NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Her Majesty's Theatre—Amateur Theatrical Club.
Exportation of Siver Coin—W. Weir.
Gold Bracelet Lost—John Leslie.
Cottage For Sale—H. McLean.
Real Scotch Whiskey—James Buchanan.
Boarding House—Mrs. F. Hamilton.
Ottawa Music Hall—Herndon & Leslie's Opera Troupe.
Lighthouse Service—P. Mitchell.
Rules Prescribed—John Langton.
Proclamation—J. C. Aikins.

DOMINION REPORTS.

It is the intention of Mr. James Cotton, the Managing Director of "THE TIMES PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY," to publish, during the present Session, after the model of HANSARD, a volume entitled DOMINION REPORTS of Debates in the Canadian Parliament.

The basis of the proposed volume will be very full reports prepared by a staff of the best reporting talent in the country.

To insure a perfectly authentic record, the members, as in the English model, will be requested to make corrections of any errors that may happen to creep into the reporter's notes, but nothing will be inserted not spoken in Parliament.

Also, to insure compactness, as in the case the English model, all superfluous words and repetitions will be left out. This will bring the volume within portable size, and ensure its readability.

Orders from booksellers throughout the Dominion will be duly attended to, and the usual trade discount allowed.

The publisher has secured the services of a gentleman of very long experience to edit the proposed DOMINION REPORTS.

If sufficient inducement is offered it will be translated and published in French.

The Ottawa Times

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1870.

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

WORK FOR HONEST POVERTY.

Able-bodied poverty is lamentably on the increase in England: Men, who would be in the full enjoyment of moral and physical health, if they only had employment, and the comforts which employment brings, are moody and discontented, and the poor-houses, and gaols are full to overflowing. Crime may and does exist where there is no want. There is in man a natural depravity, controlled and checked by moral and religious principle, but which is nevertheless ever ready to manifest itself under very painful circumstances. Crimes have been committed by men, apparently beyond the reach of temptation, and far removed from positive want. The respectabilities as well as the vices of society have been productive of crime, but there is nothing which more immediately leads to violations of the moral law—to offences against society—to robbery and murder—so much as a grinding poverty and a compulsory idleness. There is beyond question such a thing as honest poverty. Honesty may be maintained in spite of poverty, but it is a sore trial on human nature to place starvation within the reach of plenty and expect honesty to be preserved. Ignorance is no worse than knowledge among the able-bodied unemployed. It is not ignorance which is always criminal. Criminals of the present age are refined by education and yet infringe upon all laws, human and divine, only that they do so with greater delicacy and refinement than the wholly ignorant do. Want sharpens the intellect. A man who once turns his attention to stealing, whether he be learned or unlearned, in the ordinary acception of these terms, will soon acquire the art of stealing to perfection. He will be, according to circumstances, a Sir John Dean Paul, or a Luke Jones. Poverty must be fed in some shape or other, and the saying of the abandoned—"the world owes me a living"—is not altogether without force. It is not safe then to tempt honest poverty too much. It is not safe to keep idle, hungry, and, therefore, discontented people too long in sight of wealth which they cannot share, and of a splendour which they cannot reach. It is the first duty of a state to find full employment for all classes of the people, and it is not well that this employment should only be open as a matter of right to the criminal classes. The employment for honest poverty can only be effected by that wise legislation, which, making trade prosperous, enables one class of people to employ the other with profit, and both, directly and indirectly, contribute more to the public revenue, than can be the case when business is dull. The direct employment of working people by Government could not, in any country be successfully attempted to a very great extent. But permanent relief might be afforded to great numbers of unemployed, or only partially employed by assisting them to go where a means of livelihood, through personal exertion, is possible. Emigration is the best possible relief to prevent poverty, and will diminish crime by removing the temptation to it. New countries always need the manual labourer, while, proportionally, they stand less in need than older countries of the intellectual laborer, or skilled mechanic. In this country the great number of public works going on, or about to be undertaken, together with thousands of acres of land waiting for the axe, and open to all comers, offer inducements to the laboring classes in England for acquiring a personal independence, which they could not by any possibility attain at home. The drawback is that the "honest poverty" of England cannot leave "home" for want of means, and, too frequently, having left home, are, for the same reason, compelled to linger about the large cities of the new country into which they have thrust themselves, adding other miseries to their own. The swarms of miserables, which were thrust upon Canada in 1847, brought disease along with them. This error need not be repeated now. Emigration societies in England, acting in concert with the Immigration agents in this country, might contribute largely to our wealth and to relieve the wealth of England of a serious burden by sending hither healthy people for whom employment might be provided on the instant of their arrival. The backwoods of Canada could absorb almost any number of young people, and, indeed, the very road to the Northwest might be constructed by the people intended to colonize it. The valley of the Ottawa affords room for thousands, where labour would create wealth, and build the roads and bridges to send it to a market. Of this, the Government of the Dominion is not ignorant, and every means will, as appears by the speech from the throne, be adopted to encourage a healthy and much needed immigration.

Several Communications have reached us in which complaint is made that in the list of names published, as having been presented at the Levee, and Reception of their Excellencies Sir John, and Lady Young, the writers names are omitted. We have reason to know that there were many similar omissions, and shall rectify the matter by publishing a complete list as soon as possible. It seemed to us prudent to withhold the publication of any list of the correctness of which we were not assured, inasmuch as omissions are the source of great annoyance to the victimized.

The following is a correct list of the ladies with whom His Royal Highness Prince Arthur danced. Lady Macdonald had the honor of being led to supper by the Prince:—

1. Quadrille—Lady Young.
2. Waltz—Miss Margaret Macdonald (Glengarry).
3. Galop—Miss Crawford, (Toronto.)
4. Lancers—Lady Macdonald.
5. Waltz—Miss Tilley.
6 and 7.—(Supper with Lady Macdonald).
8. Waltz—Mrs. Albert J. Smith, (Dorchester, New Brunswick).
9. Galop—Miss Morrison, (Toronto).
10. Lancers—Mrs. Bolton, (St. Stephen, New Brunswick).
11. Madame Lemoine.
12. Galop—Miss Thompson, (St. Stephen.)
13. Quadrille—Mrs. R. A. Harrison.
14. Waltz—Mrs. Beresford.
15. Galop—Miss Dickson, (Niagara.)
16. Lancers—Mrs. T. W. Anglin.
17. Waltz.—Miss Abbott, (Montreal).
18. Miss Hamilton, (Kingston).

Mr. Weir, by an advertisement in another column, informs the public that American silver in half and quarter dollars, in even sums, will be received at three of the bank offices in this city, at 5 per cent. discount, until further notice.

To the Editor of THE TIMES:

Dear Sir,—I am sorely puzzled to know what the learned Editor of the *Citizen* means in his Saturday's paper, by "purpureal" insanity.

He italicises the word, too, and is evidently very proud of it (as he ought to be, Sir)!

I know what "scarlet fever" is, and I've heard of the "black vomit," and I'm just thinking that may be "purpureal" insanity may be a highly developed state of the "blues."

After all, the Editor may only have been thinking of his claret cup at the State Ball, and may be, being unaccustomed to such strong drink, he was suffering from "purpureal" symptoms himself, when he penned his brilliant article on the Mordaunt Divorce Case.

The Editor of the *Citizen* should sleep over it, try again, and then, perhaps, he may hit off the right word.

Your obedient servant,
WALKER'S GHOST.

Elysium, 28th Feb., 1870.

P.S.—You see I date my letter from Elysium—

"Elysium claims all those who rightly spell,
While those who can't are all packed off to Hades."
ANON.

Albion House,
Ottawa, Feb. 24, 1870.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

Dear Sir:—I would take the liberty of suggesting that subscriptions be raised for the erection of a suitable monument to the memory of Canadas' martyred statesman, the late Hon. T. D. McGee, and while the members of both Houses are here, there would, if the matter were taken in hand by some of themselves, be a large amount raised not only here but from all parts of the Dominion.

This monument would be a tribute to a great man, held in respect by the people of Canada.

The memory of departed worth is a kind of compensation for the loss we sustain.

I will not take up more of your space, but hope an abler pen will do so.

Yours, very truly,
RICHARD WRIGHT.

The Hon. Mr. Mitchell has introduced an important Bill with regard to the coasting trade of Canada. Up to the present, legislation on such matters has been in the hands of the Imperial Parliament, but that body last year past an act giving power to the legislature of any British possession to regulate the coasting trade of that possession, subject to certain conditions. Previous to the Customs Consolidation Act of 1853, was an absolute prohibition against foreign vessels participating in the privileges of the coasting trade in any British dependency in Asia, Africa or America. The power thus vested in the Parliament of the Dominion, Mr. Mitchell now proposes in his own Bill to exercise, but not in any way at variance with the former law on the subject. The Bill provides that, after proclamation by the Governor General signifying Her Majesty's pleasure that this Act shall come into operation in Canada, no goods or passengers shall be carried by water from one port of Canada to another coastwise, except in British ships, or from one port of Canada to another on any of the inland lakes or rivers of the Dominion except in British ships or ships registered under any Act of the Province of Canada or of the Dominion. If any foreign vessel is found engaged in such coasting trade, the master thereof shall forfeit the sum of $400, and goods so carried shall be forfeited as smuggled—the vessel being liable to detention as security for the payment of such penalty. Power is reserved to the Governor-General in Council to exempt from the operation of this Act the ships of any foreign country in which British vessels are admitted to the coasting trade of such country. All British ships, including those of any British possession, are to be treated in exactly the same manner under this act as Canadian ships; and where the privileges of the coasting trade are granted by treaty to the ships of any foreign country, such privileges will continue to be enjoyed.—*Hamilton Rev. Times.*

We are glad to see, for his own sake, for the sake of the Empire, that the Prince of Wales has had the manliness to come forward and promptly repel the scandalous insinuations directed against him, in connection with the celebrated case of Lady Mordaunt. The charge became direct and specific the moment Lord Penzance, the Judge Ordinary, informed the Prince that "no witness was bound to make any answer which would admit that he had been guilty of adultery," and this the Prince just as squarely met by solemnly asserting that "there had never been any improper or criminal relations between himself and Lady Mordaunt." Letters undoubtedly passed between them, but in view of the "indignation" of the Judge—a man whose high character precludes any truckling to royalty for the mere sake of royalty—at their publication in the London papers, we can safely, honestly, conclude that they were the emanations of the Prince, acting in the capacity of an amanuensis for his sick wife, with whom Lady Mordaunt appears, from the Prince's testimony, to have had very intimate relations.—*Montreal Gazette.*

The English army estimates announce the reduction of 1,250 men.

Latest by Telegraph.

v People's Line.

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

TORONTO.

Toronto, 26th Feb., 1870.

Bonds of the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railways are being largely taken up, the firm of Gooderham and Worts, alone taking up bonds to the extent of one hundred and twenty-five dollars. The credit of the Company is firmly established—and second to no other in Canada. A deputation from the Toronto and Nipissing Railways, are appointed to visit the Premier of Ontario at Ottawa next week.

At the sitting of the Board of Agriculture, yesterday, the President read a letter from Mr. Carling, Commissioner of Agriculture, proposing to amalgamate the liberty of the association with that of his department, and to have its offices removed to the parliamentary buildings. He thought that, by these means, the expenses would be reduced, and efficiency increased, and in addition to these savings the society's hall, valued at $20,000, could be sold or rented. The President immediately rose and said he had received a letter, a few minutes previously, and proceeded to attack it and Mr. Carling in unmeasured terms. The scheme was one to crush the association, or make it a political engine. Several members censured this outburst, and a resolution was carried to have the proposal considered at the next meeting.

The *Leader* asserts that Mr. Gordon Brown has gone to Ottawa on a mission, the object of which is to patch up a Coalition between Messrs Brown, Sandfield Macdonald, Galt, and the discontented Conservatives—Sandfield Macdonald to be Premier, and Blake to succeed him here.

Kingswood, the party implicated in the robbery of wholesale stores, was arrested today. No sitting of the Police Court, so that nothing has yet been done in the case.

MONTREAL.

Montreal, February 26.

In the municipal elections the polling was very dull. Elections close to-night.

A woman was knocked down in the street to-day by a horse driven by a carter. Horse and sleigh both passed over her. Injured but will recover.

The Alexandria snow shoe race came off this afternoon.

The annual festival of our city firemen, which will be held on Monday evening next, promises to far excel anything of the kind yet attempted.

QUEBEC.

Quebec, 25th Feb.

A young man named Gefford, in the employ of Messrs. Bertrand and Co., contractors for the Intercolonial Railway, while on his way down to the works at Matapedia, committed suicide by cutting his throat.

The body is now on its way up.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F.

St. John's, N.F., Feb. 24.

On Thursday last in the House, Mr. Winton presented a petition from H. Lemessurier and John Woods, Esqs., protesting against the return of F. B. T. Carter, Esq., late Attorney General, and Edward Evans, Esq., for the district of Burin.

He gave notice that he would on Thursday, Feb. 24th, move for a Committee to enquire into the circumstances of the petition.

To-day a call of the House being made, not twenty members were present.

Two of the majority were absent from illness, and the Confederates absented themselves purposely. Notice was then given for a call of the House on Thursday, March 3rd, and the Sergeant-at-Arms is required to see that all members are in their seats at 4 p.m. on that day.

HALIFAX.

Halifax, February 24.

In the Assembly, this afternoon, Mr. Secretary Vail submitted a circular he had addressed to the members during recess, asking their opinion as to whether the new Provincial Building should be surrendered to the Dominion Government on their paying the amount expended on it since July, 1867. He did not give the answers.

Mr. Sanders, of Annapolis, moved that the Government offer the building to let at public tender to any person giving security for the care and restoration at the end of the term. The resolution was laid on the table for future consideration.

It was probably intended to meet the advertisement of the Post Office Inspector, asking for tenders to rent a building for the Post Office.

C. Bevans, arrested for murdering a woman in Cumberland, has been honorably acquitted.

No news of the *City of Boston.*

CABLE NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

London, February 24.—The *Times* has an editorial on the subject of the recent decision by the Supreme Court of the United States in the matter of the legal tenders, asserting that that decision "has restored English confidence in American justice."

London, February 25.—The *Times* has an editorial regarding the troubles of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad. It predicts that the organization formed in New York under the leadership of General McLellan to further the interests of the creditors, will go far to realize the papers of the prospectus of this great railroad.

The Mordaunt divorce case was concluded to day. The verdict returned by the jury was, that lady Mordaunt was insane, and not responsible for her words or acts.

The Convention of the English Chamber of Commerce has adopted a resolution urging the sale of cereals by weight upon Mr. Lowe, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

In the House of Commons a large party opposed the commercial treaties with France.

FRANCE.

Paris, February 24.—The action against Gustave Flourens for having aided in the desertion of two soldiers has been terminated. The prisoner did not appear in court to answer the charge. He was sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

Many banquets are being held to-day in honor of the anniversary of the proclamation of a republic in 1848.

The probabilities of the appointment of M. Prevost-Paradol as Minister to Washington are again questioned.

The flow of bullion to the Bank of France continues. The amount on hand to-day is 9,500,000 francs greater than last week.

There was a grand ball at the Tuilleries last evening. Many Americans were among the great crowd of people present.

The French Atlantic Telegraph Company at their last meeting declared a dividend of 11 per cent, for five months, being for the opening of the line for business on the 15th of August, 1869, to January 15, 1870, the date of agreement with the Anglo-American, Atlantic, and Newfoundland Companies.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Woman's Suffrage.

St. Louis, Feb. 26.—The House Committee on Constitutional Amendments will report in favor of Woman's Suffrage. The Senate Committee will do the same.

The "Monarch."

Annapolis, Feb. 26.—The *Monarch* has returned here. Her non-commissioned officers entertained the officers of the Naval Academy.

Cuban News.

Havana, Feb. 25.—The insurgent Colonel Gracia, with five officers and eighty soldiers, surrendered voluntarily to-day and took the oath.

The "City of Boston."

New York, Feb. 26.—The Captain of the steamship *Calabria*, expresses his opinion that there is no occasion for alarm about the *City of Boston*. All steamers report contrary winds, against which a disabled steamer would make small headway.

Mexican News.

San Francisco, February 2.—Mexican advices state that a public meeting at Tepeco, on the 5th, declared in favour of the independence of the North Western States.

Gen. Loslada and Pedro Rego are the leaders in this new movement.

Excursion to Visit the "Monarch."

Annapolis, Md., February 26.—An excursion party from Washington to visit the *Monarch* arrived by special train this a.m., with 200 to 300 persons, including Secretary Robinson and members of the Cabinet. The *Monarch* will proceed a few miles down the river, and practice her guns for the benefit of our naval men.

Horrible Railroad Accident.

New York, Feb 26.—The *Democrat* has the following special from Memphis:

A horrible railroad accident is reported to have occurred yesterday afternoon, on the Mississippi Central Railroad, two miles south of Oxford, where an entire passenger train was thrown from the track, causing a large sacrifice of life. At last accounts 11 bodies had been taken from the wreck.

Sympathy—Postponement.

St. Paul, Feb. 24.—The Minnesota Legislature yesterday indefinitely postponed the resolutions expressing sympathy with the Cubans and the Winnipeg insurgents, and protest against the passage of foreign troops through this country.

Washington.

Washington, February 26.—In the Senate after the expiration of the morning hour the case of Revels, Senator for Mississippi, came up. Senator Vickers spoke against his admission, denying his citizenship. Senator Stockton disclaimed against Mr. Revel on account of his color. Senator Wilson defended the Republican party from the charge of fanaticism, and eulogized the reconstruction policy. At 4:40 a vote was taken.

Upon Senator Stockton's motion to refer Mr. Revels credentials to a judiciary committee, the vote stood yeas 49; nays 8.

Mr. Revel was conducted to the front of the Speakers desk and took the oath, he then entered upon his duties.

Washington 25.—In the Senate, Mr. Wilson introduced a Bill to prevent prize fighting. It provides imprisonment of two years and a fine of not less than $30.00 to those engaged in prize fighting. In many States and Territories half of said penalties, for aiding such fights as seconds or surgeons. United States Courts are to take cognizance of the offences.

complications.

The insincerity of the Brown Opposition. Iste has been made painfully manifest during the past ten days in Ottawa. The great "contentment" of Mr. Gaoous Brown's mind at being subjected to exclusion from Parliament and office and honors would naturally lead people to suppose that the whole Grit tribe desired no greater glory than that of fighting the battles of their country in opposition to the "corrupt" men who are now, and have been, for years past, controlling its destinies. But what do we find? Why that the entire lot of them are in a busy intrigue to seize upon office and its emoluments. The brother of the defeated of Ontario has been in Ottawa for some days past endeavouring to pave the way for this glorious consummation. He has been commissioned to agree to anything and everything, if he can but succeed in pushing the hungry Grits into office. In 1858, we all remember George Brown himself swallowed bodily" Rep-"by Pop," the Seignorial Tenure question, and all his other stock arguments and cries in Opposition to take into his embrace the Drummonds and Laberges and Thibadeaus and Lemieuxs (save the mark!) of the House. George's brother has gone with instructions to agree to anything by which a combination, no matter how heterogeneous, can be secured, which will lead to the overthrow of Sir John Macdonald and Sir George Cartier. With this view Attorney-General Macdonald has been approached. The bait has been held out to him that if he would but yield control in Ontario to the Chancery leader of the Grits, they would acknowledge his lead in the House of Commons. Just fancy such a proffer as this, Sandfield Macdonald, the leader of the "Patent Combination," who has been declared unworthy to lead in Ontario, to be raised to the post of leader at Ottawa. We believe this little game has not worked so well as was anticipated. Then, there is the member for Sherbrooke. Who would suppose that after fifteen "long years of calumny," the Browns would teach him, particularly at the very moment when he is the avowed champion of Independence in the House of Commons. But, such Grittism. Even Sir A. T. Galt, who has been held up for fifteen years at least as the head and fount of innumerable "Grand Trunk swindles," the very quintessence of hostility to Upper Canada—even this much-denounced politician they are now ready to take into their arms as a means by which to help to carry out their object. Talk of corrupt combinations. Since the days of Fox and North there has been nothing to compare with this.

It is well that the public of Ontario should know something of the character of the intrigues which these blatant purists are carrying on at Ottawa. They care but little how heterogeneous the material they get together if they can but secure a combination strong enough to unseat the present government. In this their efforts will prove utterly unavailing, however. The defections which have taken place in the government ranks are not of material consequence. The government is as strong as it needs to be for all material purposes; and before the session has closed will produce a budget which will make it stronger still both in the House and the country. The Opposition is desperate, but at the same time it is perfectly harmless.—*Toronto Leader.*

We are indebted to our old friend, *The Volunteer Review*, for the following double headed compliment:

"The following very complimentary and justly deserved notice of the labours of the late Editor of *The Volunteer Review* is copied from *The Volunteer*, published in London, England:

"The farewell address of Mr. Carrol Ryan, long the editor of the Ottawa *Volunteer Review*, appears in the first number of this year's issue of that clever and deservedly well-known paper. Mr. Ryan has found a still wider field for the ability he has shewn in conducting the *Review*."—*Evening Mail.*

A recent Washington despatch to the Boston *Advertiser*, headed a "Shameful Exploit," gives the following details of the Montana massacre. The infamous ruffians who perpetrated it are still at large, nay, more, still wear the American uniform, and will, we venture to say, never be brought to justice, until a free, untrammelled press has so moved public opinion, that Government no longer dare to defer its action:

The details of Colonel Baker's attack on the Pigeon Indian village in Montana, 23rd January. Of 172 killed only 25 were fighting men. There were 90 women killed, 55 to-day were relived at the Indian bureau over 40 years of age, and the remaining 35 were between 12 and 40 years. There were 50 children under 12 years of age, and many of them were in their parents' arms. The whole village had been suffering for over two months past from small pox, some half a dozen dying daily.

Oranges, Lemons, Almira Grapes, Apples Cranberries, &c., &c., at
BUSS & CO.'s,
21 Rideau street.

MR. MAGILL'S SPEECH ON THE ADDRESS.

Mr. MAGILL said that the address was more remarkable for what it did not contain than for what it did. There were two subjects of great importance to which no reference was made, the improvement of our Inland Navigation, and the rearrangement of our fiscal policy, so as to procure a home market for our products, by the proper encouragement, and protection of our manufacturing interests. The people of the West are becoming alive to the subject, and a growing determination for proper legislation is rapidly on the increase. The Dominion and local governments appear anxious to encourage emigration to our shores, but unless measures can be adopted to procure employment for the emigrant on his arrival in this country, the expenditure incurred will prove a foolish outlay. As it is there is plenty of scope for field labor, but if they induced the mechanic and the manufacturer, from the busy hives of industry, employment must be found for them also, by a wise national policy. This cannot be done by breaking down all the barriers of protection for our own people, and throwing our markets open as a common, to be used by our neighbours when it may suit their convenience who by hostile tariffs almost entirely preclude us from their markets. The improvement of our magnificent chain of inland communication, is deserving of the most serious consideration, and no time should be lost in enlarging the St. Lawrence and Welland Canals, so that Sea-going Ships of large dimensions, could discharge their cargoes in our Lake ports without previously breaking bulk. In reference to the question of independence which had been freely spoken of on the floor of this House by one or two honourable members, he had a few remarks to make. He regretted that any sentiments such as he had heard should have been uttered on the floor of a Canadian Parliament. The propagation of such sentiments tended to make the people discontented. We possess independence of the most ample form, our laws and institutions are framed by representatives of our own choice, we are now an integral portion of the greatest Empire upon earth, as much so as London, or Dublin, and as much entitled to the powerful protection of the Empire as either of them, (hear, hear). Those who think we would be made great by such a change would find out we would be made less. The independence advocated by the honourable gentleman referred to would be the most abject slavery, (hear, hear), to suppose that a country like ours with its extended frontier and populated by four millions of inhabitants, adjacent to the grasping Republic with forty millions strongly imbued with the "manifest destiny doctrine" is simply absurd. He believed that if he were guilty of advocating independence in the sense referred to, he might justly be accused of advocating what amounted to a transfer of allegiance, and which he could only characterize as disloyalty, and which if successful would terminate in annexation to the United States—and strip us of the highest glory of which it is possible for us to feel proud—that of being allied to Great Britain. In an economical point of view it would be undesirable. We would then be under the necessity of not only maintaining an army, but we should also have to maintain a navy of considerable strength to protect our commercial marine, whose sails now whiten every sea (cheers). We should also be obliged to send ambassadors to the various foreign courts—at great expense. These services being now performed by the Mother Country on our behalf, and without any contribution from us. Under these circumstances he concluded that there was no people that enjoyed a larger amount of independence, or civil and religious liberty than the people of this Dominion, or no country where life and property were more secure. With regard to his position, in relation to the Government, he said that he would not give them a factious opposition, but would be governed by the description of measures which they might introduce, and if they failed, in his judgment, in this respect, he would endeavour to rally others who could more fully realize the importance of their position and the requirements of the country. In reference to the Northwest question, he thought the action of the Hon. member for Hants was not such as he could approve, judging from the admissions made by the hon. gentleman himself. He condemned his conduct in passing Mr. McDougall on the prairie so cavalierly, without in any way advising him as to the state of affairs at Red River, but acted as if he had wished him to grope in the dark, instead of informing him as to the true state of affairs there when he left. His conduct, also, in ordering to be taken down a flag which had been hoisted in anticipation of the spread of Canadian rule in this territory, he considered most reprehensible, especially when perpetrated, not only by a Canadian Minister, but by one charged by our Government with important duties in that country. The hon. member found them in a state of chronic discontent, but he tells us—when asked why he did not address the people, in order to remove the fears and unjust opinions they entertained in regard to the intentions of the Canadian Government—that he was fearful of disturbing the harmony prevailing among them.

The Hon. Mr. HOWE said that he never ordered the flag to be taken down.

Mr. MAGILL said he was glad to hear the hon. gentleman say so, but he understood him to say the reverse. However, he said that if he did not order it down, he should not have allowed others to take it down (hear, hear).

The Local Legislature.

From the Halifax Evening Express.

The Local Legislature meets to-morrow. The circumstances under which they meet are different from those of former meetings. We take it for granted that we will hear of no annexation policy, no repeal policy, no offensive policy towards Canada—possibly no policy at all. In fact it might, on the whole, be better for the Local Legislature not to have any policy; and to devote itself instead to the careful superintendence of the roads and bridges and all mines and lands, and other internal affairs of the Province. It is not possible to say what things will come up before the House this session; but the Ballot Bill, and the Anatomy Bill, and others shelved last session will occupy some time. The coal trade, its increase during the year, and the best means for the encouragement of that trade will, we hope, take up some time, and be considered with great care.

The cordial co-operation of the Local Government in an effort to obtain protection for our coal, in failure of all other means of incouragement, would help to raise them a little in the estimation of the public from which it must be confessed by the most charitable that they have fallen. We trust also that the coal and mine "rings" will be treated to "just a spirit of the fiery acid of criticism; and we also trust that measures will be taken to prevent the locking up of land in the hands of unprincipled speculators along the lines of the provincial and intercolonial Railways. This is a grievous wrong, for it checks settlement by raising the price of land, and then strikes at the root of the good object of which the Railways were and are to be built. The Question of the dismissal of Mr. Band will also no doubt occupy some time.

Some of the New York lawyers consider that they may have a "morally insane" individual in the person of Reynolds, the murderer. The "morally insane" dodge was introduced into New York courts by the late James T. Brady. It would be a good thing if all lawyers who attempt to copy him could be confined in lunatic asylums, where they could not use their eloquence in freeing brutes who ought to be hanged.

The Royal Canadian Rifles are to be disbanded on the 31st of March.

The Fur Trade.

From the Montreal Herald.

Now that the acquisition of the North West Territory is so nearly completed, the longing eyes of fur dealers turn eagerly in the direction of that land of promise, so long the Eldorado of the Hudson's Bay Company. Already some of our Montreal dealers are feeling their way over the threshhold of that vast domain, and ere long will, no doubt, obtain a share of the trade and the profit; the threat-ned loss of which to the merchants and traders of St. Paul, Minn., will account for a good deal of the newspaper sympathy in that region manifested lately towards the (*soi disant* insurgent) Winnipegers. It is a mistake to suppose that as a country is cleared and settled, the fur-bearing animals decrease. In future years we shall probably have less bear, and beaver from the North West, but will assuredly have more martin, minx and muskrats. Foxes, too, abound only in well settled districts. Of muskrat the Hudson's Bay Company sent to London last year about a quarter of a million of skins, while the product of Canada and the United States was over one million skins. On the other hand the Hudson's Bay Company's collection of beaver was four times greater than that from Canada and the United States. The quantity of skins that have been manufactured for the Canadian trade has been over the average of the last few years, and has been of considerable advantage to the dealers. There have been less Persian lamb and more beaver and otter worn by our people. The furriers in Canada have done fairly well this last year, and the business may be considered healthy. Buffalo robes have been scarce, and the price much higher than heretofore. This may be looked upon as a natural consequence, the days of cheap buffalo robes being past. The Pacific Railway and the Bison are antagonistic—one of them must give way. The dwellers in this Province can mostly appreciate a good Buffalo robe, and will travel far and pay high to get one. Quebec will probably be the last stronghold on this continent of Buffalo robes, fur caps, fur coats, moccassins, &c. Alaska has contributed an extra large quantity of fur seals, but it is much to be regretted that an undue number of the young animals have been killed. At the recent sales in London the full sized skins sold at slightly advanced rates, but the young skins, or pups—the proportion of which was so large—sold very much lower. The seal fur has ever been a favorite with all fur wearing people, and it is a matter of world wide interest that the young of the animals should be reasonably protected. Next month there will be sold in London the principal collection as furs, including that of the Hudson Bay Company. This sale establishes the value of the different skins of fur for the current year, principally that of mink, martin, fox and bear.

From the Montreal Gazette.

We cannot, at this particular crisis, this momentous period of a discussion—some of the parties to which are endeavoring to debauch the public with the reiterated assertion that England is willing, anxious, to throw off the colonies—too often repeat the quite recent contrary assertion of Mr. Forster, Vice-President of the Education branch of the Privy Council, a gentleman who has always been noted for his Radicalism, and has ever acted in unison with John Bright and the other great lights of the Manchester school party, the party, above all others, which has been falsely accused of desiring the disruption of the Empire:

Mr. Forster's words were sufficiently emphatic. Addressing his constituents he said, "I cannot sit down without stating that while I disagree with much that has been said by the representative colonies yet I rejoice that the question has been brought forward, inasmuch as it has made it clear to me that neither in England nor in the colonies do we intend that the Empire shall be broken up." Words of a similar purport appeared in the *Times*, prefaced by the cry of "God forbid that we should abandon the colonies," and it requires no very deep insight to trace the connection between the attitude of the Minister and the tone of the "Thunderer."

Thus speaks the politician, so exclaims the newspaper emboliment of English opinion. Herewith follows another phase of English thought, the more sentimental and poetical view of the possible relations of the Mother Country and the colonies, as recently depicted by that great exponent of its inner life, John Ruskin, and held by millions "at home" and in the colonies. It formed the peroration of Ruskin's inaugural lecture at Oxford on the 8th inst., as Slade, Professor of Fine Arts, and, while as stately and as tender as an idyll, nobly defines the boundaries of a kingdom which may yet encircle and overshadow the earth:—

"This is what England must either do or perish; she must found colonies as fast and as far as she is able, formed of her most energetic and worthiest men, seizing every fruitful piece of waste ground she can set her foot on; and there teaching those her colonists that their chief virtue is to be fidelity to their country, and that their first aim is to advance the power of England by land and sea, and that though they live on a distant plot of ground, they are no more to consider themselves disfranchised from their native land than sailors of her fleets do, because they float on distant waves. So that, literally, these colonies are to be fastened fleets, and every man of them is to be under authority of captains and officers, whose better command is to be over the fields and streets, instead of ships of the line; and England, in these her motionless navies, or, in the true and mightiest sense, motionless churches, ruled by pilots on the Galilean lake of all the world, is to expect every man to do his duty. Reorganizing that duty is indeed possible no less in peace than war, and that if we can find men for little pay to cast themselves against cannon mouths for love of England, we may find men also who will plough and sow for her, who will behave kindly and righteously for her, who will bring up their children to love her, and who will gladden themselves in the brightness of her glory more than in all the light of tropic skies. But that they may be able to do this, she must have her own quiet and stainless home-glory for them to be proud of, and the England who is to be mistress of half the earth cannot remain herself a heap of cinders, trampled by contending and miserable crowds. She must yet again become the England she was once, and in all beautiful ways more—so happy, so secluded, and so pure—that in her sky, polluted by no unholy cloud, she may be able to spell rightly of every star that heaven doth show; and in her fields, ordered and wide, and fair, of every herb that sips the dew; and under the green avenues of her enchanted garden, a sacred Circe—true daughter of the sun—she must guide the human arts, and gather the divine knowledge of distant nations, transformed from savageness to manhood, and redeemed from despair into peace."

Ladies, Beware!—How astonished some of our fashionable ladies would be if a certain law passed in 1770, just a century ago, were re-enacted! "Any person who shall, by means of *rouge* or *fard blanc*, of perfumes, of essences, of artificial teeth, of false hair, of *coton Espagnol*"—whatever that may be—"of steel stays, of hoops"—the crinoline of 1770—"of high-heeled shoes, or of false hips"—can such things be?—"entice any of his Majesty's male subjects into marriage, shall be prosecuted for sorcery, and the marriage shall be declared null and void." What glorious help this law would give to the Divorce Court! What lady is there, that is a lady, whose armoury of charms, however simple, does not comprise some of the above-named formidable weapons?—*Clipped from the Daily Telegraph, London, England, 8th February, 1870.*

The announcement of a ministerial crisis in France comes like a clap of thunder from a clear sky. M. Olivier's progress since he assumed office on the 4th of January has been so triumphant, and he seemed to be so firmly intrenched in power, that a vote in the chamber adverse to his policy is startling. Least of all was it to be expected that the imperialists would desert him and the irreconcilables rush to his support. Yesterday in the Corps Legislatif he made the announcement that the Government. "In accordance with the liberal course it had marked out, was proposed to abandon wholly the system of placing in the field and supporting official candidates for the Chamber." This declaration produced a tremendous clamor from the Right—the Imperialist party—and during the remainder of his speech the Minister was continually interrupted with outcries of disapproval. The Right immediately moved the order of the day upholding the system of official candidature. An excited discussion ensued, followed by a division, and the Ministry was defeated by a vote of 187 against 56. The Left voted with Olivier. Great agitation has been caused in Paris by the result, the prevailing feeling being that the vote is equivalent to a want of confidence in the Ministry. M. Olivier's resignation may not be impossible therefore.

The Value of Railroads.

From the Ottawa Courier.

Railroads, Mr. Keefer tells us, are military, political, and commercial necessity of the present day. They are assuredly all that. In the time of the Romans good roads were sufficient for such necessities. There were land and water roads. Roads were always necessary for the transport of troops and military stores. Without these, conquest or even retention was impossible. With them came not only conquest, but that commerce, which forms the ground work of politics; which, indeed, both creates and maintains armies. Without roads of some kind, natural or artificial, there can be no wealth. The mines of California would be valueless without the means of bringing the auriferous products of that region to a market. All the fruits of the earth would have no value, except to the life of those within reach of where they grew, without the means of carrying them to other lands. All the spices of the Indies would be valueless to mankind without ships and the ocean, and so are all the capabilities of soil, without means of land or river transport. Roads of some sort are matters of the very first necessity, in a social and political sense. The more easily they can be travelled over, the greater burdens they can bear, the shorter the time occupied in going over them, the more they enhance the value of the producing country. All the natural highways of this country are settled. The extensive water-ways of this continent quickly settled the banks of all the great rivers from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Delta of the Mississippi. The great Ottawa enticed Father Marquette to Lake Superior, and induced Father Hennapin to visit Winnepeg, Fort Cumberland, ascend the Rocky Mountains, descend the Fraser River, and wandering northwards, coastwise, walk across the stepping stones between Alaska in America to Kamschatka in Asia. Above all things roads are necessities in a military, a commercial, and a political sense. The St. Lawrence gave Canada to France, and the St. Lawrence with the superior ocean-rolling stock of England at that time, coupled with one or two particular circumstances, in which the roads were none of the best, led the army of Wolfe to encounter successfully the army of his brave and able adversary Montcalm. The want of roads has long kept Ottawa in the back ground. The only road to Ottawa, that by the river, could not compete with the canals and railroads of the St. Lawrence, upon which all military necessities were concentrated. The Rideau Canal was not deep enough, nor direct enough as a commercial channel to attract much trade, and the growth of Ottawa was necessarily slow. Circumstances have contributed to give Ottawa, however, a population, and military, commercial, and political necessity must place her in speedy communication with the rest of the world. It will not do for Ottawa to be altogether dependent for an outlet merely upon a single railroad and a river and canal. She must become a commercial and a political centre. That can only be done by a determination on the part of those who are themselves interested in her progress to take such steps as will pave the way for her advancement. Ottawa is no longer a city in the woods. The woods have so much receded, that they can only be seen in the distance with the aid of a telescope. Every swamp has been dried up. A city exists were a village stood ten years ago. Enterprize, energy, skill, and capital are all now to be found in the city of Ottawa, and these partially the result of railroads. These are more than ever wanted. They are needed beside the river-tributaries of the Ottawa themselves: they are wanted everywhere where speedy travel is a boon, and a commercial advantage. Railroads are cheap at any cost. They pay themselves a hundred told by the facilities which they afford to the merchant for going to market. They pay in inducing travel and consequently in circulating money. They pay in carrying speedily very bulky commodities at the lowest possible figure.

Not Denied.

From the Ottawa Courier.

There are two newspapers in Canada—the Hamilton *Spectator* and the Quebec *Mercury*—exercised, because Dr. Vancourtland, the Coroner, before whom the investigation was had into the death of the boy Jordan, poisoned by the inadvertence of a physician, had not caused a *post mortem* examination of the body to be held. The *Spectator* spea