the theatre, then came forward and told the audience that a piece of gauze over the stage had caught fire; that it was thought advisable to drop the curtain while the fire was being extinguished, and that there had been really no cause whatever for alarm, as the fire was of the most trifling character. The remainder of the performance was then proceeded with, free from further commotion.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A Meeting of the Ontario Peat Company.
Auction Sale of 500 Barrels of Coal Oil—A. Rowe.

The Ottawa Times.

Office: 38, Sparks Street

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1870.

☞ *For interesting reading matter see First Page.*

Mr. Heath, M.P. for Pontiac, is in town.

Lieut. General Doyle lunched with the Hon. Dr. Tupper yesterday.

Honourable Charles Wilson, of Montreal, arrived here yesterday afternoon and is staying at the Russell House.

The Canal Commissioners are expected to arrive here to-day, and will hold their first meeting to-morrow.

The tenders for the construction of the Ontario Harbours of Refuge will, we understand, be opened on Friday next.

It is stated that in the event of a war with Russia 40,000 native Indian troops will be at once sent to the assistance of the Turks by the British Government.

We regret to hear that the breaking down of a bridge on the Grand Trunk Railway, near Whitby, yesterday, delayed traffic for a considerable time.

THE CANAL COMMISSION.

Of course the chief organ of Faction is as a matter of self imposed duty, compelled to attack the government for every thing it does. The appointment of a Canal Commission is now denounced as altogether wrong, as worse than useless, utterly uncalled for, and merely intended to relieve Ministers from work and responsibility which of right belongs to them.

The appointment of a Canal Commission was promised last session in compliance with the wishes of men of all parties, and scarcely a word was said against it. The opinion was generally expressed that the Government were right, and that a commission to enquire into a subject of such grave importance was highly necessary. It was determined that men should be chosen from each Province who would be able to speak intelligently as to the nature of the canal policy requisite to promote the interests of that portion of the Dominion which they represented, and that in the selection of them, political considerations should have no weight, but that an acquaintance with the carrying trade and some general business knowledge should be the only qualifications required. We are quite confident that the public generally will approve of the selection that has been made, and that they will and do rejoice in the appointment of a Commission formed of able and experienced men, well qualified to deal intelligently with the question, and to devise the best means for securing to Canada a large share of the carrying trade of this continent.

We notice that the *Globe* does not attempt to find much fault with the selection that has been made, but merely objects to commissions of any kind. It grumbles a little, it is true, at the appointment of Messrs. Gzowski and Laidlaw, because they are reported as being hostile to Mr. Capreol's Huron and Ontario canal scheme, an enterprise which the *Globe* has never failed to damage and retard to the utmost of its power. It ventures to insinuate that Mr. Hugh Allan will not pay much attention to the matter, a charge which we imagine will not be very agreeable to that gentleman, and is certainly out of place in the columns of the *Globe*.

We do not believe that the Commission will sit for any great length of time. The subject with which they have to deal is undoubtedly a vast and important one, and the interests of the country demand that it should not be treated in a hurried or superficial manner; but by appointing practical business men who are thoroughly well informed on all matters connected with shipping and the carrying trade, the Government have given the country the best guarantee that no time will be wasted, and that a broad comprehensive policy will be devised and recommended without any unnecessary delay.

THE LOYALTY QUESTION.

A certain Mr. White has lately written a book descriptive of his travels upon this continent, in which he expresses the opinion that the people of this country desire to be annexed to the States. We do not know who Mr. White is, nor for the matter of that do we much care. It is evident that he knows nothing whatever of Canada, and we very much question whether he ever visited it. Perhaps, however, like that literary impostor Dilke, he is of opinion that if he rode through the country in a railway car, and slept a night in each of our principal cities, he is qualified to express sound and trustworthy opinions as to the social and political condition of the people. We should not, however, have referred either to Mr. White or his book, were it not that the Toronto *Globe*, always at its wit's end for something whereon to base an attack upon the Administration, makes some reference to them. Our contemporary says:

"We should think it very likely that Mr. White was thrown very much into Ministerial circles when in Canada, and would naturally hear all about Reformers being very bad persons, annexationists, and what not.

* * * * *

As in all past times, the persons who have always claimed, not only here but in Britain to have a monopoly of loyalty whenever party exigencies are pressing and legitimate arguments are few, bethke themselves with great eagerness to this denunciation of their opponents as enemies of the British Crown and traitors to British institutions and British connection."

It is utterly incorrect, and the *Globe* knows that it is so, to assert that Ministerialists condemn their political opponents as enemies of the British Crown and traitors to British institutions, &c. The *Globe* assumes to speak on behalf of the great Reform party of Ontario. We doubt very much its authority to do so, but so far as the Reformers of Ontario are concerned by none have their loyalty and patriotism been more clearly recognised than by the Conservative press of Canada. It is not many days since we made some allusion to this very subject, and remarked how much the country was indebted to those who refused to obey the dictates of Mr. Brown and the *Globe*, and ally themselves with a factious opposition, permitted themselves to be "read out of the party," rather than risk the welfare of the country for the sake of gratifying old political prejudices and jealousies. We know, and none can recognise the fact with more fervent gratitude than we do, that the great mass of the people of this country, whatever their local politics may be, are thoroughly loyal to the Crown and institutions of Britain. Whatever war we wage with our political opponents shall be a fair and open one; we will not knowingly assail them with misrepresentations or false accusations. But we do say, as we have done before, that at this moment neither Mr. MacKenzie nor Mr. George Brown can suggest a Cabinet to be formed by the first named gentleman, which would not contain an annexationist like Mr. Anglin, or an Independent of the Huntingdon stripe. This does not prove anything against the Canadian people; it simply shows how desperate are the fortunes of the Factionists, and how utterly unfit they are to carry out a policy which would be acceptable to the Canadian people. We have never accused the *Globe* of disloyalty; on the contrary, we are willing to admit that we have read articles in its columns on the subject of British connection, which would have done credit to any Canadian journal. We only regret that Mr. Brown's dire necessities should compel him to become allied with a number of political Pariahs, whose loyalty is of a very questionable kind.

THE STREET RAILWAY.

This enterprise has proved a great boon to that large class of our citizens who cannot afford cab hire and are unable or unwilling to walk. Its failure for want of support was confidently predicted, but the result has proved that there was an undeveloped passenger traffic which was immediately brought out by low fares and frequent and regular communication with the extreme ends of the city. We understand that an average of about one thousand persons use the cars daily through the principal part of the season, and on gala days this number is more than doubled. The Company have proceeded cautiously in increasing the number of cars and the frequency of the trips to suit the traffic, and but for the near approach of winter the cars would run oftener, earlier, and later than they now do. Not knowing what the winter traffic will be, the Company do not wish to increase their stock of horses, and with the present force cannot do more at this season of the year. With respect to the "one horse" question, we are informed that the Company's cars are all rigged for two horses to be used when ever the state of the track requires it, and that in Spring and Autumn two horses will often be required until the streets are paved, or the mud in some other way disposed of. In the summer weather the intention is to run cars every ten or fifteen minutes with one horse. These from their frequency will not be overloaded, and as the cars are only about half the weight of those used in Montreal and Toronto, they are, at any time as easy a load for one horse as the larger cars are for two. In the present state of our streets two horses could not work a Montreal or Toronto street car on the Ottawa grades without assistance. The one horse system which has been introduced on a very large number of the street Railways of the U. S. has superseded the two horse system in level cities like New Orleans and Chicago, and in all the smaller towns. It is the only system by which in cities of moderate traffic, frequent trips can be secured. The number of horses which any Company can afford to keep depends on the traffic, winter and summer, and as this number is fixed, it results that if one horse will do the work here for which two are employed in Toronto, the trips here may be twice as frequent per hour as they are in that city, and this is the point of greatest interest to the public in the management of any street railway. In Halifax where all the cars were at first worked with two horses, ten one-horse cars have been running for the last two years, greatly to the interest of the public and the Company. On the route in this city, three cars only are required to run half-hour time, six for quarter-hour, and nine for ten minutes trip. Ten-minutes time is not too frequent for a considerable portion of the day and year, but if two horses must be used every trip it cannot be afforded here, as it requires eight horses for every car run with a double team.

With respect to the track, we are glad to see that in Metcalfe, Sussex, Sparks and Duke streets the Corporation have began to complete the roadway of these important thoroughfares. This is greatly needed indeed to diminish the necessary inconvenience caused by the rails. At present in many places the railway track is the only portion of the street which has been graded, and, despite the fear of broken axles, we observe that everywhere this track is preferred. Until the remainder of the street is made passable, the public are forced upon the rails, and when turned off by the cars, careless drivers or weak axles may come to grief. Apropos of this we notice in the Toronto *Globe* of the 10th inst., a letter headed "Streets of Toronto," from a Markham farmer, who, after referring to the horrible condition of the streets, thus writes:

"Very foolishly, to ease my horses, I got on the Street Railway, but being suddenly called on to make way for the railway carriage, I was disgusted to find myself thrown out, my wheel gone, and part of my load in the mud. In many places the rail is four, five, and even six inches above the street level, and it is almost impossible to turn out when meeting another team without breaking your wheel. I was told I had no remedy, as it is disputed whether the City or the Railway Company is compelled to keep the road in repair." We commend this to those gentlemen who have assumed that if they only had the Toronto rail here there would be no more broken axles. The truth is, street railways were originated in and for paved streets, and in extending them upon macadamized and gravel roads where there is heavy traffic, waggon wheels will cut down in wet weather along side any rail, as every rail must have two sides exposed to their action. The evils arising from this can only be guarded against by constant attention on the part of the Company or the Corporation, or both, and caution by the public in driving on the rails. Unfortunately for Toronto, stone is scarce and dear, and the Street Railway Company have always been too poor to do what they engaged to do for the streets, and because the Railway Company had undertaken what has proved more than they could do, the Corporation have abandoned the matter to the Company and do not appear able to compel them even to keep the track in order. We hope the Corporation and Company in Ottawa will come to some understanding on this subject, and I regret to see a renewal for the third time of an attempt to coerce the Company by legislation—an attempt which must end in failure, and make amicable arrangements more difficult than ever.

Marriage of Soldiers.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

SIR,—You made a remark in your article this morning that I venture to say is open to many grave objections. The same remark, or one equivalent to it, was also made by Colonel Bagot in reference to the same subject. It is therefore worth a little serious consideration whether clergymen who perform the marriage services under such circumstances (without leave from the commanding officer) are culpable, although in many instances they are no doubt inspired by "commendable motives." It is needless to say a word about these "*instances*" to which I presume you refer, when, for the sake of injured innocence, the benediction of the church is sought as the only possible reparation, and the license of free love is changed into a license to marry a wife.

It is the *culpability* of the clergy *under any circumstances*, when a public subject of this realm complies with every requirement of the law and presents himself and his intended wife to the clergyman for marriage that I feel called on to question. I utterly fail to see how or why *a clergyman* should make any distinction between one man and another, simply because he wears a military uniform. In this country, at least, *the church* is not "a branch of the civil service." There is no alliance whatever between Church and State. Therefore there is no possible reason why the State, who has cast the Church adrift and cut the connexion, should now presume to give the Church any orders or ask her to bear a responsibility that does not rightfully belong to her functions. The STATE claims, in this country, the privilege of giving *a license to marry*, superseding the Church's "*Publication of Banns*," and she (the State) exacts an exorbitant fee of six DOLLARS for granting the license. In England this privilege, be it remembered, has belonged to *the Church* from time immemorial, and therefore when the safeguard of *banns* published three several Sundays is dispensed with *the onus of responsibility lying with the authority that grants the license*, it is *the Church* who is called on fairly enough to make all due enquiries. In Ireland, also, even the Disestablished Church retains this privilege, and the fee of *five shillings* only has been fixed as that to be hereafter charged for a marriage license. But in Canada I conceive that together with the remuneration the State has relieved the church of the responsibility of that duty, for which the money is paid. That duty is the serious one of taking precaution that *no civil wrong* is involved in marrying people at any hour of the day or night, the moment they appear before a clergyman. I maintain that in Canada the State has assumed this duty, and for performing it claims the sum of six dollars.

When, therefore, parties bring the license of the State to the clergyman he has no option but to presume that the State has duly discharged her functions and that he is at liberty to proceed with the sacred ceremony. Accordingly, in the case of soldiers who marry without leave of the commanding officer, it is the agent of the state who gives the license (*for each such act pocketing two dollars*) who is really bound to make the proper inquiries before granting, or withholding the warrant to marry-without-Banns. And the *culpability* therefore rests with him and not with the clergyman.

In the case of banns, which cost nothing, the names of the respective parties are "called" for three several Sundays, and may be heard by any officers attending Divine Service, as well as the friends of the woman. Then any person during three weeks may "forbid the banns" and stay proceedings. But if this be not done in due course the clergyman again *has no option* but to perform the ceremony. It is the *civil right of every man* in this realm, whether he wears Her Majesty's uniform or not, to claim the Church's office and blessing on his marriage union; that is, after he has complied with the legal formalities. And it would be as unjust as inquisitorial on the part of the Church to treat one subject of this realm differently from another, and make inquiries as to his private affairs, his means of supporting a wife, &c, &c., simply because the man happens to be a defender of his country and so far (but no farther) was liable to certain rules and regulations of military service.

I am, sir,
Yours, &c.,
A CLERGYMAN.

Of course we intended no reflection upon the clergy as a body. We merely intimated that it would be well if clergymen before performing the marriage ceremony for soldiers, should in order to prevent future misery, ascertain whether they have obtained the requisite permission from their commanding officer.—EDITOR TIMES.

Devlin's Fur Depot.

The Collector Again.

To the Editor of the TIMES.

SIR,—Is the City Collector entitled to the sum of ninety cents for the service of a notice of default for taxes? I have been charged this sum for the same service. If he be entitled to this sum, please inform of the nature of the service he performs for which he receives a salary nearly equivalent to a sinecure.

Yours truly,
A RATEPAYER.
Ottawa, November 22, 1870.

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

An immense Stock of Ribbons, just marked off
For Novelties in Laces, Millinery and General Fancy Goods.
T. HUNTON SHOOLBRED & CO.

The City Collector.

To the Editor of THE TIMES

SIR,—I have this moment, for the first time, seen Mr. Preston's reply of the 10th inst., to the charge made against him by me in your paper, and I congratulate him upon his happy device of replying through a paper having no circulation here, and one, consequently, which I would be more unlikely to see.

Mr. Preston says, "It *is not true* that he had previously told me I was not liable for taxes." What he prints is perfectly correct; but it is equally true, that he *did* tell me, that my predecessor was liable for *the taxes in question;* and, moreover, it is equally true, and I challenge him to disprove it, in your paper, that he levied on my predecessor for the same.

Mr. Preston states that the cheque was drawn on the Bank of Montreal, in Perth, and that he did not feel disposed to send it to Perth or pay a commissioner to collect money, which should have been paid some six months previous.

The printed notice of taxes due, says that they must be paid before 1st March, of next year, as well as I can remember; so that my cheque dated 26th February was in ample time. The cheque was most assuredly drawn on the agency here, but as the words "Ottawa Branch will oblige by paying at par" were written across it and the above initialled by myself officially as agent, Mr. Preston's remark about having to send it to Perth or pay a commissioner is simple rubbish.

Mr. Preston says it is true that I afterwards sent "a draft" payable to order for the amount of my taxes, but that for some reason, "I did not insert the name of any person therein." This is utterly false.

The draft in question is payable to the order of the "City Collector, Ottawa," to whom I owed the money, to Mr. Preston I owed nothing.

Mr. Preston alludes to my near relations whom he believes to be gentlemen of integrity, and with whom he has had no difficulty.

Alas! my poor relatives, I do hope they will appreciate his patronage.

I enclose for inspection the cheque and draft alluded to above.

Your obdt. Servant.
J. T. STEWARD.
Bank of Montreal, Nov. 19. 1870.

NEWS ITEMS BY MAIL.

The New York *Sun* announces that sixty thousand Fenians are preparing to invade Canada.

The military works of Napoleon III. have been published in Germany, and meet with a large sale.

A man who was being shaved in a Chicago barber shop, noticed that the barber did not carry a very steady hand, but thought it best not to be alarmed at trifles. When, however, the tonsorial artist procured a box to stand upon, with the remark that "the snakes were all over the floor and he wanted to get out of their way," the customer concluded to finish the job himself.

It is related that Bismarck, wishing to felicitate the society of German ladies which seeks the disuse of the French language in polite society and court circles, addressed a despatch to St. Petersburg written in German. Gortschakoff, as a rebuke, returned a reply written in Tartar.

Charles Dickens, in twenty-four works, introduced to the world one thousand four hundred and twenty five personages.

Fanny Fern makes answer to a paragraph which has been going the rounds, to the effect that she would conclude her literary labours this year, thus: "The above announcement is wholly gratuitous. Being a woman, I have no intention of stopping till I get through."

A horrible case of dreaming occurred in Meigs township, Muskingum county, last week, in which a man named Dutton killed his infant daughter. It appears that the man had been out coon-hunting, and after returning home and retiring, dreamed in his uneasy slumber that he had caught a coon, and struck it against a tree, killing it. He was awakened by the frantic screams of his wife, and to his horror found that he had picked up his little infant daughter and dashed her against a bed-post, killing her almost instantly.

A file of one of the Metz journals is a curious sight. Owing to the scarcity of paper it was printed one day on red playing card paper, another on blue, a third on buff, and so on. Another journal was printed on brown packing paper.

It is recorded that last week a colored man on the Northwestern Railway of South Carolina was run over and fatally injured while endeavoring to save his dog from the same fate, the animal having got under a tie and being unable to get out.

The American Peace Union.

The N. Y. *World* says:

The Universal Peace Union of America has issued a truly touching appeal for peace, but for what purpose none can tell. It turns to Prussia, to France, and to all mankind, asking with serious seeming why this cruel war should continue, in such a pathetic way as would make King William and the government of France pause in their mad career and rush sobbing into each other's arms, could they but read its circular. But such action needs protest—the Franco-Prussian war is a reality, and neither party to it will consent to a cessation of hostilities. Far better would it be if the Peace Union would turn its attention to evils that can be remedied. Earthquakes, hurricanes, fires, death and disaster, tidal waves surround us, and soon we may have a cold snap of weather, when our poor people will suffer intensely. To such matters the union should call the serious thought of the age, for with them something might be done, and in the name of the people of tropical countries where earthquakes abound we protest against a waste of the power of the union. Yet more. The inhabitants of the moon now are, and for a long time have been, deprived of an atmosphere which we know is a necessity—a *necessity*, mark, not a luxury, of life. We have abundant means of compressing air, and nitro-glycerine is a great projectile. Shall we lie supine while there is such suffering for breathing material in the moon? Human nature abhors the thought. It is a grand duty we owe to ourselves and mankind to shoot pellets of compressed air to the moon and let the lunar people crack them and live. Why should we waste power and neglect opportunity?

HIDE BOUND HORSES.—A horse is said to be hide-bound when his skin will not slip under the pressure of the hand, but sticks as if it was glued, which condition is always dependent on a deranged state of the stomach and degestive organs—by correcting which, and giving to them a healthy tone and condition, the disease or complaint will disappear. Experience has proved that the means best adapted to this end is "Darley's Condition Powders and Arabian Heave Remedy." It has been used in numerous cases with complete success, generally effecting a cure in a few days. It is the best condition medicine known and may be given with perfect safety at all times, and does not require that the horse be kept from work. 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.

Ladies and Children's Fancy Woollen Goods in endless Variety. Clouds from 37½c. to $2.50 at
T. HUNTON, SHOOLBRED & CO.

Latest by Telegraph

BY PEOPLE'S LINE.

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

QUEBEC.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

QUEBEC, Nov. 22.

The House met at the usual hour. A few petitions were received, and the House went into Committee of the Whole, and adopted several amendments to the municipal Code.

No evening session.

Hon Mr. Beckwith, Hon. Mr. Wilmot, and Hon. Mr. Connell, are here as a deputation for a railroad between the River St. Lawrence and New Brunswick.

The *Courier* newspaper, the organ of the Roman Catholic Church party, is extremely agitated in reference to the taxation of church property by the Corporation.

Dr. Douglas reads to-morrow a paper on a voyage to India fifty years ago.

The Government steamer *Napoleon III.* succeeded in saving the three men imprisoned on Bird Island.

This Morning's Despatches.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—News has been received from Paris by balloons up to midnight of Monday. The city was entirely tranquil.

Gustave Flourens was arrested for complicity in the riots of 31st October. He was set at large.

The supply of meat had been limited to fifty grammes daily. Horse flesh and vegetables are still abundant.

All unmarried men between the ages of 20 and 35 have been enrolled in the National Guard.

The Gardes Mobile have been repulsed at Dreux and Chateau Neuf. They fled west and northwest.

Some Landwhers, with two squadrons of the Fifth Hussars, who were attacked by the French on the 19th, near Chatillon, withdrew to Chateau Villain, with a loss of 120 men and 70 horses.

Russia's pacific position simply means that she reiterates the disclaimer of any desire to reopen the Eastern question, or any hostile intention towards Turkey. The Czar, however, is firmly resolved to maintain the position taken by him in reference to the Black Sea question, as explained in the circular of Prince Gortschakoff.

It is believed here that Russia in deference to the opinion of the Great Powers, will withdraw the pretensions advanced by Gortschakoff's note, and express her willingness to refer the question at issue to a conference, which will not be summoned until after the termination of the present war. It is also believed that Italy will ultimately join Austria and England in resisting Russia. There is no truth in the report that Turkey is negotiating with Russia in regard to an armistice.

Two Fenians, named Walsh and Bouche, were arrested to-day at the railway station in Manchester. Three hundred cartridges and papers in cypher were found in their possession.

Bismarck denies that Switzerland has compromised, by a correspondence found in a captured balloon.

FLORENCE, 22.—Only 130 out of 433 elections in Italy were final. Those undecided are to be repealed.

The King will go to Rome about New Year's.

TOURS, 22.—A balloon has just brought good news from Paris. The successes of the army of the Loire had produced an excellent effect. Dissensions were forgotten, and an amnesty for political offences had been granted. The people had consented to abandon their eagerness for a sortie, and were resigned to stand on the defensive. There has been no serious fighting, and but little cannonading lately around Paris.

VIENNA, Nov. 22.—Austria's rejoinder, supposed to have been prompted by England, is as follows: Russia's wishes, in regard to the Black Sea, might have been put forward through diplomatic channels, and possibly acceded to by the Great Powers concerned, but the arbitrary expression of her will calls for the gravest resistance from all parties.

BERLIN, Nov. 22.—The latest information from Versailles says incessant exertions are directed to the formation of a second outer line of investment to cover the operations of the inner line.

The strategy of Baraski is understood at Versailles, and has been met by counter movements with the centre at Orleans.

BRUSSELS, 22nd.—The *Independence Belge* says a proposition for peace, as well as an armistice, will soon be submitted at Versailles, from the basis of which the principle of territorial cession will be excluded.

LILLE, 22nd.—A body of Prussians—foot and artillery—11,000 strong, is advancing on Amiens supposed to be a portion of Manteuffel's command.

LUXEMBURG, Nov. 22—The bombardment of Thionville by the Prussians has been very active to-day. The shots average about 18 per minute. The cannonading is very distinctly heard here.

The *Echo* says the French have been successful in several encounters with Uhlans lately near the borders. Many of the latter have been killed. More than 100 Uhlans have lately been driven into Belgium, where they were at once disarmed.

YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES.

LONDON, Nov. 22. The Earl of Shaftesbury writes to the *Times* advocating a reconsideration of the treaty conjointly with other powers.

The *Times'* correspondent telegraphs from Berlin, 21st: Russia is endeavoring to prove to the Great Powers that there is no foundation in the rumour that she bought or intends buying American ironclads for the Black Sea. Her language is pacific.

Prussia in replying to Earl Odo Russell is expected to advocate an amicable arrangement on the Eastern question.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The *Herald's* special from London says that Earl Russell writes to the *Times* to-day approving of Earl Granville's firm and unanswerable despatch, and urging that more authority, if necessary, be conferred upon the Crown to call out the militia. He considers that a real emergency exists when a Minister of a great power assumes the right of upholding a treaty binding the chief States of Europe. He points out the large number of Russian troops moving to the frontier of Turkey, and suggests that 100,000 militia, in addition to the militia reserve, be called out.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—A telegram from Tours says there was a five hours' engagement between 300 Francs Tireurs and 1,200 Prussians near Nantz, without any decided advantage on either side.

The Germans are fortifying Mont Peliard.

The country between Longua and Montmedy is occupied by the enemy.

Germans are advancing toward the department of Haute Laone, *via* Vessul, Coville, and Bouvillon.

There is a force of the enemy, 20,000 strong, in position near Guay.

Another balloon from Paris was captured near Chartres.

TOURS, Nov 21.—The balloon which has just arrived and brings news contradicting Edmund About's account of the feeling in Paris. The victory of Coulniers gives fresh courage to the Parisians and there is no apprehension of the supply of food giving out.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The weather to-day is stormy throughout Great Britain; a cold rain prevailed all night.

The feeling to-day, in regard to the Eastern question, is much more healthy. Confidence is in good part restored in many circles, and breadstuffs are again declining.

A special to the *Times*, from Berlin, says Prussia, it is expected, will sustain a peaceful solution of the question between Russia and other powers in relation to the Paris treaty.

The *Morning Post* officially denies that Bismarck repudiates the existence of an understanding with Russia about the eastern question.

MADRID, Nov. 22.—The *Impartial* says the formal acceptance of the Spanish crown by the Duke of Aosta was received in this city on Sunday last. An escort squadron leaves Carthagena for Genoa next Friday.

FLORENCE, Nov. 22.—Returns of the elections for members of the new Parliament are not all received, but the Government has been sustained by an immense majority.

AMERICAN NEWS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The Newfoundlanders residing in New York and Brooklyn propose to organize a Union Society, and to adopt every available means of agitating the cause of annexation in Newfoundland. Newfoundlanders in Boston will also form a co-operative union, by which they hope to create a powerful element that will stir up to renewed action the annexationists of their country and those of other British provinces. They will meet in the city of Brooklyn within a few weeks to draw up a declaration of their sentiments in reference to the cause they are advocating, and transmit it to their leading countrymen at home.

The late action of the British Government toward the colony of Newfoundland is their great incentive to make these strenuous efforts to become annexed to the United States.

Last night the steamer *Magdala* arrived from Shanghai, through the Suez Canal, with a cargo of new tea, valued at about $50,000. She sailed from Shanghai on the 10th August.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—It was announced in all Catholic churches yesterday that Archbishop Hall would preside at a meeting here which has for its object the restoration of the Pope. It was also announced that Catholics in America must avenge the insult to the Catholic Church by the Italians, and restore the Pope to his throne.

☞ Is health worth having? If it is protect it—it is a jewel as easily lost as virtue, and in many cases as difficult to recover. In this climate, and more particularly at this season of the year, people are very apt to take cold and suffer from sore throat, coughs spitting of blood and pulmonary complaints generally, which if not checked immediately leads to serious consequences. The question arises—which is the quickest and most effectual remedy? Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers have been before the public for twenty years, and have always given perfect satisfaction, and invariably effect permanent cures when taken in season. Sold by all medicine dealers and country stores generally throughout the Province, at 25cts per box

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., Homoeopathic Chemists, London.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.—The following is an extract from a letter written by the Rev. C. Z. Weizer, to the "German Reformed Messenger, at Chambersburg, Penn.:

A BENEFACTRESS.

Just open the door for her, and Mrs. WINSLOW will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the Nursery. Of this we are sure, that we will teach our "SUSY" to say, "A BLESSING ON MRS. WINSLOW," for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the PROSPECTUS. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it—nothing less. Away with your "Cordial," "Paregoric," "Drops," "Laudanum," and every other "narcotic," by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life.

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her "Soothing Syrup for Children Teething." If we had the power, we would make her, as she is, a physical Saviour to the Infant Race. 25 cents per bottle sold by all druggists.

Be sure and call for
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
Having the fac-simile of "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

A "COUGH," "COLD," OR IRRITATED THROAT, if allowed to progress, results in serious pulmonary and Bronchial affections, oftentimes incurable.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Reach DIRECTLY the affected parts, and give almost instant relief. In BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, and CATARRH they are beneficial. Obtain only the *genuine* BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, which have *proved* their efficacy by test of many years. Among testimonials attesting their efficacy are letters from—
E. H. Chapin, D. D; New York,
Henry Ward Beecher, Brooklyn, N. Y.,
N. P. Willis, New York,
Hon. C. A. Phelps, Pres, Mass. Senate,
Dr. G. F. Bigelow, Boston,
Prof. Edwd. North, Clinton, N. Y.,
Surgeons in the Army, and others of eminence
Sold everywhere at 25 cents per box.

"TROCHES," so called, sold by the ounce, are a poor imitation and nothing like BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, which are sold only in boxes with a fac-simile of the proprietors,
JOHN I. BROWN & SON,
This care in putting up the Troches in important as a security to the purchaser in orders to be sure of obtaining the genuine Brown's Bronchial Troches.

By A. Rowe, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE
—OF—
500 BARRELS OF COAL OIL.

The Subscriber has received instructions from an
EXTENSIVE COAL OIL FIRM IN THE WEST,
To offer to the Trade of Ottawa and Vicinity, by PUBLIC AUCTION,
FIVE HUNDRED BARRELS OF COAL OIL,
In Lots to Suit Purchasers

Sale to take place at the Subscriber's ROOMS, Rideau Street, on TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29th, at Eleven o'clock,
Terms Cash on delivery.
Samples can be seen at the Subscriber's Sale Rooms.

A. ROWE,
Auctioneer
Ottawa, Nov. 23, 1870. 1521td

N. B.—To be delivered at the Canada Central Depot in Ottawa.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Ontario Peat Company will be held at the Russell House, Ottawa, on Tuesday, the 6th December next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the organization of the Company, under the Act of Incorporation, for the selection of Directors, and for the transaction of general business.
Ottawa, Nov 22, 1870 1521 3

T. HUNTON SHOOLBRED & Co
47. SPARKS ST. 49.

Will receive this week "per Express," from LONDON, England,

2 CASES OF MILLINERY,

Containing the VERY LATEST Styles in
Bonnets, Hats,
and some very Choice things in
Flowers, Feathers and Trimmings,

Per S. S. "MORAVIAN."
1 Case Extra Cloths, in the new
Satin Cloths,
Trimming to match all our Fashionable
Dress Goods.
—ALSO—
1 Case of Newest
Mantle Cloths.

The "OLIVE GREEN" appears still prove the most fashionable, and of the above we are in receipt of ten piece
"New Seal and plucked Otter Skins hand."

Fancy Wove Goods still arriving.

Clouds, Breakfast Shawls, Ties &c.,
in endless Variety.
T. HUNTON, SHOOLBRED & CO
47 and 49 Sparks Street.
Ottawa, 1870.

NOVEMBER ARRIVALS,
NEW FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.

MAGEE & RUSSELL

Having met with UNAPPROACHABLE SUCCESS this AUTUMN, in the disposal of their IMMENSE IMPORTATIONS, (the Largest ever brought to Ottawa in one season) were under the agreeable necessity of re-ordering a Second Supply to fill up the numerous blanks made in their several Departments.

☞ Owing to the terrible conflict now raging in Europe our resident agents were enabled to secure during the consequent depression of Trade in Britain many very valuable lines at exceedingly low prices for cash.

☞ A portion of Shipments not yet to hand, are expected this week. The following comprises a few of the leading articles, viz:

DRESS GOODS:

WINCIES, SCOTCH PLAID TARTANS, FRENCH MERINOES, and SATEEN COSTUME CLOTH

See Figured Sateen Cloths at 90 cts. per yard, the Newest Dress Material of the season.

SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS:

Black VELVETS, VELVETEENS, EPANGLES, SILKS, SATINS, and CRAPES.

☞ All our Mantle Velvets were purchased in June, only a few days before they advanced considerably in price, and as they are likely to be fully 50 per cent dearer in the Spring, would advise Ladies to Purchase at the present time; will guarantee the best value in Canada. Silks Satins, &c, equally good value.

DOMESTICS:

New Grey Cottons, White Shirtings, Sheetings, Pillow Cottons, Prints, Linen and Cotton Tickings, Linen and Cotton Diapers, Table Linen of every description, Quilts and Counterpanes, Towels and Towelling, &c., &c. We can confidently recommend the above mentioned Domestic Goods, being excellent value.

WOOLLENS:

BLANKETS, English and Canadian Plain and Fancy FLANNELS, Waterproof Cloakings, Black and Blue Presidents, Pilots, Beavers, and the New Irish Frieze Cloths, for making Fashionable Ulster Over-Coats. A Specimen Coat for Sale.

RIBBONS AND LACES.

100 dozen large New Style Hair Nets, 200 dozen Cambric Handkerchiefs, One case Black and Coloured Ribbon Velvets, Silk, Satin and Sash Ribbons, Fringes, Buttons Collars and Cuffs, and a magnificent variety Real Lace Goods.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

50 dozen Gents White and Lavender Kid Gloves; also, 20 dozen Plush and Lamb Lined Kid Gloves and Mitts, some with Seal Cuffs, besides a first-class Stock of Woollen Mock and Real Buckskin Gloves, Canadian, Scotch and English Lambs Wool Underclothing, Scotch and Canadian Fingering Yarns, &c, &c.

CARPETS,

New Double Width Damasks at 45cts, Green Repp, at $1.10, the Cheapest in Ottawa, New Harness Muslin and Lace Curtains, also Lace by the yards, one Cask varnished Cornices and one Case Stair Rods

MAGEE & RUSSELL.

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, which they can make larger profits: but men of enterprise 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 1.4 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,
Sole Wholesale Agent for the Dominion of Canada
Toronto—13 and 50 Yonge Street.
Montreal—145 St. Paul Street
1397-3

AUTUMN. 1870.

"THE GOLDEN LION,"
SPARKS STREET,
Opposite the RUSSELL HOUSE

MILLINERY, MANTLES, &c

DISPLAY of NEW GOODS
—ON—
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 12th

All the new styles in
HATS,
BONNETS,
FEATHERS,
Flowers, Trimming Materials, &c

Fashionable Velveteen Hats— From 25 Cents upwards.

Cloth and Velveteen Jackets, $1.50 upwards

New Paris Jackets, In Various Styles.

Ladies and Children's Underclothing, A large Assortment.

Gents Furnishing Goods, A complete Stock.

☞ R. L. JAMES & Co. have enlarged their premises, not only to make room for larger stock, but also for the convenience and comfort of visitors.

AN EARLY CALL SOLICITED.

R. L. JAMES & Co.

BARGAINS!
BARGAINS!
BARGAINS!

A Large and Varied Assortment of FANCY WINTER GOODS, at
PATTERSON & [illegible]

GREAT BARGAINS in GREY and WHITE BLANKETS, at
PATTERSON & [illegible]

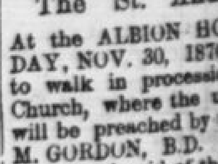
An immense Stock of PLAIN and FANCY DRESS GOODS, at
PATTERSON & [illegible]

A very Heavy Stock of ENGLISH, SCOTCH and CANADIAN TWEEDS, BEAVERS, PILOTS, WITNEYS, MELTONS, &c., at
PATTERSON & [illegible]

Just Received a Lot of GENTLEMEN'S SCOTCH and CANADIAN UNDERCLOTHING, TIES, SCARFS, COLLARS, &c, &c., at
PATTERSON & [illegible]

—ALSO—

A Full and Select Assortment of RIBBONS, LACES, TIES, VELVETS, &c, &c., at
PATTERSON & [illegible]
53 Sparks Street, Opposite [illegible]



ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.

Scotchmen and Descendants of Scotchmen are particularly requested to assemble under the auspices of The St. Andrew's Society, At the ALBION HOTEL, on WEDNESDAY, NOV. 30, 1870, at 1 o'clock p.m. to walk in procession to St. Andrew's Church, where the usual annual sermon will be preached by the Chaplain, Rev. D. M. GORDON, B.D. A collection will be taken up in aid of the charitable fund.

N.B.—All are requested to wear Badges, which can be procured from the Secretary.

Sutherland's fine Brass Band and the celebrated Highland Pipes of the Society will accompany the procession.

A DINNER will be given in the evening in GOWAN'S HALL where all who may partake of the hospitality of the society may expect a good spread. Wines (extra) of the choicest kinds can be had at reasonable rates.

Gowan's Orchestra and the Highland Pipes will play some fine selections during the evening.

☞ Tickets, $1.75 each.
To be had at the usual places and from members of the committee.
God Save the Queen.

By order,
J. P. ROBERTSON, Rec. Sec.
Ottawa, Nov. 18, 1870. 1518s

FOUND.

On the corner of Sparks and O'Connor Street a very handsome Ladies GOLD WATCH with Chain with trinkets attached. The owner can have same by calling at the TIMES Office, or D. Starke's, Esq. Maria street, near Elgin street by proving property and paying expenses of advertisement

Nov. 22, 1870.