House to Let—Thos. McKay.

Ottawa Scientific and Literary Society—G. Kennedy.

Requisition to C. W. Bangs, Geo. May and A. S. Woodburn.

Auction Sale of Crockery, Glassware, &c. A. Rowe.

The Ottawa Times.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1870.

☞ For interesting reading matter see First Page.

Sir Francis Hincks has not purchased an estate near Brockville as has been stated. The story that he intended to leave Ottawa and take up his residence elsewhere is equally unfounded.

We publish in another column a most respectably signed requisition to Messrs. Bangs, Woodburn, and May, requesting them to allow themselves to be put in nomination to represent Wellington Ward in the City Council. The writers, their supporters will be found the names of some of the most respectable and influential men in the city.

The *Globe* correspondent telegraphed on Monday last that the interference of Sir George Cartier, and Messrs. Dunkin, Langevin and Chapais in Quebec affairs causes great delay and inconvenience in the settlement of public business at Ottawa.

The accuracy of the correspondent may be judged of by the fact, that at that date Sir G. E. Cartier, and Messrs. Dunkin and Chapais were all in Ottawa, and Mr. Dunkin had not been absent from Ottawa for weeks.

To show how unfounded is the charge contained in the President's Message, of illiberality on the part of Canada with regard to the navigation of the St. Lawrence and the Canadian system of canals, we have ascertained that the Government of the United States have not, since the repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty in 1865, applied for permission to use that navigation. We have also learned that it is a fact that, notwithstanding this, since the repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty, every application for permission for United States vessels to pass from the sea to the St. Lawrence or the Lakes, or from the Lakes to the sea has been granted by the Governments of Canada and of the Dominion.

What renders President Grant's remarks about the free navigation of the St. Lawrence canals more refreshingly cool is the recollection of the treatment we received from the Americans last summer, when we wanted to pass through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal. After manifesting such an unfriendly spirit towards us the Americans coolly ask us to give them the free use of our canals! The *Cleveland Herald* desires that the Fenians should be let loose upon Canada, in order that "the freedom of the St. Lawrence may be secured." It is only fair to mention, however, that the Cleveland *Herald* is a journal of an exceedingly low and "rowdy" class, and ought not to be accepted as representing the views of respectable Americans.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S MESSAGE.

The well known fable of "the wolf and lamb" has never been illustrated with more truth than by General Grant in his recent message to Congress. The Government that deliberately abrogated the Reciprocity treaty of 1854 which gave to the citizens of the United States the unrestricted use of the Canadian fisheries, has the hardihood to charge the Canadian authorities with having exhibited unfriendly feelings during last season towards the fishermen of the United States. Such is the gratitude exhibited for the forbearance displayed by the Canadian government, from the period of the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty up to the commencement of the last season. During that period not only did Canada allow the long disputed header fund question to remain in abeyance, but it spared no effort to induce the American fishermen to accept the privileges which they had enjoyed during the Reciprocity Treaty, on payment of a merely nominal sum for a license as a recognition of British jurisdiction over the fishing grounds in accordance with the treaty of 1818. They likewise concurred in the suggestion that three warnings should be given to the vessels trespassing on the fishing grounds, a system which, as experience has proved, rendered all attempts at suppressing the unlawful practices of our neighbours wholly nugatory. During the years which have elapsed since the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty, the Government and Congress of the United States have been amusing us with delusive negotiations on the subject of commercial intercourse. Resolutions were adopted by the House of Representatives requesting the President to open negotiations, with a view to obtain a liberal commercial policy, and thereupon Mr. Secretary Fish requested that Canada would send an authorized agent to confer with him on the subject. In accordance with this request the late Finance Minister, Sir John Rose, visited Washington, and conferred with Mr. Fish on the subject, after which the whole matter was hung up by the Government of the United States for many months, at the end of which period Mr. Fish commenced fresh negotiations, obviously with the intention of obtaining, if possible, everything that Canada had to give without making any important concession in return. All that is known regarding these negotiations is that they led to no result, and we cannot, therefore, but conclude that the Canadian Government could not be duped into abandoning without full consideration the rights secured to it by treaty. What those rights are the following brief extract from the text of the treaty of 1818 will show. We ask special attention to the words in italics.

Extract from Treaty, 1818.

And the United States hereby renounce for ever any liberty heretofore enjoyed or claimed by the inhabitants thereof to take, dry, or cure fish, on or within three marine miles of any of the coasts, *bays, creeks, or harbours* of His Britannic Majesty's dominions in America, not included within the above mentioned limits, provided, however, that the American fishermen shall be admitted to enter such bays or harbours, *for the purpose of shelter and of repairing damages therein, of purchasing wood, and of obtaining water, and for no other purpose whatever.* But they shall be under such restrictions as may be necessary to prevent their taking, drying, or curing fish therein, or in any other manner whatever abusing the privileges hereby reserved to them.

It is alleged by the President that his Government cannot acquiesce in the construction which has always been placed on the words to which we have especially directed attention. Now whatever may be the effect of the language of the treaty of 1818, by that language the Government of Canada has ever been prepared to stand. The legislation which has taken place has been in strict accordance with the treaty. And moreover the practice prior to 1854, on the very point to which Gen. Grant takes special exception, was precisely similar to that which has been followed, not in Canadian waters, but at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, and not by Canadian cruisers, but by the Commander of one of Her Majesty's ships of war. Even, however, on this point, although the Canadian Government has not abandoned the legal right, it was ready when apprized that the Government of the United States disputed the construction of the treaty, to suspend the enforcement of its rules until the point in dispute could be amicably arranged. But we earnestly hope that Canada will not submit to be bullied either by Gen. Grant or Gen. Butler. It asks nothing but those rights secured to it by treaty, and no better proof can be given that it has right on its side than the contemptible threat of non intercourse and the abolition of the bonding system, which has been fulminated by General Grant in obedience to the mandate of the notorious fire-eater Butler. A system of non-intercourse would, no doubt, be temporarily inconvenient to Canada, but many times more assuredly the closing of the Canadian canals, which would follow as a matter of course, would inflict serious injury on the American towns of Chicago, Oswego and Ogdensburgh, while the stoppage of the bonding system would chiefly injure the merchants of New York, and the canals and railroads of that State. We should deeply lament the injury which would be inflicted on the people of both countries by the adoption of the insane policy threatened by the President, but we concur with the Toronto *Globe* in the opinion that the people of Canada will not be driven by threats to abandon the rights solemnly guaranteed to them by treaty. It is indeed a humiliating spectacle to find the Chief Magistrate of a great nation openly sympathizing with men whom he well knows to be engaged in unlawful traffic, and whom he has himself warned of the consequences of persevering in violating the laws of an adjoining and friendly State. All the concessions demanded with such vigour by General Grant have for their object to render it more difficult for the Canadian Government to put an end to a traffic which he knows perfectly well is wholly illegal. We have left ourselves little space to comment on that part of the message which relates to the navigation of the St. Lawrence. We are unaware how this question comes to be imported into the annual message of the year 1870. We learn from the President that "a like unfriendly disposition has been manifested on the part of Canada in the maintenance of a claim of right to exclude the citizens of the United States from the navigation of the St. Lawrence." But one inference can fairly be drawn from this allegation, and that is that some new action on the subject of the navigation of the St. Lawrence has been taken by Canada. It would naturally be inferred from the message that the United States had preferred some recent claim, and that Canada had refused to admit it. We have reason to believe that the question thus raised, in a most unfriendly manner, by President Grant, has not been in discussion for a great many years between the two Governments. The President is obliged to rely on a claim preferred during the Presidency of John Quincy Adams by Henry Clay, as the foundation of his present demand. What, however, must be thought of the Chief Magistrate of a great nation, who puts forward in his message, in language calculated to irritate the people whom he addresses, a claim which he has never preferred in a friendly manner to the people whom he has assailed. The stupidity of the reference to the St. Lawrence navigation would merely excite laughter and contempt were it not that its malice is calculated to excite our indignation.— Everyone but President Grant knows that practically the right to navigate the St. Lawrence would be useless unless accompanied by the right to use the Canadian ship canals, and we scarcely think that even President Grant has advanced so far in his demands as to insist on such a claim as that. To sum up, the President has advanced in his Message two grave charges of unfriendliness against Canada. The first is based on the fact that Canada, after manifesting great forbearance for several years, has at length insisted on the rights secured to her by the treaty of 1818, carefully abstaining from the enforcement of all such rights as have been in dispute. The second has been offensively put forward in defiance of the usage of civilized nations without the slightest pretext. No recent demand for the navigation of the St. Lawrence has been made by the United States, and consequently there can be no justification for the offensive paragraph on this subject. The truth is that the United States desires to obtain the fisheries and the navigation of the St. Lawrence; and, like the wolf in the fable, it resorts to complaint against an unoffending neighbour, whom, having failed to dupe, it desires to crush. President Grant is wholly unable to comprehend the sentiments of the Canadian people. His offensive Message has roused feelings of indignation against the arrogant citizens of the adjoining Republic that will tend more to prevent the possibility of separation from Great Britain than could have been effected by any other means. There is fortunately no difference of opinion in Canada on the subject of President Grant's Message. It has naturally caused feelings of indignation among all classes, but we feel assured that it will have no influence whatever over the action of the Canadian Government, which will be influenced in the future, as in the past, by a determination to maintain unimpaired, the rights secured to Canada by the treaty of 1818.

THE CANAL COMMISSION.

We do not suppose that any one ever reads the *Globe's* Ottawa correspondence with any other object than in the hope of deriving some amusement therefrom. Reliable information of any kind can seldom, if ever, be found therein. The reference lately made to the Canal Commission and matters connected therewith, are among the most amusing which have yet appeared from this facetious correspondent. He says that "it is obvious that no enquiry is to be made with a view of developing the trade between the lakes and Atlantic seaboard!" To this it might be replied in general terms, that the primary object of the Commission is to devise the best means of attracting Western trade to the ocean by way of Canada, but we will quote a few of the questions asked by the Commissioners, which show in an unmistakeable manner that the establishment of a trade between the lakes and the seaboard is regarded by them as an important measure.

Is it practicable or advisable to enlarge the St. Lawrence Canals, and deepen the Upper St. Lawrence River to the extent necessary to enable *Ocean vessels, drawing 16 feet or over, to navigate from Ocean to the Upper Lakes?*

Are there many vessels carrying Canadian products, drawing 16 feet or less, employed in the trans Atlantic trade, and is the number of such vessels increasing or diminishing, if either, from what cause?

Can vessels adapted for the Ocean navigation compete successfully with barges and other vessels usually employed in the carrying trade on the Lakes, Canals and Rivers?

Is it your opinion that schooners or other vessels, built to navigate the Lakes or inland waters of the Dominion, can compete successfully in the trade to Europe with vessels specially adapted to Ocean navigation?

Are there any Harbors on Lake Ontario which have sufficient water to accommodate Ocean going vessels drawing 16 feet of water, or over?

Why all these questions concerning ocean going vessels to navig to from the ocean to the Upper Lakes, if "no enquiry is to be made with a view of developing the trade between the lakes and the Atlantic seaboard?"

Equally incorrect and utterly unfounded was the story promulgated by the same correspondent to the effect that the Commissioners had some idea of closing the Rideau canal. We are enabled on the best authority to state that such an absurd proposition was never for one moment entertained by the Commissioners. Their design is to render the Rideau canal in all respects equal to the trade passing through it, as is obvious from the nature of the questions asked in connection with it.

It is a pity that the *Globe* in its desire to injure the Government and to encourage the idea that the Canal Commission is useless, should be betrayed into the publication of misrepresentations which are so obviously untrue, and which only serve to render the journal ridiculous in which they appear.

DEATH OF COLONEL PRINCE.

It was with much regret that we announced, a day or two since, the death of a well known and much respected fellow-subject, Colonel the Honourable John Prince, who died at Sault Ste. Marie, on the 30th inst., aged 74 years. Colonel Prince was born in Herefordshire, England, on the 12th of March, 1796, and in 1821 was admitted to practice as a lawyer. He took up his residence in Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, where he practiced for some years. In 1833 he emigrated to Canada, and settled at Sandwich. During the stormy times of 1837 38 the loyalty and determination evinced by him did much towards the suppression of the rebellion, and the prompt punishment administered by him to American filibusters was no doubt the means of saving many lives. In these days of Fenianism we should do well to profit by his example. Colonel Prince entered Parliament in 1835 and from that time until 1860 held a seat in one or other of the two Houses. On all occasions he represented the feelings and views of the people he professed to represent honestly and well. In 1860 he was offered the situation of District Judge of the District of Algoma, a tract of country embracing the greater part of the Northern shores of Lakes Huron and Superior, but, of course, from sparse population, having few points at which judicial machinery could be properly put in motion. Neither the office nor its remuneration was particularly desirable, but the old sporting leaven was strong in Colonel Prince—he thought "I shall be quit of politics [illegible] shall have good shooting," and he accepted the office. He did not leave the district for ten years, but in July of the present year he visited Toronto, and again in October last, for the purpose of obtaining medical advice and assistance, of which he stood in need. He died peacefully and free from pain on Wednesday, the 30th ult.

He was a man of warm and generous impulses, full of genial and social qualities, who never was known to do a mean thing, and who, amid all the rough experiences of a backwoods' life, never lost the characteristic traits of an English gentlemen.

NOT QUITE SO.—"It is among the most savage and debased tribes only that the condition and comfort of the horse have been neglected," but we believe there are many in civilized countries who are guilty of the same neglect, and without the excuse of the former; here all may avail themselves of the use of an article which has done more than anything else heretofore known to improve the condition and relieve the suffering of the horse. Those who will not use it will be the losers, the horses the sufferers: to avoid both use "Darley's Condition Powders and Arabian Heave Remedy," and you will be satisfied with the result. Remember the name, and see that the signature of Hurd & Co. is on each package. Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, Ontario, proprietors for Canada. Sold by all medicine dealers.

JACKETS—A large stock new stylish Jackets, at moderate prices, at

GARLAND, HUTCHMOR & Co.

Latest by Telegraph

BY PEOPLE'S LINE.

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

THE WAR.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The battle fought in front of Orleans was a very bloody one. The French fought bravely and at length only gave way before overpowering numbers. When the retreat fairly commenced, however, it was soon changed into a regular route, the men flinging away their arms and abandoning upwards of thirty pieces of artillery. The French fell back along the line of railway in the direction of Blois.

General Manteuffel made a brilliant forced march, and after encountering a French force in the neighborhood of the city has entered Rouen, and now holds that city.

Thus Paris is surrounded on all sides and is cut off from all direct communication with Havre and the seaboard.

A correspondent of the N. Y. *World*, writing from Paris, says: "Our first line of defence is 1,500 yards from the Prussian outposts. Our workmen have been constructing for the last few days some impregnable intrenchments on the road to Italy beyond Villejuif. We can clearly see from these entrenchments the Prussian mounted sentinels cross the highway in front of a barricade they have built in front of Chevilly. We can likewise see Uhlans come down the Choisy road and go towards a Prussian post near a reservoir hard by the barracks. Those sentinels keep on the defensive; the two foes content themselves with watching each other."

Small pox and other contagious diseases are raging in Paris.

The following despatch has been received in Berlin, from the King of Prussia:—

The third corps took nine cannon and one mitrailleuse.

The eighth corps of the first army, on the 4th inst, beat the French in several conflicts northeast of Rouen, taking one gun and four hundred prisoners.

Our losses are one killed and forty wounded.

AMERICAN NEWS

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—The *Tribune's* Washington correspondent telegraphs that the belief that Gen. Schenck has been offered the English mission was quite strong at the capital yesterday, some members asserting that he will be on his way to London before the 1st of January.

It is thought that Patterson will retire from the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. Those who oppose the foreign policy of the Administration assert that this proposed change is made to place the Foreign Relations Committee in more perfect accordance with Grant, as Patterson is known to differ with him on many important questions.

It is rumoured that Conkling will take Patterson's place.

The Eastern Question

SPIRIT OF THE EUROPEAN PRESS.

(*London Globe, Nov.* 14.)

It has been often said that France is the only country on the Continent from which we have anything to fear. It might with equal truth have been said that she was the only country on the Continent from which we have anything to hope. It frequently happens that the person most able to injure us is the person most able to assist us. However, it is idle to say that France is or was the only country in Europe from which we had anything to fear, when we remember 1854. And though the whole policy of England in the East may have been a blunder from the beginning, and though her uneasiness at Russian progress in Asia may be totally groundless, yet we are entangled in the one, and people cannot somehow shake off the other. Of course the fear af actual invasion is quite a different thing from the fear of losing India, or being expelled the Mediterranean; though we do not know whether, in order to avoid the last two calamities, it might not be well worth while to risk even the first. But, at all events, they are only questions of degree. The note of warning now sounded by Russia should lead us to consider very seriously how we ourselves are affected by the present situation of France.

(*Manchester Courier Nov.* 16)

The question now is as to what England will do, and on this point, with the author of the *Edinburgh Review* article in the highest place of Government, Mr. Bright at the Board of Trade, and Messrs. Cardwell and Childers at the head of military and naval affairs, it is not easy to be sanguine. That England will submit to a complete nullification of her work of sixteen years ago we can hardly believe. Modifications may be admitted after negotiation; but that the main features of the treaty must be preserved as well for our honour as for the safety of our ally at Constantinople, is a principle which admits of no doubt whatever.

(*Dublin Evening Mail, Nov.* 15)

We believe that Russia has no intention of reviving the Eastern question at this moment. The attempt to revive it is the work of stock jobbers and of the French dynastic organs in the London and German press. If we needed another word of explanation of the rise and progress of the present *recival*, it is to be found in the following tender lament which we extract from "Some Alarmist Observations"—so styled—published in a London evening contemporary yesterday:—"As long as Napoleon was Emperor of France there was little danger of another conflict over the destinies of Turkey.....But he is gone; the Empire has fallen; France is a beaten Power.....As a bulwark to the steady persistent designs of Russia, France has fallen" Knowing the disease is the first step towards finding the remedy, England has only to drive Prussia off, and set up the Empire again in order to secure a bulwark behind which she can buy and sell in peace.

(*London Times, Nov.* 16.)

We fail to discover in the circular of Prince Gortschakoff any reason for reconsidering the provisions of the settlement of 1856. If such reason exist, they must be found outside his dispatch. At the same time, we repeat it, if Russia has any good grounds for revising the treaty of 1855 let her produce them in a proper manner. She will find Europe ready to listen to argument, but combined against her if she is rude and arrogant.

(*Manchester Guardian, Nov.* 16.)

The imperial instinct is still strong enough in the English nation not to suffer even a Ministry of which Mr. Bright is a member, to show any want of firmness in upholding a policy of which that statesman was fifteen years ago the most determined opponent; and if we are to avoid "drifting" into another war, our Government ought immediately to give Russia a fair warning that England will uphold the essential provisions of the Treaty of Paris.

(*Daily News Nov.* 17.)

The reply which Lord Granville has promptly addressed to the Circular of Prince Gortschakoff represents the attitude which the nation, having had time to consider the matter in all its details, will inevitably assume. The declaration of the Emperor, in its present form, is practically a challenge which England cannot overlook, unless she wishes at once and for ever to abandon her position among European Powers.

(*Vienna Wanderer, organ of Austrian Government.*)

There remain, then, only England, Austria, and Turkey which must put the question to themselves whether they shall offer a diplomatic, and, in case of need, a more than diplomatic resistance to the demands of Russia. On the solution of this question it will perhaps depend whether peace is to be preserved, or a destructive war is to break out in the immediate vicinity of our territory. Let us hope in the wisdom of England, from which we may even in this matter expect a moderation which people in Constantinople and Vienna are not able to observe. Whatever the English Government grants or refuses to the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, the two other interested parties may in the same way grant or refuse. It would be very imprudent for them to show greater sensitiveness than England, unless they had greater strength than England to support their views.

(*Vienna News Freir Precee.*)

When Russia and her Eastern designs are in question, attention is, above all directed towards London. Constantinople is, like Antwerp, one of those points which it is generally thought that England, much as she holds aloof from European affairs, does not allow to be touched without casting the whole weight of her influence into the scale. The conduct of England will regulate that of the other Powers.

The Late Accident.

From the Montreal Herald.

SIR,—My attention has been called to a report in the evening editions of the *Montreal Witness* of an accident which occurred on the Grand Trunk Railway, near Brighton Station, late on Friday, by which, I deeply regret to say, three lives were lost.

Amongst other things that report says: "It is impossible to explain at present the cause of the accident; but it is supposed that the night operator went to sleep at his post. He has been on duty six days and six nights, the agent of that station having been arrested for embezzlement. It is said the operator telegraphed to headquarters, stating that he could not hold out any longer, and the only reply he received was, that Mr Spicer was out duck shooting, and nothing could be done to relieve him until Mr. Spicer's return."

I beg to be allowed distinctly to state, in reference to the foregoing:—

That it is *not true* that the telgraph operator was asleep at his post.

That it is *not true* that Mr. Spicer, the Superintendent of that part of the line, where the accident happened, was away from his duty, either duck shooting or any other business.

As a Coroner's inquiry is pending as to the cause or causes leading to the death of the three men it would be improper for me to enter into any discussion of the matter, I only desire, if possible, to arrest the further circulation of these unfounded statements, which, I believe, all right-minded persons will agree with me in thinking no respectable journalist should have published, in regard to a matter so serious, without previous and most careful enquiry as to their accuracy.

I am, Sir,
Your very obt. servant,
J. HICKSON,
Secretary and Treasurer,
G. T. R.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA,
Office of the Secretary & Treasurer,
Montreal, Dec. 3rd, 1870.

Sons of Temperance.

THIRD DAY.

THURSDAY, 8th Dec., 1870.

At nine o'clock the Grand Division met. All Officers and representatives were present.

Routine business being finished the Grand Scribe presented his report, which was adopted without any discussion worth mentioning.

It was moved by Representative Wright, seconded by Representative Cotter, that the unanimous thanks of the members of the Grand Division be voted to the inhabitants of this city for the very friendly and cordial manner in which they had received and entertained at their homes the representatives from distances who had come to take part in the deliberations of the Grand Division.—Carried.

Moved by Representative Cotter, seconded by Representative Wright, that a unanimous vote of thanks be voted to the several railway companies for having reduced their usual fares to accommodate delegates.—Carried.

On motion of Representative Holmes, seconded by Representative Rev. Mr. Dowling, it was agreed that this Grand Division memorialize the Legislature in Ontario, now in session, to pass an Act amending the license laws, by providing for a public prosecutor in every county to see to the properly carrying out of the present license law, and to provide for the seizure and destruction of liquors found on the premises of those convicted of violating the present law; and also to pass an Act amending the Temperance Act of 1864, by removing doubts as to the question of minor municipalites having power to enforce by-laws passed under authority of Joint Act and that the G. W. P. Ross and P. G. W. P. Rose be a deputation to go to Toronto to lay the memorial before the proper authorities.

It was then agreed, after discussion, to have the next annual session of the Grand Division in the town of St. Thomas, on the fourth Tuesday in June, 1871, at two o'clock, p. m., and that the annual session take place in the city of Toronto, on the first Tuesday in December, 1871, at two o'clock, p m.

The interesting ceremony of presenting one of Russell's handsome gold watches and chain to the retiring Grand Scribe, the Rev Edward Stacy, who has, for seventeen years, discharged the onerous duties of Grand Scribe. The presentation was accompanied by an appropriate address. On the watch was inscribed:

Presented to
Rev. Edward Stacey
By the
Sons of Temperance of Ontario,
On his
Retiring from the Office of
Grand Scribe
After a service of seventeen years,
As a Token of their Sincere
Esteem.
8th Dec., 1870.

After an eloquent a dress from Bro. Everett the Grand Division adjourned till the afternoon.

At the afternoon and evening sessions closing business was transacted. To-morrow evening, it is stated, an interesting union of the brethren will be held.

An Immense Stock of Ribbons, just marked off

For Novelties in Laces, Millinery and General Fancy Goods.

T. HUNTON SHOOLBRED & CO.

To hand, our Autumn Shade in "Josephine, best Kid Gloves," also "Jouvines" good medal) new colours at 75ct. per pair.

T. HUNTON, SHOOLBREAD & Co

All the New Materials in Dress Goods such Merinos, both Plain and Fancy very Cheap.

HUNTON, SHOOLBRED & CO.

Ladies and Children's Fancy Woolen Goods in endless Variety. Clouds from 37½c. to 2.50 at

T. HUNTON, SHOOLBRED & CO.

BLANKETS. Cornwall, St. Lawrence and Empire Mills Blankets, in all sizes and weights, very cheap at

GARLAND, HUTCHMOR & CO.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.—The following is an extract from a letter written by the Rev. C. Z. Weiser, 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, collicking 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 he 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," "A COLD," OR IRRITATED THROAT, if allowed to progress, results in serious pulmonary and Bronchial affections, of tentimes incurable.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Reach DIRECTLY the affected parts, and give almost instant relief. In BRONCHITS, 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 caution in putting up the Troches is important as a security to the purchaser in order to be sure of obtaining the genuine Brown Bronchial Troches.

By A. Rowe, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE

OF

CROCKERY, CHINA AND GLASSWARE,

COMMENCING

On MONDAY, DECEMBER 12th, 1870.

The subscriber has received a very large consignment of the above goods from an extensive manufacturing firm in Staffordshire, England, consisting of China, Stone Ware, Rockingham Ware, Yellow Ware, Glass Ware in Glass Dishes, Decanters and Tumblers of different kinds. The consignment is large and will be sold without reserve.

Terms of sale cash.

Sale at 2 and 7 o'clock.

A. ROWE,
Auctioneer.

Ottawa, Dec. 8. 1535td

TO LET,

A DWELLING HOUSE containing (16) ten rooms. Rent £40 per annum. Possession immediately. Corner Sussex and St Patrick Streets. Apply at the Flour Store.

THOS. McKAY.

Dec 9, 1870 1535a

OTTAWA LITERARY & SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

The next regular Public Meeting will be held this (FRIDAY) evening, December 9th, at 7½ o'clock.

At 8 o'clock a Paper will be read by DR JAMES A GRANT, F G S. Subject—"Life and Times of an Ottawa Cystidean."

Admission free.

G KENNEDY,
Secretary.

Ottawa, December 9, 1870. 1535 1

REQUISITION

TO

C. W. BANGS, GEO. MAY, AND A. S. WOODBURN.

We, the undersigned ratepayers of Wellington Ward, respectfully request that you will allow yourselves to be put in nomination to represent Wellington Ward in the City Council for the ensuing year, and we pledge you our votes and influence to secure your return:

J B Lewis	Walker Powell
C T Bate	Dr Hill
F Clemow	George Hay
Alexander Duff	R Ryan
W H Lee	R W Cruice,
D O'Connor	Thomas Gallagher
P Thompson	J C Jamieson
D W Coward	A Fleck
G P Drummond	A Workman
W W Ward	E P Remon
N Robertson	A Ross
W Hunton	John Smith
J W Russell	Fred S Warwicker
J Roberts	J S Brough
M White	P Wright
Dr Wood	J Rait
G Mann	J M T Hunnum
E L Perkins	S Edwards
C McConnell	R Stanley
H Robinson	E Hall
Newell Bate	H Chepmell
H N Bate	H Hodges
Jos Mooney	C King
Alex Christie	J A Gouin
Alex Martin	N W Bethune
E Steacy	A Smirl
M Kavanagh	E J O'Neill
Thomas McKay	R A Bradley
W Hamilton	E Wyatt
W S Wilson	George Cox
W M Matheson	P B Bowin
J Sweetman	G P Baker
A Keefer	W Rice
P Coleman	J Durie
J S Durie	George L Orme
J L Orme	H Brough
E M Holbrook	Jas Aumond
J W Musgrove	Jas Wadsworth
J Stockdale	R W Cassells
J Buchanan	A Christie
John Carter	E Miles
D Eastwood	H Pace
R McCarter	H McLean
G Crain	G Edwards
P Quinn	J Macdonald
W Hutchinson, jr	R L James
H G Maigny	R H Haycock
Jas Cox	T M Clark
S McLaughlin	Alex Burritt
Jas Ritchie	W J Topley
M Patterson	P Morrisey
T W Thompson	John McCarthy
John Harvey	G M Rose
I B Tackaberry	G Hutchinson
G J Blyth	H V Noel
F McKimott	John Lamb
W Fest	H P Hill
John Neville	J C T Cochrane
R E Jamieson	G Franklin jun
D Robertson	C H Pinhey
G Franklin sen	J Latchford
T McKain	J Watchorn
John Church	J Watchorn jun
John Kays	John Stanley
F Sauve	Robert Robertson
James Strachan	Robert Burns
Peter Brown	E F Doudiet
James Mathew	D P Williams
H G Dunlevie	Donald Sinclair
Thos Cruse	M Bishoprick sr
R W Baxter	M Dolan
C J Anderson	M Dolan jr
C W Shay	Martin Ryan
J B Stanton	John Deegan
F Hunter	Martin Murphy
H E Steele	Samuel McLaughlin
F Lewis	Wm Davis
Grant Seymour	DEgan
John Torrance	Geo Taylor
H B Small	Charles Heney
George H Lane	Thomas Dunn
H A Wicksteed	George Nicholson
W A Himsworth	Richard Code
W H Lee	John McMillan
Wm Gordner	James Cunningham
H A Jones	Edward Wallace
Thomas C de Plessis	Malcolm Cameron
A A Catellier	George E Armstrong
H C Hay	William Goul
A J Christie	Alex Mortimer
R Edward Kimber	Samuel O'Brien
A O Audy	Arthur Lindsay
F X Lambert,	George A Shelden
J Audette	Wm. Butterworth
J V de Boucherville	C Walcott
J L Mann	J P Macpherson
D Stark	Alex Begg
J B Monk	W C Smillie
W Gaul	W C Gillelan
John Leggo	Wm Jamieson
Henry Earl	J S Johnston
J H Pinley	M Bishoprick, jr.
George F Austin	H J Williams
John Jones	

REPLY.

To,—

J B Lewis	Dr Hill
C T Bate	George Hay
F Clemow	R Ryan
Alex Duff	R W Cruice
W H Lee	Thomas Gallagher
D O'Connor	J C Jamieson

&c., &c.

GENTLEMAN,—

In compliance with your respectable and numerously signed requisition asking us to allow ourselves to be put in nomination for the representation of Wellington Ward in the City Council, we deem it our duty to accept the candidature, and, if elected, pledge ourselves to work for the best interests of the city.

We remain,
Gentlemen,
Very respectfully,
C. W. BANGS,
GEORGE MAY,
A. S. WOODBURN.

Ottawa, Dec. 8, 1870.

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 be 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 Ferguson	Thos Hunton
A J Stephens	H McCormick
Joseph Metcalfe	Wm Young
A W Lang	A Mathewman
S Gouldthrite	A Tims
Alex Christie	A Mitchell
John Walsh	Wm Mimore
J Levin	H Mimore
E VanCortlandt	R W Stephen
J Browne	A Swalwell
Weldon Champagne	Wm Shoolbred
P Stiff	Jas Birnet,
D Wilson	J Evans
S Sparkes, jr	John Purdy
C P Dorion	Robt Hardy
H Hodges	Robt Stanley,
Alex Sparks	S Greenfield
Nicholas Sparks,	John Cook
Thos P Stiff	J T Harram
Wm Chalmers	A C Mowbray
E P Rowell	J Kavanagh
Fred H Hunton	H Michaels
James Lang	H Nelson
Eugene Routtaille	Thos Dimsey
Alfred Brown	A Wilson
John Dowan	Alex Mills
John Lyon	T Beament
J J Radford	W J Powell
H J Meaforth	F Patrick
J Douglas	D Murphy
Thos Mills	E Lang
Musgrove	Henry Bennett
Edward Daniels	Geo H Macaulay
Thos Isaac	John Garvin
Jas Forrester	Wm Elson
H M Thompson	R J Shaw
W Hearn	Stewart Woodland
A Rotheringham	E C Hayden
J Dwyer	Francois Lemieux
J Ross	W R Wright
A Hutson	J R Smith,
R Abbott	Thos Clark
R Sparks	James Adamson,
Jos R Esmonde	J E B McCready
Thos Boxbridge	John O'Connor
A McCormick	Wm M Goodive
Daniel Christie	Wm Williamson
J Offord	Thomas Walker
C Roger	Robt Hick, jr
Wm Brown	G Kennedy.

REPLY.

To Sheriff Powell and 150 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 interest of Wellington Ward and also the welfare and prosperity of the City generally.

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

December 6 1870 1533tf

TESTIMONIAL

—TO THE—

HON. SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD,

K. C. B., &c., &c., &c.

The friends of Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD propose to present this distinguished Statesman with a substantial Testimonial in recognition of his long and unselfish public services.

Steps are being taken to afford his friends in all parts of the Dominion an opportunity of joining in the proposed manifestation of esteem and regard.

The following gentlemen compose, (with power to add to their number,) the Committee at Ottawa:

The Hon. JAMES SKEAD,
His Worship the Mayor J ROCHESTER, Jr, Esq,
THOS REYNOLDS, Esq,
R W SCOTT, Esq, M P P,
Dr GRANT, M P,
E McGILLIVRAY, Esq,
H V NOEL, Esq.

H V Noel, Esq, has consented to act as Treasurer, to whom all communications may be addressed.

For the information of intending subscribers, the names of the gentlemen composing the Central Committee at Toronto are subjoined, viz:

His Worship the Mayor, S B HARMAN, Esq,
The Hon G W ALLAN
The Hon D L MACPHERSON,
The Hon JOHN CARLING, M P,
JOHN CRAWFORD, Esq, M P,
ANGUS MORRISON, Esq, M P,
F W CUMBERLAND, Esq, M P P,
J G WORTS, Esq,
E H RUTHERFORD, Esq,
W H ROWLAND, Esq,
G F MIDOUT, Esq,
JOHN SHEDDEN, Esq,
THOMAS DEAK, Esq,
FRANK SHANLY, Esq,
T C CHISHOLM, Esq,
N BARNHART, Esq,

Ottawa, Dec 6, 1870 1532tf

FROM THIS DAY FORTH I change the prices of all my Wood, that is to say, best Hard Wood $4 75, Sawn $5,00; Second best Hard Wood, 4 25, Sawn $4,50.

My Saw Mill is now in constant operation and ready, and will cut promptly in obedience to all orders.

J