state of our politics it would of course be too much to expect that the Government should not make the greater portion of the appointments with a view of providing for broken down political hacks, or conciliating possible antagonists, but we do hope that they will spare a few places for deserving merit. A Canal Commission without little fussy, energetic, enthusiastic, Mr. Capreol who after his forty years of hard work has more vim and enterprise in him than the majority of younger men, would be like the play of Hamlet with the part of Hamlet omitted. By all means let us have the Canadian Lesseps on the Board.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Lost—Mink Muff.

Apples and Cider—L. N. Nye.

The Ottawa Times.

Office: 38, Sparks Street

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1870.

☞ *For interesting reading matter see First Page.*

Messrs. Breton and Mathieu, of Quebec, have obtained the contract for the new post office in that city.

We understand that the winter clothing for the troops, together with the officers' baggage, &c., arrived at Fort Garry about a fortnight since, in charge of Capt. Perry, of this city, who performed his task in the most satisfactory manner possible. The two battalions of Canadian Rifles in Manitoba, numbering from 700 to 800 men, are now fully provided against the inclemencies of the approaching season with warm overcoats, new tunics, fur caps, gloves, &c. They also have with them two of the Abyssinian mountain guns, and a good supply of ammunition. The Adjutant-General and Militia Department seem to have provided against all possible contingencies, and deserve well of the country.

When the *Globe* is exposed or completely worsted in an argument, it always becomes abusive and commences calling names. The latest term of opprobrium which it has applied to us is that of an "an Ottawa leash-hound." There is nothing easier than calling names, and this the *Globe* evidently feels. Referring to some of its more recent misrepresentations the London *Herald* says:

"The latest invention of this kind is the wide-spread accusation brought against the Government, of their entertaining the design of establishing the French laws in Manitoba. They have been denounced for this as traitors to their country. The object of course is to drive away settlers of British origin, and to make the new Province essentially French. The Ottawa TIMES exposes what it calls the 'false statements and unfounded assertions' of the *Globe*, and shows that the organ has, as usual, been drawing upon its fertile imagination for its facts. When convicted of deliberate slander by the crushing *expose* of the Ottawa journal, the *Globe* inquires with a splendid exhibition of virtuous indignation—'Cannot the *lobe* give a cautionary hint that, if one Montreal lawyer is sent up to Manitoba to set the judicature of the Province in motion, and another invited to go on the understanding that he is to be the Attorney General, that there is just a possibility that it may lead to the introduction of French law, without making every Ottawa leash hound wag its tail or tongue with such unnecessary fury?'"

IN WANT OF A GRIEVANCE.

The *Globe* is every now and then unconsciously showing signs of considerable distress. It feels annoyed that so much satisfaction exists throughout the Province with the existing state of things. The trade of the country is sound and prosperous, and the people generally appear to be quite aware of the fact. Our commerce is extending itself in every direction; our manufacturing industries are daily growing in extent and importance. Our fisheries have never been so successful as during the season which is about to close. Our republican neighbors have not quarrelled, and scarcely have shown displeasure with us, because we have ventured to protect our own property on our seaboard. The currency difficulty has practically disappeared, and the Nova Scotia question has so far righted itself, that of the eighteen members elected to the House of Commons to oppose Confederation and vote down the Government that carried it, sixteen are now in line with the Hon. Messrs. Tupper and Howe, sustaining the general policy of the Government, and giving their support to the statesmen whose energies, beyond those of any other men, were directed to bring the Province of Nova Scotia within Confederation. All this has been gall and wormwood to the *Globe*; and accordingly it loses no opportunity of showing the vindictive *animus* that is within it, as well as the mortification it feels at such a state of things.

The truth is, that with scarcely an exception, every measure denounced by the *Globe* has turned out in its practical working, a blessing to the country; and every public man whom it has abused, has not only risen above the abuse, but whenever a chance has been afforded, his conduct and policy have been cordially endorsed by the people. Even those public men who have been acknowledged failures, such as Mr. McDougall and Sir A. T. Galt, only failed signally and completely after the *Globe* ceased to denounce them. The premier of Canada has been assailed both in his public and private capacity with a virulence and malignity as unwearied as it has turned out impotent, for at no period during his long public career was Sir John A. McDonald held in higher or more universal estimation than he is at this moment. Sir George E. Cartier has for long years been a sad thorn in the flesh to the Honorable George Brown, but at no time was the influence of the energetic chief of the great French section of the Dominion so thoroughly recognized, or his services so generally appreciated throughout the length and breadth of the land, as they now are. The *Globe* exhausted its abundant vocabulary in abusing the Hon. Mr. Howe, because, to use a common term, he "accepted the situation," having first obtained what he considered just and honourable terms for his native Province. It sneered at the Hon. Dr. Tupper, as a man without influence and without a supporter in the House from Nova Scotia. Yet somehow these men have suffered remarkably little damage from the repeated assaults of our contemporary. Mr. Howe has successfully defended his line of conduct on the floor of the House, both as regards Nova Scotia and Mr. McDougall, and is still Secretary of State for the Provinces. With respect to Dr. Tupper, the position of the assailant and the assailed stands out in still more striking contrast. During the last session of parliament the latter not only proved himself one of the ablest and most eloquent debaters in the House, but by his tact and firmness—his perseverance and ability—did as much, and perhaps more than any other member in the House, in shaping and in giving form and consistence to the policy which has been so successful and so beneficial to the country. So much so, that every Nova Scotian member who came to parliament to oppose him, with one, or at most two exceptions, now stands by him—shoulder to shoulder.

In the same manner, the *Globe* had nothing but contempt and derision for the Hon. Mr. Archibald, while Secretary of State, but when the opportunity presented itself, the county—that in a fever of excitement rejected him by a majority of many hundreds, chose him again as its representative. This was the answer it gave to the representations of the *Globe*, and the approving voices of the whole Dominion when he was appointed Governor of Manitoba, only made that answer more telling and emphatic.

Our contemporary boasts of the largeness of his circulation and the weight of his political influence, but judging by events, both past and present, the *Globe* and Mr. George Brown have been among the most prodigious of failures.

Nor has Mr. Brown been one whit more successful in his recent escapade. He followed Sir Francis Hincks to Pembroke, to distort facts and misrepresent everything he said—only to find his energy thrown away—and his malicious misstatements fall still-born before the eyes of the people of the Dominion. At present the *Globe* is bestowing its attention, in its usual spirit, to be followed with the usual result, upon Mr. Langevin.

The shafts of our contemporary it is true are always pointed with sufficient venom, and shot always with a will, but somehow they fail to pierce the intended victim's doublet, even when least upon his guard. Yet want of success does not seem to discourage, though it occasionally renders him somewhat desperate. And why has the Clear Grit Corypheus been so decided a failure? The reason we think is not far to seek. That he should oppose the present government is natural enough. And that he should expose its short comings is legitimate. But the misfortune is, he has not been contented with legitimate warfare. In every attack he makes, a malignant *animus* is evident to every body but himself. This is specially shown just now, in the manner of his assaults upon the Grand Trunk.

Any one who reads his articles on this subject can see in a moment that the object is not so much to improve the character of the working of the road as to injure the Company; and, most of all, to destroy, if he can, its manager. This fact is patent to every one, with the solitary exception of the Hon. George Brown, and the consequence is, that the attack has about as much effect on the general public as a shower of peas upon a modern iron-clad.

One would naturally suppose that the taking of the census is a thing altogether beyond the region of politics, and that every intelligent and patriotic man, of every sect and party, would be anxious to strengthen rather than weaken the hands of the Minister entrusted with that important and most responsible work. A man of sense, even if he had not much sincerity or principle about him, would at any rate reserve his strictures till the work was done, before opening fire upon it. He might then do so with effect and perhaps some show of reason. But this would not suit Mr. George Brown, and, accordingly, he labours with all his might to thwart the efforts of the Minister of Agriculture at the outset, by deliberate and ridiculous misrepresentation of fact, and, as far as in him lies, creating suspicion, jealousy and ill-will towards a work which can only be successfully and correctly performed by enlisting in its favour the good will and confidence of the great body of the people. Mr. Brown knows well that Mr. Dunkin is an able, zealous, and most industrious public servant, that he is bending every energy of his mind to secure a census more full, accurate, and reliable than any that has ever been taken in British America, and we can only say, that in seeking to create difficulties the *Globe* is not only acting a most unworthy part, but one which will do injury only to those whom it professes, and, we believe, is so indiscreetly anxious to serve. But then the *Globe* must have a grievance, no matter what the consequences may be to friend or foe or to the best interests of the country, and is thus strengthening the very party it is so sincerely anxious to destroy.

A GIGANTIC BELGIAN MANUFACTORY.

We have received a visit from Mr. A. Brunner, a well-known Belgian engineer, who represents an eminent company carrying on engineering and metallurgical operations at Seraing in Belgium. The Seraing works were first established early the present century by John Cockerill, an enterprising Englishman. At first they were of small extent and limited capacity, and little did the proprietor dream of the immense proportions to which his manufacturing establishment was destined to attain. But as years went on the success of the Cockerill works became more and more marked, until they obtained a reputation for the excellence of their manufactured goods, which became known throughout Europe. Branch establishments were started at Antwerp and St. Petersburg, and still the original works at Seraing grew, until now they provide a living for nearly 25,000 persons.

The area covered by the workshops at Seraing is 178 acres; the ship building yards at Antwerp and at Saint-Petersburgh cover respectively 13 and 4 acres, and the iron mines near Seraing, 28 acres, making a grand total of 223 acres; while the concessive districts of the collieries contains 482 acres, and that of the iron mines 8,645 acres. The total number of hands employed by the Societe Cockerill is now about 10,000, drawing an annual salary of $1,850,000. The motive power required in the factories is provided for by 160 steam engines, representing collectively 3,000 horse power, and consuming about 250,000 tons of fuel per annum. The value of the annual productions of the undertaking may be estimated at $7,000,000. The Seraing works are situated on the banks of the river Meuse, and connected by a fine canal leading into the extensive docks in the centre of the establishment. Access to the works is also obtained by the railway, there being about 20 miles of rails laid down in the works, branching off from the North Belgian main line which runs close by.

The manufactories are divided into twelve distinct departments or divisions as follows: Coal mines, coke factory, iron-mines, blast furnaces, iron foundry, rolling mills, steel works, engineering shops, boiler shops, ship building yard at Antwerp, ship building yard at Saint Petersburg, and finally the offices. Each of these divisions is under the immediate charge of a manager, while the whole is under the supervision and control of the Director General of the Company, who has his residence at Seraing, where, also, the Board meetings take place every fortnight.

The following particulars, culled from the prospectus, refer to the above divisions:—

1. *Coal mines*—There are four pits, containing eight shafts for the working of coals. The mines are ventilated by air-exhausters, and they are likewise fitted with all the recent improvements adapted for the extrication of the coals and the safety of the men. The collieries employ now 2,475 men, and can produce annually 300,000 tons of coals.

2. *The coke-factories* contain five sets of special coke-ovens and 190 ordinary ovens, besides a couplete set of machinery for crushing, washing and discharging. There are 200 hands at work, producing annually 85,000 tons.

3. *The iron mines* of the company, which are located in the Provinces of Liege, of Namur, and of Luxemburg, employ 1,085 miners, and produce annually 160,000 tons of iron ores.

4. *Blast furnaces.*—The five furnaces in blast at Seraing are supplied with hot air and improved hoisting machinery; they occupy 300 hands, and the quantity of pig iron obtained from them is about 60,000 tons per annum.

5. *Iron foundry.*—This is no doubt one of the best laid out departments of the establishment, comprising eight cupolas, five steam cranes and moulding machines. The number of men engaged in the foundries is 292; the weight of castings annually produced is about 6,000 tons.

6. *Rolling mills.*—They comprise 70 puddling furnaces, 14 sets of ordinary and reversing mills, shears, and 10 shingling hammers. This division employs 1,490 hands, and can produce 30,000 tons of plates, rails, and merchantable iron per annum.

7. *Steel Works.*—There we find four Bessemer converters, 25 smelting furnaces, 20 puddling furnaces, 4 rolling mills with hydraulic machinery, and 10 steam hammers, up to 20 tons weight. The steel works give employment to 391 men, and supply about 10,000 tons of cast and wrought steel per annum.

8. *The Engineering-shops*, where all the details are finished and put together to form complete engines and machinery, contain a great variety of tools, such as lathes, planing and drilling machines, bolt and nut-making machines, hydraulic presses, travelling and steam-cranes, furnaces and steam hammers. This division, where 1,484 men are at work, turns out about 10,000 tons of finished machinery per annum, including 50 first class locomotives, and 100 land and marine engines from 4 to 1,000 horse power.

9. *The Boiler-shops* are fitted with numerous tools and apparatus, required for all kinds of boiler and bridge-work. They employ 773 men, and are capable of producing annually 5,000 tons of boilers, turntables and bridges.

10. *The shipbuilding yard at Antwerp* is furnished with special tools requisite for iron shipbuilding, covered slips, shears for masting ships and hoisting boilers. The number of hands is 557, and the weight of the annual naval constructions is about 3,000 tons.

11. *The shipbuilding yard at Saint Petersburgh* is similarly fitted out to that of Antwerp. It gives employment to 800 men, and can produce 4,000 tons of work per annum.

12. *The Offices.* There is a staff of 150 engineers, draughtsmen, and clerks at the head-offices at Seraing. It is here where all the plans and designs are worked out. The organization of this division is admirable, while the buildings occupied by the extensive offices rank amongst the finest edifices in Belgium.

In conclusion we may state that this eminent company have turned out in all since their foundation: 1,800 steam-engines from 4 to 1,000 nominal horse-power; 800 locomotives; 12,000 sets of tools and machinery for the working of mines, corn-mills, sugar-works, refineries, glass manufactories, paper-mills, and cotton-mills; 180 sea and river-steamers, yachts, mail and trans-Atlantic-steamers, monitors, steam-tugs, dredgers, and floating-docks. Besides a great quantity of rails, turn-tables, girder and suspension bridges.

Illustrative of the rapid producing power of the Cockerill Company, their prospectus states that two iron-clad, iron-built monitors, with shields, propeller and shield-engines, ventilators, gun-carriages, centrifugal-pumps, and accessaries, were ordered from Russia the 18th June, 1863. They were sent to Saint Petersburgh for being put together in the end of October, 1863, and were delivered to the Russian imperial authorities, entirely finished and armed, after official trial, the 13th June, 1864.

We hear that Mr. Brunner has some idea of establishing branch works in the Dominion, and trust this may really be the case. There is an increasing demand for all kinds of machinery here, and a well organized establishment of the kind would confer a benefit on the country at large.

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.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favorite. The *Civil Service Gazette* remarks:—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in tin-lined packets, labelled—JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London.

The Board of School Trustees.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

SIR:—Your contemporary the *Citizen* has deemed it his duty to take the Ottawa Board of School Trustees in hand, and has done so with about as much honesty as characterized his recent "apology" for admitting into his columns the attacks of "Shoo Fly" upon the Managing Director of the TIMES. He seizes upon a paragraph from a Western paper, in which it is stated that "the school trustees fling dirt at one another, call each other pups and threaten to throw somebody out of the window." Now, Mr. Editor, the *Citizen* knew that this was not true, and that only one of the ten members of the Board had used the language, and flung the dirt attributed to the whole. But instead of vindicating the nine unoffending gentlemen, he says that the western writer "was quite correct in saying that the School Trustees fling dirt at one another." It may suit the objects of the *Citizen* to class the innocent with the guilty, for in that way the disgrace instead of being borne by his friend alone, will be fastened upon all alike, and it will not appear so very strange that when the rest are foul-mouthed that person should be no better. The *Citizen* moreover "claims" and does so "unhesitatingly" for the School Board "the distinction of having reduced the hitherto scattered rules of dirt-throwing and how-not-to-do-business to a science." What "the scattered rules of dirt throwing" may mean is possibly clear to the mental optics of the magnificent genius who now enlightens the public through the columns of your contemporary, but I imagine he is about the only writer in the community, or anywhere else, who has attained to that sublime elevation. But to proceed, this able censor, fearing apparently that he had not explicitly enough held up the whole Board to public contempt, goes on to say that "where so many of the Board are clearly well matched, it would be obviously unfair and invidious to point out any single member with the view of holding him responsible to the ratepayers," and this he repeats in another form, adding, "we should hesitate before holding up one member as more responsible than another." After having delivered himself of these misleading words, he assumes that nevertheless, "all the members are actuated by a strong and common desire to promote the educational interests of the city, * * * that the Board is composed of men who wish to do right, * * * and that if they expended half of the energy they employ in personally abusing one another to real and practical business, some solid good might be expected to result from their labours." Closing his homily he warns the Board that if they do not wish their room to become a bear garden, where the citizens will flock to see the wicked sport, they must practice forbearance, &c., &c. Now, I would like to ask the *Citizen* what he knows, personally, of the doings of the Board beyond what he has learned from the official minutes communicated to him by the Secretary? With the exception of the last no reporter from his paper has attended the meetings, and then there was no dirt thrown, no pups mentioned, and no threats indulged in, and, I may add, that only twice, or at most thrice, during the year has any reprehensible language been used by any one. I think, Mr. Editor, that in view of these facts, which I am certain will be corroborated by the whole Board, the offending members included, I would not be regarded as transcending the rules of good breeding if I stated that the *Citizen* had grossly insulted several gentlemen against whom not a word of reprobation, in regard to the discharge of their duties as Trustees, can be truthfully uttered. Will the *Citizen* undertake to assert that more than two members have at any time during the year given utterance to a single dirty expression, or that more than one has threatened another with violence? If not, how dare he presume to assault the whole as he does? Is it fair, is it gentlemanly, is it even decent to make such charges? Nay, is it not in the highest degree unjust—I had almost said infamous—to publish to the country that a number of persons, who have always borne a high character for probity and scrupulous propriety of deportment, have become so demoralized as to be a shame and a disgrace to the city? If the *Citizen* wishes to fill the Board with rowdies he cannot adopt a better course than to make the members who have a proper regard for their reputation responsible for the misconduct of those who have not. If he had lectured the guilty only, and expressed his fear that their misbehaviour would bring discredit upon the Board, I would not have felt much surprised, but I must say that his strictures seem rather intended to palate the acts of the parties at fault by making the whole number co-bearers and sharers of blame than to give an honest judgment.

As to the "how-not-to-do" business capacities of the Board, I may say that the meeting of Thursday last was the only one at which the matters for which the members were called together were not transacted, and even that evening was far from wasted, for the discussion was in the largest degree useful, and, more fully reported, would have put the public in possession of important facts and opinions in regard of the condition and management of the schools. The members were thereby informed of each other's opinions, and it may be presumed that when next the topics then mooted come up for treatment there will be such mutual concessions as will ensure agreement, and consequently thereon, on improvement in the schools themselves.

A TRUSTEE.

A Denial.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

SIR,—"Shoo Fly," in yesterday's issue of the *Citizen*, in addition to a *resume* of statements and assertions respecting the Collector and other gentlemen, and to the tirade of abuse launched against the *Times* and its Managing Director, actually condescends to attack my humble self on the grounds that a fair report was not rendered by me of the last meeting of the City Council.

The paragraph in "Shoo Fly's" communication which I particularly object to is the following:

"Now if the TIMES is so honest, honorable, and straightforward, as it would make one believe, let me ask how it happened that it did not report the proceedings of the City Council correctly, when the case of the City Collector came up a few days ago? How was it that every word favorable to the Collector was suppressed from the TIMES' report? Will the Managing Director dare to deny that his report was 'cooked?' Will he have the honesty to say why it was 'cooked,' and whether for public or private reasons?"

Now, sir, it was I who reported the proceedings of the meeting referred to, and I unhesitatingly state that everything contained in that report is at least the substance of the sayings at the meeting, and I can most truly say that I received neither order nor hint from any one connected with the TIMES to make a one-sided report, or to ignore all that was uttered in favor of the Collector. To show still further the absurdity of "Shoo Fly's" attack I may state that if the report in the *Times* is partial it must follow that the report in the paper, which has accepted the exclusive right to publish his interesting communications is also partial as the two agree in everything referring to the Collector, the only difference being that that of the *Times* is more full and explicit. The report was written out in the City Hall and it got no "cooking" afterwards.

Reporters never act thus. I have not done so. "Shoo Fly" either lies—under a mistake or wilfully misrepresents.

YOUR REPORTER.

Latest by Telegraph

BY PEOPLE'S LINE.

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

TORONTO.

TORONTO, Nov. 15.

The body of a girl, named Margaret Holding, was found in the bay last night. A man, named James Fitzpatrick, with whom she was seen walking, and who gave information of her death to the police, was detained on suspicion. He says she threatened suicide, owing to jealousy.

At the meeting of the subscribers to the Mechanics' Institute, last evening, it was resolved to make another attempt to raise money by subscription for a new Hall, though the Institute is already $2,355 in debt.

The City Council have resolved to accept the tender of Gemmell & Co., for the erection of a fire alarm telegraph, for $12,000.

Dr. Manning has sued the *Telegraph* for libel, in stating that he was formerly a coachman, laying damages at $20,000.

QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, Nov. 15.

The 69th Regiment embarked to-day.

A large party attended the departure of Mr. and Mrs. Glendowroyne, the Premier's son-in-law and daughter.

Capt. Smith, of the SS. *Peruvian*, gives a concert at the Music Hall, in aid of the Protestant Ladies Home.

Amendments to the city charter include taxation of Churches at the rate of two per cent on their annual revenue.

Nothing has been done in regard to the wives of the soldiers of the 69th not on the strength of the Regiment. They are likely to be left here.

The SS. *Germany* left for below yesterday.

The SS. *Gaspe* leaves to-day on her last trip.

The SS. *Druid* left to-day to lift the extra buoys.

The Quebec built vessel *Geneva* has been lost and all on board, at St. Ives' Bay. The report of Capt. Sweeney, of the bark *Boreas*, gives the particulars of the lost bark. Nathaniel Jacobson, master, from Quebec, Captain and eight men saved, and three lost.

HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 15.

The steamer "Dean Travelle," under charter to the Dominion Government, left Halifax a month ago for Sable Island, landed her cargo and left to return, has not yet been heard of. There is little hope of her safty. She had seven men on board.

Louis B. M. Dolby was released on Saturday by order from Philadelphia, and left at once for that city to prosecute the parties who caused his arrest.

The local election contest in Halifax is becoming better. Both parties are sanguine of success.

This Morning's Despatches.

LONDON, 15th.—Mr Cdo. Russell, who was commissioned by the English Foreign Office to bear to Versailles despatches expostulating against the temporizing policy of Prussia upon the Eastern question, has written to Lord Granville that he expects a prolonged stay at Versailles, and that there is a growing belief that the siege of Paris is a gigantic mistake.

A despatch from Vienna says that the news of Von der Tann's evacuation of Orleans was received enthusiastically in the Vienna Exchange.

A despatch from Berlin states that the Bavarian Liberal press demands that the Government shall enter the Confederation upon the same terms as have been accepted by the Ministry.

The churches in France are offering their bells to be cast into cannon.

Prince Frederick Charles has reached the River Yonne. His columns converge at Sens and he will cross the river to the assistance of Von der Tann with an army estimated at 160,000 men.

The reply of the British Government to the demand of Russia is understood to be weak and deprecating.

The Vienna Cabinet is disappointed with Gladstone's despatch on the Russian note, and likens him to Lord Aberdeen.

In view of a possible movement of Russia southward, a British fleet of observation will be established in the Mediterranean, with Malta as the place of rendezvous.

BERLIN, Nov. 15.—Negotiations looking to German unity are still pending.

Prussians recently made the proposition that all legislation relating to the press, and the matter of public meetings, should belong exclusively to the Federal Parliament.

YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The *Post* charges that Gladstone interposed in the interest of peace between France and Germany, just long enough to admit of the new French loan.

The steamer *Westphalia*, which sailed on the 2nd inst. for New York, took refuge on the 10th instant at Cuxhaven, owing to the movements of the French fleet at the mouth of the Elbe.

It is said that a number of documents found in a balloon recently captured by Prussians seriously compromise the neutrality of Switzerland.

A note from the French Government thanks the neutrals for their late intervention in behalf of peace. The note says that the acceptance of the harsh Prussian terms would have been virtually subscribing to their own subjugation.

The *Times*, in an editorial article on the situation, is disposed to believe that the war will not, by any means, be ended when Paris is taken, so intense is the bitterness of the French:

The *Telegraph* says it is certain Russia has 60 iron-clad gunboats in the Black Sea, ready for use.

VIENNA, Nov. 15.—Great enthusiasm was created at the Bourse here by the announcement that the Prussians had evacuated Orleans.

MARSEILLES, Nov. 14, *via* TOURS 15.—Returns from municipal elections, all in, foot up as follows: Republicans, 29,000; Communists, 8,000. The city has been and is perfectly quiet.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The *Times* publishes Thiers' report on his armistice mission. On the 1st of November he met Bismarck, who was partly aware of the nature of the mission, as he had received word at the same time that France had notice from the powers that an armistice was desired to avoid effusion of blood, and to allow France, through elections, to form a regular Government with which to treat effectually. This was all the more evident from the fact that Prussia had pretended that owing to the situation of France she knew not to whom to apply. Bismarck made casual mention that the remains of the Government now at Cassell, were the only ones recognized by Europe, but that he merely made the remark to establish the diplomatic situation, having no intention to meddle with the internal management of France. Thiers immediately answered that the Government which precipitated France into the abyss of war so foolishly resolved upon, had forever terminated its existence with its fatal career at Sedan, and it would be for France but a semblance of shame. Bismarck did not contest the fact and made with me an examination of the following question of armistice: To furnish France time for the expression of her will as to the Government she should choose to have; to allow entire freedom for elections during the armistice; lastly, to permit the revictualing of besieged places, and especially of Paris. Bismarck seemed to have no objection to allow any of these questions, and after an interview which lasted four hours I had the right to suppose that we should agree on all points, and thus conclude the first part of the pacification so ardently desired in both hemispheres. Our conferences were three per day, as I was impatient to achieve a result which would cause as much noise as the cannon we distinctly heard. Bismarck assured me as to the principle of the armistice that he desired as much as any of the neutrals to end hostilities, and that he desired to see established in France a power which might contract lasting engagements. We were thus in accord on the essential points. I demanded from 25 to 30 days armistice, as this time was needed for the votes and re-union of the elected candidates. Bismarck did not contest this, but seemed to accept 25 days. As to the elections, Bismarck assured me they should be free in the departments occupied by the Prussians. He made, however, a reservation concerning that portion of territory of the French near the German frontier, and German in origin. I immediately answered that the armistice must not be delayed by the argument of questions which come within the provinces of a treaty of peace. Bismarck said it was better not to discuss these questions, and that he, if not admitting electoral agitation in the provinces, would not refuse that they be represented in a future National Assembly, by a notable, free in opinion as other representatives. We then arranged as to the conduct of the army. Bismarck referred this to the Generals and to the King, and this was the conclusion arrived at, namely:

Belligerents were to stop where they were at the signing of the armistice. Lastly came the question of revictualling, and here again Bismarck wished to consult the military commanders; so matters were deferred to the next day. When, on the third day, I saw Bismarck, he seemed uneasy and pre occupied, and asked if I had any news from Paris. I said "No." He then said,—"Paris is in revolution, and a new Government is proclaimed." I replied,—"If disorder for the moment has triumphed, the people's love of order and patriotism will soon restore order." I was forced, however, to suspend negotiations, but soon received proof that I was not mistaken; I saw Bismarck that night and resumed negotiations on the subject of revictualling. I explaining the principle that at the end of the armistice each belligerent must be in the same condition as at the commencement. Bismarck, speaking in the name of the military leaders, pronounced against the revictualling, unless he received a military equivalent—I demanded what he meant—A fort, perhaps more than one. I immediaty stopped Bismarck, saying—It is Paris you want? Paris, our force, our hopes, which you are not able to vanquish after fifty days of siege? Arrived here, we could go no further. I saw the military spirit all powerful in the Prussian resolution against peace policy, and asked Bismarck for leave to see Favre and advise with him. Bismarck charged me to declare that he would not interfere with the elections, even if there was no armistice, and would let Paris communicate with Tours on the subject. The Government was informed of what had occurred, and they desired me to break off negociations on the ground of the refusal of revictualling, and to leave Versailles, which resolution I imparted to Bismarck.

The powers must judge of the conduct of the belligerents, and the efforts be made to secure peace, which was not lost through the nation, but through the fault of the late Government, the existence of which was the fault of France in abandoning its destinies to such hands.

Devlin's Fur Depot.

AMERICAN NEWS.

NEW YORK, 14th.—Gold, 111¼.

Orders have been received at the Brooklyn navy yard from the Navy Department at Washington, to fit out for sea, with all possible despatch, the frigate *Minnesota*, first rate, 46 guns, 3000 tons burthen; frigate *Tennessee*, second rate, 23 guns, 1,225 tons; and frigate *Shawmut*, fourth rate, 410 tons. In consequence of this order there are signs of unusual activity in the navy yard, and it is more than likely that an additional force of workmen will be taken on to complete the work as early as possible.

WASHINGTON, 14th.—On Friday last the President directed Secretary Fish to send a cable despatch to London peremptorily recalling Motley as Minister to England; Mr. Morgan to act as Charge d'Affaires until a new Minister is appointed. The President gives as a reason for this immediate action the necessity for an instant decision on the Fishery controversy with Canada, and other differences with the British Government, which he does not feel inclined to trust to the management of Mr. Motley.

British Shipping.

An English paper says:

The war has exercised a favorable effect upon British shipping. Thus we find that, whereas the tonnage for British vessels entered at British and Irish ports in June last was 926,806, the tonnage of those entered in July was 1,052 667, and in August, 988,437. For foreign vessels the tonnage entered was 490,255 in July, and 451,368 in August. As regards vessels that cleared our ports, there was but a slight increase in British, and a small diminution in foreign shipping. The presence of the French fleet has scared away the larger portion of the German shipping. Last month only 60 Prussian vessels entered British ports, as compared with 240 in August last year. Only 16 vessels from the Hanse Towns entered, as compared with 53 last year. The effect is still more plainly shown in the vessels which cleared our ports. There were only 11 Prussian vessels as compared with 277 last year, and 375 in 1868; and only one Hanoverian vessel, as compared with 79 last year; 11 from the Hanse Towns, as against 83 last year; and none from Mecklenburg, although there were 73 in 1869. It is significant that a larger amount of French shipping has cleared our ports during the war than in time of peace.

Tennyson's admirers will be glad to hear that he will shortly appear again before the public in a series of twelve brief poems connected by a love story, and illustrated both by the pencil and by mucis. Arthur Hughes is to do the artistic illustrations of the new work, and Arthur Sullivan will set the poems to music.

Manitoba.

(From the Manitoban.)

THE MOUNTED CONSTABULARY.

This force now being organized under the command of Captain Villiers, who has been selected by the Lieutenant Governor to fulfil the office of Chief Constable and Chief of the Police of this Province, ably assisted by Mr. Louis de Plainville, appointed Lieutenant Deputy Chief Constable and Deputy Chief of Police, is rapidly progressing in number and efficiency, and already consists of thirty men and nine horses.

The difficulty of raising such a force in this new country and obtaining horses and the necessary outfit has been very considerable, and although invitations were issued to any of the inhabitants wishing to join, few responded. Colonel Cassault, with a view to its establishment, and to form a "nucleus," kindly permitted twelve men from the 1st and 2nd Battalions to join. The Force is paraded daily at ½ past 9 o'clock and ½ past 2 o'clock, and as all have started on the same footing, the drill being "Cavalry," the civilians are progressing equally with the volunteers, who have hitherto been more accustomed to the Infantry drill, and all show great anxiety and assiduity to prove themselves worthy before being sworn in at the end of the month's probation.

The uniform has been supplied to four or five of the men, and is much admired by the inhabitants. It consists of a shell jacket, with brass buttons, and trowsers made of a good serviceable blue cloth and has much the appearance of "Cavalry Uniform." The remainder is being prepared as well as heavy Pilot cloth overcoats.

The Force is now located in a house next door to the office of "The Manitoban," until their new barracks are ready, which it is hoped will be soon, as no efforts seems wanting to promote the comforts of the men.

THE ELECTIONS.

On Monday a meeting, which was largely attended by many of the most influential gentlemen of the Province, was held here, and the following resolutions, indicative of the policy of the party which is being organized, were unanimously carried:

That we heartily approve the liberal, generous policy announced and indicated by the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, and pledge ourselves to do all in our power to carry out the same.

That it is not the policy of this party to be retrospective in its action; but that we approve of the selection and support of candidates on their individual merits.

That we would desire to act cordially in unison with our French brethren, and with all other classes of the community, who will work along with us in supporting the policy indicated by the Government.

That, on general principles, no man will secure our support or vote in the elections who has not a stake in the country, and is not, in that sense, identified with us.

That Donald A. Smith, Esq., and Dr. C. J. Bird be our candidates for the House of Commons, Ottawa.

BURNING FURS.

Some furs owned by a Mr. Foulcher, of St. Andrews, was burned on the 23rd inst. They had been recently brought from the infected Saskatchewan district, and Dr. O'Donnell, at the request of the Lieut.-Governor, accompanied some members of the police force to see the furs destroyed. There were burnt 18 buffalo robes, 7 beaver, 10 fox, 4 wolf, and 21 dressed skins.

Now is the time to preserve autumn leaves. They should be placed between folds of any very absorbent paper, and changed frequently—as often as once in a day or two. The paper should be placed under a heavy weight, so that the leaves may become properly pressed as well as dried, that the process of decay may be arrested, and the fine colors preserved. A warm flat iron judiciously used will help the drying. In making up ornament work the leaves should be carefully wiped with a cloth dipped in boiled linseed oil. This brings out the color and gives a more natural appearance than varnish of any kind.

Devlin's Fur Depot.

THE ŒCUMENICAL COUNCIL, lately called at Rome is an instance of the solicitude of the Catholic Church for the welfare and prosperity of her Communicants. Large assemblies of this nature containing representatives from all parts of the world, should be of some benefit to our race. We hope this opinion will be as harmonious and unanimous as the verdict in favor of the Great Shoshonees Remedy, for diseases of the lungs, blood, stomach, liver, &c. For sale by all druggists.

☞ The efficacy of Bryan's Pulmonic waters 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.

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

500 BRLS. APPLES,
25 BARRELS CIDER,
ON SALE.
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Apply at this Office.
Ottawa, Nov 15th, 1870 1514tf

By H. McLEAN, Auctioneer.
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NEW FURNITURE,
FROM ONE OF THE LEADING MANUFACTORIES OF THE WEST.

The Subscriber will sell by Auction, in BANGS' NEW BLOCK, opposite the Russell House, on
MONDAY, 21st NOVEMBER, Inst.,
A large consignment of the best Furniture ever offered for Sale in this City. Consisting of Parlour Sets, in Mauve and Green Coteline and Green Rep, New York and Exhibition Bedroom Setts, Mahogany, Corinth and Ashton Hair Cloth Sofas, French Hair Cloth and French Baloon Chairs, Grecian Rocking Chair, Hair Cloth Demerst Easy Chairs and a great variety of other furniture.
This being one of the best and most extensive assortments of Furniture ever offered in this market, it is well worthy the attention of parties who want furniture of a superior description.
Sale will commence at 11 o'clock, A.M.
TERMS.—Cash on delivery.
H. McLEAN,
Auctioneer.
Ottawa, Nov 15, 1870 1514td

THE PERSON who found a purse with money in it, lost on SUNDAY Evening, will receive the thanks of the Owner, by leaving it at the TIMES Office.
Ottawa Nov 16, 1870

SUITS,
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Beg 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. Also that, their STO