Sadlier has shown Mr. McGee to great advantage. She has done more than that. Her sketch, which is eloquent, perhaps even highly coloured, affords the true likeness of the man. It pourtrays the man of genius in the eccentric impulses of the youth. To Mrs. Sadlier, the biographical sketch of Mr. McGee, which here precedes his "collected poems" is itself a tribute fine feeling and indisputable talent. Our admiration of the good qualities of Mr. McGee is, indeed, almost absorbed in admiration of his friendly biographer.

This book, admirably printed, with a very fine likeness of Mr. McGee, and with its well written preface, eloquently penned sketch of the author, and a, perhaps, rather too highly drawn introduction to his poems, should be in the possession of all who value character in man, and industry and affectionate regard in woman.

In the *New Dominion Monthly* Mr. John Reade thus speaks of Thomas D'Arcy McGee, the poet:

"Like many others of the sons of song, he was, by force of reason or circumstances, early separated from his first love—not as we shall see, by any quarrel, but probably because the alliteration of poetry and poverty did not present to him very pleasant prospects. So he parted from her—only seeing her now and then—hoping, one day when fortune had found him, or he had found fortune, to come or call and sing once more. Alas! loves that are thus slighted, even if they remain true, cannot be expected to keep all the strength and beauty of their youth. So the reader need not be surprised if we say that McGee, the lecturer, and McGee, the statesman, did during the days of their ascendency—no little violence to McGee, the poet.

And yet the first love had been faithfully remembered. Never, for a day, was there the slightest intention of repudiating her for the sake of any of those favorites that, for the time, might seem to occupy her throne of affection. She was, in fact, rapidly rising into acknowledged queenhood—the crown was just slanting upwards to her head—when the the deed was done.

We discover in these lines the natural bent of Mr. McGee's mind. He was, as we have said, essentially a poet. Everything connected with poets and poetry had a charm for him that nothing else afforded. In the lines under the heading, "Twas glorious then to be a bard," we find an enthusiastic appreciation of the poetic gift and office as ever we remember to have seen. They may be found among the "Occasional Verses" appended to his "Canadian Ballads," published about twelve years ago by Mr. Lovell.

Similar in tone are these lines from his poem on Sir Phelim O'Neil, "Infelix Felix:"

O clear eyed poets, ye who can descry,
Through vulgar heaps of dead, where heroes lie;
Ye, to whose glance the primal mist is clear,
Behold, there lies a trampled noble here!
Shall we not leave a mark? Shall we not do
Justice to one so hated and so true?"

His high ideal of a poet and his aspiration after that ideal are here very manifest. There is in these lines, too, a strangely prophetic applicability to the sad close of his own career.

Grinchuckle, of the 3rd instant, is good from first to last, and the illustrations are in keeping with the letter press, in the matter of excellence.

The Cosmopolitan is the title of a new journal of literature and public opinion, to be published weekly. The aim of the proprietors is to furnish the Canadian public, at a very trifling cost, with some of the best specimens of English and American current literature, and, from a cursory glance at the first number, we are inclined to believe that its aim will be carried out. We wish the *Cosmopolitan* success.

The Correspondence, relating to the Fenian Invasion, and the Rebellion of the Southern States, has been received. It is a blue-book, printed by Messrs. Hunter, Rose & Co., in their best style, and is useful as a work of reference.

AN IMPROVED LAMPBURNER.

Gas has not been superseded by coal oil, as our contemporary the *Evening Mail* seems to suppose. The flame of a candle is ignited gas, and, indeed, all flame is gaseous, although all gasses are not inflammable. Buring-coal-oil, for illuminating purposes, is simply another adaptation of gas light than that obtained from coal, or oil, or pine chips, or resin, through pipes, from a retort. A new burner for coal oil has been invented, which seems to us to be a very great improvement on all previous lamp burners. The wick is circular, fitting into a tube which is screwed up and down exactly in the same manner as were the solar-fish oil lamps of 25 years ago. But, in addition to the light being thus made tubular, the lamp glass is of a novel description combining, as it does, the brass cap over the burner in ordinary lamps with the lamp-glass itself. The agent in this city is Mr. J. P. Macpherson, Commission Merchant, from whom they can be obtained. The light can be turned up to any height without either smoking or breaking the chimney. It is a neat, safe, and novel method of burning coal oil for illuminating purposes, and it has this decided advantage over all other lamps, it may be kept burning at the lowest point of combustion without producing that peculiar smell common to other burners.

Official Poverty.

From the Ottawa Courier.

Surprise, almost regret, seems to be the feeling which is uppermost in the American mind, on account of the death of an eminent public man. It is not a feeling of surprise, or even of regret, that Mr. Stanton died. Death was sure to have overtaken him sooner or later, and there was nothing so very remarkable about his exit from the world to cause surprise or much regret on the part of those who were not intimately acquainted with him. These feelings originate in the circumstance that he died poor. With the many opportunities which he had had of obtaining large pecuniary considerations simply for his good will, Mr. Stanton suffered them to pass away unused. With "Shoddy" smiling and fawning upon him during the whole of "the war," in which fortunes were made in the twinkling of an eye, Mr. Stanton remained obstinately incorruptable and persistently poor. The very idea of a public man being honest shocks the sensibilities of the whole people of the United States. Nobody begrudges the amount of his individual subscription towards making a provision for Mr. Stanton's family, but everybody wonders that Mr. Stanton could have been such "a fool" as to need it. An American ex-Secretary of War to be poor is something so exceedingly wonderful as to be incomprehensible. The number of contracts that must have passed through his hands without being shaved by him must have been very great, and no public servant is expected in serving the public to neglect his own interests. That kind of thing does very well in England or France, or in some other of the old fogyish governments on the continent of Europe, but both in Russia and in the United States—the most progressive and consequently aggressive governments in the world—the practice is to steal. Euphemistically, this is not the term employed, but the meaning of the mode of acquiring private wealth, while in public employment, may be understood as well by that ugly Saxon word as by any other. Possibly the Russian word for "picking" has a softer sound, and the English word fee—private fee-ing—would sound more sweetly to ears polite than the word steal. But, setting that aside, the dead Stanton is a remarkable instance of stupid honesty. His poverty is a clear proof that he was unfitted for his high position. He might have done very well for a bloated Canadian aristocrat of a statesman who always continues to lose all his private means by the acceptance of office, but how a cute Yankee should so far forget himself is really a matter of surprise, and, to some extent, of regret. The people had placed him in a fair way to make money, and he so neglected his opportunities that the people had to make good his shortcomings to his wife and family after his death. This is really too bad. Office, contracts, and public service have their privileges as well as their duties. There is a duty which a man owes to the public and another to himself, and no man is expected altogether to sacrifice himself by the acceptance of public office. No one but a fool would do so. This is not, of course, the doctrine which we have been taught to believe in, but it seems to be the doctrine of that school of placemen and politicians in which Mr. Edwin Stanton moved, and it is, at least, our duty to make a note of it.

A German, speaking of the mode of business in the United States, says: "A man goes out, and sheats, sheats, sheats all day, and comes home at night and calls that bishness." Mr. Abraham Lincoln's Secretary at War must have been lamentably ignorant of business, and could not have been, in American estimation, "the right man in the right place."

Ottawa Board of Trade.

This Board met to-day in the City Hall. After the usual routine of business the Secretary read a circular from the Guelph Board of Trade recommending the imposition of discriminating duties upon American natural and agricultural productions and manufactures, similar to those imposed on the same articles imported into the States from Canada, and the abrogation of all fishing privileges as well as the free use of Canadian waters by American vessels. The Board then adopted a petition to the House of Commons praying for the imposition of similar duties on American coal, salt, petroleum and manufactures, the abrogation of fishing privileges and the imposition of tolls on American vessels navigating Canadian waters. A petition was also adopted, praying for the enlargement of the Grenville Canal and that measures be taken to open the navigation of the Ottawa to Lake Huron. A lively discussion then took place on Sir F. Hincks' silver circular, which was adjourned to 7 o'clock p. m., on Wednesday next. The feeling of the Board as far as exhibited seemed to be in favor of the Hincks measure.—*Evening Mail*, Feb. 7th.

EXTRAVAGANCE OF THE AGE.—Forty thousand dollars' worth of French mirror plates have been ordered by the Leland Brothers, for their new Union Hotel at Saratoga. The other appointments of the new hotel are said to be on a similar scale of magnificence.—*New York Tribune, Jan. 12th.* 1260

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.

Latest by Telegraph.

By People's Line.

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

TORONTO.

TORONTO, Feb. 7.—Two young men named FRANK Newton and Edward Pecknam, while skating on the Bay yesterday, broke through the ice and were drowned. They were in the water nearly two hours. A large crowd were around the whole time, but were unable to reach them. The bodies were recovered by the Messrs. Tinning.

Yesterday morning a young man named Wm. Brophy was stabbed in the groin by John Murphy, in whose house he was gambling. He may not recover.

Patrick Howard, yesterday, was enticed by Joey Sheehan into his house on Stanley street, where he was drugged and robbed of $309. Sheehan is apprehended.

John Ross Robertson, of the *Telegraph*, was on Saturday night entertained at dinner by his employees, in honor of his safe return from Red River. Among those present were Hon. John Sandfield McDonald, Hon. M. C. Cameron, Mr. Wallis, M.P.P., Col. Cumberland, M.P.P., and others.

Col. Dennis, in a letter to the *Telegraph*, denies the story of his escaping from Fort Garry disguised as a squaw.

MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, February 7.

Bishop Stevens, of Pennsylvania, preached a sermon last night in St. George's Church, which was crowded on the occasion.

Early on Saturday morning a horse and sleigh was found near Cote des Neiges. The horse was nearly frozen to death.

A young man named B. Payette was last week found in the suburbs of St. Phillips, with his feet and hands frozen, and was taken to the general hospital, where he died on Saturday afternoon. The deceased had been drinking, and lay down in the snow, where he was found by a passing *habitant*.

QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, February 7.

Messrs. Cutter and Ducharme are appointed Coroners for Bedford district.

The Dominion Arbitrators leave for the West, having completed their labors.

The Agricultural Council have also finished their business, which by the report does not amount to much.

The weather is softening.

Subscription lists have been opened and ladies are collecting funds for the purpose of enlarging St. Matthew's Chapel.

THREE RIVERS.

THREE RIVERS, February 7.

The City Council met on Saturday night, to take into consideration the petition of P. B. Vanasse, Esq., that the said Council should grant a subsidy of $100,000 towards the building of the Three Rivers and Piles Railway.

On motion of councillor Malhoit, seconded by councillor Baptiste, it was moved that the city of Three Rivers do vote the sum of $75,000 towards building the railroad, which motion was carried, notwithstanding the amendment proposed by councillor Turgeon, seconded by councillor J. K. Ward, that the sum of $100,000 be voted as a subsidy. The taxpayers present at said meeting were greatly surprised to hear councillor Malhoit propose a vote of only $75,000, when $100,000 was asked, and when the city of Three Rivers was capable of doing more. Mr. Malhoit showed himself to be altogether in favor of granting and voting for a much greater subsidy towards the building of the said road, but to gratify a private spite he curtailed what he first intended to vote for. Therefore, by voting for $75,000 he prevented the Mayor from giving his casting vote for the $100,000, for the reason that councillor Malhoit had followed his first proposition and tactics the Council would have been divided on this subject, and therefore the amendment in favor of $100,000 would have been carried by the Mayor's casting vote, who was in favor of it.

CABLE NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

QUEENSTOWN, February 5.—The *Nevada*, from New York, has arrived.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Feb. 6.—In the case of Henri Rochefort, no appeal having been taken, the sentence becomes final. The ministry are determined to put it into execution, and the defendant had been notified to surrender himself to the authorities.

Gustave Flourens is to be punished for words used in a speech at a political meeting.

The Journal offices publishes a decree removing Leverrier, the eminent astronomer, from office as director of the Imperial observatory, for taking certain action in the Senate, of which he is a member, inconsistent with his duties as an officer of the Government.

SPAIN.

MADRID, February 5.—The duel between Senor Figueras and Col. Lugue will probably be fought, as the former will not withdraw his offensive expressions.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Advices from San Domingo.

WASHINGTON, February 5.—Official advices are received from San Domingo that the Haytien Government had offered to assist the revolutionists in the former Republic. The administration attaches no importance to the information.

SAN DOMINGO, January 20.—The revolutionists, headed by Pimental, are marching northwest. They have captured Guayaban.

Attempted Assassination.

CITY OF MEXICO, February 1.—An attempt by troops to assassinate Lerdo DeSejadoe, and proclaim Santa Anna, has been discovered here and frustrated.

A battle took place in San Luis, on the 14th ult., between the insurgents and the Government troops. The insurgents were victorious, capturing twenty guns.

Terrible Storm—Schooner Wrecked—Five Men Lost.

WILLINGTON, N. H., Feb. 5.—Last night one of the most terrible storms ever experienced here visited this neighborhood. The schooner *Eleanor*, from Baltimore, went ashore, and five men, her entire crew, were lost. Other vessels have also been wrecked, and it is feared there has been fearful loss of life.

Prince Arthur in Boston.

BOSTON, Feb. 5.—Prince Arthur and Minister Thornton attended Trinity Church this forenoon. The chief purpose of the Prince in visiting Boston is to attend the funeral of George Peabody, and pending the obsequies he feels called upon to decline accepting more than the simple courtesies extended by private individuals.

ONLY A COLD LET TO GO AS IT CAME—Deceive not yourself with such words. In this changeable climate of ours, a cold once contracted must be expelled instantly, loose no time, or health and even life itself may be sacrificed to "only a cold." Get Dr. J. Briggs' Renovator, the great Throat and Lung Healer. Sold by Druggists and Country Merchants. 1244 a

DIED.

On the seventh instant, Helen Harmar, younger daughter of Thomas C. Bramley, of the Receiver General's Department, aged 16.

The funeral will take place from her father's residence, Richmond Road, on Thursday, the 10th instant, at half past 3 o'clock, p. m.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF

COLONEL FEILDEN,

And the officers of the 60th Royal Rifles, a

GRAND CONCERT

In aid of the

PROTESTANT GENERAL HOSPITAL

will be given in the

OTTAWA MUSIC HALL,

(late Skating Rink.)

On THURSDAY, the 10th INSTANT.

By kind permission the band of the Regiment will attend.

ADMISSION—Reserved Seats, 50 cents; Gallery, 25 cents.

Tickets and programmes may be had of Messrs. Orme & Son, and at the door.

Ottawa, February 8, 1870. 1277 3

TO LET.—House to Let, No 2, Austin Terrace Apply on the premises. 1277 5

WANTED, by a respectable young man, a situation as bar-man. Can give good testimonials as to character and ability. Please address J M, Post Office. 1277 2

TO LET.

The STONE HOUSE on Albert street, near Metcalfe, lately occupied as Officers' Quarters. The house is a first class one, and it contains ten bed-rooms, double drawing room, dining room, basement kitchen, cellar and servants bedroom. Soft and hard water on the premises. Apply to MRS P BUCKLEY, Metcalfe street. 1277tf

A CARD.

Mr. CLEGG and Mr. WICKSTEED return their very sincere thanks to the officers and members of the Fire Brigade, and of the police, and to their other friends who so kindly and efficiently rendered their assistance on Saturday night last in arresting the progress of the fire on the premises occupied by Mr. Wickstead in Bay Street.

Ottawa, February 8, 1870. 1277 1

COUNTY OF CARLETON.

THE CORPORATION OF THE COUNTY OF CARLETON.

COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
Ottawa, Feby 7th, 1870.

To G P DRUMMOND, Esquire,
Agent of British and North Mercantile Insurance Company.

DEAR SIR,—We, the undersigned, Warden and Treasurer of the County of Carleton, beg leave to express our thanks to the Company for which you are agent, for the promptness with which the loss of the County in the destruction of the Court House, amounting to $10,000, (in your Company) has been settled, and to yourself personally for the courtesy and alacrity with which you placed the affair before the Company you represent.

IRA MORGAN,
Warden,
Z WILSON,
Treasurer.

1277 1

COUNTY OF CARLETON.

THE CORPORATION OF THE COUNTY OF CARLETON.

NOTICE TO ARCHITECTS.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates for the proposed new Court House, to be erected by the Corporation of the County of Carleton, will be received by the undersigned until TUESDAY, the FIRST day of MARCH next, 1870, at twelve o'clock, noon.

The drawings submitted are to have a motto attached, and to be accompanied by a sealed envelope, containing the name and address of competitor.

The plans selected are to become the property of the Corporation, and those not accepted will be returned to the parties submitting the same.

The Corporation will pay a premium of one hundred dollars for the best design, and the sum of fifty dollars for the second best.

Printed