number of rogues to take advantage of their folly. There was no political right, no social question at stake. Only as a matter of humanity was there any interest in the matter; the sole result of this wretched adventure is a broken head to some unfortunate vagabond. And yet our system of centralization gives such an interest to anything dating from Paris that all France is in excitement over this parody of a revolution."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ottawa Music Hall—Herndon & Leslie's Opera House Company.
Ottawa Literary Club—W McKay Wright.
Tenders—K Arnoldi.
Spring Importations—Wm J McMaster & Co.
Situation Wanted—Apply at the Times Office.

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 of 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

THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1870.

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

AN ASSISTANT, NOT A TOOL.

Never was there more direct evidence afforded of the truth of what has already been alleged that the success of Government depends very much upon the right man being in the right place, than was afforded by the completely successful manner in which the financial policy of this Dominion was dealt with by the Hon. Sir Francis Hincks on Tuesday last. It was not so much the scheme of Sir Francis Hincks, as embodied in his banking resolutions, which obtained the commendation of Sir Alexander Galt and baffled Mr. Holton, while stupifying Mr. Mackenzie, as the evidence of fitness contained in the unvarnished but palpable language of the Finance Minister. There was none of the rollicking, easy, graceful, semi-poetic, and descriptive manner, of Sir Alexandes Galt, nor of the unconscious candor of Sir John Rose, in Sir Francis Hinck's explanations, but there was a clearness resulting from intimate knowledge of his subject, which gave the explanations weight. It needed only the knowledge of Sir Alexander Galt and Mr. Holton to approve, and the ignorance, on such subjects, of Mr. Mackenzie to venture upon dissent. It was clear that Sir Francis Hincks had brought untiring zeal and industry to the Department of Finance, coupled with that fullness of knowledge necessary to ture such zeal and industry to account. He was informed not only of the precise state of Bank management in Ontario and Quebec, and of what had been done since he had previously occupied a similar position to that which he now fills, but he knew the exact status of even the private banking firms of Nova Scotia, and could appreciate their worth. He was not crammed for the mere purpose of a speech, but knew. He was not the mere puppet or mouth-piece of a Deputy Departmental Head, but the exponent of his own views as the result of personal knowledge, which he had carefully and studiously acquired. He had himself a real comprehension of his subject, and was not dependent upon the instructions of any more industrious, but less capable man than himself—any weak-weak minded red tape, tied-up creature, who beyond routine and habit, has not a single idea in his head. It was the great self in Sir Francis Hincks, which pleased the two gentlemen most cognizant of financial matters and was quite incomprehensible—as exhibited in Finance—to the bawbee-bartering, thrifty, specification-minded, tenpenny nail-notioned honorable member for Lambton. Other Ministers of Finance, whatever their natural ability might be have tacked that ability simply to the carrying out of the scheme of some subordinate, whose business was with details—not with the Government. Sir Francis Hincks will certainly govern by means of his position. Instead of being a hindrance to the able Minister of Justice, he brings him power. He has brought to the Government of Sir John A Macdonald experience and statesmanlike qualities eminently marking him out as peculiarly qualified for the office which he fills. He has brought to the Administration something more than debating power—one who is not content simply to swim with the stream, avoiding difficulties rather than meeting them; and, now and then, "snatching at a little popularity" by throwing out some extra concession to the popular demand of the hour. In Sir Francis Hincks, Sir John A. Macdonald has found an assistant, not a tool.

An appalling disaster occurred about fifteen miles from Yokohama, Japan, on or about the 24th of January. The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamship *Bombay*, from Hong Kong, bound for Yokohama, came in collision with the United States corvette *Oneida*, and the latter was sunk with all hands, one hundred and twenty in number. The *Bombay* was but slightly injured. The news comes from Galle, Ceylon, and was telegraphed by Minister Motley to the State Department. It is rumored that twelve officers of the crew of the *Oneida* were saved. The suddenness of the accident and the almost total loss of life would indicate that the collision took place at night. The New York *World* says the Japanese coast near Yokohama has been a fatal locality for American and English vessels. The steamer *Herman* was lost there with 270 lives, February 13 of last year, and the steamer *Tallahassee*, with 22 lives, June 17. The *Oneida* was a third-rate screw of eight guns. She had been on the Asiatic station three years. Her commanding officer was Commander Edward P. Williams, of Maine, a gallant naval officer of the late war.

JEAMES—ISM.

The following remarks upon the piquant novelties of journalism are from the Hamilton *Spectator*. *En passant*, we may be permitted to remark that the Jeamesism and twaddling sycophancy of our "independent" journals have induced the introduction of a similar vulgarity here—that of particularizing the dresses (specify—the wearers) of ordinary lady guests at a State Ball. *O tempora, O mores!* It is the pinchbacking of New York, which recognizes a spurious rank in flash diamonds, and satins, and dazzle, as a compensation for the lack of true aristocratic elegance and taste, transplanted hither. Let us dance.

"Turn about, whirl about, and do just so.
Every time you whirl about, Jump Jim Crow,"

"We commend to the attention of everybody interested in piquant novelties of journalism, the New York *World's* special report of the 'Monarch' ball given last Monday night in honor of Captain Commerell and his officers, by the naval authorities and residents of Annapolis. The reporter, not content with telegraphing a description of the ladies' dresses, sends on his own opinion of their personal charms, indicating each particular belle by name, and advertising the several objects of his regard in connection with whatever peculiar article of charms seems to render them individually worthy of notice. For example, he tells us that 'Miss Deville looked sweet sixteen from head to foot;' and that Mrs. McGunnegie is a widow and very much admired; that Miss Tuck is 'a pretty young girl;' that Miss Lockwood is a belle 'with the middles;' that Miss Lyon, whose dress was short, is a great favorite with both ladies and gentlemen, and perhaps, on account of her dress, excelled everybody else in dancing; and that Miss Oberheim, of Detroit, 'attracted much attention by her white shoulders.'"

Is the Senate of the United States on Monday last, the Vice-President announced the appointment of Senator Revels (black) to the Committees of Education and Labor. The Funding Bill was discussed to the hour of adjournment, Mr. Sherman making an elaborate speech. Mr. Davis gave notice that he would move to recommit the bill with instructions to the committee. In the House of Representatives, Butler, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill to provide for the enforcement of judgments in the lawful money of the United States only. Mr. Palmer offered a preamble and resolution instructing the Committee on Banking and Currency to report a general law, authorising the establishment of national banks, unrestricted in aggregate number and aggregate circulation, fixed on such an issue of United States bonds as shall induce the lowest possible reduction of the rate of interest. The House refused to second the previous question, and the resolution went over till next Monday. Mr. Spink, of Dakotah offered a resolution that "the interests of the country require such tariff for revenue upon foreign imports as will afford incidental protection to domestic manufacturers, and as will, without impairing the revenue, impose the least burden upon, and best promote and encourage the great industrial interests of the country." This resolution created a flutter in the House. Mr. Wood moved to lay it on the table, but the motion was negatived. The resolution was adopted—yeas 107, nays 48; a majority of the Democrats and a minority of the Republicans voting in the negative. The House then went into committee on the Indian Appropriation Bill. General Sheridan's atrocity was discussed with some bitterness, irrespective of party lines.

THE 60TH ROYAL RIFLES AT THE THEATRE.

The amateurs of the 60th Royal Rifles perform to-night in Her Majesty's Theatre. The pieces which they have selected are exceedingly interesting:—"The Midnight Watch," and "To Paris and back for £5." This, one of the most celebrated, among the many distinguished regiments of the British line, contains at present many clever men even in its ranks, whose educational and histrionic acquirements are of no mean order. This is their first performance, here, under the patronage, too, of the ruler of the land, the Right Honourable Sir John Young, and what with ability to please and distinguished patronage, a most agreeable evening may be expected. The splended band of the regiment will fill the orchestra, and officers and men join in the attempt to please. By all means, then, let the gallant and admirably well-behaved 60th have a good house.

The Torontonians have a firm faith in their future and the "pot ability" of the railways which they are driving with might and main into the Northern and Western wilds. Our friend has just taken stock to the amount of $125,000 in the Toronto, Grey and Bruce. Would that it were here, and that it could bite somebody.—*Exchange.*

We see by the Dominion *Gazette* that application will be made to Parliament for an Act, to incorporate a Railway Company, to construct a Railway from a point on the lake between Canada and the State of Main as near Lake Megantic as the nature of the Country will admit, to the Grand Trunk Railway, at or near Sherbrooke, and to connect at such places as may be agreed upon between the Companies interested, with the European and North American Railway, or a branch thereof extended from its present terminus in Maine to the Province Line. This is the road recently referred to by Mr. Vaughan of Bury in a communication to these columns. Mr. Winchell and the other gentlemen interested in the construction of the St Maurice (or Piles) Railway have informed the Three Rivers corporation that they cannot go on with the road unless its subscription in aid is increased from $75,000 to 150,000. The local press favours an augmentation of the Municipal grant right arguing that a large portion of the sum will be expended in Three Rivers and that the finances of the town are in a condition to meet the extra charge which the large appropriation will involve. It entirely depends upon the Corporation whether the work is carried on and as it would add fifteen or twenty per cent to the value of the real estate within its liquidation it would be all but suicidal for it to reject the request of the contractors, especially as they offer a land grant of 1,500,000 acres as a security for the increased vote of $75,000. Progress must be the order of the day in Three Rivers, as well as elsewhere, if the Province wishes to keep pace with the other Provinces and States on the continent.

The attempted assassination of Patrick J. Meehan, editor of the *Irish American*, created much excitement among the Fenians last evening. A man named James Keenan followed the editor to the corner of Broadway and Fourth street, and shot him in the neck. The wound is dangerous. Keenan was arrested.

For the Globe.

The Eavesdropping Financier.

To Canada, lately there came
A mendicant, who was inclined
To any small job to lay claim,
And pick up whatever he could find.
He visited old friends. For why?
The reason will quickly appear,
He went there as a Government spy—
Did this eavesdropping financier.

He joined with political traders,
Who found him a terrible bore,
And he fought with the Fenian raiders
Who were vanquished years before.
This mendicant, so himself states,
While partaking of liberal chew,
Was plotting the ruin of his mates—
This eavesdropping financier.

He tried to get up a sensation,
By saying he came to deliver
This land from that vile annexation,
That was talked of beyond the Red River.
He hoped to gain honour and glory
By trying to make it appear
He was born a Reformer and Tory—
This eavesdropping financier.

By his master, Sir John, he will tarry,
And be loyal as long as 'twill pay;
He's a dog that can fetch and can carry,
But the dog has, alas! had his day.
If this hoary informer and spy,
At your table should ever appear,
In the presence be wary and sly
Of this eavesdropping financier.

It was kind of Sir John A. to try
To fame and position to lift
This wandering detective and spy,
When Royalty had turned him adrift.
But this Cabinet of plaster and lath,
To decay is advancing it's clear;
And they'll hustle Sir John from the path,
With his eavesdropping financier.

COUSIN SANDY.

A Parody on Cousin Sandy's Eavesdropping Financier addressed to the Toronto "Globe."

For the TIMES.

To Montreal, lately their came,
A man, who, I know, is inclined
To any small job that will pay.
If the work is not hard, you will find
He visits old friends—for why?—
The reason will quickly appear—
If you want a Government spy,
Just send for my Cousin, down here

He's tried all our portrait painters
But they found him a horrible pest
And he joined with Fenian raiders
But was vanquished with the rest
This mendicant, so himself states,
Keeps thinking he's not that small beer
But to save us from ruin and defeat
Just send for our Sandy down here.

He's been trying to get up a sensation,
By saying he came to deliver,
This town from that vile transgression
That happened some place in Red River.
He hoped to gain honor and cash
And I'm willing to show you—look here,
That I'll serve among tory or whig
If you send for poor Jamie down here.

Be kind, now, Sir John. Do come try,
Give an old friend a bit of a lift.
I'll serve as detective or spy,
If they dare try to turn you a drift.
And when your defunct, and laid in the grave
I'll see that your bones winna mix with the knave.
In no common kirk-yard, but be carried in style,
And buried, deep, deep, in the choir, or the aisle.

A "Tub" for "Sandy" himself.

Now Sandy, I'd have you dry up,
And leave us at rest, if you please,
Sit down by the stove for a month,
Then you can paddle a'roun mote at ease,
Get up a Bull-toad from Terrebonne
Or a "father's son lost," by Vandyke,
Or a painting of some Highland Still
Wea bung-hole to lpt out the reek.

Then send me up word, if you can,
And I'll canvas the whole of the session.
Both tories and whigs, to a man,
Will try to get up a sensation,
For I'll go to Sir Francis, himself,
And tell him your trade, and profession,
And the time I think you'll be up.
For him to get his impression,
And you, and Sir Francis, sit down
To a cup of his genuine twankay,
Served up by his charming young maid,
Her father's a Southern Yankee,
Then tell him that "Stabed the Sailor"
Was a far away friend of his mother's;
And me and Paul Jones, second mate,
You must know, are really two brothers.
Now Sandy, I'd have you sit down,
And wait till the swallows appear,
Then, into your "Tub" and sail up;
You'll find me awaiting you here.

WM. STUART.

Ottawa Slides and Merrill's Slanders Again.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

Sir,—A short time ago another daily paper appeared in the city under the name of the *Evening Mail*. This scurrilous sheet came out in opposition to the present Government. It was determined to be in readiness for the downfall of the Administration, which, according to its predictions, ought to have taken place ere now. It heavily attacked the Hon. Mr. Langevin and other members of the present Ministry.

Is it not strange to learn that a number of the parties who got up this paper are employees of the present Government? one of them, Mr. Merrill, having held office under them for twenty years. It is also pretty well known who are the parties who have subscribed the money to run this smut machine—and who still continue to sustain it. However, I predict a short career for any journal established on a foundation so base and corrupt.

So far Merrill & Co. have met with a terrible disappointment. It was their expectation that the Government would have gone down on the Address; and they, doubtless, expected to be able to claim no small credit with the incoming Administration for having started a paper in their interest.

Having failed in the main object of their venture—the administration having withstood the shock—they now turn their attention to myself. In my humble opinion they might have been better employed; although I am quite willing that the closest scrutiny should be made of my public acts, I do not think either my private affairs or those of Mr. Merrill are of any great interest to the public.

It seems that the testimonial presented to me a few days ago created a panic in the camp of Merrill & Co. In reference to the presentation, I have simply to say, that it was made by a number of the leading and most influential lumbermen of the trade; and that, too, without my knowledge until within a few hours of its presentation. The editor of the *Mail* demands of the *News* the names of those who subscribed to the testimonial. I am quite willing that the request should be granted, but would submit as a condition that the *Mail* first publish a list of those who subscribe it—as, I think, the latter will interest the public quite as much as the former.

The editorial statement, that I have paid for the service of plate, or any portion of it, is a falsehood, for which there is no shadow of an excuse, whether it emanated from the office of Merrill & Co. or from the fertile imagination of the editor of that Journal. If from the former poor David's brains must have been asleep over night or really muddled or he never would have penned anything so base and libellous—but if from the latter, what else could I expect, but that the paid hirelings would do the bidding of their masters—namely, Merrill & Co.

In reference to my position as a Senator I have yet to learn that my constituents are dissatisfied with the course I have pursued,—and I am quite willing to have my conduct judged at any time by my brother members of the Senate, although quite unwilling to submit it to the judgment of Merrill & Co. or their menials.

A memorandum dated June 23rd, 1869, and signed by Horace Merrill, has been sent to the Commissioner of Public Works,—said memorandum purporting to be a statement of facts accounting for my hostility towards him. It is somewhat strange that a document sent to the Board of Works last June should now only see the daylight through a newspaper. Why this reticence in regard to it? Was Mr. Merrill so ashamed of his handling that he only now dares to foist the public with it? Or had he in obstinacy to his newly-acquired faith, to visit Boston to consult a spiritualistic medium as to the justice of the course he was about to take?

About twenty-five years ago I sold Mr. Merrill two lots upon Le Breton's Flat from a number that I had purchased some time before. In the course of my business I had given a mortgage to a gentleman in Quebec on my property there. In the course of the credit period given Mr. Merrill this mortgage was allowed to remain; but on application to that effect the whole of the mortgage was discharged. No advantage was taken and none sought, either by myself or my friend in Quebec, which Mr. Merrill well knows. With reference to the Chancery and other legal proceedings spoken of, it is fortunate for myself and for the truth that the legal gentleman whom Mr. Merrill consulted at that time is still in existence. It is not too much to say that no one was more surprised than he at the audacity of the statements put forward in the memorandum. If Mr. Merrill had had a hold upon my late, house and outbuildings, I should have expected little mercy from him. He speaks of having himself built a house upon his Lots; but I may add that it is a matter of common notoriety that the men in the employ of the Government added to his wealth by erecting his outbuildings and fences. Who would expect much levity or forbearance from a man capable of thus openly abusing the trust reposed in him.

Mr. Merrill's memorandum is evidently a confused one, and got up for effect, with a reckless disregard of the truth. He states that "having taken a threat" The money was forthcoming and he consented to drop further proceedings on account of my being his nearest neighbor." He next states that the money was "repaid in driblets" extending over a number of years." If the first statement was true, the second must necessarily be false. And finally he states that I sold him a limit to wipe off the balance.

In explanation of the limit question I may say that, at the request of Mr. Merrill, I filed an application for him in the Crown Lands office and paid the necessary deposit according to the rules of the Department. Many years afterwards he returned me the money thus advanced for him; meanwhile he neglected renewing his application annually, and paying the necessary deposits, and, in consequence, I presume, lost the limit.

While on the subject of timber limits it may not be amiss to state that Mr. Merrill has been much more fortunate in his speculations on the River Coulonge, having sold, or transferred them, or promised to do, to an extensive lumbering firm at the Chaudiere, receiving as part payment a huge turning lathe manufactured at some establishment in the United States—said lathe having formed the basis of the extensive Victoria Machine Shop, of which Mr. Merrill is still an honored partner.

I hope my explanation of the limit question will satisfy Mr. Merrill.

There is an old adage that "people in glass houses should not throw stones." I am not going to compare my character with that of Mr. Merrill. I feel confident that I have not sunk so low in the estimation of the community as to render such a comparison necessary. His moral character is no secret in this neighborhood—it is so well known, indeed, that it is matter for astonishment that anyone with so many dark shadows resting upon his reputation should ever presume to mention the word character at all. On this subject, it is to be hoped, that enough has been said to satisfy Mr. Merrill—although a tithe of the truth has not been told out of delicacy towards members of his family more worthy of respect than himself.

J. SKEAD.

Ottawa, Feb. 25, 1870.

Canada Central Railway.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

Sir:—It is admitted that the Times has "consistently and persistently advocated the claims of the Canada Central." How is it then that Ottawa and the surrounding municipalities exhibit so much apathy on a subject said to be of so much importance to their interests? I allude now particularly to that portion between Ottawa and Arnprior.

A railway which would assist in developing the vast natural resources of this part of the country, would be sure to find favor; but is this the case with the proposed line to Carleton Place? As far as I can learn it has only disapproval of construction and benefit to the B. & O. Co. is to recommend it. A railway to Arnprior direct, approaching as nearly as practicable to the Chats, and crossing the Mississippi at Hubbell's Falls, would immediately create a business, from the utilizing establishments that must inevitably spring up at those two places. It may be true that nothing "can alienate the Timber trade from Ottawa," but it will make a vast difference in the advancement of this country whether these superb water powers are brought into communication with the markets now, or half a century hence.

Your obd't serv't,
H. F.

Carleton, February 18, 1870.

Her Majesty's Theatre will open this evening at thirty minutes past seven.

An inspired Boston man paraphrases Tennyson in the following really scandalous fashion:—

As the arm,
Clothed in white samite, mystic, wonderful,
Caught by the hilt and waved excalibur,
All the haft twinkled with diamond sparks,
Myriads of topaz Lights and jacinth work,
Of subtlest jewelery
So Arthur passed.

From the St. James Hotel to Peabody,
And thence to Ottawa, where no one comes
Or hath come since the making of the world,
If he could help it.

The Band of the 60th Rifles will perform at the Theatre this Evening.

John Purcell, who killed William Kiernan on the night of the 24th of May last, was tried in the Court of Sessions yesterday and found guilty. This remarkably quick work was finished up by the sentence of the prisoner to be hanged April 8, the day of Reynold's execution.

Are you a sufferer from Neuralgia, Rheumatism or pain of any description? Dr. J. Briggs' Alleviator will soothe away your Neuralgia, cure your Rheumatism, and banish your pain. Sold by Druggists.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite. The CIVIL SERVICE GAZETTE remarks:—"The singular success which Mr. Epps attained by his homœopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold by the trade only in ½lb ¼lb and 1lb tin-lined packets, labelled—JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemist Lyndon, England. 11[illegible] W 6m

Latest by Telegraph.

per People's Line.

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

TORONTO.

TORONTO, March 2, 1870.

Caldwell has been further remanded until the 8th inst.

A musical and literary entertainment was given in aid of the McGill Square Church last evening.

Three hundred and fifteen emigrants arrived here last month two hundred and ten remaining in the Province.

The inquest on the body of the infant, recently found, resulted in a verdict of death from injury by some person unknown.

A masquerade skating carnival took place at the St. George's rink, last night.

Mr. John Brunskill, of Thornhill, was found dead in his bed, on Sunday morning. He was a heavy loser by the late fire, but was not aware of his loss.

A despatch from St. Paul says the *Press* publishes a letter, dated Pembina, 27th ult., which says: "We have intelligence from Winnipeg to the 12th ult., from which it appears that Major Boulton has raised a force of loyal Canadians, a few English and a sprinkling of Indians, and is moving on Fort Garry. Riel has a force of 800 men, and is preparing for trouble.

MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, March 2.

A splendid exhibition of poultry, pigeons and singing birds was opened to-day. The collection comprises 200 cages, value $3,000.

A fire broke out this morning in the workshop of Chebot, carpenter. The building was partially destroyed, and a stock of prepared woodwork destroyed, valued at $5,000.

Shevette, the old man who murdered his grandson, has been committed to jail for trial at the Court of Queen's Bench.

The conditions of the race to take place between the St. John, N.B., or Paris crew, and the Tyne crew at Lachine next summer, are as follows: The stakes to be £500 a side, the course to be six miles, with one turn, the Paris crew to row without a coxswain, and the Tyne crew to carry a coxswain or not, as they deem best. The Lachine boating club contribute £200 sterling towards the expenses of the Tyne crew.

MONTREAL, March 2.

A second fancy dress entertainment was given last night at the Victoria Skating Rink. The number of skaters in costume was greater than ever before at this place, and the crowd of spectators was large almost to overflowing. The rink was decorated in the usual manner, with the addition of the royal standard, and presented a beautiful and animated appearance. At half-past eight o'clock H. R. H. Prince Arthur arrived, and for a considerable time watched the sport from the western gallery.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

ST. JOHN, N. B., March 1.

Yesterday, in the Local Legislature, Mr. Needham introduced a Bill providing that every candidate on the hustings shall take oath that he has not, directly or indirectly, given, and will not receive, any bribe. The same member introduced a Bill to admit women, having the necessary property qualification, to vote; also to reduce the property qualification of members to a level with that of voters. Both measures were favourably received.

In the Legislative Council a Bill was passed allowing attorneys to be sued in magistrates' courts.

The repairs on the Western Extension Railway have been completed, and traffic recommenced to-day.

Flour market unchanged.

To Paris and Back at thirty minutes past nine this Evening.

CABLE NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN

LONDON, March 1.—There is much indignation in sporting circles at the result of the boat race yesterday, between Sadlier and Heath. It is supposed the result was prearranged for betting purposes.

Ashbury refuses to race the *Cambria* against the *Sappho* unless the latter allows time in favor of the *Cambria*, to offset the difference in tonnage.

A despatch received here announces that 56 lives were saved at the sinking of the United States ship *Oneida*.

In the House of Lords this evening a Bill was introduced by Lord Redesdale to amend the Parish Church Act.

In the House of Commons Mr. Torrens moved that it is expedient for the Government to encourage emigration, by enabling guardians to borrow money for that purpose. A protracted debate followed, in which Lord Claude Hamilton, Messrs. Aytoun and Monks, and Sir W. Lawrence were the chief participants.

Mr. Dilke denounced the granting of State aid to promote emigration.

Sir W. Lawrence described the success which had attended the assistance rendered to emigrants to Canada last year.

Mr. Gladstone strongly opposed the motion, and Mr. Torrens replied.

On Monday last in the House of Lords there was a brief debate on the Sunday Trading Bill. In the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone promised the early introduction of practical measures for education in England and Scotland. Mr. Childers, the First Lord of the Admiralty, made an important statement of the strength of the British navy. The estimates for the expenditures of the navy will amount to $46,000,000. He states that when the vessels now in the process of construction were completed, the iron-clad fleet would consist of two broadside ships of the largest size, six of the second, and twenty-three of the smaller sizes. Of turret ships, there would be two of the first class, five of the second, and two of the third. There were besides a large number of smaller iron vessels. This fleet, he announced, would place England on a footing with the best equipped naval power in the world.

The Pope has "secularized" Father Hyacinthe. This act releases the popular preacher from his monastic vows, and throws him upon the world as a simple priest. The secularization is said to give general satisfaction in Rome.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 1.—Notwithstanding the announcement that the Mardigras festivities would be suppressed, at this hour, one o'clock, the 1st ex procession has just entered the courtyard of the Tuilleries. Great crowds of people gathered on the line of march, but no disturbances of any kind have occurred.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, March 1.—In the Reichstadt today, Blasnerck made a long speech against the abolition of the death penalty. The Reichstadt, however, voted in favor of the abolition by a majority of 37.

HOLLAND.

AMSTERDAM, March 1.—The Bank of Holland to-day reduced its minimum rate of discount to 4 per cent. The opinion is unanimous that other banks will follow the example.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 1.—It is reported that J. Milary Brown, Secretary of the Chinese Embassy, will be appointed to the place made vacant by the death of Anson Burlingame.

SPAIN.

MADRID, March 1.—The Bishop of Asma has arrived in Madrid, in custody of the Civil Guards.

The Midnight Watch to-night at 8.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Particulars of the Loss of the "Oneida."

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 13—The ship *Benefactress* arrived from Yokohama, Japan, today. She brings full particulars of the loss of the steamer *Oneida*, which left Yokohama on the 23rd January, homeward bound. The steamer quitted her anchorage about 5 o'clock this afternoon, while the officers were at dinner. About 7 o'clock, the lookout man shouted steamer lights ahead. The mid-shipman gave orders to port the helm. Everything seemed quiet on board the other steamer. This leads to the belief she had not observed the *Oneida*, although her lights were burning brightly. A steamer which proved to be the *Bombay* came right on, and struck the *Oneida* on the starboard side, staff the gangway. A hole was cut, through which the entire interior of the ship was visible. Two men standing at the wheel were instantly killed. The *Bombay* did not stop after crashing through the *Oneida*, though the guns of the latter, which happened to be loaded, were almost instantly fired, to attract her attention and bring her back. Orders were given to lower the boats, but only one life boat was available, the others having been crushed. None of those saved saw a man or heard a voice on board the Bombay. The next morning the officers of the Bombay were quite surprised when they heard of the calamity that had befallen the vessel. They had struck, but declared they neither heard any request from the Oneida to stand by them or minute guns fired. A naval court has been demanded by the Captain of the Bombay. The officers and men of the Oneida numbered 176, only 56 of whom, including Dr. Stoddart and two officers, are survivors of the disaster.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 1. The House was greatly surprised yesterday, when the Speaker announced the resignation of two of its members, viz: Mr J. S. Golladay, and John J. Deewey. Mr. Deewey, appeared before the Military Committee yesterday, and acknowledged that he had received money for one of his appointments. He claimed that he did not at the time realize the enormity of the crime. He was a rich man, and the paltry sum he received he used for party purposes, where he also spent at least $10,000 of his own money. He was very much affected during his interview with the Committee shedding tears profusely. He says he feels he is ruined and will not attempt to return to Congress.

Free Trade.

From the New York Star.

The meeting of the Anti-Protectionists on Thursday gave a remarkable indication of the growth of opinion in favor of Free Trade. With commerce at its present low ebb, almost every branch of industry starved or starving out, it is no wonder that men who have not only a personal but philanthropic interest in the welfare of the nation, should combine to urge reform in the financial policy of the Government. The strenuous effort of Protectionists still further to favor monopolies and depress trade, by the Bill lately presented to Congress, shows a determination to make the most of the Republican party while it is in power, which may well arouse to opposition every person really interested in the prosperity of commerce and the integrity of the nation. That any demonstration which can just now be made in this direction will materially affect the action of Congress is more than doubtful. The Administration has been very ready to bind heavy burdens, grievous to be borne, and lay them upon men's shoulders, but also like the lawgivers of old, it shows no disposition, even now, when the most superstitious excuse for their infliction is removed, to move them in the slightest degree. The whole financial system under which we now suffer is one which caters to capitalist monopolies and starves the producing masses. It is a policy which belongs to our anti-democratic economy, and while it is the interest of government officials to play into the hands of monopolists and capitalist speculators, there is little reason to hope for a radical change. But a warm political campaign is before us. The question of most vital importance before the country is Free Trade, and it is on this question that the next important election will turn. The whole Democratic party, and the most progressive men of the Republican party, are already in favor of it, and hence it is but fair to presume that it will assume the aspect of a dogma in the coming struggle, and that the Free Traders will be a party—indeed, the party of the future. It is important to every lover of our commonwealth that this future should be as little removed from us as possible, and therefore it is a thing of moment that the misconstructed followers of the Republican party, who, blind followers of blind leaders, have voted for party and not for principle, should be instructed—educated—in the policy of Free Trade. It needs to be brought constantly and vividly before the people. There are over two millions of men in the country, whose chance between comfort and penury depends on the settlement of this question, who are utterly ignorant of its relations to them, and who, therefore, have never given it any serious thought. The question is one eminently belonging to the people, inasmuch as it involves the interests of the masses, and bears as heavily on the day labourer as on the manufacturer or merchant. To the end that we have triumphant national success in carrying into practice this principle, which is to establish universal morality and prosperity, it is of the utmost importance that the masses should be aroused to attention to this subject. When attention is drawn to it, assurance of its triumph is secured. The Free Trade League will not have done its work until it has established in every district organizations and agents to promulgate thought, discussion, and instruction on this subject. When once the great producing masses, the majority of our voters, appreciate the cause of slack work, low wages, and high prices; when once they see that protection is the gospel of mammon and is making of a democratic nation a community composed of Diveses and Lazarus; when they see they are, notwithstanding their care and constant toil, continually plucked for the veriest necessities of life, simply because some pet monopoly demands protection; when they see that because of the same thing industries are destroyed and men, who would otherwise be provident workers, are left idle and dependant, with no resort but beggary or crime, they will be quick to demand that the vampyre that sucks their life be strangled. Let "Free Trade" be the rallying cry of the masses.

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

ONLY A COLD LET IT 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

FROST, FROST, FROST.—Buss and Co's oysters are free from frost, and always fresh received daily. Lobsters and fish always on hand at lowest prices in the city. All descriptions of fruits and vegetables supplied and delivered on shortest notice. Game of all kinds at Buss and Co's., 21 Rideau street, old *Citizen* building, near Little Sussex street.

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

The Anglo-Indian Cable.

From the New York World, March 1.

We have news to-day of the successful laying of the cable connecting Bombay with Aden and Suez, by the way of the Arabian Sea and the Red Sea; and we have also intelligence that Bombay despatches of yesterday reached London in the afternoon, through this cable and the connecting lines.

This new means of telegraphic communication between England and her East India possessions must prove of very great advantage to English commerce and English power. It will be of great importance to her as a support to her new commercial interests, established in connection with the Suez Canal, the navigation of the Red Sea, and the new route to the Indies. It will help her shippers, her importers and traders, her manufacturers, and all concerned in the exchanges of the populous countries of the Orient. It will give her new facilities for controlling the East Indian trade; and its extension to China—for this also will speedily be accomplished—will strengthen her commercial domination over the whole Asiatic line.

The new cable will furthermore prove of untold value to England as a means of enforcing her military domination over her East India possessions. In case of any difficulties in India—such as have taken place not only at the period of the Sepoy mutiny, but at many other times—England will be apprised of the facts at the very first appearance of danger, and can take the necessary military steps before it has become of a formidable nature. The overland telegraph line to India, which has been in existence for some years past, could not be relied on in an emergency of this kind. It would have been easily destroyed by an enemy in Western India or the countries adjacent; but the new cable line is beyond the reach of harm by any adversary in any part of the East Indies.

The English are now well supplied with telegraphs to India. Besides the overland line, which was so frequently put out by the Arabs, they have lately built a new line through Persia, which touches at Teheran and connects with the cable in the Persian Gulf. Besides the former Persian Gulf cable also, they have lately laid a new cable there. So that they have two terrestrial lines to the Persian Gulf, two submarine cables in the Persian Gulf, and two terrestrial lines connecting these cables with Bombay. And now, besides these, they have the new cable line connecting Bombay with Aden and Suez, and thence with Western Europe and London.

We must admire the rapidity and promptitude with which this new cable has been constructed, shipped and submerged. The company was formed in London in January of last year. Shortly afterwards the contract for the cable was given out. In a little over six months it was completed—its length being 3,600 miles. By November it was aboard the Great Eastern and her companions, which sailed by way of the Cape for Bombay, where they arrived last month. Everything was soon got in order there, and the vessels proceeded to the work of cable laying which has now been completed. The original contract provided that the cable should be made and laid by March of the current year, and two days before the arrival of the month we learn that the labor is consummated, and that telegraphic communication has been opened.

BIRTH.

On the 24th February, at Portage du Fort, the wife of the Revd. Fras. Cedd, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

At Christ Chuch, Ottawa, on the 1st March, by the Revd. Mr. Lauder, Rector, M. Wheatley Anderson, Esq., of Chestor Holme, Quebec, to Mary Lavinia, eldest daughter of W. H. Griffin, Esq., Deputy Postmaster General of Canada.

At Bearbrooke, on the 22nd February, by the Rev. T. Garrett, B. A. Stephen MacKie, Esq., of Russell, to Margaret, eldest daughter of George Shaw, of Cumberland.

At Bearbrooke, by the Rev. T. Garrett, B. A., on the 23rd February, Mr. John Clarke, Gloucester, to Miss Eliza, second daughter of George Marshall, of Cumberland.

DIED.

At 1 o'clock, p.m. on the 2nd inst., Wm. Franklin, youngest son of George Franklin, aged 25 years.

Friends and acquaintances are requested to attend his funeral at 2 o'clock, p. m., Friday, from his residence on the Richmond Road to the place of interment.

OTTAWA MUSIC HALL.

Last night but two of
HERNDON & LESLIE'S
☞ OPERA HOUSE COMPANY. ☜
Thursday Evening, March 3, 1870.
This Star Stock Company will have the honor of presenting the beautiful Irish drama, in three acts, entitled the
COLLEEN BAWN,
OR THE
BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN.
To conclude by particular request with Mr T J Herndon's great Comic Speciality of
SOLON SHINGLE.
—OR—
Who Stole the Bar'l of Appil Sass.
Parquette, 50 cents; Gallery, 20 cents; secured Seats in Parquette, 75 cents. To be had at J. L. Orme & Son's Music Store.

TENDERS.

Will be received up to NOON on SATURDAY the 12th instant, for the erection of three BRICK HOUSES on Gloucester street, Centre Town.

Plans and specifications can be seen at my office on and after Monday the 7th instant.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

K ARNOLDI,
Architect,
1297 3 Elgin street.

SPRING IMPORTATI