this corporation be notified by the Secretary that it is necessary for any such teachers who may desire re-appointment to apply to the next general meeting, and that it be distinctly understood between this Board and each teacher that in all cases the terms of their agreement expire on the last day of this year.—Carried.

The Board then adjourned.

JAMES JOYNT, Sec.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice—R. W. Worsley.
Chaudiere Fire Company—H. Living.

The Ottawa Times.

Office: 38, Sparks Street

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15 1870.

The Minister of Agriculture has returned.

If all the Toronto *Globe* says concerning the Grand Trunk Railway is correct, they must have some wonderful engines and engine drivers on that line. It states that the joints of the rails are in some places *eighteen inches apart*, and yet the trains do not run off the track!

The Fenian organ, the New York *Star*, says that the "strength of the Fenian organization will be largely increased on General O'Neill's liberation," arrangements having been made with him for uniting the two wings of Feniansm. In the face of statements like this, the United States Government set these brigands at liberty!

The conduct of the people of the United Kingdom during the present war is represented by American journalists and others as being utterly selfish and contemptible; it is said that they care nothing for the suffering which takes place upon the continent, and are only intent upon making as much money out of the belligerents as they possibly can. Yet we find that between the middle of July and the end of September, the people of England had subscribed the enormous sum of $1,050,000 to the relief of the sick and wounded, and subscriptions are still coming in at the rate of $50,000 per day. Where is the nation that would exhibit such generosity as this?

"JOHN AND JONATHAN."

There are few books which are more deservedly popular in this country than "Tom Brown's School Days," in which the adventures of an English school boy are described in so interesting a manner. It is appreciated not only by those in whom the author's vivid pourtrayal of life in an English public school, calls up pleasant recollections of their own youthful days, but by others who without the same associations being awakened, admire the cheery English spirit of independence and love of fair play that breathes in all its pages.

The author of this work, Thos. Hughes, Esq., M. P. for Frome, is now on a visit to this continent, and animated by the laudable desire of trying to promote friendly feeling and a better understanding between the people of Great Britain and of the United States, on Tuesday last he delivered a lecture in the Boston Music Hall before a crowded audience. Mr. Hughes is a Radical, and while striving to extenuate the sympathy which many Englishmen felt for the South during the late civil war, he said many things with which we do not agree, but we give him credit for having declared at the commencement of his lecture, that he was "above all things else an Englishman, preferring the institutions of England to those of any other country." The reference which he made to the *Alabama* affair also did him honour. "I stand here tonight," said he, "as an Englishman, and say, that at this moment I have no cause to be ashamed of the attitude of my country. Two governments in succession have admitted the principle of comprehensive arbitration on all questions between the two Governments. What more would you ask of a nation of your own blood as grand and sensitive as yourselves on all points where national honour is in question?" There is a manly ring about this speech which is characteristic of the author of "Tom Brown," and we have no doubt that the respect which his American auditors previously entertained for him, was increased ten-fold by his straightforward manner, and by the bold avowal of his love and preference for his native land. The Americans who are so intensely patriotic themselves, respect and admire the Englishman who is thus true to his own country, and they despise those who in the hope of gaining their favour and approbation, mingle their laudations of Republican America with denunciations of Monarchical England.

We have little doubt that most of those who listened to Mr. Hughes' eloquent lecture were more or less influenced by it, and went away animated with more friendly feelings towards the Mother Country than they had previously entertained. His audience consisted for the greater part of the most highly cultivated citizens of Boston, people who while thoroughly American in feeling and ideas, are still possessed of some lingering fondness for Old World manners and customs, such as is found nowhere else in the Great Republic, save among the old families of Virginia. We wish that we could with some reason hope that the effects of Mr. Hughes' lecture might have some influence upon the policy of the American Government, and be likely to inspire in the minds of the great body of the people a more friendly feeling towards England and her belongings. We fear, however, that his remarks will never reach the ears of those who, unfortunately, exercise the largest amount of influence upon the government of affairs in the American Republic. James Russell Lowell and the President of Harvard College, who were present, have but little political influence compared with that of many a Fifth Ward "rough" in New York; and, therefore, however much they may be convinced of the propriety of England's conduct during the late civil war, we shall continue to be liable to manifestations of national hostility in the shape of Fenian raids, &c. Still we cannot but feel that the thanks of the well disposed and enlightened classes in both countries are due to Mr. Hughes for the able effort which he made to bring about a better understanding, and we sincerely trust that the era of universal peace and good will, which he appears to anticipate, may soon dawn upon all the nations of the earth.

ROYAL HONORS.

On Tuesday next Lieutenant Colonel Chamberlin, and the other officers of the Canadian army upon whom Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to confer the Companionship of St. Michael and St. George, will be presented with their decorations by the Governor General. We feel sure that there is but one feeling throughout the Dominion in reference to this matter, and that the people of Canada not only consider that the recipients of this distinguished honor are worthily entitled to it, but that the whole country has reason to feel gratified with the manner in which the Queen has recognized the services of her Canadian soldiers. We notice that the Montreal *Gazette*, *Herald*, and one or two other of our contemporaries have expressed some dissatisfaction because certain officers who have in the past rendered valuable services to the country, have not also received some mark of Her Majesty's favor, and seem inclined to blame the Government on this account. We believe, however, that the facts are that the Imperial authorities after having expressed their sense of the services rendered by the army of Canada in May last, asked whether there were any officers who, having distinguished themselves, especially in repelling the late raid, General Lindsay would recommend for any special mark of Royal esteem, and that the matter did not come before the Dominion Government or the Adjutant General.

The Montreal *Gazette* and *Herald* mention Colonel Booker as a man who is entitled to some return for his long and arduous services in connection with the Volunteer force. In this opinion we quite concur. We do not believe that there is in the Dominion a man who has labored more faithfully and assiduously than he has in encouraging volunteering, and in promoting the efficiency of the various *corps* with which he has at different times been connected. It is now if we mistake not, more than seventeen years since Colonel Booker organized and equipped an artillery company at Hamilton, Ont., purchasing and paying for the two field pieces, carriages, limbers, uniform &c., out of his own private means. From that time until the year 1866 as Colonel of the 13th Battalion, and as commandant of the active force at Hamilton, he was constantly connected with the Volunteer Militia, receiving on more than one occasion the thanks of the Governor General, and Lieutenant General commanding Her Majesty's troops, in general orders. In June 1866 Colonel Booker was ordered to call out the 13th Battalion and proceed at once to Dunville to assist in repulsing the Fenians who had landed at Fort Erie. On the following day with his own regiment and the "Queen's Own" of Toronto he attacked the Fenians near Ridgeway. No troops could have gone under fire for the first time more gallantly than they did, and for a time all went well. Unfortunately, however, after about two hours' fighting, during which the Canadians were constantly gaining ground, a cry of "cavalry" was raised; through the misconception of an order a square was formed and a panic afterwards ensued, which compelled Colonel Booker to fall back upon Pt. Colborne. As certain charges were brought against him he asked for and obtained a Court of Enquiry the result of which was to exonerate him from all blame. We agree with our Montreal contemporaries in thinking that it seems hard that a man who has made so many personal sacrifices on behalf of the volunteers of Canada should have been allowed to remain in the shade, and hope that he and all who like him have in the past done so much towards bringing our army of defence to its present condition of efficiency, may not be altogether forgotten.

ENTERPRISE.

Hardly had the rafters of that portion of Mr. Eddy's Match Factory, in Hull, lately destroyed by fire, ceased to smoke than the proprietor with true American enterprise had a large number of carpenters to work, and to such good purpose have they busied themselves that the building will be ready for the resumption of business in a few days. Such enterprise as this should be applauded and imitated, and can hardly fail to add to the wealth of the capitalist and to the prosperity of the community fortunate enough to receive the benefit of such enterprise.

A HIGHLAND NOBLEMAN INSTEAD OF A GERMAN PRINCE.

The telegraph announces that the Princess Louisa is about to be married to John Douglas Sutherland, Marquis of Lorn. This is certainly a marriage for which we have no recent precedent, but although we are aware that there are some things to be said against a prince or a princess of the blood royal marrying a subject, we shall, on the whole, be rejoiced to hear that the rumour is true. The sons and daughters of the reigning monarch are by law compelled to marry none but Protestants, and the consequence has been, that for nearly two hundred years the royal family have been intermarrying with the princes and princesses of petty and impoverished German states, until, certainly enough of German blood has become mingled with the blood royal of England. The Marquis of Lorn, who is the eldest son of the Duke of Argyle is descended from royal ancestors. In the twelfth century an ancestor of his, the son of Sir Neil Campbell, married Lady Mary Bruce, the sister of glorious King Robert. More recently Lady Jane Stuart, sister of the beautiful and unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots, became Countess of Argyle; so that if the Marquis of Lorn becomes the son-in-law of Queen Victoria it will not be the first time that scions of his house have been connected with Royalty. The Princess Louisa was born in 1848, and the Marquis of Lorn in 1845.

THESE CHEQUES—"OUR GEORGE"—WHERE IS THE MONEY?

It is an axiom, long acknowledged and generally acquiesced in, that the labourer is worthy of his hire. In law, this scriptural adage is especially recognized, nonpayment of wages being as much an offence as the unceremonious knocking over of a fellow creature by a blow of the fist, with malice aforethought, and in the same manner summarily punishable by the civil magistrate. That which is applicable to the individual applies with still more force to a Corporation, which, as Lord Eldon described it, is a thing "without a soul to be damned, or a body to be kicked." It would be a useless waste of time, the able and learned Lord's definition being correct, to attack the City Council of Ottawa, as representatives of the city corporate, and, however open the collective wisdom of Ottawa may be to attack, we shall confine ourselves for the present to showing simply the gross mismanagement of public affairs by the most important, as he is the most overbearing, tyrannical, unscrupulous, and unjust of all the city officers. This public functionary, who is a connexion by marriage of our excellent Mayor, a man distinguished for the power and beauty of his public utterances at Toronto and elsewhere as for the excellence of his beer, two years ago, or more, was indebted to the city in the sum of $4,000 for taxes which he had collected from the citizens, but had unfortunately omitted to pay into the city treasury. The amount was, however, ultimately paid, and Mr. George Honey Preston, brother-in-law to him, who is Mayor of Ottawa by accident, was continued as City Collector. It might have been supposed that the warning which a deficit of $4000 had afforded would have produced some amendment in the pardoned delinquent, and that some decent attempt at prudent concealment of the mode of man pulating public funds for private advantage would have been made. But there has been none. "Our George" has neither forgotten anything or learned anything by experience. He is still the same. Rich and poor suffer by him alike and the credit of the city worse than either. As merciless as he ever was, he still levies and distresses with wonderful impartiality, and clings to what he collects as determinedly as Uhrich did to Strasbourg. Neither widows' cries nor infants' wailings make this conscientious St. Matthew swerve from the sacred duty of levying and distressing. He gathers greedily and therein does well, but he keeps all he gathers, till he is forced to disgorge and, therein, does ill. Now to the proof. The City Chamberlain says he cannot honor the cheques of the Trustees of the city schools because Mr. George Honey Preston, the collector of taxes, does not pay over to him the moneys which he has collected. The City Chamberlain alleges that Mr. Preston has public moneys in possession, or ought to have, and that these moneys ought to be paid into the city treasury. Mr. Preston does not perform this the most important part of his duty, and why? That he knows perfectly, and we suspect. The taxes should be paid in by the 31st. Dec. of every year, and last year the time was extended in mercy to the collector, not to widows and other poverty stricken householders, till 31st March last. Not a single sou has found its way into the treasury. Where are all the dollars and dimes collected since the re-appointment of Mr. Collector Preston to office under the reign of his kind hearted and eloquent marriage connexion? There are twenty-two public teachers of youth in Ottawa who are paid by cheques from the School Trustees upon the Chamberlain of the city. They labour zealously, and are men and women fully deserving of their wages by industry, character, and attainments. They obtain from the Trustees of the Public Schools cheques for a quarter's salary, and find that they are no more redeemable in cash than a French revolutionary assignat or Yankee shin-plaster. They must shave the cheques at a broker's—cheques, which it is criminal to issue without funds to meet them at maturity—or keep them up for redemption at home, if they can afford to do so, until it pleases Mr. Collector Preston to pay up. The City Council are not all to blame for this state of things. There are independent, honorable, conscientious men in the Council who desire to do right. When Mr. Alderman Cunningham was Chairman of the Finance Committe, he endeavored to bring about a more satisfactory state of matters, but was completely baffled, through an influence which no one better understands or can better appreciate than Mr. George Honey Preston. Mr. Alderman Cunningham desired to bring the mellifluous gatherer of taxes to time, but found it could not be done satisfactorily and gave up the task. There were two things to be done. Mr. Preston must pay up or Alderman Cunningham resign his position of Chairman of the Finance Committee. Will it be believed?—Mr. Cunningham resigned. Of course it is impossible for us to know who will bring Mr. George Honey Preston to task this year, or whether it will be necessary for him to give way before the St. Matthew of these latter days. Time will tell; the prayers and the praise of the righteous avail much. This certainly it boots us to tell. The City Collector must disgorge, for the day of reckoning is at hand. Where is the money?

THE ARMY OF CANADA.

We understand that the Adjutant-General has obtained authority to raise another Field Battery of Artillery to be attached to the 3rd Brigade, military district No. 5, with headquarters at Sherbrooke, and that he is now in a position to complete the Battery with guns, &c. This Brigade with its proportion of that invaluable arm,—artillery,—will then be complete. We have reason to believe that the Adjutant-General is not likely to rest satisfied until he can see every Brigade in the Dominion of Canada completed with its battery of Field Artillery.

Colonel Jarvis, of the Ontario Rifle Battalion, is expected in Ottawa to-day.

Lieutenant-Colonel de Bellefeuille, with a company of the Quebec Rifles from Fort Garry, will arrive in Montreal to day. The company will be quartered on St. Helen's island, and will serve as the depot of the Battalion.

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.

We notice with much pleasure that the Aylmer Macadamized Road Company have been raising their road at Hull so as to resist the spring freshets. We are always glad to see and to applaud enterprise in either a chartered company or a private individual. The Company will now have our sympathy, they have done what ought to have been done before, and we hope that if the mill owners have in any way been the cause of the Company's property being damaged, they will not refuse to pay a fair remuneration. We have many good friends among the stockholders of the road, but when we thought they were in the wrong, and saw that the public interest was suffering in consequence of their neglect, we could not refrain from calling attention to the fact. It was our duty as public journalists to do this, no matter whom it might please or displease Now the Company have done all that can be required of them, they can fairly lay claim to our assistance, in obtaining redress from those who may have been the cause of the road having been flooded.

DEATH OF GENERAL LEE.

It appears that General Lee's illness has after all resulted fatally, and that the gallant Southern chieftain now "sleeps the sleep that knows no waking." His loss will be deeply deplored not only in that land and among the people in whose cause he battled so nobly, but wherever the light of self government is cherished, and the memory of the brave revered. General Lee was descended from one of the most distinguished of Virginia families. He was born in the year 1804, and entered the U. S. army at an early age. He was undoubtedly the greatest General this Continent has ever produced, and besides being distinguished as a military man, he was endeared to all who knew him by his estimable social qualities.

At this time the following from Mr. Greeley's "American Conflict," describing General Lee's farewell to his soldiers will be read with interest:—

The parting of Lee with his devoted followers was a sad one. Of the proud army, which, dating its victories from Bull Run, had driven McClellan from before Richmond, and withstood his best effort at Antietam, and shattered Burnside's host at Fredericksburg, and worsted Hooker at Chancellorsville, and fought Meade so stoutly though unsuccessfully as before Gettysburg, and baffled Grant's bounteous resources and desperate efforts in the Wilderness, at Spottsylvania, on the North Anna, at Cold Harbour, and before Petersburg and Richmond, a mere wreck remained. It is said that 27,000 were included in Lee's capitulation; but of these not more than 10,000 had been able to carry their arms thus far on their hopeless and almost foodless flight. Barely nineteen miles from Lynchburg when surrendered, the physical possibility of forcing their way thither even at the cost of half their number no longer remained. And if they were all safely there, what then? The resources of the Confederacy were utterly exhausted Of the 150,000 men whose names were borne on its muster-rolls a few weeks ago, at least one-third were already disabled or prisoners, and the residue could neither be clad nor fed—not to dream of their being fully armed or paid; while the resources of the loyal States were scarcely touched, their ranks nearly or quite as full as ever, and their supplies of ordnance, small arms, munitions, &c., more ample than in any previous April. Of the million or so borne on our muster rolls, probably not more than half were in active service, with half so many more able to take the field at short notice. The rebellion had failed and gone down; but the rebel army of Virginia and its commander had *not* failed. Fighting sternly against the inevitable, against the irrepressible tendencies, the generous aspirations of the age—they had been proved unable to succeed when success would have been a calamity to their children, to their country and the human race. And when the transient agony of defeat had been endured and had passed, they all experienced a sense of relief as they crowded around their departing chief who, with streaming eyes, grasped and pressed their outstretched hands, at length finding words to say, "Men, we have fought through the war together, I have done the best that I could for you." There were few dry eyes among those who witnessed the scene.

Long Point, Lake Erie, and the Protection of Game.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

SIR,—Please afford me space for some observations on the following statement in a late number of your Hamilton namesake:

"Mr. Hunter, of New York, and Mr. McKenzie, of Kerr, Brown & McKenzie's, enjoyed the sport of shooting ducks at Long Point, on Saturday last, and bagged upwards of fifty pairs, and sent them to Simcoe for distribution among their friends. The sportsmen of Simcoe, we understand, intend to call in question the legal rights of the Company to prevent the public shooting game at the Point, as the game cannot be claimed by the Company, and perhaps cannot be maintained against parties not doing more than putting their boats over the waters of the marsh. The result may depend upon the act of Parliament under which the Company claim their exclusive privilege."

Long Point is a sterile and marshy promontory in Lake Erie, opposite to the County of Norfolk. It produces chiefly ducks, muskrats, minks, scrub oaks, gnarled walnuts and dwarf firs and cedars. Up to the year 1866 it was public property, under control of the Crown Lands Office. During forty years it had been a fruitful source of trouble and expense to the Department. Barren of almost every thing else profitable to the public, it produced an annual and abundant crop of annoyances. Americans and others pillaged the timber, destroyed the furs and fish and aquatic fowl, in season and out of season. Nobody seemed to care much about this havoc. The place was public, it belonged to the Crown, and was therefore thought fit for nothing else except to be plundered. Now and again, it is true, some conscientious visitor, ashamed of the prevailing depredations, would write to the Government about it. They thought it shameful to see anything so sadly abused, and remonstrated accordingly. Some stray official would hear that it might be some day useful to navigators as a wooded landmark on that long, low, and dangerous coast, and afford shelter and security as the windward ridge alongside the bay and harbour. Perhaps it might be required as a defence to a harbor of refuge. The facts of these occasional complaints were some times enquired into at the cost of a special trip by the Crown Timber or Crown Lands agents. Then the matter would drop again for a while, soon to be renewed and abandoned in a like inconclusive manner. Once in a while some speculators from Buffalo or Cleveland would make a tempting offer in imaginary dollars of fabulous figures to buy it for cultivating grapes. Its apparent value would thus grow in the eyes of officials until they were afraid to do anything at all with it, either to sell or to abandon it. Meanwhile the speculative strangers would run riot over the place—cull the remaining oaks, walnuts and cedars, harpoon and trap the half-grown rats and minks, and burn down their habitations, shoot and hunt with dogs the half-fledged ducks, and net and spear the fish wholesale throughout the year. They had active allies from the mainland and among the squatters. It was even worth while for aliens to intermarry there and secure a family foothold among the natives. Season after season things went on from bad to worse, and the place was fast going to utter ruin. In 1857, I was instructed to inspect it. I did so. Afterwards I had it surveyed and subdivided into blocks. The department then advertised it for sale. We paid $374 for publishing the auction to be held at Simcoe in May, 1858. Sale day came round, and the local agent never got a bid for the valuable estate. Where were then these valiant "sportsmen of Simcoe," who now propose to club together and find funds to invade private rights and attack a legal title? Their sympathies and their means would have been very serviceable to the public and the Government about that time. They might have aided in converting a waste tract, which being deemed common was over-run and almost destroyed, into some such definite proprietary as would secure its preservation and utility. It may be very cheap, very honest, and quite public spirited, now that the money and exertions of others have redeemed it and made it worth coveting, to cast envious eyes on the pleasure and profit which it affords. But I doubt very much if anybody else besides "the sportsmen of Simcoe" will think so.

The department tried once more to get rid of it decently for the public benefit, and in May, 1866, it was offered by public auction at Toronto, and sold to persons who associated themselves together and took patent as the Long Point Company. This second sale was long and widely advertised. The purchase was made openly and above board. The public received several thousand dollars cash for a possession, which was not only hitherto profitless, but an absolute burden. The objects of the associate purchase were well understood by everybody. If any person dreaded "monopoly" here was a full opportunity to thwart the project. The same year these associates applied to Parliament for incorporation, the usual forms and notices for publicity were duly fulfilled. Their purposes of controlling and farming, the game and hunting &c., were all abundantly set forth in print and in their written application to both branches of the Legislature. The bill was under consideration in the Legislative Assembly and committees during the session of 1868. Where were then its opponents? The act of incorporation as sanctioned by Parliament contains these clauses:—

Sec. 3. "The company may carry on the "business of pursuing, protecting and "granting licenses to take game, musk-"rats, mink, otter, beaver, and fish upon "the said lands and property or in the "water covering the same," &c., &c.

Sec. 1. "Notwithstanding anything in "this act contained, the said company "shall not pursue and take game or fish "during the close seasons, as fixed from "time to time by the laws of this province."

What has been the result? Beneficial in the extreme. The property has been well and liberally managed—the aquatic and other game efficiently protected and enormously increased—the fur-bearing animals preserved and multiplied beyond measure, and their skins have attained a high market value. Shooting and trapping are now properly regulated, everything is conducted in an orderly and reasonable manner. Steady remunerative employment is ensured to an industrious, civil and sober class of trappers and hunters who gain for themselves and families a respectable livelihood. In everything about the place there is a happy improvement. An essential land mark and natural breakwater has been preserved in the interests of public navigation; and an immense local breeding ground for game right in the heart of the western peninsula has been established. There is now no more indiscriminate spring, summer, autumn and fall shooting No unseasonable trapping. No driving off the animals from their resting and feeding grounds. No more Sunday shooting. In short, no more of such wicked and wanton waste of our choicest game and fish and needful furs as we have witnessed year after year in bygone days. It is of course quite true that Tom, Dick and Harry from both sides of the lake who used to luxuriate in all sorts of lawless license in the marshes and around the point are excluded from their customary liberty. Freedom to kill ducks and destroy rats, mink and fish at will, and by every conceivable means, and to strip off every vestige of timber, no longer exists. It may be natural for them to complain of the deprivation. Is it not still more natural and right also that persons who have invested their money and bestowed their attention on rescuing the game, &c., from extinction should object to the hunting community in general, and poaching fraternity in particular now enjoying the pleasant fruits of their successful outlay and, their spirited endeavours? The public sense of justice, always practically right, can but answer 'yes.' And what is it that a little knot of querulous "sportsmen," and a few popularity-hunting abettors now propose to do? They have never in all their lives spent one cent towards preserving or protecting the game, and never themselves (even on Sabbath days) desisted, or compelled others to desist, from illegally killing, possessing, buying and selling it. Yet they want now to share in the results of those peoples' labours and expenditure. If they can't shoot and trap all over the marsh, they want at least to hang around the edges, and kill the denizens of this monopolized "marsh." The "sportsmen of Simcoe" can see no property in game, and therefore they may go along side of their neighbor's gardens, perch on his fences, straddle the chimneys and house tops, and thence blaze away. What a noble view to take of others' privileges bought and paid for to the public, and confirmed by Act of Parliament. Sportsmanlike, truly!

Doubtless, sir, the Company know well enough how to defend their unquestionable title against the threatened onslaught. I do not champion their case; but I expect to be soundly rated for thus writing, and that divers motives will be ascribed to me. My main object is to draw public attention to the injustice and absurdity of attacks on such corporate holdings of common privileges connected with public properties acquired by individuals fairly and equivalently, on the mere ground that they are obnoxious as monopolies. The few persons who are always opposed to everything which hinders them from doing as they please in respect to hunting and fishing rely on this phase of public sympathy in support of litigation. Juries may be influenced by the notion that a select company of sportsmen hold exclusive advantages for the private amusement of themselves and their friends. There is among all outsiders an under-current of local jealousy and democratic antagonism. It is not really so much at the interpretations or extent of private title, nor at the powers conferred on the grantees, that they cavil. They strike at the principle of all such public grants. Now, I submit with due respect, that in the case of Long Point there is an excellent warrant and exemplary instance for disposing of these marsh properties to whosoever will bestow time and money on redeeming them. The results here are highly encouraging. The present condition of Long Point marsh contrasts most favorably with the actual state of other marshes throughout the country, still abandoned to the public. There are tens of thousands of barren and useless marshes where game and furs are becoming extinct with alarming rapidity. The subsoil is in many of them utterly irreclaimable. They are not even peat bogs. Drainage, more or less expensive, might save very considerable strips along the borders of some of them, around the outskirts of the wooded uplands; but, in a majority of instances, the cost of utilizing them for agriculture would be ruinous. Yet they are capable of being made profitable to the country, and afford room for novel enterprises. The game and furs and fish which they can breed and harbor possess a sensible value, and make them decidedly worthy of practical attention. The notorious defectiveness of our game laws has left them with scarcely sufficient stock to recover while sustaining the continual inroads of promiscuous hunting.

Consider, as examples, the Rond Eau, St. Clair Flats, and Point Pelee; compare their desolated state with the teeming condition of the Long Point marshes. If the public and the Provincial Government will not or cannot recognize the urgent need of efficient laws and an effective system for protecting the game and fur-bearing animals, of which a new country like Canada ought to be proud, and should feel anxious to perpetuate, then let amateurs who are willing to adopt measures and provide monies to effect so desirable an object, obtain all the facilities they can in reason require; and after receiving a direct pecuniary equivalent for the surrender of any limited privileges, on the fair prospect of such indirect benefits as the grant in question has most undoubtedly produced, let the public stand by a judicious act, notwithstanding the envy and spleen of those who are always ready to destroy, but are never willing to restore.

Apologizing to your readers for the length of this communication, I am

Your obt. servant,
W. F. WHITCHER

Ottawa, Oct. 13, 1870.

Latest by Telegraph

BY PEOPLE'S LINE.

OFFICE:—G. P. Drummond's Exchange Office 19 Sparks Street.

TORONTO.

TORONTO, Oct. 14.

Bay street fire house will be the central station of the new fire alarm telegraph to be adopted here.

James Williamson, M. D., aged 65 years, was found lying dead in his bed at the Rossin House yesterday morning.

At the Assizes yesterday, Anthony and Edward Braggins, lately doing business on King street as haberdashers, were sentenced to two monnths' imprisonment for defrauding their creditors. The grand jury brought in a true bill against Robert Hagstaff for the murder of Margaret Chapman.

The *Globes'* Manitoba special says a petition having over 700 names attached to it has been presented to Governor Archibald, asking him that search be made for Scott's remains. It is probable the request will be granted. The nucleus of a police force has been formed, consisting of twelve men from the volunteers, and is under Capt Villiers and Lieut. Plainval.

A reform demonstration took place yesterday at Aylmer, Elgin county. Three thousand persons were present. Addresses were delivered by Mr. Bodwell, M. P., and Mr. McKenzie, M. P. Mr. McKellar was unable to be present.

A senseless run on the Bank of Commerce took place on Wednesday and Thursday at Hamilton and St. Catherines, prince pally on the part of small depositors. At Hamilton the bank was kept open until eight o'clock on Wednesday evening to satisfy depositors. Other banks came forward and redeemed the Bank of Commerce bills. Several bags of gold were forwarded from Toronto, and Mr. McMaster, President of the bank, came down. The cause of the panic is supposed to be the heavy loss sustained by some other bank in Montreal through the transactions of wheat speculators, which the public have mistakenly attributed to the Bank of Commerce.

MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, Oct. 14.

Yesterday, at Mr. Booker's auction rooms, the steamer *Maid of Canada* was put up for sale, but was withdrawn at $11,000, although the last bidder was $10,500.

A detachment of the II Battery of the 4th Brigade, Royal Artillery, under command of Lieut. Alleyn, R. A., arrived in this city yesterday from Manitoba

His Excellency Lord Lisgar continues to keep very close to his hotel since his arrival in this city, moving about only incog.

The St. Marc's Section, No. 3, Young Earnest Teetotallers held their first public entertainment last night, in their meeting room, Nazareth street, which was crowded.

The weather continues pretty much the same, that is to say rather mild and unsettled, and with occasional threats of more rain.

The delegates appointed by the various temperance organizations in the city to form a committee to make the arrangements for the proposed temperance demonstration, to be held in Montreal, early next month, met this evening, in the Methodist New Connexion Church, in order to make the final arrangements.

His Excellency the Governor-General has notified the various officers of the militia, on whom Her Majesty has been plased to confer the Order of St. Michael and St. George, that he will present the decorations personally. The ceremony of presentation will be held at the St. Lawrence Hall, on Tuesday, the 18th instant, at noon.

QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, Oct. 14.

Charles Francois Baillargeon, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Quebec, who died yesterday, is now lying in state in the Archiepiscopal Chapel. Several Canadian and United States Bishops are expected to attend the funeral, which takes place on Tuesday next.

The City Council meet this evening, when the report of the Finance Committee on the North Shore R. R. will be taken up and voted upon.

To hand, our Autumn Shade in "Josephine, best Kid Gloves," also "Jouvins" (gold medal) new colours at 75ct. per pair.
T. HUNTON, SHOOLBRED & CO.

All the New Materials in Dress Goods, French Merinos, both Plain and Fancy, VeryCheap.
HUNTON, SHOOLBRED & CO.

Latest from the Seat of War.

This Morning's Despatches.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The following advices have been received here from Tours dated from that place Wednesday evening:

The Rouen journals have editorials demanding that that place be placed in a state of siege, and the command entrusted to an experienced general. The writer intimates in that connection that Bismarck when retiring from Tours will pass through Rouen.

All the lines of communication to the westward from Tours are still open.

The Prussians are levying heavy contributions on the people around Beauvais, in the department of Oise.

Count de Chambord has issued a patriotic address to the Pontifical Zouaves who participated in the battle at Orleans a few days ago. Though they fought magnificently, he said the National Guards and Mobiles merited equal praise.

The Commander of the 15th Corps has made an official report to the Government of the battle before Orleans. He says the fighting was desperate; the Prussian artillery overwhelmed us. For three hours, however, the enemy was held in check, when a flank movement compelled our retreat, which was effected in perfect order.

Each canton of France has been returned to furnish a battalion of soldiers for the national defence. The total number of cantons in France is about 2,850.

A despatch from Marseilles states that Gambetta's manifesto was well received there. The Government is fully sustained, and the postponement of the election of members for the Constituent Assembly acquiesced in.

The Prussians have been compelled to retreat from the fire of the forts behind the plateau of Meudon and St. Cloud.

Wooden huts for the troops are arriving at the Prussian posit on before Mets.

The telegraph and mails are bringing up accounts of the late storm from all directions. Heavy showers prevailed in the mill region of Lancashire, raising streams, and causing disastrous freshets. The shipping in the Mersey was badly damaged. No American losses are yet reported. The land telegraph lines throughout Ireland were prostrated, delaying and disorganizing the Atlantic cable service. The town of Liverpool has already voted relief for the sufferers in that region.

The Prussians report that a mutiny is imminent among the French soldiers at Metz.

An official account shows that the French war vessels have captured 32 prizes since the commencement of the war.

Advices from Rouen to yesterday announces that the Prussians have captured Breteuil. The Mobiles repulsed the first attack, but the Germans came up the second time with reinforcements.

Menotti Garibaldi has arrived at Marseilles on the way to Paris. His brother is also expected at that city.

No military command has been offered to Palikao as has been reported.

There has been much anxiety recently about the French General Lebœuf.

The correspondent of the *Standard* today says that he is in Metz, and has a command under Bazaine.

Later news has been received from Metz, that dysentery, scurvy, and other diseases are prevalent in the city.

Despatches from Versailles yesterday, via Berlin to-day, contains the following news: The court martial in the Prussian lines makes short work of peserters.

The credit for arming the German people has been raised to twenty three millions.

The royal headquarters are at Bellegard city, and those of the Crown Prince to the east.

The commander of Toul died at Winden recently of small-pox.

BERLIN, 14th.—Arrangements have been completed in most of the German towns for bonfires and illuminations to celebrate the entrance of the German army into Paris.

BRUSSELS, 14th.—Belgium renews her corps of observation on the border as Prussia designs besieging the towns in the north-eastern part of France.

YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—A London special to the *Evening Telegraph* says a despatch has been received from Tours, dated 14th, by the Provisional Government, by carrier pigeon, which states that the Prussians are in full retreat from Paris.

No particulars as to the cause of this had arrived, when our despatch left, but a despatch was received from Paris, by another source, saying that the enthusiasm in Paris, consequent upon this important event, is indescribable.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—A despatch from Epinal, dated yesterday afternoon, announces that the Prussians have entered that place.

The citizens made a stout resistance, but were not able to resist the artillery of the enemy. The town was considerably damaged by the cannonade.

It is reported unofficially this morning that the Prussians seem to be falling back from this side of Orleans.

They are no longer in Beaugency and Menay,

These towns are nearly fifteen miles south of Orleans, and are the most extreme points in this direction yet reached by the enemy.

The troops which were sent forward to reinforce the 15th corps, and subsequently participated in the action near Orleans recently are arriving here.

From the report of their officers it seems that the losses sustained in the two day's action were not nearly so heavy as was at first reported.

The *World's* Versailles correspondent says Bismarck caused intimation to be conveyed to London, St. Petersburgh, and Vienna, that intervention to secure peace would be acceptable now to Prussia.

The conclusion was reached by the Council of war yesterday that Paris cannot be successfuly attacked, but must be reduced by a seige of many months duration.

The advance of the French army of Lyons upon Metz has been resumed, and rumours are current that the siege of that city will be raised.

The appeal of Bismarck has been met by Russia with a proposition through Prince Orloff for mediation by a congress of the Great Powers at Brussels.

LONDON, October 14.—Advices from French sources admit that since six o'clock on Tuesday evening the Prussians have held possession of Orleans. Their artillery was placed in a strong position and drove the French beyond the Loire.

Several houses in Orleans were destroyed by 24 pound shells before occupation of the city.

BERLIN, Oct. 14.—The Queen has received the folling despatch from King William:

VERSAILLES, Wednesday—Thousands of prisoners fell into our hands as the result of Vondertonn's victory near Orleans. The battle lasted from 9 a. m., to 7 p. m., and was fought on difficult ground.

The capture of Orleans followed.

The losses of the French were heavy, ours were small. The details of the battle are wanting.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—Vessels arriving at all ports of the United Kingdom report heavy weather at sea, and much damage to the shipping is also reported.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—The *World's* London special states Bismarck received representations from many quarters of Germany that the people are anxious for peace.

Bismarck has authorized the Prussian Minister at Brussels to give the great powers to understand that Germany is willing to propose a settlement on the basis of the disarmament of the frontier Free zone, the ratification of the frontier line of the Rhenish Provinces, and a small money indemnification.

At a stormy meeting of the British Cabinet the Marquis of Huntingdon demanded intervention for the integrity of the French territory.

The *World's* despatch states that Jules Favre side returned to Versailles with a reply to Bismarck's proposition to allow the election of the Republic, that France now would devote herself to driving off the invaders, and then would attend to domestic affairs.

The *World's* special at Ostend reports that the French won the advantage in the fights about Mets, and states that the Germans los 7,000 in killed and wounded besides a great number of prisoners.

LONDON, October 13.—A despatch has been received from Gambetta stating that he is assured Paris is amply supplied with fresh meat. It also states that Gen. Bourbaki has voluntarily given in his adherence to the Republic.

LONDON, Oct. 13th.—The Pall Mall Gazette confirms the reported marriage of Princess Louise to the Marquis of Lorn, and considers it a fact without precedent.

Lord St. Leonard, whose death was prematurely reported to day, still lives.

The Sultan of Turkey will receive the next Spanish Order of the Golden Fleece that becomes vacant.

A mass convention of Congregationalists held at Plymouth, adopted an earnest protest against the passage of an Education Bill.

AMERICAN NEWS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—The race between the yachts *Cambria* and *Sappho* for a stake valued at 50 guineas, from the lightship 10 miles to windward and back was won by the former.

GOSSIP FOR THE BREAKFAST TABLE.

One of the features of the fair just closed at San Pedro, Texas, was a horse race of sixty miles inside of three hours.

A lady broke off an engagement lately, because the cluster ring presented to her by her fiance proved to be Alaska diamonds finely cut.

"Seed time and Harvest" is the title of a novel by a new writer, which will be published during the autumn.

The latest style for the hair is to wear a large bow of colored ribbon on one side of the head with one loop and two long ends.

Detroit has just named one of its streets "Napoleon," to the great disgust of the residents upon it, two thirds of whom are Germans.

A Springport mule swallowed a pocket hoop containing $460 in large bills the other day, and the owner is in a quandary what to do about it.

Sir Eardley Culling Eardley, sometime noted for his polygamous penchant, is giving his valuable services for the defence of Paris.

George Washington, a colored Bostonian, has found a path to fame in walking back and fro, upon a nine-foot plank, for thirty hours.

St. Louis exceeds Chicago in population numerically speaking: but the latter city consoles itself with the proud reflection that its residents are wicked enough for three times their number.

A colored Blueberd in Mobile, at the age of 87, is husband to a seventh wife and father of forty-one children, the youngest of whom is only five months old.

The Bank of Montreal (Halifax) received on Saturday from the mines of Mr. Lawson, at Montague, a bar of gold weighing 56 lbs. oz., 4 dwt. The whole of the gold, excepting 27 oz., was obtained from twenty tons of quartz, which is at the rate