to be now finally disposed of.

Mr. Allison suggested a compromise.

Mr. Casselman said it was to be regretted that the auditors had not completed their report, and had not time to satisfy themselves as to the whole amount. He wished the account had been carefully gone through and the amount clearly shown. He was against Mr. Dartnell withdrawing a claim for anything that he could show he was entitled to. It was below the dignity of the Council to withhold one penny of his just rights and entertain any question of compromise. They should act in a spirit of fair play, and not take advantage of the official position of any gentleman to do a dishonourable act by him.

Mr. Bradley said he concurred fully in what Mr. Casselman had said. We had erred enough already in acting on erroneous opinions. Mr. Dartnell should be paid whatever the auditors reported ultimately that he was entitled to, and they could ascertain that before the next meeting of the Council. He would therefore move that the Treasurer do now pay Mr. Dartnell a sum of two hundred dollars on account of his back fees, and that on the auditors reporting to the next Council the gross amount as ascertained by them, the Treasurer be authorized to pay the balance.

The resolution was seconded by Casselman and carried unanimously.

The Clerk of the Council, turning to the Warden, suggested, in an under tone, that the sum of $200 thus voted should be set off by a claim for any fees illegally paid to Mr. Dartnell in back years. The suggestion met no response.

The Clerk then read a proposed by-law for the establishment of two ferries on the Nation River.

Mr. Casselman objected that the allowance proposed for ferryage was too small, that there were no penal clauses against overcharge, or for not keeping a proper craft, which was important though the distance was not far. The proposed scale of fees was not sufficient to pay where the intercourse was sparse, and security for those using it was essential.

After some discussion and amendments the By-law was passed.

Mr. Casselman asked if there was any report to be submitted from the Railroad Committee appointed at the last meeting of this council in reference to the Canada Central Railway.

The Warden stated that they were not yet prepared to report as the Committee were waiting until the city of Montreal which ought to lead had taken action in the matter.

Mr. Bradley said we should like to take action, but it was for Montreal to lead.

Mr. Casselman said it was more prudent of the committee to await the action of Montreal.

The business being now ended the council rose.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Phonography.
Music Hall—C. H. Newell.

The Ottawa Times.

Office: 38, Sparks Street

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1870.

Mr. A. Robertson, Editor of the *Canadian Illustrated News*, is in town.

A private telegram received yesterday, announces that Mr. Pearson's majority in Colchester was about twelve hundred.

We believe that Mr. Fox, Consulting Engineer of the Toronto Narrow Gauge Railways, left town last night for Toronto.

Among orders recently issued by the British Board of Admiralty is one for the removal of iron masts from the war steamer *Iron Duke*, in order to change the centre of gravity. Without such change the vessel is considered unseaworthy.

The foreign legion lately arrived at Tours, and which included even Englishmen in its ranks, was engaged at Orleans. The legion went into action 1,050 strong, and at the end of the day there were but thirty-eight men left in the ranks.

On Monday, the 7th instant, the Township Council of Seymour passed a By-Law granting a bonus of $35,000 towards the Grand Junction Railway. The By-law was adopted by a unanimous vote of the Council, and will be voted on by the ratepayers of the Township on the 12th of December.

DISLOYALTY.

A number of journals have lately pointed out that any government formed by the present leader of the Opposition in Ontario, must be made up of a number of discordant elements, and that annexationists and independents would have to be admitted to a share in the government of the country. The Toronto *Globe* speaks of this as a "stale device" and the "furbishing up of an old party cry." It does not, however, we are happy to see, attempt to gainsay our facts. That Mr. Annand of Nova Scotia and other avowed annexationists, together with men of doubtful loyalty in Quebec would of necessity be admitted to office, the organ of Mr. Brown and of the American railroads does not attempt to deny. It talks indeed of the absurdity and uselessness of "raking up men's antecedents," but there is no need for going into the past history of the men who would make up the proposed coalition in order to show what they are. We refer to them as they are to-day. To Messrs. Annand and Anglin the avowed annexationists of the Lower Provinces, to Mr. Huntingdon the champion of so called "independence" in Quebec, and others of a like stamp who at this moment would rather see the "stars and stripes" floating in Canada than the Union Jack. It is no mere "party cry" which we have raised, but a plain matter of fact statement as to what is the present character of the men whom the *Globe* wants to see elevated to power. We do not accuse our contemporary of wilful disloyalty, but we do believe that it is so blinded by hostility to the Government, as to be incapable of seeing whither or in what direction the course it advocates in political affairs necessarily tends.

We quite agree with the *Globe* in its remarks concerning the loyalty of the Reform party. We should be sincerely sorry if all the loyalty and patriotism of the country were confined to the ranks of the Conservatives. Too much praise cannot well be accorded to those men, who in spite of the *Globe's* endeavours to create a factious war in 1867, had sufficient patriotism and good sense to rise superior to old party and personal prejudices and rally in support of the cause of Union. At that time we denounced the *Globe's* course as imprudent and unpatriotic, and the people in an unmistakeable manner endorsed our opinion. To-day we do the same. We say that its present attempt to bring into line annexationists, independents, and anti-unionists for the purpose of overthrowing the present administration and forming a Government out of such discordant elements, is not only unpatriotic, but absolutely absurd. Are men who are now opposed to the union of the British American Provinces, and who openly declare their preference for American institutions, to be entrusted with the reins of Government? Yet this is what Mr. Brown and the *Globe* want to bring about.

We decidedly object to the *Globe* calling itself "the true representative of the great Reform party." The fact is that it has read all the principal men out of that party out of the ranks so many times, that it can no longer be regarded as the organ of any person or party save, of a small clique of factionists and of the Hon. George Brown himself.

The *Globe* favours us with some remarks as to what, in its opinion, constitutes loyalty and the reverse. It declares that the action of the Government in reference to the affairs of the North West was criminally disloyal," although the Colonial Secretary in his speech in the House of Lords, and again in his despatch to the Governor General, bore witness to the "singular judgement, decision and conciliation" displayed by the Canadian Government. We have before asserted that we believe that the manner in which the Government dealt with the North West question entitles them to the highest praise, and is of itself sufficient to give them a strong claim upon the confidence of the people.

We do not accuse the *Globe* of wilful disloyalty, but we do say that the line of policy adopted by it is eminently unpatriotic and dangerous to the best interests of the country. It talks about "encouraging liberally an influx of population," but we would like to know who has done more to discourage immigration to Canada than the *Globe*, with its constant talk about Ministerial corruption and bad government. Everything Canadian, whether it be a railroad or a bank, or any other public enterprise, the persons connected with which happen to be opposed to Mr. Brown, is denounced and written down, and a country which is really blessed with almost unprecedented prosperity, is represented as being full of misrule and confusion. Does Mr. Brown consider that such a course as this can be called loyal and patriotic? If he does we are quite sure that there are very few people in the country who agree with him.

THE ENGLISH MILITIA SYSTEM.

It certainly is somewhat complimentary to Canada to find that now that the people of England are seeking to improve the organization of their defensive forces, they are thinking of taking "a leaf out of our book," and are following the example of this country in their militia system. As at present existing, the militia regiments of Great Britain though for the most part well up in company and battalion drill, know little of brigade or field movements, so that if in case of sudden invasion they were called upon to take up arms in defence of the United Kingdom, however brave and determined they might be, they would have but little chance before half their number of men accustomed to act together and in large bodies. When Adjutant General Ross entered upon the duties of his responsible office at the head of the Canadian Army, he saw at once that the one great thing necessary in order to render our volunteer militia thoroughly reliable and efficient, was that they should be formed in brigades, and become used to work together. No matter how thoroughly drilled a regiment may be—the men may be able to go through the manual with all the precision of regulars,—yet if they know nothing of service in the field and of the movements which they would have to make in the presence of an enemy, all their knowledge of company and battalion drill will not avail them. It was for this reason that this year the brigade camps were established here, the successful results of which were more encouraging even than was anticipated, and now we find that in England something of the same kind is proposed.

The English militia is a far more formidable body than people suppose, so far as numbers, drill and equipment are concerned. We have seen many militia regiments which would easily pass for regulars, but with the exception of a few which have been at Aldershott and brigaded with the regular troops, none of them know much about field evolutions.

Another very serious defect in the English system is the fact that the militia officers, as a general thing, know very little about their duties. They are appointed by the Lord Lieutenants of the different counties who appoint their own friends without much reference to their fitness or capacity. It is now proposed that this patronage should be taken away from the Lord Lieutenants, and vested in one central authority, while the example of Canada is again to be followed, and military schools are to be established in various parts of the kingdom for the education and training of militia officers. Such are the reforms proposed, though whether they will be at once carried out or not is of course an open question. We trust that for the sake of England's safety and honour they will be.

CANADA CENTRAL RAILWAY.

At the meeting of the electors of the Centre Ward held in Montreal on Thursday last the following resolution was carried by a large majority and amid great enthusiasm:

"Resolved,—That this meeting fully recognizes the fact that the construction of a railway from Montreal to Ottawa, and thence westward, is of vital importance to the prosperity and progress of the City of Montreal; and that with a view to that enterprise commensurate to the resources of the city, and the benefits which will be derived from it, this meeting is of opinion that the representatives of the Centre Ward should support a resolution authorizing the subscription of a million of dollars in the capital stock of the Company to be formed by the amalgamation of the Canada Central and Northern Colonization Railway Companies; but that such subscription be only made upon condition that the amount shall be payable from time to time in a proportion not exceeding half of the value of the work previously done by the Company upon the railway works and other materials actually deposited thereon; the work to be commenced at the east end of the city of Montreal, and be proceeded with Westward."

EDITORIAL ITEMS ABOUT THE WAR.

The Orleanist papers in France speak very openly, and one of them (*L'International*) declares that if the Duc d'Aumale had command of the French forces for five days, Paris would be delivered, and the Prussians sent to the right about. The Duke obtained some little reputation many years ago as Governor-General of and Commander-in-chief in Algeria.

Le Siecle and some other French papers call for extreme measures on all French men who fail to do their duty in this hour of their country's need. Every General who allows himself to be beaten ought to be shot, and every prefect and public officer who does not labor to inspire the people with patriotism ought to be similarly treated. But other papers cry for a like vengeance upon the heads of Gambetta and the other "political jugglers" of the 4th of September.

The *Maire* of a French town occupied by the Prussians, was disagreeably startled one night lately by awaking to find a tall ferocious looking Prussian officer standing by his bed side, who demanded an immediate supply of *twenty-five thousand flannel waistcoats* for the use of his troops. If not provided within a certain time the town would be destroyed. The flannel waistcoats were with great difficulty provided, and the town was spared.

The French "Army of the South" does not as yet appear to have been placed under the command either of George Francis Train or of the modern "Maid of Orleans." Nevertheless the latter marches at the head of the troops who are still at Tours, and carries before them a silken banner, upon which is painted the Holy Virgin with the infant Jesus, and in fact the whole affair looks as if the advisers of this new paragon had been guided by a zealous study of Schiller's "Maid of Orleans."

The following account of the occupation of St. Quentin by the Germans is taken from the *Echo du Nord*:—

The Prussians only remained in St. Quentin for the period necessary to collect the war contribution. They came on Friday by noon, and asked the sum of two million francs, under penalty of the town being pillaged. The members of the muncipal committee were declared prisoners of war. It may be recollected that after their entrance into Laon they required one million, but were satisfied with the 230,000 francs that were offered to them. The St. Quentin municipality tried to obtain some similar reduction, but less fortunate than that of Laon, it was obliged to pay within 24 hours a sum of 900,000 francs, and to contribute fifty horses. The horses which were presented not having been considered good enough, the contribution in cash was increased to 900,000 francs. The officers and soldiers were lodged with the inhabitants. The conditions imposed were that each soldier was to be fed by the inhabitant who gave him lodging. He was to be comfortably and substantially fed, and to receive one bottle of wine every day.

THE COLCHESTER ELECTION.

Mr. Chambers' address to the electors of the county of Colchester is a gem in its way. He does not pretend to object to Mr. Pearson personally, but opposes him simply because a telegram from the Dominion Government announced that "they were satisfied with Mr. Pearson." Of course this was enough for an annexationist like Mr. Chambers, who no doubt regards the overthrow of the present Administration as the first step in the annexation programme. Consequently he buckled on his armour and took the field; he aroused all the local jealousies and animosities which he could possibly rake up; he appealed to the prejudices of those who have opposed union in the past, and—was defeated by a majority of twelve hundred votes!—Although the election is over we publish Mr. Chamber's address to the electors, in order to show our readers what was the nature of his claims for popular support:

To the Electors of the County of Colchester:

GENTLEMEN,—Having been nominated at the meeting held for the nomination of Candidates for the Dominion Parliament, I solicit your suffrages. I am aware that there has been considerable speculation in respect to my opposition to Mr. Pearson in the coming election, and now beg to inform you that I did not favorably entertain the idea of contesting the election as a third party, as such a course would not give a true vote. Now that Mr. Reading has retired from the field, I feel at liberty to pursue my own course. At the meeting it was evident from facts produced, that Mr. Pearson was the nominee and tool of Mr. McLelan, to serve his purposes in the Dominion Parliament.

The facts are that Mr. McDonald was chosen by the Confederates of this County as their candidate, and he accepted their nomination, but they received a telegram from the Government informing them that they were satisfied with Mr. Pearson. Afterwards Mr. Reading was chosen as the Confederate candidate; he and others wrote to the Government concerning their course with regard to Mr. Pearson. They replied that they left the matter in the hands of Mr. McLelan. After such evidence What can be plainer than that Mr. Pearson is in the interests of and working for the Dominion Government to serve the purposes of A. W. McLelan. If this County is to be ruled by Mr. McLelan, who has betrayed all the trust reposed in him to serve his own personal ends, then elect Mr. Pearson. But if you wish to be independent and feel that you are not serving selfish personal ends, in electing me, you will find me independent upon all measures, and to be controlled by no man nor any party, and to act upon my own judgment in all matters that effect the interests of the Country.

Electors of Colchester, let us not be ruled by such men, but show your freedom by electing a man free from such clique.

I am, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
R. CHAMBERS.

Devlin's Fur Depot.

☞The efficacy of Bryan's Pulmonic wafers in curing Coughs, Colds, and all Bronchial affections, and cheering the afflicted, has passed into a proverb. In the United States, where these marvellous Wafers are known, they bear down all opposition and eclipse all rivalry; the demand for them has steadily increased for the last twenty years, until now the sales average over one hundred thousand boxes a year. Eminent members of the medical profession without number admit that they know of no preparation producing such beneficial results as these wafers. When taken in season they effect a permanent cure. Sold by every druggist and most of the respectable stores throughout the Province, at 25 cents per box.

MANITOBA AND ITS LAWS.

The Toronto *Telegraph* says:

We are exceedingly glad to learn, from such good authority as the Ottawa TIMES, that the Government have no intention of establishing French law in Manitoba. There was a very strong feeling among the people of Ontario about the matter; and, had the Government attempted to introduce other than English law into the new Province, we are satisfied that thousands of their supporters would have condemned them therefor. It was just as well for the Government, that the rumor found its way into the press, as they were thus afforded an opportunity of contradicting it, and of satisfying the public as to their intentions.

The TIMES, no doubt by authority, settles the question.

The fact is, that the Dominion Government have nothing to do with the establishment of civil law in the new province, which is entirely a matter to be dealt with by the Local Legislature. It is only with the criminal law of Manitoba that the Dominion authorities are concerned, and in Judge Johnson they have one of the best criminal lawyers in the country.

Our Chaotic Municipality.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

DEAR SIR,—In the present troubled condition of municipal affairs as recently so ably exposed by your journal, it behooves every ratepayer to add his mite in the way of information, with a view to extrication from our present difficulties. All admit there is something wrong, but writers vary in the remedy they offer for the righting of this wrong. For my part as a ratepayer I do not hesitate to say that any person in particular is blameworthy for the present bungled state of affairs; but a slap all around might be advantageously given, without in any way injuring any party at the expense of another. I repeat that the Municipal Corporation is to blame, principally, and the Board of Trustees is also wrong to a great extent, and the Collector and City Chamberlain as individuals are greatly to blame for being remiss in their duty as officials holding responsible situations, in not complying with the requirements of statute in the performance of their duties. In the first place, to show that the Corporation is to blame, I would quote sections 103 and 104 of the Ontario Assessment Act:

Section 103.—On or before the fourteenth of December in each year, or on such day in the next year not later than the first of February, as the Council of the municipality may appoint, every Collector shall return his role to the Treasurer or Chamberlain, and shall pay over the amount payable to such Treasurer or Chamberlain, specifying in a separate column on his roll how much of the whole amount paid over is on account of each separate rate; and shall make oath before the Treasurer or Chamberlain that the date of the demand of payment and transmission of statement and demand of taxes required by sections ninety-four and ninety-six in each case, has been stated truly by him in the roll.

Section 104.—In case the Collector fails or omits to collect the taxes, or any portion thereof, by the day appointed or to be appointed as in the last preceding section mentioned, the Council of the city, town, village, or township may, by resolution, authorize the Collector, or some other person in his stead, to continue the levy and collection of taxes; but no such resolution or authority shall alter or affect the duty of the Collector to return his roll, or shall, in any manner whatsoever, invalidate or otherwise affect the liability of the Collector or his sureties.

It will be seen by the first section that the Collector should have the rolls in his possession at the earliest possible moment after the Court of Revision sits in May, say no latter than the first of July; in order that all taxes may be paid in by the 14th December of the same year. After that date the Corporation have it in their power to fix any time for the return of the rolls up to the first of February of the succeeding year; but beyond that time they have no jurisdiction as to whether the rolls shall remain in the Collector's hands or not. The statute then demands that the rolls shall be in the hands of the Chamberlain whether any taxes have been collected or not. The statute then provides, that unpaid taxes may be collected by the Collector or any other person in his stead, by being appointed to do so by a resolution of the Council. The Corporation has allowed this violation of statute, with their eyes wide open, and with as they pretend, a first rate solicitor to advise them in these matters. I believe if they dispensed with the advices of equivocal legal gentlemen altogether and appealed to their own common sense in the interpretation of the municipal law of the Province, they would have avoided their now very unpleasant predicament.

The Collector is to blame for not complying with the text of the statute, which enjoins him to return his rolls on or before the first of February. The Collector must know that any seizures he has made or may make after the first of February are illegal without the proper authority. He should have had his rolls returned, and got clothed with fresh authority, by the resolution required by the 104th section of the above mentioned Act. He may say, the Council has indefinitely extended the time for the return of the rolls, but statute, thanks to the wisdom of our Parliaments, steps in and says, Corporations cannot any more than individuals transgress their powers, and do things prejudicial to the interests of the community.

The Chamberlain, on the other hand, is equally culpable with the Collector for his neglect of duty. The following section of the Act states pretty clearly his remedy in case of failure on the part of the Collector to fulfil his mission:

Sec. 181. If a Collector refuses or neglects to pay to the proper Treasurer or Chamberlain, or other persons legally authorized to receive the same, the sums contained in his roll, or delay to account for the same as uncollected, the Treasurer or Chamberlain shall, within 20 days after the time when the payment ought to have been made, issue a warrant, under his hand and seal, directed to the Sheriff of the county or city (as the case may be) commanding him to levy of the goods, chattels, lands and tenements of the Collector and his sureties, such sums as remain unpaid and unaccounted for with costs, and to pay to the Treasurer or Chamberlain the sum so unaccounted for, and to return the warrant within 40 days after the date thereof.

This pretty plainly puts it in the power of the Chamberlain to turn *chaos* into *order*, and his not doing so greatly attenuates the crime of the Collector.

I have also stated that a great deal of blame has to be attached to the Board of School Trustees in this dreadful condition of affairs, first because they have it in their power to obviate the difficulty of dishonored school cheques, by appointing their own Collector and Treasurer, and secondly, because they do not transact their business in a legal or proper manner, in accordance with the very limited power given them by the School Act. The following charge to a jury by Chief Justice Draper, tells plainly the value of any cheques a Board of School Trustees may issue, or debenture or coupon either. He says: The evidence given at this trial shows that a practice has grown up for the defendants to give orders on their treasurer, which, when he had accepted them, got into circulation, and at last found their way into the Collector's hands, in payment of taxes Such a practice seems to me at variance with the spirit, if not the intention, of the Upper Canada Consolidated Municipal Act, which enacts that no Council shall act as a Banker, or issue any bond, bill, note, debenture or other undertaking of any kind, or in any form in the nature of a bank bill or note, or intended to form a circulating medium, or to pass as money; and any bond, bill, note, debenture, or other undertaking issued in contravention of this section shall be void. *Munson vs. the Corporation of Collingwood.* It will be seen by this that the present teachers' cheques are a nullity, and good for nothing as a bill of exchange or bankable paper, except that these bills make James D. Slater, chairman and drawer of the bill, personally liable for drawing a formal bill of exchange, and for which there is no consideration. In other cities there is no cheque, but simply an order to the Chamberlain to give Mr. —— a cheque on the Bank of —— for a stated amount, which order the Chamberlain is bound to obey under a penalty. The remedy is clear by section 200 of the act which says:—

Any person aggrieved by the default of the Chamberlain or Treasurer may recover from the Corporation of the city, county, or town, the amount due or payable to such person as money had, and received to his use.

The Chamberlain then has a right to pay all legal orders upon him, and has no right to dishonor a teacher's order. He has no right in preference to honor coupons of illegally issued debentures. It may be then said that the Trustees are to blame, and truly said, for the school act authorizes them to raise as much money as they require by estimate in direct taxation, and they have no authority to issue debentures and to make by-laws like a municipality for the issue of debentures. In estimates the school Act specifies certain amounts for certain purposes, and all orders for these amounts must be duly honored by the Chamberlain. The amount raised for teachers' salaries by estimate cannot be devoted to the payment of any other claim than that for which it is intended. The Government grant is another fund intended exclusively for the payment of teachers' salaries.

Yours, &c.,
PRO BONO PUBLICO.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

SIR,—The self constituted apologist of the City Collector and ruthless slayer of the Queen's English, yclped "Shoo Fly," albeit so ready in one of his earlier letters to certify to the immaculate character of that very well discussed functionary, seems at last to have admitted some misgivings of his perfect rectitude, for, in his last rigmarole but one, he gives him about as neat *a coup de pied d'ane*, (or, as a Frenchman would probably translate it, "the kick of one jackass,") as the veritable animal himself could have delivered, for, quoth he, "I shall not attempt to justify all that official's acts." Good for you, Mr. Shoo, and if you proceed as you have begun the probability is that you will find few of "that official's acts" to justify. It might have been expected, however, that "a gent,"—to use that scholarly writer's own elegant term—who rushed to the rescue with such fiery zeal, would have been prepared to justify the particular acts complained of, (the number of which each day seems to increase in arithmetical progression), but—again to come down to his level—he knew a trick worth two of that. Some years ago, in one of the French parishes, there existed a class of men opposed to grants for education, who, deservedly, earned the name of *eleignoirs* (extinguishers) and their motto was *embrouillez, embrouillez*, "or, anglice, "bewilder, bewilder." Well, Mr. Shoo seems to have graduated in that celebrated school and fully to have mastered the curriculum, for instead of answering the reasonable questions propounded by the press in regard of "the official" with whose "acts" he appeared to be so thoroughly acquainted, he must needs drag in a party whose "acts" were not in question, and, vulgar school boy fashion, to shout "you're another," in this way seeking to divert public attention from his *protege*. But the acts of the party he assailed were not public acts while those of the accused Collector were. No one has dreamed, so far as I have yet learned, of invading the privacy of Mr. Preston's life or family, and I apprehend that if he were not a public officer he might display his peculiar gifts without invoking criticism. The conclusion deducable from Mr. Shoo's absurd tirades he has himself suggested, if not stated, viz: that the Collector's conduct has been unjustifiable, *ergo* bad, and deserving of the severest censure. It may be all very well for the compact in the City Council, who need themselves a good thick coating of whitewash, to interpose for the protection of their peccant officer, but they had better mind what they are about, for the public does not very greatly value their opinions, and if they wish to render them utterly worthless they will very likely succeed by treating the cumulative indictments against their officer with insolent contempt. Of course if they are co-respondents with him in the offences charged; if they are, as there is some reason for believing, censurable for the perfunctory manner in which the city finances are managed, and for the generally slip-shod way in which our municipal affairs are conducted, they must needs put a bold face on, and try to brazen it out, but the citizens are not all fools as the Corporation may possibly find out one of these days. Only a few weeks ago we had the edifying acknowledgment, openly made, and seriously made, at the Council board, that there was corruption all round, and the confession was iterated by several members, each justifying himself, however, on the plea that it was one of the unpleasant necessities of the position!!! Do they suppose this amiable ingenuousness has been forgotten by the community? Do they imagine that the deep shame of such a spectacle has ceased to be felt? Do they think that the sense of degradation has passed away from the public mind as easily as it seems to have passed from theirs, and that they may new return to their "corruption," with the assurance that they will be upheld by a community of "Shoo-flies?" We shall see. Mr. Editor, I incline to the belief that if the Collector had not known his masters so well as he did he would hardly have ventured to outrage the respectable part of the community as he has done, but with anticipated immunity from punishment too many persons unfortunately yield to temptation, and hence those whose duty it is to keep them in salutary fear, but do not, must be held as partakers in the guilt.

ANTI-HUMBUG.

HORSES SAVED.—The lives of thousands of horses have been saved during the past year, and the credit is due to "Darley's Condition Powders and Arabain Heave Remedy." This preparation is being extensively used, and exacts from all the highest praise. Nothing of the kind has ever before been half as successful or given such universal satisfaction; it cannot be equalled. We can confidently recommend it, and would advise all who own horses to keep a supply of it on hand—it may be the means of saving your horse's life. Remember the name, and see that the signature of Hurd & Co., is on each package. Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, Ont., Proprietors for Canada. Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

Latest by Telegraph

BY PEOPLE'S LINE.

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

TORONTO.

TORONTO, Nov. 11.

The Dissentient Sunday School Convention re-assembled yesterday and listened to an able address from the Rev. Mr. Balton, of New York State, on illustrative teaching. Papers were read on the following subjects: By George Harcourt, on Infant Classes; Provost Whittaker, on Catechising; Rev. S. P. Boddy, Teachers' Meetings; Rev. Canon Read, Sunday School Libraries; Rev. W. Darling, Mission Schools; Rev. J. D. Cayley, S. S. Music. A deputation from the Provincial S. S. Association were introduced, who read an address, which was suitably replied to.

The erection of a new registry office has been commenced.

Latest from the Seat of War.

This Morning's Despatches.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The Duke of Aosta denies the rumor of his having demanded a plebiscite. He says the vote of the country, as let by universal suffrage, will amply suffice.

A special despatch from Brussels states that well informed political circles are impressed with the belief that new arrangements for peace have been effected by the four great powers. Preliminaries for conditions of peace, acceptible alike to France and Prussia, have been concluded.

Steps have been taken by Russia for assembling a Congress.

A heavy fall of snow has occurred at Rouen.

A special despatch from Berlin says that Bismarck's organ, the *Narde Deutch Alger meine Zeitung*, devotes itself to justifying Bazaine in his defence of Metz.

A correspondent writes from Lille, 10th: 'In view of the eventual bombardment the military organization here is most complete. The military engineers, mechanics, contractors, iron founders, and copper founders, have been set to work on the fortifications Cannon, mortars, mitrail leuses, and chassepots, as fast as they are made, are distributed to the troops. Ten thousand workmen are employed on the exterior and interior fortifications. An ambulance society has been organized under the direction of the city physicians. Orders have been issued to provision the city for six months. The authorities having profitted by the experience of Strasbourg and Paris. Immense supplies of forage are laid in. The population consists of 137,000 regular inhabitants; 30,000 soldiers; and 20,000 persons from the country.

At a banquet at Northampton last evening, held to celebrate the election of the Mayor, Mr. Gilpin, the member of Parliament for that borough, represented the war in France to be the result of Radicalism. He regarded Emile Ollivier as the prime author of the war, and one of the greatest Radicals of France. Napoleon was a despot and tyrant, with a hireling army. The speech is sharply commented on.

TOURS, 11th.—The journals report that the Prussians have lost over 10,000 killed and wounded and 1,800 prisoners, in the battles around Orleans, and are retreating towards Chares and Etampes. A large number of guns were thrown away by the enemy and picked up and distributed among the National Guards at Orleans.

The entire army of the Loire is moving forward.

The Military Department of the East has been abolished, and General Michel, who held the chief command there, has been assigned to other duty.

A despatch from Chagny reports a large French force there, well supplied with artillery, and sufficient to resist the advance of the enemy.

Troops from Lyons are marching to meet the enemy.

Italian volunteers continue to join Garibaldi's command in large numbers.

BRESACH, 10th.—Dismantling of the fortifications has already been commenced; now that the French works on the opposite side of the river are all in German hands. A heavy battery at the north end of the town has been entirely removed, and the guns in Schleswig are taken to Lower Town.

The Baden artillery have been thanked by the Prussian Government for its gallantry.

The Grand Duke of Baden is at the headquarters of King William at Versailles.

VERSAILLES, 11th.—General Vondertam, having evacuated Orleans, raports that the enemy is not advancing along the Loire, as previously reported.

BRUSSELS, 11th.—Prince Napoleon has arrived at the Hotel de Saxe, in this city.

YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES.

La Francais has an account of a brilliant affair at Coulonniers, where the Prussians were dislodged with loss.

The German forces which occupied Mount Bellian yesterday numbered six thousand. The authorities of the town fled.

The blockade of Belfort has been vigorously maintained since the 6th. The villages of Visdevis, Chevremieu and Louvenaus have been fired to dislodge the Germans.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The following despatch was received to-night by the *Standard*: Tours, Nov. 10.—Orleans has been re-taken, after a severe fight. The Prussians lost five hundred men.

The *Shipping Gazette* points out the folly and bad policy of the western grain dealers in withholding their crops until the canals are closed, with the expectation of realizing higher prices. Bank capital is being locked up in the securities, and eastern buyers decline to purchase in a dull market.

ROME, November 9.—*La Liberte* states that the Italian Government excludes Jesuit teachers from the night schools at Rome.

Popular demonstrations against Jesuits have been made.

LONDON, November 10.—The steamship *Italy*, from New York, reached Queenstown.

NEW YORK, November 10.—The steamship *Persia* arrived from London, and the *Queen* from Liverpool.

LONDON, November 10.—A special correspondent telegraphs from Lille, November 9th, 6 p. m.: The headquarters of Gen. Bourbaki are a little agitated at the intelligence of the Prussian approach. There is continual excitement in the streets and *cafes*, and the people are all for resistance. Thousands are entering the city in response to the Mayor's proclamation with droves of cattle and poultry. The military movements are strictly concealed. The Prussians are reported fifty leagues from the city. Organization is proceeding rapidly, and the troops are said to be some of the best now left in France, and number 300,000.

Lille has been fortified like Strasbourg and somewhat resembles that city, and the inhabitants have been ordered to provide themselves with provisions for three months or leave the city.

TOURS, Oct. 10.—Nothing official from the army of the Loire has been made public to-day, but from other sources it is ascertained that the French are on the other side of Orleans, at Chevilly.

A strong combined movement is in progress, and so far has been successful.

The Railway is open from Tours to Orleans.

The French have regained the bridge at Beaugency.

The *Rappel* now Victor Hugo's organ at Paris, makes the absurd statement that King William having been expelled from the order by the Grand Lodge of Free Masons, all brethren are empowered to kill him.

It is reported that Rochefort will withdraw his resignation.

Weather bad, rain falls constantly and rivers are rising rapidly.

Rumors are circulating of serious combats yesterday, east and west of Orleans, and it is reported that fighting continued to-day.

A Chicago preacher selected H. Ward Beecher as a text on Sunday for his de preachiation.

A Pennsylvania Dutchman committed suicide last week for the avowed purpose of dunning a defunct debtor in the other world.

It is supposed that the young ladies who have gone into jumping matches in various parts of the country mistook 1870 for leap year.

Devlin's Fur Depot.

BIRTH.

In this city, on the 11th inst., at the residence of D. T. Browne, Mrs. Henry Charles Symmes, of a daughter.

DIED.

In this city, on the 10th inst., Caroline Bonell, aged 22, daughter of Mr. George Bonell, Ashburnham Hill.

The funeral will leave her father's residence, Ashburnham Hill, on this day, Saturday, the 12th instant, at three o'clock, p.m. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested to attend.

On Friday morning, November 11th, after a long and painful illness, Mary, beloved wife of J. J. Coady, and eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Lacey, Butcher, aged 26 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her father, Cathcart Street, on Sunday, November 13th, at 3 o'clock, p.m. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested to attend without further notice.

*** New York papers please copy.

WALTHAM WALTHAM

THE AMERICAN WATCH.

The public of the United States and Canada have now had over ten years experience of WALTHAM WATCHES, and they are now everywhere acknowledged to be the ONLY RELIABLE

TIME-KEEPERS!

Almost all other watches are sold under false pretences; not one in a hundred bears the name of the real maker; the public have absolutely no security, and have, therefore, been constantly imposed upon. On the contrary, every buyer of a Waltham Watch gets a guarantee of the company, and no matter from whom he buys it, has positive security that he is getting a TIME KEEPER.

It must be admitted that the apparent interest of watchmakers lies in selling other watches, on which they can make larger profits; but men of enterprize in the trade prefer an article of large and ready sale, and which leaves no bad stock. It is "small profits and quick returns."

These watches can be had in several grades (all guaranteed), the silver cases are made from coin silver, and from 2 to 6 ounces in weight. The gold cases are made in 18 carat gold, and from 3 to 4 ounces in weight; the size for ladies are richly engraved or enamelled. For the quality, both in gold and silver, are the

CHEAPEST WATCHES IN THE WORLD

These watches can be ordered of any reliable watchmaker or jeweller in the Dominion; but the guarantee of the Company should be invariably required. The Company in all cases pay the Government duty, which makes the Canadian consumer a privileged purchaser.

ROBERT WILKES,
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Toronto—48 and 50 Yonge Street.
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MUSIC HALL.

Positively for Five Nights' Only.

Commencing TUESDAY, NOV. 15th.

—THE—

WALHALLA & BIOPLASTIC TROUPES,

Numbering 25 Artists from the WALHALLA and GRAND ALCAZAR, Berlin.

The strange and beautiful Classic Representations of this Troupe have been the theme of admiration in the Old and New World, and especially from

THE CROWNED HEADS OF EUROPE!

These Delightful and Original Entertainments consisting of

ARTISTIC GROUPINGS,

Illustrating ANCIENT and MODERN ART.

Astonishing Acts of

CLASSICAL GYMNASIA,

By the Greatest Congress of GYMNASTS that have ever visited this Country.

The whole to conclude with the Magnificent and Georgeous Display of the

☞PRISMATIC FOUNTAINS☜

The entire Stage converted into a beautiful GROTTO. The effect of the colored water as it ascends and descends, is dazzling in the extreme, and causes exclamations of surprise and delight, to escape from every lip in the audience.

Admission. 25cts. Reserved Seats, 50cts.
Tickets for Sale at ORME & SON'S Music Store.
Doors open at 7½.
Overture at 8.

C H NEWELL,
Agent.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN
1512d.

THE DOMINION ALMANAC FOR 1871

WILL BE PUBLISHED EARLY IN DECEMBER.

It is intended to serve as a convenient book of reference, and at the same time to be acceptable as an agreeable private companion. With this end in view, in addition to much valuable statistical information, a large amount of interesting reading matter will be found in its pages. The favorable reception which it met with last year, and the wide-spread circulation it obtained in Ontario and Quebec, justifies the hope that it will, this year, command a still larger share of patronage. In order to increase its circulation, and to render it still more valuable as an advertising medium, the price will, this year, be reduced to 10 cents per copy—considerably less than the actual cost of publication.

The following are the rates for advertising

One Page at beginning or end of the Book	$15 00
Half do do	8 00
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Every advertiser taking a page will receive 12 copies of the Almanac for distribution for half a page, 6 copies; and for a quarter of a page, 3 copies.

Applications for advertisements should be sent in at once.

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Ottawa, Oct 31, 1870 1502tf

PHONOGRAPHY.

A Class for the Study of SHORT-HAND, will be shortly formed in the COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, Sparks Street.

Ottawa, Nov 12 1870 1511 1

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT

—AT THE—

ST. PATRICK'S HALL,

ON WEDNESDAY, NOV., 16th, 1870,

In Aid of the Funds of the St. Patrick's Literary Association, and the opening night of the Popular Readings.

A magnificent Brass Band will be in attendance, and play choice selections between the sets. SUTHERLAND'S and MARRIER'S quadrille String Band will also be present.

The best City Amateurs and others have kindly consented to assist.

Refreshments will be served at reasonable Rates.

Tickets—25 Cents.

By order,
W. D O'BRIEN,
Secretary.

Ottawa, Nov 10, 1870 16 2

THE CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY

Of this city is invited to attend certain DISCOURSES to be delivered in the CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, Corner of Albert and Sally Streets, beginning on SUNDAY Evening next, Nov. 13, 1870, at half past Seven o'clock—to be continued on the Evenings of TUESDAY and THURSDAY, by the

REV. W. H. CUTHBERT, B.A.,

On the following Subjects:

What is and what is not the Church.
What is and what is not the Gospel.
The "Last Trump," its meaning and period, with others of present interest at the