NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

New Grocery Store—Robert Crain.
Dispensary Chemist—Richard Higman.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. J. G. DAVIS is authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions for THE TIMES. Now that we are about ENLARGING THE SIZE of THE TIMES, and introducing other improvements, adverti rs and others should take advantage of the increased circulation which it will at once be certain to obtain. In other directions, as well as in Ottawa, we are making exertions to extend our subscription list and to add to the value of THE TIMES as an advertising medium.

The Ottawa Times.

Office—38 Sparks Street.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1870.

☞ For interesting reading matter see First and Fourth Pages.

We are requested to state that the Governor General will receive New Year visitors at the Privy Council Chamber, Government Buildings, on Monday, January 2nd, between 12 and 1 o'clock.

Lengthy meetings of the Privy Council are held daily.

The Intercolonial Railway from Sackville, New Brunswick, to Amherst, Nova Scotia, connecting the latter place with St. John, N. B., by rail was opened for traffic yesterday.

It is understood that the elections in British Columbia have resulted in favor of Confederation, and it is believed that the Legislature of that Province will meet at an early day and sanction the Union with Canada.

Satisfactory advices have been received from Manitoba, where the reign of order seems now to be fully established under Governor Archibald's most successful administration of affairs.

It is stated that King William and the Crown Princess of Prussia write to the Queen saying that they were altogether opposed to the marriage of the Princess Louise with the Marquis of Lorne. Whereupon Her Majesty replied with considerable vehemence, advising them to "mind their own business." God save the Queen! A free born Highlander is better than one of King William's petty vassels any day.

As will be seen by reference to our telegraphic columns, Prussia has apologized in the amplest manner for the destruction of British merchant vessels in France, and for the insult offered to the British flag. This is no more than we expected, for the Prussian Government, elated as they may be by their late successes, would hardly be inclined to commit so suicidal an act as to incur the hostility of England. The officer who authorized the outrage has been dismissed the Prussian service.

A NEW ARGUMENT FOR A CHANGE OF ADMINISTRATION.

The Toronto *Globe* has changed its base, and has adopted altogether a new line of argument against the Ministry. It appears to be almost willing to concede that the issues which divided parties in former times have no longer any point or significance, nor does it insist with any degree of energy or persistence on the wrong doing or corruption of the Administration, but it claims that "if they (the Ministry) are as pure and innocent as they are continually represented to be, and if all differences are dead," they ought at once to allow their opponents to occupy their places and examine their record, and then says the *Globe*, "if no practical abuse could be brought home to them, and no better administrative course suggested" what a triumph it would be for Sir John A. Macdonald and his colleagues after having given up their seats to Mr. Brown's coalition to say, "We gave you every opportunity for bringing home to us any kind of mal administration. We gave place and allowed you to examine, with all the advantages of official position, our whole past record, as seen in all confidential and private official documents, and yet what have you been able to substantiate against us? Nothing. And what have you done or arranged which some can say is simpler, cheaper, or more advantageous to the best interests of the country than that which we were in the habit of doing and arranging before you? Equally nothing."

We will venture to say that since the day when representative government was first introduced, and political parties were organized, no such extraordinary reason for a Ministry resigning office has ever been brought forward as this. The present Government who have dealt so successfully with the great questions of the day, are to surrender office in order that Mr Brown, Mr. Mackenzie and their "independence" and annexation friends may have an opportunity of, as the *Globe* calls it, "examining the books!" To see the Brownites non plussed and proved to be utterly incompetent to carry on the Government, as they most assuredly would be, might be a triumph to the present Administration, but Sir John Macdonald and his colleagues look a little farther than party triumphs if Mr. Brown does not. They have some regard for the interests and welfare of the country, too much let us hope to permit of their deserting the ship of State and entrusting it to the charge of such a motley crew as Mr. Brown commands. So not even for the sake of the triumph to which the *Globe* alludes, or for the sake of allowing the factionists an opportunity of "examining the books," will the present Administration betray their trust, or desert the position in which they have been placed by the will of the Canadian people.

We are not disposed to enter into an argument with the *Globe* as to whether Tories have become Reformers, or Reformers have become Tories. This is a matter of very little consequence, inasmuch as we quite agree with our contemporary in believing that "a new leaf has been turned over and the past is gone." The *Globe* assumes that we are not in earnest in thus asserting, but we can assure it in the utmost good faith, that our firm conviction is, not only that the issues of the past are dead and ought to be buried and forgotten, but that old party lines are totally obliterated. Entirely new questions have some significance attached to them, and of very little moment. M[illegible] and

save as a destroyer, but there are men who in times past were allied with him in the Reform ranks, who have shown themselves capable of building up, who have worked ably and energetically to push on the work of union which Mr. Brown in a fit of personal spleen deserted. Men who thus unmindful of old worn out quarrels unite together to complete and render permanent that great national union which we seek to establish on this continent in connection with the British Empire, have more in common together, whatever their former differences may have been, than they can have with Mr. Brown and the political *olla podrida* which forms his following. They constitute the party of Progress which the present Government so well and so fully represent. And because this party is so largely in the majority in Canada, Mr. Brown received a crushing defeat in 1867, and now, strive as he may, he is for the same reason unable to rally round him a respectable band of adherents.

While we repeat the assertion that the old party names of Conservative and Reformer have lost their former significance, we are far from acknowledging that "mill end of times have come" in the sense in which the *Globe* affects to understand it. With Mr. Brown's coalition, whose war cry is "Party for party's sake," the supporters of the present Government desire neither truce nor treaty. Old Reformers and old Conservatives are united in their determined opposition to the men who, actuated simply by ambition and personal jealousy, strive to organize an Opposition. They oppose them because all such fact mongers are enemies to the best interests of Canada, and retard its progress and development. Again and again journals which support the Administration have asked to be informed of some important errors which have been committed in the administration of public affairs. The only response with which we are met, is an incoherent unsubstantiated story of "corruption," of members being "bought," &c., but nothing to cast doubt or discredit upon the able statesmanship which has resulted so beneficially to Canada, and has won the approbation of the press and of the leading men of England. At last driven to his wits' end to find a reason for the Ministry resigning, Mr Brown has discovered that they ought as a matter of policy to do so in order that he and his subordinates may have an opportunity of "auditing the administrative books!" The *Globe* is actually becoming amusing.

REPORTED MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

We are enabled to state on the best authority that the stories lately promulgated by the Ottawa correspondent of the Toronto *Globe* relative to reported ministerial changes are altogether untrue. No changes of any kind have been contemplated or are likely to occur. Ministers are thoroughly in accord on all important public questions, and are working together in thorough harmony and unity of purpose. The story of Sir A. T. Galt being about to join the administration is perhaps the most absurd of all these rumours. Even were there a vacancy for him no man holding "Independence" sentiments would become a member of the Cabinet. A coalition of the kind might suit the Hon. George Brown and Mr. Mackenzie, but could not be thought of in connection with the present Government.

THE ALLEGED MUTINY OF THE 69TH REGT. AT QUEBEC.

We have received from Col. Bagot, of the 69th Regt., by the Berm da steamer, a copy of a correspondence relative to the alleged mutiny of the men on board the *Orontes* just before leaving Quebec. In reference to the highly sensational telegram which appeared in a Halifax paper, the Colonel says:—

"During our stay on board the *Orontes*, not a single unpleasantness, of even the most trifling nature, occurred—in truth our sojourn on board that ship was distinguished by an unbroken harmony, on the part of all on board."

Previous to the departing at Bermuda, complimentary letters passed between Capt. Perry, commanding the *Orontes*, and Col. Bagot. The latter in his letter—dated "Bermuda harbor, 28th November"—to Capt. Perry says:—

"Now when the parting cheers of your crew are ringing in our ears, it appears a suitable time to convey to you on paper, the unanimous desire of my officers, and indeed I will add of my entire Regiment, that I should express to you, your officers and crew, our great gratitude for the unfailing courtesy, cordial kindness, and thorough good fellowship we have met with on board your ship from the moment we embarked until our departure.

It is at all times gratifying to every British Regiment to cultivate a friendly feeling towards the sister service, but is peculiarly so to this Regiment, which boasts among its proudest memories its achievements on board ship, and which welcomes with affectionate remembrance any opportunity of further cementing the great friendship which has existed so long between the Royal Navy and the 69th Regiment."

Capt. Perry returned the following reply to Col. Bagot:—

"The arrival of your letter, combined with the sense of the little either myself, officers or crew could do for the 69th Regiment during their stay on board the *Orontes*, has caused us great gratification; and I beg of you to convey to your officers and men the high estimation we entertain of the feeling held towards us by the 69th Regiment.

The *Orontes* has carried a large proportion of the British Army, and in all cases the hour of parting has brought its regrets, and much as our experience has shown us of the cordial feeling entertained by the Army towards the Navy, and its ever ready co-operation in the interests of the public service, and good order, in no case has it been more marked than in the case of the gallant 69th Regiment from the moment of embarkation of the Baggage Guard at Quebec, on 10th November, to the disembarkation of the Regiment at this place.

I take this opportunity of returning you and your officers our sincere thanks for your hospitable reception of us on the *Oronte's* arrival at Quebec, and I have to add for myself officers and crew our best wishes for the health and happiness of the 69th Regiment."

As the telegram alluded to was published broadcast over the continent, and no doubt in England this correspondence will completely set the matter at rest. It is well known that the orderly and good soldierlike conduct of the 69th while in Canada, merited the warm encomiums of the people—not only in Quebec, but of the whole of the Lower and Upper Provinces.

THE ŒCUMENICAL COUNCIL, lately called at Rome is an imitance of the solicitude of the Catholic Church for the welfare and purity of her Communicants. Large assemblies of this nature containing representatives from all parts of the world, should [illegible]

Latest by Telegraph

VIA MONTREAL LINE.

THE WAR.

Midnight Despatches.

CABLE NEWS.

BALLOON ADVICES FORM PARIS.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Balloon advices from Paris has been received to 4 o'clock. On the morning of Tuesday 27th inst. citizens and soldiers were in excellent spirit, and are still determined on a vigorous defence of the city. Intensely cold weather had suspended military operations in great parts.

Preparations were being made on a large scale, and important results were looked for. These preparations had imbued the inhabitants with increased confidence.

PRUSSIANS CONCENTRATING.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The Prussians on Wednesday occupied the line between Ducloir and Saint Fear, and were apparently concentrating their forces behind the town of Balbec, where an engagement with the French defenders of Havre is imminent.

VERSAILLES, Dec. 28.—Mount Arron is silent to day, but the forts in the neighborhood reply to the fire of the German guns.

The Prussians on Monday advanced to and occupied Bayonne, 14 miles S. S. E. from Arras.

EASTERN PROVINCES AROUSED.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 29.—The entire population of the eastern Departments is fully aroused to the emergency of the situation, and assist the troops to the utmost in all the battles and skirmishes.

The Government is taking measures for the distribution of arms among the people everywhere.

THE PRUSSIANS AND ENGLISH CORRESPONDENTS.

It is asserted that the Prussian authorities incensed at reports made by correspondents of English journals with the German armies have, after treating them very harshly, sent many of them outside the lines of occupation.

SUFFERINGS OF THE PRUSSIANS.

LILLE, Dec. 29.—The report that the Germans won the victory in the battle of Port Noyelles is officially contradicted. Not a single Frenchman was captured. The Prussians have lost heavily in the battle, and from sickness. In the north and north east of France villages are encumbered with the German wounded. A great number of German soldiers are suffering from opthalmia. There are 18,000 sick and wounded Germans at Chalons sur Marner.

The advanced guard of Garibaldi's army entered Dijon this morning.

INTRODUCTION OF THE BOMBARDMENT OF PARIS.

BERLIN, Dec. 29.—The Government organs say that Mount Arron was the first position attacked in order to obtain a stand point from which to operate against the adjacent forts. The bombardment of Mount Arron may be considered as the introduction to the general shelling of Paris. Its capture will greatly facilitate the operations against the city.

COMPLAINT AGAINST THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The French Government has sent a formal complaint to Vienna concerning the employment of the rolling stock of the Austrian railways for military purposes, and the Austrian Government has appointed Commissioners to look into the charges.

COMMUNICATION BETWEEN CHERBOURG AND CALAIS INTERRUPTED.

Communication between Cherbourg and Calais is now carried on by water; Land routes have all been interrupted.

THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF GEN. PRIM.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Further particulars on the attempt on Gen. Prim's life state that his adjutant was shot. The wounds of neither are dangerous. No public disturbance was occasioned, as the authorities took prompt measures to prevent outbreaks and arrest the assassins. Great popular indignation is manifested at the occurrence.

ALL QUIET IN CHINA.

Hong Kong despatches of the 15th inst. report all quiet in the north of China.

GLASGOW, Dec. 29.—The steamship *Dorcas* from New York has arrived.

N. Y. "WORLD" DESPATCHES.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—The *World's* Versailles special of April 28 says that the bombardment of Fleurus has been ineffectual. The French fire caused considerable loss to the Prussians.

GERMANS RETREATING.

LONDON, Dec 29.—The Germans of the eastern Department are retreating. They have evacuated the town of Gosy, in the valley of the Soone.

PRUSSIAN PROCLAMATION.

A proclamation has been issued by the Prussian Government, placing under blockade all ports of France, now occupied or hereafter captured by German forces.

The harbor of Kiel is now closed by ice.

The Paris press is opposed to the participation of France in the Conference.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec 29.—The declaration of the independence of the Danubian Principalities has been announced here and cause profound sensation.

A "TRIBUNE" SPECIAL.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—A *Tribune* special says the English Government, upon application of Count Bernsdorff, stopped the ship chartered by the French Government to lay a submarine cable to connect Dunkirk, Cherbourg, Brest and Bordeaux. The ship was given in charge of the Custom House officers on the Thames. The cable was seized three hours after the first notice of this embargo. Application was made for the release, but was refused.

ARRIVALS.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec 29.—The steamship *Weser*, from New York, has arrived.

Yesterday's Despatches.

ENGAGEMENTS.

LONDON, December 29.—The Saxon battalion had been discharged at Maison Blanche.

A despatch from Strasbourg announces that the Germans have stormed the French fortress of Belfort twice recently. In both cases they were repulsed with considerable loss.

CAPTURE OF THE LEFT BANK OF THE SEINE.

The Prussians have captured the left bank of the Seine.

There is still a large force at Yoelot.

The Germans evacuated Dinnion on the approach of the French. The French now hold the city.

The French claim that the battle of Pontnoyelles was a success for the army of the North.

It is reported that the Crown Prince and Duke of Saxony have been sent to Amiens to assist Gen. Manteuffel.

The Germans are now near Cambray.

It is said that the French army of the north has left Arras, retreating towards Vitry, and it was thought they were falling back on their strong holds in the extreme north of France.

The Roumanian Government declares its independence, and repudiates the treaty of 1854.

PRUSSIA FULLY APOLOGISES TO GREAT BRITAIN

LONDON, Dec 29.—Earl Granville has received a despatch from the Prussian Government at Berlin, apologising for the outrage on English vessels in the Seine, and stating that pecuniary indemnity will be given if demanded, and announcing that the military commander who was guilty of the outrage has been dismissed from the service.

NEW FORTIFICATIONS.

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE OF FRENCH PRISONERS.

BERLIN, Dec. 29.—It is stated that the French prisoners confined in a fortress near the Rhine conspired to revolt and escape on Christmas Eve, but the project was discovered and defeated.

THE CUBAN REBELS.

HAVANA, Dec 28.—The rebels are presenting themselves for surrender everywhere in large numbers. Their condition when they reach us is lamentable in the extreme.

The steamship *Missouri* from New York has arrived.

SURRATT'S REAPPEARANCE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—A Washington despatch says that Surratt's reappearance to public notice has brought out a fact concerning him which has never heretofore been published. It is stated on most responsible authority that when Surratt's mother was on trial here Judge Advocate Holt consented to release her if the former would give himself up to trial. Surratt was informed of this by his friends, who were in communication with him, and instead of at once complying, and thereby securing the release of his mother, he immediately absconded, leaving her to her fate.

GENERAL ROBERT C SCHENCK.

General Robert C. Schenck, the newly appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. James, is sojourning for a few days at the Brevoort House. He will sail about the 18th of January for England.

ARRIVAL OF THE S. S. CITY OF BROOKLYN.

The steamship *City of Brooklyn* from Liverpool Dec. 15th *via* Queenstown 16th, with merchandize and 39 passengers, reached this port this morning. She reports on the 28th off Nantucket passed the steamship *City of Cork* hence for Liverpool.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF GEN. PRIM.

MADRID, Dec. 28.—Last night as General Prim was leaving the Cortes, eight shots were fired at his carriage by a band in the street. Prim was wounded in three places on the left arm and on the right hand. No arrests were made.

The Board of School Trustees.

To the Editor of THE TIMES

SIR,—The School Bill now before the Legislature of Ontario, and which is likely to become law in a very short time, contains a provision whereby the existing Grammar and Common School Boards will be abolished, and a Board designated the "Public School Board" constituted in their stead. It is also provided in the Bill that the members of the proposed "Board of Public School Trustees" shall be elected on the first Wednesday in July next. In view of these facts would it not be highly desirable that Mr. Slater should continue at the Board of School Trustees until the Board ceased to exist.

he public generally are, perhaps, not aware of the valuable services Mr. Slater has rendered in behalf of the education interests of our city during his long term of service at the Board. In his capacity as Chairman of the Board he has discharged his duties with uniform kindness, courtesy and impartiality. As a professional man his advice and assistance in the erection of the Central School was invaluable and always most cheerfully afforded. While in pecuniary matters, his private cheque, to the extent of two and three thousand dollars at a time, was always readily given to meet the engagements of the Board until the public funds could be had to meet the payments due contractors and others. I can assure Mr. Slater that there is but one feeling throughout the Wellington Ward and the city, and that is of the deepest regret that he should, at the present time withdraw from the trusteeship which he has so long and so creditably filled, and in which post on he has rendered the public a signal service in more ways than can well be explained in a communication to a public journal.

As a ratepayer of Wellington Ward, I sincerely hope in common with many of my fellow electors in the Ward, that Mr. Slater may be induced to reconsider his decision, inasmuch as it is probable that the term of service will be short, and I trust that the electors in any case will not permit Mr. Slater's efforts in the post in behalf of our educational institutions to pass unnoticed, and without some mark of their high approval.

Yours truly,

A RATEPAYER.

Wellington Ward, Dec. 28, 1870.

Railway Meeting in Renfrew.

As announced some weeks ago, a large and influential meeting of the people of the County of Renfrew was convened on Wednesday last at the Village of Renfrew, to devise means for the construction of a railway through that County to Pembroke. The meeting was presided over by the Warden; Wm. Haltpenny, Esq., Reeve of Renfrew, acting as Secretary, and was largely attended by leading and influential gentlemen from all parts of the County. Letters from the Hon. Sir Francis Hincks, the Hon. Alex. Morris, John Rochester, Esq., Mayor of Ottawa, and other gentlemen, were read, expressive of their regret at being prevented from attending.

After the formal opening of the meeting Mr. Macdougall, the representative of the County, called on Mr. R. W. Scott to address them. That gentleman enlarged somewhat on the general benefits to a country that flow from all railway enterprises, and pointed out the many advantages that the County of Renfrew would reap from the extension of the Canada Central Railway to Pembroke, and urged those present to take the necessary steps to induce the Canada Central to continue their line from Sand Point westward to Pembroke. A reasonable subsidy from the municipality, aided by the probable grant that this railway, among others, would be entitled to under the scheme of the Ontario Government, would no doubt justify the Company in making this line complete from Ottawa to Pembroke, that unless the line was built within a reasonable period the North Shore Railway would probably be constructed to Deep River, and thus cut off the trade that now passes through Renfrew. Toronto was now seeking to tap the lumber country by means of the Nipissing Road, by which route, when completed, the supplies for the Upper Ottawa would pass, and thus a valuable trade would be lost to this section of the Province.

Mr. Macdougall explained the position of the county in reference to the Brockville and Ottawa Railway, and the mortgage given by that Company to protect the municipality. He suggested that before granting any aid to the Canada Central it would be advisable to postpone the consideration of the question until the scheme of the Ontario Government was announced. The meeting was also addressed by Messrs. Irving and White, of Pembroke, who urged immediate action. Mr. McMullen, of the Brockville *Monitor*, spoke eloquently on the great advantages the county would derive from the continuation of the railway, and pointed out in forcible language how the work might be carried out. Mr. Wiley of the Brockville *Recorder* was also called on to speak and in a few pithy remarks urged the continuation of the railway. Mr. McAdam, Mr. McNabb, and other gentlemen followed in the same strain. The meeting showed perfect unity as to the necessity for the railway. There can be no doubt, now that the ball has started, the enterprise will be completed before two years have passed, and linked with Pembroke by an

Dominion Board of Trade.

We have received from Mr. Patterson, the Secretary of the Dominion Board of Trade, a copy of a circular addressed to the Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce throughout the Dominion, having reference to the first annual meeting of the Board to be held at Ottawa on the 15th of January next. In the circular Mr. Patterson says that "while the Delegates present at the organization on the 5th and 6th October considered it desirable to adopt Article II. of the Constitution, which provides that constituent bodies shall be duly chartered, the Executive Committee will recommend that an expressed intention to apply for an Act of Incorporation be construed as a compliance with said Article; and, inasmuch as several other Boards have not had sufficient time to consider the question of becoming chartered, all such are invited to send delegates to the first annual meeting."

The following communications from the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom are embodied in the circular:

ASSOCIATION OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 29 PARLIAMENT STREET, WESTMINSTER,

2nd Dec., 1870.

WM. J. PATTERSON, Esq,

Secretary of the Dominion Board of Trade, Montreal.

DEAR SIR:

I delayed my reply to your very interesting communication, until our provincial Meeting at Bradford had taken place, in order to lay your letter before the meeting, and to transmit to you its reply.

I have now the pleasure of communicating herewith our Meeting's formal reply to your letter.

Permit me, in doing so, to add the personal expression of the gratification and interest which I feel in the Dominion Board of Trade; my earnest desire for its success; my desire at all times to interchange information and friendly good offices; and my most earnest good wishes for the prosperity and progress of the great Dominion, and that these may be promoted to the fullest extent possible—while preserving and cementing the union which exists between your great country and the mother country.

I remain, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
(Signed), SAMPSON S. LLOYD.
Chairman Association of Chamber of Commerce of the United Kingdom.

[*Copy*]

At a special meeting of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, held at Bradford, on the 24th and 25th of November, 1870, at which delegates from upwards of thirty Chambers of Commerce were present,—

The Chairman communicated a letter which he had received from Mr. Patterson, Secretary of the Dominion Board of Trade [of Canada], containing an interesting account of the formation of an Association of the Chambers of Commerce of that Dominion on principles similar to those on which this Association is founded. It was thereupon unanimously resolved,—

"That this Association desires to hold out the cordial hand of fellowship to their commercial brothers in Canada, and heartily wishes them good-speed; also that a special sub-committee of the Association be formed for the special purpose of intercommunication with the Canadian Board on all matters affecting commercial relations between Great Britain and Canada; also that the past printed Reports of the Association, and all information as regards their proceedings up to the present time be forwarded, along with a copy of this resolution, by the President, to the Secretary of the Dominion Board of Trade."

Extract from the Minutes.

(Signed,)
SAMPSON S. LLOYD.
Chairman of the Association.

The following is the official programme of Recommendations and Resolutions to be presented at the Annual Meeting, with the names of the bodies proposing them:

MONTREAL BOARD OF TRADE.

International Navigation, and effects of Canal enlargement on the general commerce of the Dominion.

That representations be made to Government in favor of revising and consolidating the Inspection Laws; and that they be made to apply to the whole Dominion, and that this important question should be pressed upon the attention of Parliament.

That information relating to the trade of the British Colonial Possessions be published from time to time by the Dominion Board of Trade.

That the Executive Council be requested to represent to the Government the importance of publishing a monthly summary statement of the Import and Export Trade of the Dominion, specifying, as far as possible, quantities and values.

That it be a recommendation to the Executive Council to represent to the Dominion Government the necessity which exists for a revision of the laws relating to Patents of Invention.

TORONTO BOARD OF TRADE.

Uniformity in the Commercial and Financial Laws and Usages of the Dominion, in the following particulars:—

1. The currency.
2. Standards of Inspection for Manufactured Products
3. Collection of Debts.
4. Weights and Measures.
5. Bills of Lading, Warehouse Receipts, Demurrage, &c.

The question of Protective Duties.

MONTREAL CORN EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION.

That a petition be presented to Parliament by the Dominion Board of Trade, praying for repeal of the duties on Flour and Grain.

The propriety of making efforts to establish the Central system of measurement in the handling of grain and other commodities throughout the Dominion.

That the Dominion Government be requested to publish a monthly or quarterly statement showing the extent and variety of the trade between the different Provinces in the Dominion.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

That the various Boards and Associations be requested to publish Annual Statements of the Trade, Commerce and Manufactures of their respective cities or towns, as soon after the first day of January in each year as possible; also, to send to the Secretary of the Dominion Board of Trade monthly statements of receipts, shipments, and stocks of produce, to be by him summarized and published under the direction of the Dominion Council.

Should notices of other subjects come to hand before the meeting, a supplementary list will be issued.

The Catholic Support.

(*From The Canadian Freeman.*)

The *Globe* virtually repudiates its sentiments of ten or twelve years ago, when it considered it profitable work to abuse the Catholics. Some of the extracts which the *Leader* but a short while ago timeously unearthed, in order to prove Mr. George Brown's peculiar affection for Catholics, are now characterized by the *Globe* "pretended extracts" from its columns. *Pretended*, of course they are, but are they not also real? And if not, which one is the forgery? Did not the *Globe* denounce as worse than the ten plagues of Egypt a scheme for Irish Catholic immigration from the States to Canada? Did it not go to the expense of wood-cuts—at a time when George was very hard up indeed—in order to cast ridicule upon Bishop Charbennel and insult the Catholics of Toronto? The fact is that the *Globe's* record is so shameful on this head that it shirks discussion of its conduct in relation to it, and boldly sheers past the difficulty, or takes the defence of somebody else who knowing nothing of the matter is seemingly the better able to make out a case.

☞ All Wool Tartans in all the leading clans. A large lot ex last steamer, at

GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & Co.

WAR NOTES.

Whenever Count von Moltke has been in Berlin he has for years been in the habit to take dinner at the St. Petersburg Hotel. Since he has left for the seat of war in France his chair, which has been crowned with a laurel wreath, has been left unoccupied at the accustomed place at the dinner table, as though the distinguished guest was expected to appear at any moment.

At the commencement of the war the French had one hundred and thirty nine regiments of regulars. Only ten are left. The Germans have also captured five hundred thousand Chassepot guns and three thousand six hundred cannon.

It is stated that at Orleans the German officers organized an impromptu ball in M. Magne's house, and that no ladies being forthcoming, young smooth faced German officers made charming toilets in Madame Magne's sumptuous dresses.

The Crown Prince of Prussia, after a combat before Paris, reviewed his victorious Bavarians, one of whom eyed him with a broad smile. "What is up, comrade?" asked the Prince. "Why, is it not jolly," was the good humoured reply, "to see your Royal Highness just as bespattered with dirt as we are."

It is stated that all the great singers and actors who did not leave Paris prior to the declaration of the state of siege, are now on the ramparts.

A Paris correspondent who visited the Southern Hospital a few weeks ago, writes that he found a notice posted on the entrance door: "Whoever shall bring a cat, a dog, or three rats, shall be at liberty to stay to lunch and dinner. N.B.—It is absolute y necessary that the animals should be brought alive. The skins may be taken away." Such a notice, it is said, is common on the doors of the hospitals of Paris.

Three French sergeants named Bagot, Kount and Morizet, have escaped from the Saxon fortress, Konigstein, in a most hazardous manner. This fortress is built on a perpendicular rock, and can be ascended only by a stairway. The three sergeants manufactured a rope of shirts, towels and under clothing, and climbed down the perpendicular rock from a height of almost two hundred feet. They succeeded in reaching the Austrian border, where they were arrested, and placed at the disposal of the French Embassy in Vienna, on condition of giving their parole.

The French have captured one of the editors of the Berlin *Kreuzzeitung*, the organ of the Prussian aristocracy, and strenuous efforts have been made by his influential friends to get him released, but their efforts have so far met with very poor success, for the French suspect him to be a person of the highest possible importance, and so many journeys are brought to bear in his favor. We do not believe the statement that he is only an editor, and imagine him to be some Minister in disguise. He has been removed to the Fortress of Clermont-Ferrant, and is held in solitary confinement.

Heroism still exists in the world, and exists in the humblest ranks of life. On October 8th chlotroform had begun to give out in Metz. The wounded were pouring in, but so little was in the medical stores that the surgeons were obliged to economise it for the serious cases. A foot cuasseur of the guard was brought into the operating room. His hand was crushed, and it became necessary to remove the fifth metcarpal bone, the support of the little finger. He came on foot. He would not leave his musket, which he had slung by the bandoleer. "Well, my friend," said the surgeon, "we must perform a little operation here." "I know it, monsieur; that's why I came." "Do you want to be put to sleep?" "Of course.—I suffered so much last night that I shall not resist it." "You wish it very much?" "Well-yes. O, but it is very scarce, isn't it, that stuff that puts a fellow to sleep?" "We are almost out." "Well, well, just you keep it for the boy that loses a leg or an arm—only look alive." He stuck his poor blue cravat, all bloody as it was, between his teeth, lay down, and stretched out his arm. The operation was performed. "Did you suffer much?" "You bet I did; but what's that; poor fellows must help each other." In its way this story of the simple foot soldier matches the tale of Sir Philip Sidney's generous self-denial on the field of Zutphon.

A French writer thus descants on Paris purified:—"The powder has purified the atmosphere. The red cross banner waves over the theatres where emperors and kings flocked to see Schneider's *can-can*. The Champs Elysees are one vast camp. Where the luxurious equipage of the *lorette* swept insolently by, the only vehicles are those of the military train. Besides those restaurants which so lately resounded with the loud laugh which speaks the vacant mind, "varied by the pop of the champagne corks stanns the tests of the artillery. Transformation, purification!" It will be edifying to note how long this model state of morals continues after the siege ends.

The North German *Gazette* gives an account of the military hospital in the palace at Versailles. The wounded are placed in the picture galleries, and large windows of which are opened so that the air is kept pure. Every patient has a bed, with one or two mattresses, two blankets, and clean sheets. The body linen and sheets have often, from the nature of the wounds, to be changed daily, and in five weeks 7,946 articles had to be washed, without reckoning a large amount of bandages and 566 mattresses. The "Gallerie des Batailles" is devoted to the medicines and the thousand other requisites. The food is prepared in two kitchens in different wings of the palace in order to expedite its passage to the hospital rooms. Besides the usual diet of meat, white bread, and wine, ham, fruit, sausage, champagne, etc., are provided for the severely wounded. The fruit is supplied by the palace gardens, and the champagne is the gift of the King of Prussia, who daily sends orderlies with newspapers, and frequently with delicacies. The King and Crown Prince often visit the convalescent. Those not confined to their beds can walk out on the beautiful terrace, and even the bed ridden are placed there when the weather permits, in order to strengthen body and mind by the splendid prospects. Smoking, newspaper reading and letter writing go on, nor are friendly visits and religious conversation wanting, while divine service is frequently held in the large [illegible]ment.

One thing is certain (writes an occasional correspondent of the *Times* from Tours), that the Franc-tireurs have become a most important element in this war. Not so much from the number of the enemy they may kill off with pot shots, but from the serious interruption they may cause to that system of tentacular feeling of the far distant surrounding country, so to speak, which has been one of the essential features of this marvellous German invasion of France. He adds:—"The Uhlan scouting system was essential to the Prussian method of invasion. Well, if they have not done much else, the omni present Franc-tireurs have clipped many, at least, of these important tentacles. We hear little more of the 'four Uhlans.' The German corps and divisions and minor massed bodies have to make their way about the country as they best can, sometimes in the dark, sometimes in twilight, but no longer in the blaze of noon day (to them) as they did at first. Singly each scouting *avant courieur* of Uhlans may be of no vital importance. Cut off all the tentacles of the *pieuvre*, and his fate sooner or later is sealed. This is just the work the Franc-tireurs are doing, and have largely done. No wonder that a sagacious instinct prompted the great Prussian strategists to declare a war of extermination against them from the outset, to declare them an organized brigandage, to say that they were not regular, respectable commissioned soldiers, entitled to the immunities of war when captured. The Franc-tireurs have now grown into a great, serious and regular institution. They are all uniformed, in a thousand fashions, but distinctly and unequivocally. They are regularly commissioned and brigaded, and now responsibly attached to the armies of the regions in which they operate and swarm. When captured they cannot conceal or disavow their character.

Why have they not a right to serve and defend their country, thus invaded, in this way as well as in any other?"

"The Poor Canadians"

(*From the London Free Press.*)

It is the custom with a portion of the U. S. press, representing more fully the views of the administration at Washington, to speak of the people of this country as "poor Canadians." Without indulging in anything like vaunting, the derogatory statement may be successfully challenged. In a monetary point of view Canada is rich. Its national funds stand high. Its taxes are inconsiderable. Its fields are fertile and its herds fruitful. Industry is well rewarded, and the general population well housed, well clothed, and well fed. Savings banks and similar institutions are the depositories of sterling money wealth, which in Toronto alone exceeds that of Chicago and Milwaukee combined.

MARRIED.

On the 27th instant, in St. Andrew's Church, Pictou, Nova Scotia, by the Rev. A. W. Herdman, assisted by the Rev. Allan Pollock, George Macleod, Esq., of St. John, New Brunswick, to Sarah J., eldest daughter of William Gordon, Esq., of Pictou, Nova Scotia.

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MR. ROBERT CRAIN

Would announce to his numerous friends and the public generally, that he has just opened in the Shop formerly occupied by Mr. JAMES COOTE,

Corner of Rideau and Kingsts.,

With a well selected Stock of Groceries, Vegetables and Provisions, &c.; he solicits a call and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

MASON AND BUILDER.

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ROBERT CRAIN,
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Ottawa, Dec 30, 1870. 1551 1m

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DISPENSARY CHEMIST,

LATE MANAGER MEDICAL HALL,

SPARKS STREET,

Begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received his extensive Stock of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

And he has opened at his temporary Store, next to JOHN ROOS, at McLEAN'S late Auction Mart, Sparks-st.

☞ Prescriptions carefully attended to.

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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

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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, he 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 more 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."

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The "OLIVE GREEN" appears still prove the most fashionable, and of the above, we are in receipt of ten pieces

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ST PATRICK'S ORPHAN ASYLUM

The Annual Meeting of the Members and Friends of the ST PATRICK'S ORPHAN ASYLUM of Ottawa, will be held on THURSDAY Evening next, at Seven o'clock, p.m., at the ASYLUM on Church Street, to receive the Report of the affair