

THE OTTAWA TIMES, FEBRUARY 10, 1870.

not exceed thirty thousand on the 14th of February, and ten thousand on the 15th.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Furnished Rooms to Let—Mrs. Halpenny, Citizens' Ball—W. McKay Wright.



The Ottawa Times
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1870.

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

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES AND BRITISH GOLD.

There is no reason, a contemporary tells us, that iron ships should not be constructed as cheaply in the United States as in England. There is every reason. Labor in the United States costs more than in England, material costs more, superintendence costs more, and similar skills costs more. England can manufacture cheaply because, for manufacturing purposes, especially iron manufacturers, everything is at her elbow. Coal and iron almost grow together in England and Scotland. These raw materials are oftentimes very far apart in the United States, and the price of food and labor throughout America is higher than in England. American ingenuity has done much to compensate for cheap labor, but, in manufacturing, cheap labor cannot be dispensed with in the matter of competition with foreign manufacturing ability. The reaping machine dispenses with troops of hand-reapers and gleaners, but hand labor as well as machinery is necessary and cannot be dispensed with in the manufacture of the reaper itself which by reason of cheap labor could be more cheaply manufactured in Great Britain than in the United States. The Americans know this, and impose a duty upon English manufacturers, which would be sensible enough if it were not coupled with a duty on the raw material of manufacture. Without some protection the United States could not manufacture for themselves at all. England would supply them with everything they wanted—ships, houses, planes, saws, axes, and even door-knockers—in iron. As masters stand the cheaper labor and cheaper skill of England are supplanting those of America. Books, printing presses, paper and everything of that nature as well as calicoes are got up more cheaply in Great Britain than in the United States. The internal taxation of the United States is countervailing even the high protective import duties, making the cost of production in England in spite of the present discriminatory tariff less than in the United States. The Republic can only compete in manufactures of every description, except those in which water-power is used, by the imposition of higher import duties on foreign manufactures than at present, and, were such an imposition resorted to, residence in the United States would soon become anything but desirable. The States suffer from the effects of the late war. That war did not, as a foreign war would have done, build up manufactures. The great rebellion placed ocean freight, shipbuilding, and manufactures, in the hands of the British manufacturer, and the high taxation and dear labor keep them there. Money, too, is cheaper, because more abundant in England than in America. It would be impossible to manufacture an iron ship as cheaply on the Hudson as on the Clyde, everything required, if money were cheaper. Now money sells for more in America than in England. How then can America manufacture as cheaply as can England? America, for a long while, had many advantages over England. She had great natural highways in her numerous and tremendously long navigable rivers—wide internal seas to her great lakes—and a seemingly endless supply of fuel in her forests, while England had slow and difficult means of internal intercourse. The United States, by means of her long navigable rivers, penetrating in every direction, could live upon herself England had to live upon her far distant, and before the steamship was as much used as is now the case, almost inaccessible Colonies. England then only manufactured, as it were, for her Colonies, where she could sell without competition. Now cheap ocean freight battles protection, and she can sell anywhere. The circumstances, which made the United States a great country—the command of the ocean by superb liners, a splendid range of coasting trade, exclusively hers, an internal or home demand for manufactures, which the possession of the ocean carrying trade assisted in providing her with—have completely changed. Britannia, in every sense, now rules the waves, and British gold is more omnipotent to-day, in war, and peace, and commerce, and arts, and science, and literature than at any previous period of the world's history.

MORMONISM.

There is to be an attempt in the United States to put down Mormonism by law, and to enforce the law by the sword. The New York World thus comments on the danger of war:

The excitement in Utah over Mr. Culver's bill for the suppression of polygamy, will be greatly intensified when the Mormons discover the actual provisions of the bill, as it has been amended by the Committee on Territories. After describing and declating polygamy as a crime, the same committee provides that, for the enforcement of this law, the President shall send a sufficient body of troops to Utah; and to this end, he is authorized to employ the regular army, and also to raise 25,000 militia in the Territory. It further provides that all persons, men and women, who may be laws, shall be liable to punishment for violation of this law, or who may be imprisoned for resistance thereto, shall be taken and used for the benefit of the families of such Mormons.

This bill means war. Its terms and its provisions are in the main good, but it is to be followed by war. Not only is the regular army to be ordered to Utah, but volunteers are to be called for; and these forces are to be placed under the command of the experienced military officer (General) Grant, whose great services in the Civil War will assure his following.

As a preliminary to operations, the United States, of course, will be placed under martial law. No jury that could find them would ever pronounce any Mormon guilty of the crime of polygamy. No jury, in fact, could be obtained to sit in judgment on such a trial. The Duke of Marlborough appreciated the difficulty of this law. Either the President or Congress has the power of putting the Territory of Utah under martial law; and if Grant signs this bill, there need be no doubt that he will be prepared to exercise that power.

Those who may be declared guilty of polygamy are to be imprisoned, and their property is to be confiscated. We estimate that the enforcement of these provisions would involve the imprisonment of over five thousand persons, and the confiscation of property worth over fifty millions of dollars, worth of property. This confiscation is to be carried out under the pretext of affording support to the wives and families of the polygamous offenders; and it is to be carried out, whether they are incarcerated in prison or beyond the boundaries of the United States. The purpose is more than likely to say that the confiscated property will be used for the benefit of Mormon wives and children. If the polygamists fly from Utah, their families will undoubtedly accompany them. If the polygamists remain, a society, such as the "Truth and Integrity," no doubt will be utterly broken up and destroyed. In either case, the confiscated property would fall into the hands of the Gentiles, and this is doubtless the purpose of the bill.

WATER-POLICE.—Under orders from the Sheriff's Department, Detective O'Neill seized yesterday three hundred and thirty-two pounds of trout illegally caught by settlers, in the neighborhood of the Gatineau Lakes, on the North Shore, for Americans, who carry them off for sale in the markets of Boston and New York. It is really a pity that, for the sake of a few dollars, there are people in this part of Canada to be found who will lend themselves to the foolish business of depopulating the lakes and rivers of this country of a most valuable fish. There is a time for everything. The law permits fishing in proper season, and only forbids it at improper times, with the view of keeping the waters stocked. The Superintendent of Fisheries is, however, determined to put a stop to illegal fishing, and it may be well to remind our water-poachers that nets, boxes, horses, sleighs, and everything used in catching and carrying away fish improperly caught are liable to seizure, and will be seized and sold as contraband, as well as the poachers and their abettors being imprisoned and fined.

The government pay \$45,000 for the Royal Insurance Building for a Custom House.

The attendance at the exhibition of paintings by the Canadian artists, now being held in the mercantile library building, was very large last night, the receipts being equal to the sum taken during the entire exhibition of that year.

A deputation from Guelph had an interview with the Attorney General yesterday with the object of getting the Blind Asylum at that town.

MONTRÉAL.

Montreal, February 9.

Sir Francis Hincks, in reply to the Montreal Board of Trade on the Silver question, says his first letter was communicated to the several Boards of Trade for their information, and not with a view of eliciting an expression of opinion on a policy which had already been determined upon by the government.

A gang of eleven thieves quarrelled among themselves, split one another, and were all arrested.

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This year the convocation day of the medical college of McGill University falls upon the 31st of March. The number of students for the final examination will be about thirty.

The body of General Wyndham will arrive at Bonaventure depot tomorrow morning, at 9:30, to be conveyed thence to Goshen military church.

The opening, on Friday morning, of the first public school erected under the new educational act, is to be accompanied with a fitting ceremonial, and the occasion will be honored by the presence of Prince Arthur, the Metropolitan, Hon. F. J. O. Chauvin, Sir A. T. Galt, and others. Addresses will be presented to His Royal Highness on behalf of the commissioners and on behalf of the schools.

CABLE NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Opening of the British Parliament.—The Queen's Speech.—The Irish Land Question.—No Allusion to the Colonies.—Debate in the Lords.—Mr. Gladstone moves for the Expulsion of O'Donnovan Rossa.—The Education Bill.—Dissent in the Irish Question.—Gladstone's Reply.

The Parisian Reviewer.

From the Ottawa Courier.

The stones, rising up in the public streets and piling themselves into heaps, cannot crumble into pieces, the whiz of the rifle bullet, the cheap, sharp sabre cut, and the dull thud of the bayonet thrust, picture upon the mind the doings at this present moment in the near neighborhood of the capital of France. Apparently out of comparatively trivial an occurrence as that of a single act of manslaughter has the present state of tumult in or near Paris arisen. The arrest of a journalist is only the immediate excuse for an excitement which has once more led a mob to fire upon the troops in France, and to erect barricades to the Irish. An appeal is made to the House of Commons to sustain the bill of oblige, Sir, you faithfully,

T. D. HANSON,
Deputy Receiver-General.

As an expression of this will oblige, Sir, you faithfully,

Yours faithfully,