NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Election Notice—William Mosgrove.
A Small Pocket Book Lost.
Requisition to Amos Rowe.
Notice—Wm. F. Powell.

The Ottawa Times.

Office: 38, Sparks Street

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1870.

☞ *For interesting reading matter see First Page.*

Hon. John Young, of Montreal, is in town.

Mr. Daley, Census Commissioner, left last night for Toronto.

Sir G. E. Cartier and Hon. Mr. Dunkin intend leaving town to-day for Quebec.

Mr. Cassels is well versed in municipal affairs. He was for many years Mayor of the county of Quebec. Should there be another vacancy in Victoria Ward, Mr. Baldwin, of the Chaudiere, would be a good man, and we think that those gentlemen who contribute so large an amount towards the city treasury ought to have a voice as to the spending of the money.

The contract let to Mr. John Browne for the dredging of the mouth of the river Thames, has been reported on by Mr. Ross, the Government Engineer, as completed. This work has been under consideration for a long time by the Board of Works Department; but through the energy and perseverance of Mr. Rufus Stephenson, M. P. for Kent, this has been pushed through and completed, whatever may be said to the contrary notwithstanding.

The New England *Regulator*, a spirited journal published at Portland, Me., makes the following graphic comment on our recent election.

"NOVA SCOTIA.—The Anti-Confederate and Annexation adventurers of Nova Scotia were brought to grief on the 15th inst. It seems that they proposed to play what will doubtless be their last political game with the loyal people of that Province. The electors of the metropolitan county were chosen referees. Decision—'Played out.'"

THE FISHERY QUESTION.

We regret to find that in his annual message, President Grant has dealt with the question of the Canadian fisheries after the manner of a narrow minded politician, rather than like a well informed statesman of broad and comprehensive ideas. The opinions which he expresses on the subject are based upon mistaken hypotheses and false premises. They may, and no doubt will, find favor with very many of his countrymen, but will not command the respect of thinking or fair minded men anywhere.

President Grant complains that Canada has pursued a very unfriendly course towards the Americans; first, in having taken any steps for the protection of the fisheries which belong to us by as good a title as the ground upon which we stand; secondly, for having enforced the provisions of the treaty of 1818 and prevented American fishermen from trading and buying supplies in Canadian ports; and thirdly, for claiming the right to exercise control over the navigation of the waters of the St. Lawrence river.

As regards our excluding American fishermen from Canadian fishing grounds, our right to do so was fully recognized in times past by the United States Government. More recently they admitted the justice of our claim by directing all American fishermen who were desirous of fishing in our waters, to obtain licenses which at that time were issued by the Canadian Government. Those licenses were issued as a temporary arrangement, because it was hoped that some mutual understanding would be arrived at between the two Governments which would obviate the necessity of excluding the Americans from our fishing grounds. When at length this appeared to be impossible, measures were adopted for the protection of the fisheries, and for preventing foreigners from enjoying those privileges, which, as a matter of acknowledged right, belong only to Her Majesty's subjects. In so doing, as we have often pointed out, we were actuated by no unfriendly feelings towards the Americans. The officers in command of the Canadian vessels were instructed to perform their duty in a manner which should be as inoffensive as possible, to give due warning to all American fishermen, and to give them the benefit of any doubt which might arise as to their wilful violation of the fishery laws. Officers of the United States navy have acknowledged that the instructions thus given to our officials by the Canadian Government were faithfully carried out. But in justice to ourselves, and more especially to our fishermen, it is the manifest duty of our Government to continue their present line of policy, and prevent Americans from exercising a right which was only theirs so long as the Reciprocity Treaty was in force. They were not, and are not, actuated by any desire to injure the Americans, or, as President Grant asserts, "with a view to political effect upon the United States Government." Their action has been fully endorsed by all political parties in the Dominion, and the unanimous feeling of this country is that the course which they have adopted should be persisted in.

As to the exclusion of American fishing vessels from Canadian ports, the facts, briefly stated, are these. The treaty of 1818 provides that American fishing vessels shall only be allowed to enter our harbours when forced to do so by stress of weather, or to obtain supplies of wood and water.

This was done in order that American vessels might have no excuse for frequenting Canadian waters, as well as to prevent smuggling. This provision has never been annulled, although, of course, so long as the Reciprocity treaty lasted it remained in abeyance. It was first put in force during the present year by an Imperial cruiser, H. M. S. *Valorous*, in the harbour of Charlottetown, P. E. I. It must be obvious that, save under most exceptional circumstances, American fishermen can have no business in Canadian waters, and therefore this rule can only be felt by those who are engaged in a violation of the fishery laws.

In his remarks concerning the claim of the Canadian Government to exercise control over the navigation of the River St. Lawrence, and the comparison which he makes between it and the free navigation of the Rhine, Danube, and other European rivers, President Grant only exhibits an amount of ignorance which seems perfectly astonishing in a man occupying his position. The truth is that there is no resemblance between the two cases. The navigation of the River St. Lawrence means, in effect, the free navigation of the Canadian canals, for without them there is no water communication between the West and the Atlantic Ocean, so far as the St. Lawrence route is concerned. Has President Grant, or have the American people the effrontery to ask us to allow them the free use of canals built at great cost with our money, while they grant us no similar advantages in return? The idea is a preposterous one, and savors altogether too much of the "grab" game which some American politicians seem so desirous of playing upon this continent.

The effects which the of our Government, as regards the fishery question, has had upon this country have already been of a most beneficial character. The fishermen of the Maritime provinces have enjoyed a season of unwonted prosperity, and a great stimulus has been given to the fishing and also to the shipbuilding interest. In this connection, we may mention that Messrs. McKay and Warner, the well-known shipbuilders of Quebec, say they intend to commence a new business at that port, that is for the fishery trade. They have just laid down four vessels, which they intend having ready by the first of May for the fishing grounds of the St. Lawrence, and they trust that the merchants of Quebec will be induced to build a fleet of such vessels. The Quebec *Chronicle* adds:

There can be no doubt but that at least 100 sail of fishermen should leave this port every spring; this would give employment to our ship carpenters, riggers, sail-makers, coopers, &c., in fact every branch of business would feel the benefit of such a trade, it would also give employment to hundreds of our young men, who would in a short period become first class sailors; during the fall these men would be on hand to man the ships required for the fall fleet, remain aboard during the winter and return in time for the spring fishing. We trust that these gentlemen will be successful in their new venture in thus opening up what must prove of vast interest to this city.

What will be our course in the future? Shall we, in consequence of President Grant's implied threats of preventing the transit of bonded goods through the United States, and of something tantamount to non-intercourse, give up our rights and tamely permit Americans to do as they like with our property? Shall we, who have resisted so many threats and such repeated pressure, shrink from protecting what belongs to us? To this question we are persuaded that the whole country, without regard to party, race, or creed, will indignantly answer No! Because we would not consent to annexation, and because of our daring to avow sympathy with the South, the Reciprocity Treaty was abrogated. All kinds of terrible things were predicted for us then, and ruin was said to be staring us in the face; yet, in spite of all, we have since then enjoyed prosperity such as we never knew before, and we believe that now, whatever unfriendly measures our neighbours may think proper to adopt, we shall still manage to exist, to prosper and progress. We do not wish to indulge in "tall talking." To assume the attitude of a bully would be as absurd for Canada, as it would be mean and cowardly for the United States to do so. But we believe that from four to five millions of Canadians, united and one in spirit as on all great national questions we are, cannot easily be trampled on or worried into an abandonment of their nationality. We have confidence in the power and influence of Great Britain who in an unmistakeable manner has promised to support and defend us against foreign aggression; we depend to some extent on the right feeling of the Americans themselves; but most of all we depend upon our own ability to defend ourselves from insult and wrong. If we are to be a people, if we are to work out a great and noble destiny on this continent, let us not yield a tittle of our rights in the face of threats, but acting fairly and honourably towards our neighbors, pursue the course which justice dictates without hesitation or distrust.

BUTLER AND THE FENIANS.

With that ready appreciation of anything that is ruffianly and dishonest which forms so prominent a feature in the Fenian character, the Fenians have passed a series of resolutions thanking General Butler for having avowed himself an enemy to England, and pledging themselves "to be with him the moment he says 'rally!'" The glory has passed away from O'Neill, and the fame of Sweeney is a thing of the past, for all the hosts of American fillibusterism have pledged themselves to acknowledge General Butler as their sole leader. We congratulate him and them upon their choice. Butler is well adapted to be a Fenian leader, and the Fenians are just the men for Butler to lead. There is not the slightest danger of his saying "Rally" so long as there is any risk of their being confronted by anyone besides women and children, while both the General and his "merrymen" are equally disposed to regard the plunder of defenceless people as one of the fine arts. Butler says he wants to annex Canada. Here is an army all ready prepared for him. Let him make the attempt. He has only to say "Rally" mount his war steed and "on to Montreal." If he could only reach that city the hero's toils would be richly rewarded by a visit to Messrs. Savage and Lyman's establishment, while his followers revelled in unstinted draughts of Molson's best proof whiskey. Unfortunately the doughty General has no Farragut to clear the way for him as he had at New Orleans, and would find the road across the frontier a decidedly hard one to travel. He is not likely to attempt it himself, but we do not suppose that he would have any objection to say "Rally" to any extent so long as he is not compelled to leave American soil. If in consequence of his doing so a few hundred ignorant and thoughtless American citizens were encouraged to cross the border and be shot down by the Canadian volunteers, it would not be a matter for a moment's regret or consideration to the "hero of New Orleans." So long as he can only manage to keep out of the way of the bullets himself, he does not care how many homes are made desolate or how many helpless children are rendered fatherless. In fact such is the cruel nature of his disposition that the sight of human woe is rather agreeable to him than not. At all events, judging by his behaviour in New Orleans and elsewhere, we are quite justified in believing such to be the case.

An Evening with the Poets—Rev. Mr. Stephenson's Lecture.

The Rev. Mr. Stephenson delivered the first of a series of lectures it is his intention to give throughout the winter season, entitled "Evenings with the Poets." The large basement of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, Metcalfe street, was crammed by a highly respectable audience, and to judge from the frequent manifestations of delight indulged in, the series of lectures will be very popular. The Hon. Dr. Tupper, who was among the audience, amid hearty applause was called to the chair.

On the reverend lecturer stepping to the reading desk he was received with loud demonstrations of pleasure. After preliminary remarks, he stated that the subject of his lecture would be the poet Tennyson, who he described as nature's own poet; he had done more to elevate the poets and poetry of the age and to bring them and their efforts into a new phase. The poet laureate of Great Britain, Alfred Tennyson, we had every reason to be proved of, his purity of style and purity of life balance one another; the poet laureate was not only the first among the poets of the age, but he was one of the most virtuous of men. We could truly emulate his life and appreciate his poetry.

Such were a few of the high compliments the lecturer paid the subject of the lecture. He also related the following incident in connection with the Tennyson family. The boys of the family were all more or less poetically inclined. At an early age Alfred and Charles distinguished themselves in the nursery by their juvenile compositions, and at a little later time they published a volume under the title of "Poetry by two boys." Frederick another brother also published a volume of poetry, but Alfred outstripped them all and was the one of the family who rose to the high position of Poet laureate by the cultivation of his poetic genius. It has been said of Tennyson and said truly that when he did write a poem, it contained nothing in it but music. The lecturer divided the poetry of Tennyson into different aspects, describing the different aspects in language particularly forcible and elegant, and proceeded to read the "May Queen" for its beauty of elucidation and many appeals to the heart contained in it. The selection was very well read by the reverend gentleman, but his most successful effort must certainly be admitted to have been the rendering of the amusing poem of "The North Country Farmer," which the Yorkshire experiences of the reader permitted him to give with the brogue to perfection. The old farmer, who is riding accompanied by his oldest son, seizes the opportunity to tell him that his thoughts of the pastor's daughter have led his mother and himself to come to the conclusion that he (the son) is an ass, and advices him not to marry for money, but to go to where money is. When he married his mother he had "lots o' money laid by and a nicest bit o' land." It is true, continued the cunning old farmer she was not over good looking but was a plain looking woman, not just as nice to cuddle and kiss as a good-looking one." The poem was concluded amid roars of laughter from the audience. Where wailing was to be done Tennyson's style was unrivalled, and, as proof of this, the lecturer read "In Memoriam," which he thought nothing in the English language approached. Edgar Allan, than whom no better judge of poetry lived, in his day said that this poem was both "unique and transcendental"; the poem was then read. The next poem read was the peculiarly affecting and beautiful one of *Dora*, followed by "Enoch Arden." In relation to the poem of "Enoch Arden the lecturer said that many critics had taken into their heads to severely criticise the production and questioned its moral tendencies, but he had no such qualms and did not hesitate to say that he thought it one of the most frank and beautiful of Tennyson's poems. Again paying a high tribute to the poet, the lecturer concluded amid prolonged applause.

Dr. Tupper then moved a vote of thanks, in which he paid a high compliment to the eloquent and learned lecturer; his eloquent and touching rendering of the selections from the poet Tennyson, and the eloquent and instructive remarks accompanying them. He begged to thank the reverend gentleman for the treat they had enjoyed.

The Mayor begged to second the motion.

Mr. Stephenson returned thanks for the compliment, and begged to move a vote of thanks to the Chairman for his competent and gentlemanly manner in which he had discharged his duties.

The Hon Dr. Tupper thanked the mover for the motion. He was sure, when it became generally known that these interesting lectures were to be continued, that the only difficulty that would be experienced would be that of finding a room large enough to contain the people that would flock to them.

Thanks were then given to the choir, and the audience dispersed.

WAR ITEMS.

Dr. Russell declared there has never been so much of sentry engagement as in the siege of Paris; they take pot shots, and kill and wound all they can at the outposts on both sides. They are at it day and night long.

The Paris theatres are by degrees reopening. In order not to shock public opinion, the programmes of her entertainments are exceedingly dul. Thus the Comedie Française bill of fare the other day was a speech, a play of Moliere's without costumes, and an ode to Liberty.

Dr. Russell's letters from the theatre of war continue to be reprinted verbatim by the German, Russian, and Polish press.

It is officially announced at Tours that private messages will be sent by pigeon to Paris at the rate of 50 centimes (five pence) per word. The messages must be on purely private affairs.

The Parisian brokers, according to *Judy*, have stopped speculation because "all their capital is invested."

The Prussian medical staff at Metz complain, do what they will, they cannot break the French convalescents of their craving for horseflesh. They will eat it, notwithstanding that they are receiving abundant rations of mutton. The doctors oppose their eating horseflesh because they think that the entire change of diet will operate as much as anything in effecting a cure.

Among the despatches found by the Prussians in the Palace of St. Cloud was the following. It is to be presumed, in view of the details of the war, that the Emperor did not accept the patriotic offer embodied in the despatch:

"To Napoleon III., Emperor, St. Cloud:

"Grant me an audience; I place at your disposal an immediate and infallible means of conquering the Prussians.

MAUDEMENT."

Storms from the West.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

The first days of Parliament after its meeting will infallibly be occupied by debates on our military and naval resources, but it will be matter for serious regret if the discussion is too exclusively influenced by interest in the European war. Nine men out of ten in this country, if they were forced to give a reason for their reluctance to be committed to the cause of one or other belligerent which is felt by all except a few ultras on the Tory and Radical sides, would probably allow that interference in the struggle would be a mere wasting of national strength which may some day have to be employed elsewhere. It is exceedingly possible, and it is greatly to be hoped, that we shall never have to fight with the United States; but it would be mere folly to deny that to be a quarter from which danger really impends, and worse than folly to organize our means of resistance as if attack, if regarded at all as possible, were to be looked for only in the East and not in the West.

There are strong reasons for thinking that some of the most active and influential of American politicians are anxious to pick a quarrel as soon as possible with the English Government, and to find, if it can be done, a bone of contention less mumbled over than the *Alabama* claims. The war between France and Germany has, in fact, seriously disarranged the machinery of American politics. The Germans and the Irish form the two great bodies of voters whose veering from side to side causes the alternation of victory and defeat experienced by American parties. Speaking roughly and generally, the Germans lean to the Republican and the Irish to the Democratic side; but the adhesion is not nearly so complete that large numbers may not be detached and drawn over to one party or the other by a timely appeal to any passion or prejudice which may be dominant for the moment. When the war began, popular feeling was with the German armies; and, though the sympathies of the Irish were, on the whole, with the French, their partisanship was prevented from rising to any extraordinary height by the association of the French cause with the interests of a despotic Sovereign. But a material change has been produced by the proclamation of the Republic in France. There is nothing now to be ashamed of in avowing oneself a thoroughgoing enthusiast for the Government of M. Gambetta, and the Irish voters are gradually being welded into a compact body of French sympathizers who will vote for nobody who is not committed to the French view of the war. The Germans hold just as obstinately to the sacredness of the German cause, and thus the managers of American parties are getting drawn into the exact position which they most dislike that of having to take a side in a question in which the United States are not immediately concerned, and thus to alienate irrevocably one entire confederacy of foreign voters or the other. For dealing with such a crisis American politicians are provided with an expedient of a very vulgar and commonplace character, but of very old date and of frequently proved efficacy. It is to get up a dispute with Great Britain, and, by appeals to the deep fund of hatred and jealousy of this country which is always in reserve, to call off attention from the dangerous collateral controversy. The first note of the familiar air has been struck by Mr. Benjamin Butler, whose abilities ought as little to be lost sight of as the scandals of his personal and military history; and a letter from Philadelphia, published in the *Times*, informs us of the exact variations to which we are to be treated.

Mr. Butler shows a sound instinct in postponing the *Alabama* claims to a new grievance. He has the impudence indeed to say that Great Britain fitted out the ship which became the Confederate cruiser, which is an assertion exactly on a level with the statement that the United States are sending rifles and cartridges to the Government of National Defence; the inuendo in either case being that it was the Government which did the act referred to. But this very audacity is probably intended to cover misgivings as to the *Alabama* case which are becoming common among American lawyers; and the other complaint which Mr. Butler urges is much more promising for his purposes. The complaint that American fishing boats are excluded from certain fishing grounds on the coasts of the Dominion of Canada has the advantage of raising a question which is nearly insoluble in itself, and which is embarrassed besides by the strong feeling on the subject which possesses the Canadians. The general rule of Public Law is that three miles of sea are counted as land, and are under the exclusive jurisdiction of the State to which the adjacent shores belong. But this rule is modified by another which is to the effect that bays and estuaries enclosed by headlands form part of the maritime territory of the State to which the headlands belong, even though there should be water within the bay which is more than three miles from either coast. It is under this rule that the United States claim exclusive jurisdiction over Delaware Bay and over the embouchure of the Mississippi. The controversy (not at all a new one) revived by Mr. Butler is whether the rule applies to the Bay of Fundy between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Independently of some minor complications which have arisen through treaties, the American case is, that the Bay of Fundy, excepting three miles from the coast, is part of the high sea; the Canadian case is that the whole bay belongs exclusively to British jurisdiction. Though it would be easy to show that in other parts of the Conunent the Americans have advanced claims which ought for ever to stop them from making the present pretension, the question is in itself one which nations might dispute about for ever. The Law of Nations provides rules, but the correct application of rules is matter of fact, and there is no international tribunal which has jurisdiction over controverted facts. It is, no doubt, true, on the other hand, that the difference is one which any government acting in good faith and in a friendly spirit could easily settle by an equitable compromise; and, in fact, during the currency of the Reciprocity Treaty with Canada the controversy has virtually been asleep. But there are very many motives which at the present moment may lead the American Government to approach the matter in an unfriendly spirit, and the feeling of the Canadians, which must be carefully reckoned with since the consolidation of the Dominion, is too strong to admit of one of those wholesale but very far from respectful concessions which this country is in the habit of making to the United States.

The abuse of England to which American politicians have occasionally recourse has been compared to the "No Popery" cry in this country. It is very vulgar, very much discredited, only taken up in the last resort; but it is seldom without effect. Few Englishmen who have conversed with educated Americans on the subject have failed to be earnestly assured that no line of argument and no form of popular appeal is so scrupulously avoided and so utterly despised by all respectable men. Yet, true as this may be, the opinions stated in cool blood by a man of refinement from the United States, so far from reflecting the abiding popular sentiment, do not always even represent his own opinions when under stress of political exigency; nor, indeed, even could we believe each successive popular outcry to be hollow and fictitious, would it quite follow that it is not dangerous. For Americans are very apt to commit in politics the same error which Englishmen before the Confederate war often committed in literature. Many travellers who wrote of the United States thought only of their English readers, and forgot or under-estimated the effect which their idle and superficial cavils might have in America. It is probable that American politicians and statesmen greatly underrate the attention now commanded in this country by their political demonstrations. No more dangerous miscalculation could be made. An American party campaign may be undertaken to enforce a particular view of an international question to which the leaders attach no special importance and hardly expect any to be attached. Some diplomatic action may, perhaps, follow, which is regarded by its authors as a mere immaterial sacrifice to a passing political exigency. And then suddenly American diplomatists may find themselves confronted by a store of popular indignation which has been gradually accumulating in this country, for which they were totally unprepared, but which no English Government will dare to resist.

Latest by Telegraph

BY PEOPLE'S LINE.

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

QUEBEC.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

QUEBEC, Dec. 6, 1870.

Hon. Mr. Chauveau, in proposing the resolution respecting the arbitration, said the solution of the question was of extreme importance to the future prosperity of Quebec. During the discussion Union delegates from different provinces considered the question most difficult. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick would not assume the responsibility of the total debt. They agreed in the Federal Parliament to assume $2,000,000, and the balance, $10,000,000, to be divided between Ontario and Quebec. The British North America Act of 1867 decided that the excess of the Canadian debt be referred to arbitration, so as not to affect the interest of either province. It was agreed that Quebec and Ontario should name two and the Federal Government one.

Quebec was accused of stubborness because she objected to injustice.

Col. Gray was acting on it, but seeing he had left St. Johns to reside permanently at Ottawa, he could not act with perfect justice to Quebec. The facts are under three classes: First, judgment and arbitration should be unanimous; second, one arbitrator withdrawing should it cease. As to the first, no law in England Scotland, or the United States applicable to ordinary arbitration could apply. The Act of Union left no other course than the international law quoted—treaty relative to British and United States possessions, article 7, preamble, orders that if Commissioners were not unanimous the arbitration was null. The Union Act decided that if one arbitrator was absent others could not act. Judge Beverly Robinson states this plainly. True, the case was argued before Judge Day, but judgement was given against the absence of any arbitrator, even when he had resigned and his resignation accepted by the Lieutenant-Governor. Proceedings, notwithstanding, were continued, and judgement was given. Quebec would not sustain Mr. Day if not convinced of the perfect nullity of the decision being contrary to law and justice. The examination of the document will convince all that Judge Day laid the principle for a just and equitable decision. The necessity to examine the financial state of each Province at the time of the Union, and apply common partnership law. This was refused by the Arbitrators. This caused the resignation of Judge Day. The other Arbitration refused to examine the state of each province prior to the Union, at which time Upper Canada was in a state of bankruptcy, their judgement being based on mere caprice and leaning towards Ontario. Their conduct was most unjust as regards the municipal funds of both Provinces. The Principle of Judge Day was to enquire into the actual financial state of each Province before the Union, and when Judge Day saw the conduct of the Arbitrators he became convinced that the Arbitrators ignored the rights of Quebec.

Mr. Joly moved the adjournment of the debate to Friday.

At the evening session the third reading of the Municipal Code was read.

YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—Arrived—Steamships *Minnesota, Italy* and *City of Washington*, from Liverpool and *India* and *Dutien*, from Glasgow.

No cable despatch of to-day's date have yet (3 p.m.) been received at the telegraph office.

The *Times'* Washington special says General Butler will improve an early opportunity to introduce a Bill into the House authorizing the President to carry out the policy of reprisal indicated in the message in retaliation for the seizure of fishing vessels by Canadian authorities.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—A resolution offered by Sherman was adopted, calling upon the Secretary-Treasurer for copies of the regulations prescribed by him for the transportation of goods in bond from foreign countries through the United States to Canada.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 6.—The agents of Cromwell steamship line announce that the steamer *Gen. Meade* reports that the crew of the *Mariposa*, which left here many weeks since and never been heard from, had been picked up.

Devlin's Fur Depot.

FACETIÆ.

Mrs. Moddler never could, for the life of her, understand what a High Churchman was until she heard of a French Minister being up in a balloon.

A gentleman travelling in Ireland said to a very importunate beggar, "You have lost all your teeth." The beggar quietly answered, "An it's time I parted with um, when I'd nothing for um to do."

Horne Tooke was the son of a poulterer, which he alluded to when called upon by a proud stripling of Eton to describe himself—"I am," said Horne, "the son of an eminent Turkey merchant."

A London druggist has this cheerful invitation on his shop window—"Come in and get twelve emetics for one shilling."

An attorney in Dublin having died exceedingly poor, a shilling subscription was set on foot to pay the expenses of his funeral. Most of the attorneys and barristers having subscribed, one of them applied to Toler, afterwards Lord Chief Justice Norbury, expressing his hope that he would also subscribe his shilling. "Only a shilling?" said Toler, only a shilling to bury an attorney! Here is a guinea; go and bury one-and-twenty of them.

Muly Molcoh, Emperor of Morocco, spent his whole time devising plans to keep the minds of his subjects engaged. "If a parcel of rats," said he once to the British ambassador, "are permitted to remain in a bag they'll eat it; but if you keep shaking it, they will not."

BRYAN'S WAFERS, (The great public remedy,) have now been in use over twenty years, hence it cannot be said that they are on trial. They have been thoroughly tried, and pronounced (on the authority of those whose lives and health they have preserved) to be a cure, harmless and eminently salutary preparation, and if taken in season will invariably cure colds, coughs, sore throat, and all Bronchial affections. One fair trial will convince the most skeptical. Sold by all Medicine Dealers, at 25cts per box.

Tennyson on the Crimean War.

One of the most singular poems ever written is "Maud." It is seldom read, and little known, except among passion-struck young ladies and gentlemen, who seek in its intensely amorous passages expression for feelings beyond their experience. It requires the study and criticism of more than one age to bring out all the meaning there is in any great poem or work of art; and there is abundant ground for the belief that there are vastly deeper meanings in "Maud" than can be felt in this day. Not but that there are many to whom, perhaps, all that Tennyson would be understood to say is well known, but the common sensibility, as distinguished from the common sense, of the civilized world, is as inadequate to the reception of the interpretation of the poem, as it is to the perception of Tennyson's subject. One phrase at least has a significance, which, if not the author's, is at least warranted in its application to condemn Gortschakoff's apology for the Russian retraction from the treaty of 1856:

"*Yet God's just wrath shall be wreak'd*
On a giant liar."

The whole expression of the emotions of the hero of this queer poem, when the Crimean war arose upon his disturbed vision, may be fittingly enough thought upon now.

—It lighten'd my despair
When I thought that a war would arise in defence of the right,
That an iron tyranny now should bend or cease,
The glory of manhood stand in his ancient light,
For Britain's one sole God be the millionare;
No more shall commerce be all in all, and peace
Pipe on her pastoral hillock a languid note,
And watch her harvest ripen, her herd increase,
Nor a cannon bullet rust on a slothful shore,
And the cobweb woven across the cannon's throat
Shall shake its threaded tears in the wind no more
And so months ran on and rumor of battle grew,
"It is time, it is time, O passionate hearts," said I,
(For I cleaved to a cause that I felt to be pure and true)
"It is time, O passionate heart and mortal eye,
That old, hysterical, work-disease should die."
And I stood on a giant deck, and mix'd my breath
With a loyal people shouting a battle cry,
I'll I saw the dreary phantom arise and fly
Far into the north, and battle, and seas of death.

Let it go or stay, so I wake to the higher aims
Of a land that has lost for a little her lust of gold,
And love of a peace that was full of wrongs and shames,
Horrible, hateful, monstrous, not to be told;
And hail once more to the banner of battle unrolled!
Though many a light shall darken, and many shall weep.
For those that are crush'd in the crash of jarring claims,
Yet God's just wrath shall be wreak'd on a giant liar,
And many-a darkness into the light shall leap,
And shine in the sudden making of splendid names,
And noble thought be freer under the sun,
And the heart of the people beat with one desire;
For the peace, that I deem'd no peace, is over and done,
And now by the side of the Black and the Baltic deep,
And deathful grinning mouths of the fortress, flames
The blood-red blossom of war with a heart of fire.

BATTLE IN AN ISRAELITE TEMPLE.—The *Jewish Chronicle* (London) has the following: When the fifteenth brigade of Prussian cavalry forced its way into Versailles, 1,200 gardes mobile surrendered, after a feeble resistance. Only one officer and about fifty men defended themselves valiantly, and ensconsed themselves in the synagogue, situated at the end of the Boulevard Eugenie. Having barricaded the doors they fired from the windows. After half an hour's struggle the troopers succeeded in entering the temple. Step by step did the French retreat, fighting all the while, until they came to the recess where the holy ark stood. Through the firing the doors of the richly ornamented receptacle were shattered to pieces, and the French officer and some of his men took refuge in the furthest part of the ark. The officer, pierced by four bullets, fell down at the side of the ark, his head resting on one of the scrolls which had fallen to the ground, likewise riddled with balls. The synagogue itself is almost entirely destroyed.

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 every where 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, of 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 5 ounces in weight. The gold cases are made in 18 carat gold, and from 3 4to 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—48 and 50 Yonge Street.
Montreal—645 St. Paul Street
1391 3

NOTICE.

COUNTY OF CARLETON, To Wit.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the Courts of GENERAL SESSIONS of the PEACE, and COUNTY COURT, in and for the said County of Carleton, will be holden at the COURT HOUSE, in the City of Ottawa, on TUESDAY, the Thirteenth day of DECEMBER, 187., at the hour of TEN of the clock, A. M, of which all CORONERS, BAILIFFS, CONSTABLES, and all others concerned are required to take Notice and govern themselves accordingly.

WM. POWELL, Sheriff.
By W H FALLS, Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Ottawa,
December 1st. 1870. 1533 d54 w1

LOST.

Between the hours of 2 P M and 5 P M yesterday afternoon a SMALL POCKET BOOK containing five FIVE DOLLARS Bank of Montreal Bank Notes. The finder is requested to leave the same with the Door Keeper of the Eastern Block Parliament Buildings.

Ottawa, Dec 5, 1870 1533df

REQUISITION TO AMOS ROWE, Esq.

SIR,—The retirement of Chas T Bate, Esq., from the Council Board, creates a vacancy in the representation of Wellington Ward, for which we, the undersigned Electors of the Ward, request you to put in nomination, and we feel every confidence in your ability to properly discharge the duties of Alderman for our Ward, and we pledge our votes and influence to secure your election.

We are, Sir, Yours &c.,

John Ermonde	Thos Heaton
A J Stephens	H McCormick
Joseph Scollie	Wm Young
A W Lang	A Mackenzie
S Gendreau	A Ross
Alex Gerlie	A Mitchell
John Walsh	Wm Mahoney
J Levin	H Mahoney
E V Moorhandt	R W Stephens
J Brown	A Bramwell
Wm A Champers	Wm Stobbard
P Goff	Jas Birkett
D Wilson	J Byrne
S Sherrer, jr	John Purdy
O P Dorion	Robt Hardy
H Hodges	Robt Hardy,
Alex Sparks	D McDonald
Nicholas Sparks,	John Cook
Thos Scott	J Graham
Wm Chalmers	A C Mowbray
A P Bowell	J Kavanagh
Fred H Hutton	H Mitchell
James Craig	H Nelson
Eugene Routhier	Thos Ramsey
Andrew Brown	A Wilson
John Dowan	Alex Mills
John Lyon	T Beament
J J Read jr	W J Powell
G J Mostrich	F Patrick
J Douglas	D Murphy
Thos Mills	K Craig
A Ashgrove	Henry Bennett
Edward Daniels	Geo H Macaulay
Thos Isaac	John Garvin
Jas Forrester	Wm Mason
G M Thompson	R J Shaw
W Hutchison	Stewart Woodland
A Fotheringham	A C Boyden
J Dwyer	Francois Lemieux
J Ross	W B Wright
A Hutson	J R Smith,
A Abbott	Thos Clark
R Sparks	James Adamson,
Jos A Ermonde	J E B McCready
Thos Bordridge	John O'Connor
A McCormick	Wm McIlwaine
Jas Charlotte	Wm Widdemson
J Offord	Thomas Walker
C Roger	Robt Hick, jr
Wm Brown	G Kennedy.

REPLY.

To Sheriff Powell and 100 others:

GENTLEMEN,—In answer to the requisition signed by you asking me to represent Wellington Ward as Alderman for the ensuing year, I beg to state that I will have pleasure in allowing myself to become a Candidate for the said responsible position, and if elected, you may rest assured that everything will be done by me to the best of my ability to further the interests of Wellington Ward and also the welfare and prosperity of the City generally.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
AMOS ROWE.

December 6, 1870 1533f

By H. McLean, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES.

The subscriber has received instructions from the Union Forwarding and Railway Company to sell by AUCTION at the Russell House, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th of DECEMBER, instant, at ELEVEN o'clock, a. m., the following described horses, viz:

1 Bay Horse, 1 Grey Horse, which have been matched together.

1 Bay Horse, 7 years old, a good trotter and well bred.

1 Thorough bred Bay Canadian Colt, rising three years, unbroken.

Terms cash.

H McLEAN,
Auctioneer.

Ottawa, December, 3, 1870. 1531 3

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS

Ex. Ships COGNAC, NEREO, UNION and CITY of QUEBEC, from the different places of Growth.

It is now ANESTABLISHED FACT

If you want any First-Class BRANDIES or WINES and the best Family Groceries, you must go to

Thos. Patterson,

No 26 Rideau Street.

The following Goods in Stock and for Sale:

BRANDIES.—Pure and unadulterated, good for any use, always on hand in Wood or Bottle.

PORT WINE—Pure and reliable (20 years old) for Medicinal purposes and the only house in the City that imports such WINES direct to order.

SHERRY WINES—Various grades, very Very Pale, (delicious favour) Splendid Wines at a price to defy competition

GIN—John D Kuyper & Son's Double-Batched, First class.

SCOTCH WHISKEY—Old and Mild, (full strength.)

RUM,

OLD RYE,

FAMILY PROOF,

AND

HIGH WINES,

of the best kind.

PORTER AND ALES.—Guiness's Dublin and Dawe's, Lachine, in splendid order

COFFEE.—Delicious Flavour. Fresh Roasted and Ground Daily.

TEAS.—The best qualities of Black, Japan, and Green, new crop and fragant.

SUGARS and SYRUPS of all kinds.

CHEESE.—Fine old (Reesors and Factory) the best.

PICKLES and SAUCES, Jams and Jellies from Crosse and Blackwells, in great variety.

FRUITS.—The finest table and cooking raisins that can be had, large fresh and rich flavored.

CURRANTS.—Quite fresh and Candied Peels.

SPERM CANDLES and fancy perfumed soaps, the greatest variety in the city, and made to order by Field of London, England. There is an endless variety of these fine goods worthy of SPECIAL ATTENTION FOR FAMILIES, being of the finest quality at most rate prices. Everybody should know that to use good goods saves money. TRY THEM.

Ottawa, December 5, 1870.

ELECTION NOTICE.

The Electors of St GEORGE'S WARD are respectfully requested by the undersigned to meet at the ALBION HOTEL on THURSDAY Evening next, at 8 o'clock.

All parties interested are requested to attend.

WILLIAM MOSGROVE

Ottawa, Dec 5, 1870 1533 3

CARD OF THANKS.

The Subscriber begs to tender sincere thanks to all those gentlemen whose kindly assistance in saving goods from the premises during the late fire on Sparks street.

J. N. MASSEY.

P.S.—Mr Geo. Mortimer, Sussex street, will prepare and put prescriptions from the file of the late business.

Ottawa, Dec 6, 1870 1533 1w

NIGHT SCHOOL.

Members of the NIGHT SCHOOL will meet this Evening at my residence, for the purpose of entering on their Term.

Hull, Dec 4, 1870 T. J. QUIGNAN. 1532 3

CATALOGUE SALE OF BOOKS