

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

SUITS, FEA JACKETS, OVERCOATS, WINTER CLOTHING.

MAGEE & RUSSELL, SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.

MAGEE & RUSSELL, SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.

Be glad to inform the Gentlemen of Ottawa and the public generally that their Tailoring Department is now under the management of a FIRST-CLASS ARTIST, OF ENGLISH, AMERICAN AND CANADIAN experience.

M. & R. would suggest to those requiring NEW AND CORRECT FITTING GARMENTS, that it would be wise to place their orders at once, to prevent disappointment, as a great pressure of Trade is anticipated when the cold weather sets in.

M. & R.'s facilities for doing justice to the requirements of the public is now such as to warrant them in saying that no house in the Province can manufacture superior or better fitting clothing.

For Correctness of Fit, Elegance of Style and Workmanship unsurpassed.

See Garments made to measure only, at MAGEE & RUSSELL'S, SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.

Sum-Fea Jackets and Over Coats, made to measure only at Magee & Russell's, are unequalled for fit, style, workmanship and price.

Gentlemen who are in the habit of ordering their clothing from Montreal and Toronto, are invited to view specimen garments, at Magee & Russell's.

The Ottawa Times.

Published on SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1870.

Mr. Cumberland, General Manager of the Northern Railway, is here.

It is rumored that the Hon. Bliss Biddis had been appointed to a County Judgeship in New Brunswick.

The Minister of Public Works has arrived in town after a long official tour of inspection through the West.

Mr. Creppas has come out as the Ministerial candidate for Richelieu. He is opposed by Mr. Berthe, who calls himself an "Independent Conservative."

Mr. Davis, of this city, is awarded the contract for the repair of the Black River slides.

The Emigration Conference terminated yesterday, and most of the Emigration Agents, together with many of the delegates who were present at it, have returned to their homes.

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD AND COL. GRAY.

In the Toronto Globe of Wednesday last there appeared an article two columns in length, which, shorn of those flowers of literature in which our bellicose contemporaries delight, and divested of its vituperative peroration about "the wiles of the tempter and the arts of the trickster," is intended to prove that the appointment of Colonel Gray as codifier of the laws was an illegal one, and contrary to the letter and spirit of the independence of Parliament Act.

Now, we have no objection to the Globe attacking the Government. It is its vocation to do so, and, founded, as most of its allegations are, upon misconceptions and misrepresentations, we very much question whether in a majority of cases they do not rather tend to strengthen than to weaken the hands of the Administration. But before making a charge, quite sure of its facts, in its haste to prove the Government wrong it should not, for its own sake, fall into the particularly insidious trap to which we refer if unduly has done. It is quite true that as the law originally stood no person holding a seat in Parliament could perform any service for the Crown for which remuneration could be given, but it happens that in consequence of the inconvenience occasioned by this law, and the fact that by the Government were rendered unable, in some cases, to avail themselves of the services of the best men in the country, it has been amended. In the course of the discussion which took place in Parliament relative to the amendment, the Premier pointed out that as the law originally stood the Government could not in the Whelan case avail themselves of the services of Mr. John Hillyard Cameron, nor if the rights of the Dominion were affected in an Equity case, could they retain Mr. Blake, the leading Equity counsel at the bar.

In order to obviate this condition of affairs the law was altered, and members of Parliament were enabled to perform services for the Crown and to accept remuneration for so doing. In this amendment we were assimilating our laws more closely to those of the Imperial Parliament, the members of which have the right to perform services for and accept remuneration from the Crown.

In Colonel Gray's particular case the facts are simply these. The 94th section of the "British North America Act 1867" provides that Parliament may make provision for the codification of the laws, and for the purpose of establishing a commission with this end in view \$50,000 were voted by the House. It became apparent to the Minister of Justice, however, that before a commission composed of several persons could deal with the question, it would be necessary that the different laws should be dissected and compared, and that, of necessity, must be done by one man. Actuated, therefore, by a desire to prevent any unnecessary outlay, the appointment of the Commissioners was postponed, and the services of Colonel Gray were retained for the purpose, that gentleman having already had considerable experience in work of a like nature. Men of distinguished legal ability who have had an opportunity of judging, express themselves as being thoroughly satisfied with the progress which he has thus far made.

Such is a brief recital of facts which were given to the House by the Premier during last session, and which we merely recapitulate now with a view of exposing the misrepresentation of what the Globe is guilty. We will not insult the Hon. George Brown's good sense by supposing that he is ignorant of the facts which we have mentioned in reference to the amendment of the law and the retaining of Colonel Gray. We fear that he is guilty of a wilful perversion or suppression of the truth, hoping time or opportunity for making themselves acquainted with all the facts, will be induced to believe that the Government have violated the law for corrupt and improper purposes. Fortunately, however, he has raised the alarm, and he has raised the cry of the "wolf" so often without any real cause for doing so, that the people of Canada are beginning to pay but little attention to him and his "organ."

HOW PUBLIC JOURNALS ARE TREATED WHO EXPOSE PUBLIC WRONG-DOING.

About a week ago we stated the grievance of which the school teachers of this city complain, in not being able to obtain the amount of their salaries from the City Chamberlain. We gave as our authority two of the most intelligent of the School Trustees and several of the school teachers, who appealed to us to bring this matter before the notice of the public. What was the explanation made by the Collector in reference to the charges we brought against him? To issue a distress warrant against the Managing Director of the Press Publishing Company for certain taxes which he did not owe, and to put two constables in his house on Saturday evening, well knowing that they could not be removed until a writ of replevin could be obtained from Toronto. After five days annoyance the writ was obtained, the constables were removed, and the matter will be decided by the Courts. From all that we have heard, we are well assured that this is but a fair specimen of the manner in which Preston has been in the habit of keeping many of the people of Ottawa in terror. A system of the grossest and most vindictive tyranny has been maintained by him. He has even gone so far as to send his myrmidons into a Bank in this city to make a seizure, simply because the manager would not discount one of his notes, while Bank clerks who have had the audacity to doubt the worth of some of the cheques he has tried to get cashed, have been straightway had their names invaded by this overhearing and unprincipled hypocrite. All this, and far more than this, will come to light, and be proved for what it is, and jury, when the action for vindictive seizure is brought against Mr. Preston by the gentleman whom he treated in such a cowardly and unjust manner. We have not mentioned anything or nearly all we know about this same collector. We have alluded to

a certain \$4,000, and have taken the liberty of enquiring why it was so long held back? We have already mentioned what was the kind of answer we received. We now repeat the question, and we once more ask why it is that the school teachers have been unable to obtain their salaries, and the credit of the City damaged in the way it has been?

We would also like to know by whom the money is deposited in certain places in the city, for the purpose of discounting the city cheques which the Chamberlain is unable to pay in consequence of Mr. Preston retaining the public funds, and who it is that resists the benefit of this discounting business?

We now call upon the public to unite together and oust George Honey Preston from the office he prostitutes and disfigures for racing or anything else, rendered a great coat superfluous, and gives a fairer support. The assembly on the course was much larger than on the day before, the number of carriages being very respectable. In the grand stand and carriages a number of the fair sex occupied positions, and appeared to be as enthusiastic as any one else. The dead heats on the fences were in large attendance and kept the men employed to watch them in a feverish state, not at all consistent with a serenity of temperament.

The European war has assumed a new phase, which will probably result in a new kind of complications. It is said that Marshal Bismarck has concluded terms with the King of Prussia for the surrender of Metz, with the understanding that the Prince Imperial shall be placed upon the French throne with Marshal Bazaine for Regent. We are inclined to believe that there is truth in this statement, for it will be remembered that we have from time to time heard rumors of Bismarck's determination not to acknowledge the authority of the Republic, and it has been reported that messengers have been allowed on more than one occasion to pass to and from the Emperor Napoleon's residence at Wilhelmshöhe. We cannot say, however, that in the present temper of the French people, we should like to see the Prince Imperial brought back to Paris. The soldiers of Bismarck's corps consisting of the Imperial Guard and the flower of the French army are very possibly loyal to the Emperor Napoleon, but the people of France, more especially of Paris and the larger cities, have become so thoroughly imbued with Republican ideas and with hatred to Napoleon and his dynasty, that any present attempt to restore the Empire would be certain to result in disaster. Not that we believe the present Republican Government is likely to last for any time. Its authority is not based upon the will of the governed nor upon any recognized right. It is simply composed of men who took advantage of the time of natural peril and excitement to seize the reins of government, and for a time the people of France, carried away by the oratory of Victor Hugo and the "bunkum" of Garibaldi, were ready to declare their preference for Republican institutions, but by degrees they learn, as they have done before, how utterly unsuited they are to the instincts and feelings of the nation, and a monarchical government of some kind will be restored. Meanwhile the surrender of Metz greatly simplifies matters so far as Prussia is concerned. The army of the Prince Royal is now at once march upon Paris, and unless terms of peace can be arranged within a few days, a general bombardment of that city will no doubt take place. The present position is one of the most absorbing interest. On the side of Bismarck and the Empire are ranged, not only the Imperialists, but moderate Frenchmen who insist in the restoration of the Napoleonic dynasty the shortest and easiest way out of the present difficulty, and who regard with dread and aversion the possible advance of republicanism. Opposed to them are the republicans, the Orleansists, and the turbulent and discontented classes who must be strongly in Paris. The situation is beset with perils and difficulties of all kinds, and it is only by the exercise of the most exalted and unselfish patriotism, that the leading men of France can hope to rescue their sorely afflicted land from still greater disasters than she has been called on to endure since 1815.

A Jubilee in Lanark.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.
SIR—A very interesting meeting took place here to-day—a jubilee—being the 50th year since the Lanark settlement under Colonel Marshall was commenced. The Hon. James Shaw was clerk to Colonel Marshall, and still lives to see the wonderful result of Scotch opinion in the west of Scotland. Adam Craig, one of the original settlers, originated the idea of this jubilee, and of gathering the few of the original settlers that remain. About twenty men and women were seated on a dais or platform erected about 4 feet from the floor. The chair—a basswood one, used by Col. Marshall in the office—was placed for the Chairman, and the Hon. Malcolm Cameron, who was the barefooted ferry boat man years of age that paddled them over the Mississippi, was the orator of the day, and the old "woon" seemed indeed to have returned. The stories, hardships, and "uncos" of that day were well brought up and recounted. The position these men and their children took in 1817 at the Reform Association of Lanark, and the persecution and triumphs were well recounted, and Malcolm vented his extreme radicalism with a gusto. Mr. Robinson, the Reeve, Mr. Paocook and Mr. Robinson, the Reeve, Mr. Paocook and old Mr. Balentine, aged 84 years, made appropriate speeches. "Auld Lang Syne" and "I Gha' for Those" were sung in due season.

of intense excitement by a short head. The other two were distinguished. The 2nd heat both horses got well off together. Rescue slightly in advance, but he was overtaken by the "dip" Bob evidently showed signs of distress. Jesse giving ground, and pointing doubtfully by twenty lengths, Bob followed.

OTAWA TARIFF CLUB RACES.

THE CLERK of the weather made ample amends yesterday for his bad behaviour the day before. The sun shone at noon with a clear blue sky, and a gentle breeze from the west, which could be depended on for racing or anything else, rendered a great coat superfluous, and gives a fairer support. The assembly on the course was much larger than on the day before, the number of carriages being very respectable. In the grand stand and carriages a number of the fair sex occupied positions, and appeared to be as enthusiastic as any one else. The dead heats on the fences were in large attendance and kept the men employed to watch them in a feverish state, not at all consistent with a serenity of temperament.

MONTREAL.

THE OCTOBER term of the Court of Revision of the district of Montreal begins to-day. La Minerve says a boy of 10 years of age, named Lamarche, has been found in prison among the thieves. He was seeking for his mother there, and the jailor finding him abandoned and without support re-ceived him into the prison, but could allot him no other place than the common jail.

THE SITUATION IN FRANCE.

THE EUROPEAN war has assumed a new phase, which will probably result in a new kind of complications. It is said that Marshal Bismarck has concluded terms with the King of Prussia for the surrender of Metz, with the understanding that the Prince Imperial shall be placed upon the French throne with Marshal Bazaine for Regent. We are inclined to believe that there is truth in this statement, for it will be remembered that we have from time to time heard rumors of Bismarck's determination not to acknowledge the authority of the Republic, and it has been reported that messengers have been allowed on more than one occasion to pass to and from the Emperor Napoleon's residence at Wilhelmshöhe. We cannot say, however, that in the present temper of the French people, we should like to see the Prince Imperial brought back to Paris. The soldiers of Bismarck's corps consisting of the Imperial Guard and the flower of the French army are very possibly loyal to the Emperor Napoleon, but the people of France, more especially of Paris and the larger cities, have become so thoroughly imbued with Republican ideas and with hatred to Napoleon and his dynasty, that any present attempt to restore the Empire would be certain to result in disaster. Not that we believe the present Republican Government is likely to last for any time. Its authority is not based upon the will of the governed nor upon any recognized right. It is simply composed of men who took advantage of the time of natural peril and excitement to seize the reins of government, and for a time the people of France, carried away by the oratory of Victor Hugo and the "bunkum" of Garibaldi, were ready to declare their preference for Republican institutions, but by degrees they learn, as they have done before, how utterly unsuited they are to the instincts and feelings of the nation, and a monarchical government of some kind will be restored. Meanwhile the surrender of Metz greatly simplifies matters so far as Prussia is concerned. The army of the Prince Royal is now at once march upon Paris, and unless terms of peace can be arranged within a few days, a general bombardment of that city will no doubt take place. The present position is one of the most absorbing interest. On the side of Bismarck and the Empire are ranged, not only the Imperialists, but moderate Frenchmen who insist in the restoration of the Napoleonic dynasty the shortest and easiest way out of the present difficulty, and who regard with dread and aversion the possible advance of republicanism. Opposed to them are the republicans, the Orleansists, and the turbulent and discontented classes who must be strongly in Paris. The situation is beset with perils and difficulties of all kinds, and it is only by the exercise of the most exalted and unselfish patriotism, that the leading men of France can hope to rescue their sorely afflicted land from still greater disasters than she has been called on to endure since 1815.

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Latest by Telegraph.

BY PROFFER'S LINES.
G. P. DUMMOND'S Exchange Office 10 Sparks Street.
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Latest from the Seat of War.

LONDON, 21st.—The Pall Mall Gazette, referring to the appointment of O. P. Martin as Minister to the Court of St. James, says: "A thoroughly incompetent person is engaged to represent our country in a place next to that of a Minister. This incompetent person is Bismarck, probably preferring a domestic squabbling with Democrats to war with England. The Secretary of State has issued a hierarchy of Great Britain in the Papal territory. They call upon all good Catholics to form prayer unions to protest against the treatment of the Pope, and to prepare documents on the subject which may be made the basis of an appeal to the British Parliament."
The steamer "Expedition," from Jarshon to London, picked up a boat of Irishmen, containing a sailor and the corpse of a sailor, who had been blown off the stern of the Anchor Line, from New York, struck at ten o'clock the night previous on Inshore Island, and became a total wreck. Four other men containing the ship, were blown overboard, but have not yet been heard of. The sailor reports his own boat to have upset and all in it but himself drowned.
A violent storm passed over the seat of war around Paris last night.
The Department of Commerce has been declared in a state of siege, and energetic preparations are being made at Amiens,

the capital, for defence. A force of 20,000 Prussians, which were advancing on the city, has returned to Brest. The ship "New York," is stranded at the mouth of the Weiser. Her crew are saved.

King William Thanks His God.

It is customary for modern warriors to "Thank God" every time they succeed in killing an unusual number of their enemies. King William was "thanked" after each fight, if he was the victor, and "God has nothing to do with it," he said, after the battle of Mauthausen. The following poem makes the King's "thankings" very amusing:
"The King's thanks to God."
The King's thanks to God, who has washed, my forehead with the sweat of pain, and my eyes with the tears of joy, and my cheeks with the blood of glory, and my lips with the words of God. "God has nothing to do with it," he said, after the battle of Mauthausen.

MANITOBA NEWS.

From the Manitoba News Letter, Oct. 4. Mr. Muckle arrived from the North-west Angle on Saturday, and reports the woods on fire along a considerable portion of the road. The H. B. Co. have staked out an immense tract of land, and have built a small house to enable them to hold it. Extensive prairie fires have been raging for some days on all sides of us. These fires have done a great deal of damage to the crops, and a large number of cattle have been killed.

AMERICAN NEWS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—The Evening Democrat and New, published the following: LONDON, Oct. 21.—The following despatches have been received here: The Cambria launched four boats; one containing 15 persons was lost. Nothing is known of the other three boats. This somewhat definite information is all that has been received here, and probably indicates a marine disaster. The vessel, the "Cambria" of Glasgow, which left New York October 3rd, the Home 549 men, women and children, among which number were Miss McPherson, of which \$207.62 was for wood and fuel.

GOSSIP FOR THE BREAKFAST TABLE.

An enthusiastic New York Jenkins describes the men and women at Jerome Park as "Looking at nature with familiar glance, and weaving garlands in the groves of thought."
Cornell University has organized a course of lectures on the "Principles of Government," to be delivered by Hon. Charles F. Johnson, the former Governor of New York. The course will be held during the winter of 1871.

THE KATONAH STORM.

The Kingston News of the 19th gives the following account of the storm: A very heavy gale from the southwest set in on Tuesday morning about three o'clock, and continued to blow with such violence up to 10 o'clock as to effect damage, particularly to the shipping, to the considerable extent, the exact amount of which, however, it is impossible to ascertain. The following is a summary of the damage done to the craft, in the harbour, which suffered much from the unusual direction of the gale, off land. Beginning at the "Hull's Island," where the "Rochester" was wrecked, and proceeding south, the damage was extensive. The "Rochester" was wrecked on the rocks, and the "Hull's Island" was also damaged.

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OTTAWA MARKETS. Table listing various market prices including wheat, flour, and other goods.

Table listing various market prices including butter, cheese, and other goods.

Table listing various market prices including sugar, coffee, and other goods.

Table listing various market prices including liquor, oil, and other goods.

Table listing various market prices including tobacco, soap, and other goods.

Table listing various market prices including grain, oil, and other goods.

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LOCAL NEWS. Various news items from the local area.

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