Ottawa Grammar School-W. H. Walker. Ottawa Protestant Ladie . School-H. Pol-

Scottish Provincial Assurance Company-H. P. Hill. Found-John Varin. Card of Thunks-Wm. Mc affery.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. J. G. DAVIS is authorized to receive adv rtisements and subscriptions for THE TIMES Now that we are about ENLARGING THE SIZE OF THE TIMES a.d .ntroduc ing other improvements, advertisers should obtain. In other directions, as well as in Ottawa, we are making exertions to exter our ubscription list and to aid to the value of THE TIMES as in advertising medium.



Office-38 Sparks Street.

THUR DAY, JANUARY 5, 1871.

For interesting reading matter i First and Fourth Pages.

here to day.

It is stated that the reported interview between General Schenck, the new U. Minister to England, and a reporter, ar account of which was telegraphed to the Canadian press a day or two since, never took place.

"We have sufficient food to last us till she letter is addressed: Easter. Only during the pust few days have we esten salt meat. As to esting rats and dogs, that is a lie invented by the

The Globe's Ottawa correspondent says that the Census work has been delayed so long that it is doubtful now whether it can be got ready in time for the enumer ators. This statement has no foundation in fact; there is no doubt about the work being ready in time.

In another column we reproduce an article from the London Globe, which deals in a very comprehensive manner with Fishery quation. It will well repay per usal. The English journais generally con demn President Grant's late message as unsatisfactory and hostile in its tone.

The New Year commenced in New York scalped in Cherry street, there was a fight soleness or inevitability of the absorption perate affray in a public house, and several collisions with the police. During the year 1870 there were 41 murders and 112 cases of suicide recorded by the coroners of New York city.

THE RECORD OF THE PAST.

We are confident that any unprejudiced person who considers what has been done by the present Dominion Government during the past three years, w.ll agree with us in asserting th t their record is one which any statesmen might feel proud. The policy of the Colonial Union has been quietly but persistently carried on, and an acquisition of territory consummated accomplished. Within four years from piper writers of this country are English the sime when first we celebrated the es jealousy and distrust from the minds of out the Monroe watrine, which with us is pussed, and subjects that would be laid enormous. Ours are serious. our fellow subjects in Nova Scotia and New. Brunswick. Misled by factionists and by ning ann x iti n all the provinces would system of inspection, and especially as to the false statements of men, who, devoid follow and the Dominion would fall to fish and butter were recommended. alike of patriotism and principle, sought pieces. only their own advancement and self aggrandizement, the people of the Mari- in detail than in the mass and if I were twenty foot channel and river navigation people Nova Scotis and New Brunswick, that all take action which would aid annexation in the supporters of the Confedera ion desir | Canada; what guaranters Canada might be ed was to built up and consolidate a colon. supposed to require; and, in fine, all the ial uniou here, which should eventually form the basis of a great nation, and which it in such a monner before my Governwould promote the prosperity and pro- ment as will best aid the enterprise. gress of every portion of British America. I do not think an agent here at the present The result of the late elections in the

question of Union, their financial policy to the Post Office authorities to be in comhas been equally successful. The "Silver Nuisence" which for years has been complained of by the people of this country, has been completely done away with while the amount of protection afforded to bly than that of "Down with Sandfield England he can do us injury. Judging A despatch from Lille reports that vague weights, very cheap, at from the Patent Combination."

A despatch from Lille reports that vague weights, very cheap, at from the remarks made by the English rumors are current there of a battle on GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & CO.

lead the people astray.

GENERAL BUTLER AND CANADA.

In the city of Montreal there lives a

young man named Lanigan, who, unable to procure more reputable employment, devotes the whole of his time and energies to the manufacture of falsehoods concerning Canadian political affairs. These falsenoods he offers to the New York journals and sells to the highest bidder. He does not for a moment pretend that there is any foundation for the false assertions he makes, but justifies his course by saying that no other style of correspondence would be approved of by his employers, and that in order to render a Canadian take adea tage of the increa ed circula letter acceptable to a New York journ d, it non which it will at once be cert in to is necessary that it should contain a certain amount of talk about an annexation senti stely succeeded in disposing communications to the N. Y. Herald and mount of falsehood and absurdity. Under ordinary circumstances we should not refer to them; so long as American journals desire to publish nothing but untruths concerning this country and its people they will no doubt find plenty of needy adventurers ready to send them on accounts of annexation meetings which never occurred, and of treasonable plots which never had any existence, save in the writers' brains. In Mr. Lanigan's The Minister of Public Works will arrive latest production, however, he quotes a asserts positively assertion unlike almost everything else conif it should turn out that for once the correspondent has told the truth and that the A letter received from Paris, and dated hundiwork, it may be deserving of some

Washington, D. C., Dec., 18, 1870.

with much interest, and am sor y that my leisure does not permit me to give you an answer more wortny of the great subject | and worthy representatives.

I can have no doubt of the correctness entirely united upon that question, and no party in any changes of political opinion will be found opposing it luded one difficulty in making it a party issue, is the want of anything like opposi don I think not only one out ooth parties in the coming elections will make this subject a plank in their political platform. We have differences of opinion about exsending our boundaries to the South, so that questions are raised as to the adminis trat.on policy of annexing St. Domingo, out we have no question as to the desir-Our constitution so far guarantees enure freedom of religious

between policemen and burglars, a des. of the provinces sying to the north of us. ion that the Catholic Church of Canada unnot hesitate to become a portion of the atholic Church of North America. The two, when united, will be the largest body of intelligent Catholics of any nation in the world. Indeed, in view of the trouvles in Italy it is not among the impossibilities that the keys of St. Peter may be trans-

> I am assured, as you are, that England only desires a decent pretext to get . id of speech on that regard were made rather land as to what the inte ligent thought of this country was on that su ject.

criticised by the newspapers, but you will peacefully remember that a large portion of the news men, and most of the newspapers are in ers, who take alarm at anything that may possibly disturb the nation's credit papers are no exposition of the mind of

Now the practical way of doing the thing which we desire, it seems to me, is traditional, and make it effectual, and before the Dominion Board at the next one province breaking the ice and begin- general meeting, and the more complete

it would be better to do the annexation Allan and Capt. Armstrong relative to the

see mplishing the o ject of annex stion; how it is supposed the United States would details necessary to carry out the project. and to send it to me that I may use time would be of advantage, because he could not come here without making it Maritime provinces has proved that a mathe subject of newspap-r comment, and terial change of feeling has occurred, and they are Marplots everywhere.

that a great reaction has commenced You can write to me confidentially at against the demagogues who sought to any time that leisure may serve, and your communications will be gratefully received. I do not send this present com-While this has been the general result munication under my frank, but pay the Prince of the Ministerial policy as regards the postage, as you may not wish to be known munication with me.

. I am, very truly,

Your obedient servant, There are one or two rather amusing features about this letter. Fancy the native industry has resulted in a general "hero of New Orleans" being in the con" prosperity throughout the country, which fidence of the Government and people of is altogether without parallel so far as England, as he affects to be, or anyone Canada is concerned. Such are the not a hopeless lunatic addressing such a general results, very briefly stated, of the person "confidentially!" Wny, Butlerpractical and statesmanlike course pursued | would sell his best friend for a dozen silver by the Government during the past three spoons at any time. Still unprincipled as years. Of course there are many minor he is it is unfortunately too true that he matters to which we might refer, which is one of President Grant's chief advisers prove in an equally unmistakeable manner and friends, and if he is plotting with any that the present Ministry are fully en- one, however insignificant, for the purpose titled to the confidence and support of the of enslaving the Canadian people and repeople at large. "Oh, but," say the op- peating his New Orleans performances in ponents of the Government without re- Montreal, it is as well that the fact should ference to the present position of national be known. All that Butler and his party paid a visit to the widow of General Prim, world, has become a lost art among us. formerly on all those questions which would be well for the American Republic sympathy for her in her bereavement. He eral interference in the elections. agitated the public mind in times past, if the same general contentment and well and therefore they are a corrupt coalition." founded prosperity prevailed there, which Spain One proof of their being thor- exists to day in Canada. It would be well MADRID, Jan. 4.—The King has consultof present interest is found in the success | were entrusted to the charge of skilful of the policy adopted by them, and which and patriotic statesmen like those who is such as seldom if ever waits upon a di- are now working so successfully for the reports fighting on Sunday, 1st instant, on v.ded Cabinet. Pointing to the record of consolidation of British American union the pust they may confidently swait the instead of being left in the hands of unverdict of the people. Their rallying cry scrupulous and dishonourable men of the is, not "down with" anybody or anything, Butler type. This fact is pretty generally but "Union, PROGRESS, AND BRITISH CON- recognized by the people of Canada, and, occurred on Monday, 2nd instant, at Lille, NECTION." This is one which appeals to therefore, as we said before, Butler can do sensi de and patriotic men far more forci- no harm here. Nor do we believe that in

journals relative to Butler and his pefer. ious designs, his character seems to be pretty generally understood. But while he as d his tools are doing all they can to injure this country and ni srepresent Canadian sentiment, it becomes the duty of the Dominion press to give no uncertain sound, and to let the world know that at no former period in the history of the country was the idea of annexation so utterly repugnant to the people at large as

it now is. There is nothing else worthy of notice Mr. Lanigan's letter except the smusing statement that the N. Herald is more terrible to the loyal press of Canada than " an army with banners." He says too that his life here has been that " of a partrid ge upon the mountains" in consequence of previous articles written by him for the Herald. We fancy, however, that if his life has been a somewhat vagrant and precarious one it has not been the result of his political doings and sayings, but has been caused by altogether different reasons.

Latest by Telegraph

VIA MONTREAL LINE.

TORONTO. HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The Speaker took the chair at a quarter past 3 o'clock

reply of Lord Lisgar to the address of con-The reply of Lord Lisgar stated, that he

read with pleasure the congratulation of letter given is really General Butler's the House on his elevation to the Peerage, and tendered his thanks for the prayers attention. We are not informed to whom it had offered for his welfare. The reply abandoned the idea of entering Paris upon trade and traffic. This suspension was further stated that His Excellency saw | the capitulation. The forts are to be gur with pleasure the laudable energy of the rison d and provisioned for years, and the inhacitants of Ontario, and the rapid progress of the great Province of which the members of this House were the chosen

Several petitions were presented. Mr. Cameron presented the annual statement of bonds deposited and other securities by Crown officials in the Registrar's office, and the return to the address for information concerning the sale of timber in various municipalities.

In reply to Mr. Blake. Hop. J. S. Macdonald said that the Conmissioner of Crown Lands would intro-Provincial Secretary would bring up the

ney General rose at 20 minutes to 4.

MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, Jan. 4th. The holidays have retarded busness prospects of winter business. No new feature in the money market to day. Mr. T. D. Hood is out as candidate for

St. Antoine's Ward. A highly respectable citizen of this city was garrotted, knocked down and robbed in St. Denis street last night at seven o'clock. While passing Chevrier's garden source of profit or an element of strength | an arm was drawn round his neck and a gag or power; hence the propositions of my placed to is mouth, and he was dragged to the ground. He strugged furiously but was overcome, and fainted. When h came to he found himself nearly frozen in True, you have seen it very severely the snow, but succeeded in getting to Dr. Durocher's office, where he was promptly attended to. The robbers did their work in perfect silence, but are supposed to have been interrupted, as neither his watch nor pocket book in his breast poccontaining \$35, were taken. His loose silver key, memorandum book and papers are all that were lost. Intense

The quarterly meeting of the Montreal nexation, either ewfoundlind, Prince Board of rade took place yesterday at the I need herdly suggest to your mind that Long correspondences were read from Mr.

> The Typographical Union give a grand at the St. Patrick's Hall, Franklin's birth

The bigamist prisoner, Broconnier alluded to last night has been fully commit-The weather to-night still continues

CABLE NEWS. Midnight Despatches

THE WAR.

Amadeus takes the Oath -200 French Troops Retreat -Manteuffel Forced to Concentrate - Chaucey Meets the last Legislature. ers Sentenced to Imprison-Statue- Reception to Jules

LONDON, Jan. 4 .- Prince Amadeus im lower rates of freight. Ship-building, in but vote him incompetent. m-diately after his arrival in the capital which a few years ago we excelled the There is, however, another way of lookthen proceeded to the Chumber of the Cortes and took the oath as King of

Ologaga on the formation of a constitu. 10 40's, 87%. Hon I Ministry LONDON, Jan. 4.-A telegram from Basle

the Swiss frontier, in consequence of which 200 French troops retreated into Switzerland, where they were dis rmed by Fed eral soldiers. A severe engagement is reported to have

in the department of Haut Rhien, 11 miles from Belfort, but no particulars are to

Sapengues and Bapaune, in which there were heavy losses on both sides. The Prussians are said to have been defeated along their whole line.

Bordeaux, Jan. 4 .- Paris advices says a upon I rochu, and insisted that he should

newspapers of Bordeaux in noting this ex-It is understood that orders have been

the movement of Paris. A new General has been sent to com mand the French forces at Havre. The evacuation of Rouen by the Germans is considered certain, and Manteuff is forced to concentrate his forces in the north by the forward movement of Faid-

berte along the valley of the Toile. Chausey continues to meet with success with his flying columns. The Algerian cavalry body of Prussians vesterd iv.

LONDON, Jun 4 -At the New Year's banquet at Versailles, King William gave a toast to the German Princes, to which the Duke of Baden responded in a speech, rejoicing at the restoration of the old Em ire, and concluded with a toast to the welfare A Paris letter says the citizens suffer

greatly from lack of fuel and food. The severity of the latter want is, however, m to gated by the stores distributed by order of the Government. It is announced that Austria will arrest

and detain all French prisoners who escape mto her territory during the war. QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 4.-Arrived. steamship England from New York. Berlin, Jan. 4.—Certain bankers of Ber

in have been sentenced to a lengthy term of imprisonment for participation the subscriptions to recent French loans LONDON, Jan. 4 .- A World special says the Duke of Cambridge is about to be succeeded by Lord Napie., of Magiala, as Commander-in-chief of the army, and Mr. Caldwell, Secretary of State for War, by

Germans to hold Alsace, Lorraine, Belfort, Bitche and the line of communication with Paris after an unconditional surrender which alone will be accepted The Garde Nationale will be armed, and will be made responsible for the preservation of order in the capital, and the Corps

he 30th of the following month. London, Jan. 4 .- plan is on foot for public reception and dinner to Jules vre on his arrivil here to attend the The report that Austria is about to send

live y contrad co d. By the surrender of Mesiere 2,000 prisoners, 106 guns, and a quintity of stores New York, Jan. 4 - The Heral I's special says the following will probably be the new Cabinet .- S-rrano, President of the Council, without a portfolio; De Rhodas, Secretary of Wir; Olasaga, Secretary of the Army; Topete, Secretary of the Navy. The Maison Liberals seem to be in

a plenchoutiary to Ve. sailles, .. s authori

ascendancy The World's London special says: ('hausey continues to advance on Urleans, and the Germans are retreating. Bourbaki has divided his forces, column moving on Chalons, and the other on Orleans via Gien.

Yesterday's Despatches.

a Great Battle....Bombardment Successful.

LOND N. January 4 .- More reliable inmovements of the French army of the trifling resistance from the Germans. The towns of Ervillers and Behaignes the sea coast and shores, and in the pays. were also carried by the French after hard harbors, and creeks, of the British possesfighting. The losses on both sides are

gent replies to the German fire cial : General Faidherde sends the follow indignation prevails over this bare-faced ing despatch to the Minister of War, under th date of J musry 3rd;

We have fought a battle near Bapaume | do, at once re establish the old restrictions. which lasted from 8 a.m., to 6 p.m., of the policy adopted was more generous, in

AMERICAN NEWS.

be definitely settled.

concert and ball on the 18th of January, statue of Lincoln will be erected in the has not a single argument of l. gal v lue in WASHINGTON, Jan 4 - None dou t the ercise of their international rights by the passage in the S n te of the San Domingo people of the British provinces. The "un-resolutions by the House, but it is gener. frieudliness" of which the President comally regarded as uncertain, if not impro plains is a simple unwillingness on the bably, that there remains sufficient time | part of the people of the Dominion to confor the proposed Commission to visit San unue to those of the United States cer-Domingo and devote proper investig . tain privileges which were ceded for a time tion to the subject to secure an intelligent only, and distinctly subject to the reciproreport on all matters concerning which cal provisions of a Freaty which the latter

ALBANY, Jan. 4.-Governor Hoffman consequence of the Reciprocity Treaty, and sent in his annual message to the Legisla. of course now that the old order of affairs ture vesterday. He r. commended economy | comes to be re established that custom no and retrenchment, and makes a practical longer prevails. The question involved is sugg stion in that direct on with regard to | in no sense political-it is simply and esthe new capitol new being constructed at sentially commercial-and it is an act of into Switzerland -A Severe volve almost unlimited expenditure. inflame the minds of the people of the Al any, and which threatens to in unscrupulous partizanship to endeavour to Engagement at Lille-Tro-In regard to canals he opposes most States against Great Britain or the Domin-chu called upon for Sorties emphatically the proposition to seek Fed. ion by a complaint so untenable in itself, eral aid, and recommends an adherence to and at the same time so entirely misrepre-

the general policy of low rates adopted by sented. If the President o'the United with Success - New Year's | Regarding the tariff he says we are mide of an illegal administration of the laws Banquet at Versailles -Bank- to endure the evils of an oppressive and which have been revived, this is a charge ill-regulated tariff of duties, and have no which should take the shape of an official [immediate prospect of substantial relief. | remonstrance addressed to the authorities ment—Duke of Cambridge The principle of special protection is at war of Canada. So intell gent a nation as that to be Succeeded-King Wil- with the general sentiment of the world of the States cannot fail to perceive this liam on the Capitulation of We are the only great power which com- and when General Grant appeals to Con' mands extended coasts on both oceans, and gress with a crude story that some "irres Paris - New Spanish Minis- are a maritime people by inheritance. Yet ponsible agent" has done something try-Movements of French we have become, within a few years, by against the law to the injury of American Troops-President Lincolin's the suicidal operation of our own laws, citizens, we shall be greatly surprised i destitute of shipping. Not only have we Congress does not demand to know what been driven from the ocean, but on our steps the President has taken to obtain Favre-Surrender of Mes- great lakes Canadian built vessels are gra- redress, and if he fails to show that he has dually drawing trade away from us, be- done his duty as the chie, executive officer cause, costing much less, they can accept of the States, not only repudiate his plaint,

affairs, "these men did not agree together can do in Canada amounts to nothing. It and in a feeling manner expressed his The Government strongly opposes Fed. which in it possible, more important. ing at the question-raised by the President, Gene i frant insists almost piteously that the proof St Lawrence is "a natural out-London Markets 1-t of the commerce of the United States." Now it so happens that the Committee of London, 11.30 a. m., Jan. 4.—Consols Commerce in 1862 dealt with this very It is "small profits and quick returns." oughly in accord on all questions for the future of that Republic if its affairs ed with Senors Rosas, Seriolla, Rivere, and 1921. 5 20's, '62, 891, '65 old 891, '67 881, topic, and looking at it from the Recipro-

burden of no more than 12,550 tons, pas- 18)1-8

PLIS 1A4 Il inois Central 1134. Atlantic and Great Western, 281. Live-pool Markets

full and irregular.

Uplands 84. Orleans 81 BLANKETS. Cornwall, St. Lawrence and Empire Mills Blankets, in all sizes and

Leverpoot, 11:30 a.m., Jan. 4.-Cotton

Monday, 2nd inst., between the towns of The Canadian Fishery and Navigation Questions.

From the London Globe.

A very superficial glance at the passage of the American President's Message which number of Mayors of the city had called was devoted to the allegations against Canada will suffice to show that it is not give way to the desire of the people for entitled to any great weight. It the charges set forth in general terms to the some of the Paris journals acceuse discredit of the Dominion were valid and Trochu of feableness, and a number of the ten ible, even from an American point of view, no President would venture to brin pression of opinion seem to coincide with them forward in a Message to Congrewithout at the same time producing pro that he had discharged the full obligation sent to the General's in the field to hasten of his office in respect both to the assertion of rights and the denunciation of wrong Now, as a matter of fact, General Grat. cann t even pretend that he has proceede in any attempt to remove the grievance with which he seeks to excite the passion of the country. Then, again, it is notable that the language in which the Presiden attacks the Canadian authorities is entirel vague, and carefully avoids the allegatio. of any specific and answerable plaint. The contentions of the argumentum ad populus are two; the course pursued by the Can lians towards the fishermen of the Unite States has "not been marked by friends eeling," and "a like unfriendly dispos ion has been manifested by the Canadian maintenance of the claim of a right to . clude citizens of the United States from

the St. Lawrence River." When we come to inquire more closes into the imputation of "unfriendliness" re-olves itself into a charge that vessel have been seized without notice, "in vio tion of the custom previously prevailing This is the key to the whole enigma. 1855 a Treaty establishing Reciprocity frade, and especially devised "to regulate the commerce and navigation between He Majesty's Possessions in North Americ and the United States, in such manner a to render the same reciprocally beneficial and satisfactory," came into operation Conditionally upon this Convention the egislatures of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince r dward Island passed Acts "suspending" the operation of certain protective laws, which reserved the undoubted right of fishing in their own purely temporary and conditional on the freaty. Again, as was reported by the committee of Commerce, appointed by the Jouse of Representatives to consider the Reciprocity Treaty in 1862, "Under the stipulation of the Treaty, Canada grante the use of her canals to American vessels on the same terms as those enjoyed by British vessels." As far as the Brit ish p. ssessions were concerned, the provisions of the Treaty were carried out faithfully. It has never been allege that they were not. But certain of the British possessions, with the view of bene atting their own trade, offered special in ducements, in the shape of reductions of dues, over and above those enjined by the freaty, to merchants and carriers by particular routes. Instead of meeting his legitimate competition in the spirit of Free trade the Americans affected to feel azgrieved, and of their own motive, by

Resolution of the House of Representatives he Treaty was terminated at the expiry of he probationary ten years in 1866 follows that us the Acts passed by the Proinces to suspend their laws relating to. the fisheries and navigation provided that these should come into effect again if the freaty were ended, those laws did as a matter of fact revive, and, from the moment the Americans the w up the arrangeof Clarendon pointed this out very clearly

in a despatch dated March 17, 1866. The attempts thus made to receive the freaty, to conclude a new one, or to extend the time for its expiration, in order to two important and undoubted rights of through the operation of the Treaty, was

clusive right of fishing by its subjects on tinues with such effect that only Fort No- | exclusive right of navigation by its sub-

sions of North America, except in so much ter wanted particularly to see him at as certain restricted privileges may have Killyheolin. He at first declined to go, but VERSAILLES, Jan. 3 -The hombardment, been conceded by the convention of 1818 on the third occasion he consented, and to American citizens; and, secondly, the proceeded to the place. There is an jects of the River St. Lawrence and the the house, and he had advanced about 100 Bo DEAUX. Jan. 1 .- The following is offi | canals communicating between the great | yards when two men spring from among lakes and the c n ds of Canada. As a matter of fact the British Govern ment did not, as it had a perfect right to not of territory alone, the statesmen of E. ward's Island, New Brunswick or Nova Corn Exchange. The President gave the from all their positions and villages occu folly of her desertion of Free-trade. A heir and part of his whickers, telling him Consula have belowed anxiously and ear Sc tis. That vote once passed I am asrespect to the navigation of the St. Law. at the same time, "I am going to send the rence River; and as regards the fisheries hair to your lady friends." When they as was required by 59 George III., cap. 38, NEW YORK, Dec. 4 .- A number of the and due to the Legislatures of New Bruns. rude triangle had been put up by placing citizens of New York have determined to wick and Nova scotia. ' By those Acts, a plank across two trestles. Mr. Porter hold a meeting at the Academy of Music, to express the actual sentiments of the people of the United States towards the extending to confiscation of their vessels, people of united Italy, upon the occupation with the cargoes, tackle, stores, &c., are people to be spectators of the punishment time Provinces imagined, or at least a large portion of them did, that Ontario large portion of the Ontar and Quebec desired to enrich themselves at the cost of the other provinces Just at the cost of the other provinces Just moir prepared setting forth the exact state are Messrs. Kerry, Cramp, Hulson, Mctheir own church. There is nothing in the distance of these so that his toes touched the ground, and prudent legislation, however, of things in Canada, suggesting from a Lennan and the President, Hon. John secured, and the time of meeting will soon stone of pourse come again into force. The back of his victim. One of the whips broke, sions of course came again into force. The Washington, Jan. 4.-Vinnie Ream's case is perfectly clear, and the President Rotunds of the Capital in a few days. his favor when contending against the ex-Congressmen are most at ous to be in. elected to set aside. The "custom previously prevailing" was the beneficial States has anything to allege in the shape

> TALTHAM MALTHAM

WATCH The public of the United State where acknowledged to be the ONL, ABLIABLE

TIME-KEEPERS! Almost all other watches are sold under false pretences; not one in a hundred bears the name January 12, 1871. Propectuses to be find at use, in good order, I very fine express bleigh, of the real maker; the public have absolutely no Mesers Duries', B okselters Applications several Cutters, new and second hand a large security, and have, therefore, been constantly to be made to the Lady Principal, or togiced. consignment of Buffalo and other Robes, lined a Waltnam Watch gets a guarantee of the com. H. Pollard, Secretary. pany, and no matter from whom he buys it, has positive security that he is getting a TIME It must be admitted that the apparent interest of watchmakers lies in selling other watches, of

boon to the States, "Hope seldom told a !

more flattering tale than on this subwatchmaker or jeweller in the Dominion; but he Hamilton for services a the late fire on Rideau Sxteen hundred vessels, with an ag- required. The Company in all cases pay the gregate burden of 400,000 tons, were so Government duty, which makes the Canadian long ago as 1856 employed on our northern consumer a priviled purchaser 'inland seas," but from the date of the ROBERT WILKES. Treaty to 1860, a period of nearly six Sole Wholesale Agens for the Dominion of Cap da years, only 40 American vessels, with a Montreal—445 St. Paul Street

sed seaward through the St. Lawrence. and less than one half of them ever re-

turned. So that, even when the St. Lawrence was free to the States, this "natural out let" did not prove of any great value. On the contrary, referring to the tables embodied in the report of the same commit tee, we find that while in 1854-the year before the river was opened to the ves els of the United States by the Treaty-

he exports by way of the river amounted o \$14,709,621; by 1860 they had sunk to 8.400,096, and the "goods in transitu for ue United States" diminisher in value m \$495,326 in 1854 to \$21,505 in 1860. t would seem to follow that the United tates benefited less by the river when it ras free than when it was closed-at least contended the commutee of American epresentatives. Nevertheless, it is in the we of these figures, or rather in conenient forgetfuluess of purpose with hich they were employed on a former cossion, that General G ant now comlains that the St. Lawrence is no longer bsolutely free-for free it is within all reaonable limits. -We are further driven to the conclusion

hat the President of the United States is

anorant of the economic history of his

ias endeavored to stir up the animas of he People. "I recommend," says ten. Teas in great variety. eral Grant, "Congress to confer on the executive power to suspend by proclamaion the law now in force authorizing the ransit of goods in bond across the terriory of the United States to Canada; and urther, should such an extreme measure become necessary, to suspend the peration of any laws whereby anadian ressels are permitted to enter the waters of the United States." The idea has not even the merit of originality. The Comnittee of Commerce spoke of it as follows in 1862 :- " By far the most excessive partion of the British possessions is behind he territory of the United States, and under an unwise and illiberal system would e debarred from direct communication with the Atlantic Ocean and those Southern regions whence it must always derive many daily necessaries of civilised life in exchange for the products of its own Northern industry. The manner in which the permission to convey goods across United States were opened by the Treaty the imports and exports by the St. Law rence decreased from \$33,673,128 in 1854. the year before the Treaty, to \$18,469,528 in 1855, the year after the Treaty took offect: that is to the extent of \$15.203.600. 'And the whole," says the Comm ttee. was transferred to our carriers; for in the same year the trade to the United States PROVINCIAL increased \$15,856,624," and this in spite of "heavy differential duties in Great way of the S. tawrence, tending to crease the shipments by that route." desirable that these facts should be realled to the memory of the United States in order to enable them the better to value the counsel given by their sagacious President. We take it that, even to gratify his return at the next Pre dential elec tion, the States will not care to forego so large an advantage.

Outrage on toptain Poymer of the

Doubtless some of our readers were acquainted with Captain Poynter, of the ment, were in full legal force. The Earl | 16th Regt., when that regiment was

stationed in Canada. An . xtraordinary outrage was a subject of inquiry before the Magistrate of Ennis killen lately. The complainant, who protested against New and Important French Vic- admit of negotiations, having failed, and being obliged to come forward in a police tories ... Gen. Faidherde Gains the freaty having now expired, it becom a court, as he preferred to seek redress bethe duty of her Majesty's Government to fore another tribunal, was Capt. Poynter. consider what course they should pursue. late of the 16th Regiment of Foot, and the of the Forts Around Paris By the termination of the Treaty of 1854 principal defendant was Mr. John Grey Versey Porter, of Belleisle. There were ter bore visible marks of having received a comparison is solicited temporarily ceded to citizens of the United | very rough usage, his face being greatly dis-North. It appears to have occupied the States, revert absolutely to the British coloured, his features distorted, and his towns of Achert and Braincourt after a Crown. These rights are-first, the ex. head shorn. His evidence was to the Calcroft, one of the accused, came to him three times with a message that Mrs. Poravenue leading through a plantation to the trees, tied him, gagged him with a Mr. Porter was waiting. A rug was thrown over him and the boat was pulled to Belleisle. The complainant attempted to shout, 20 18 17 28 22 75 36 28 41 44 35 79 20 16 11 28 20 11 36 25 14 allowed to walk to the house There a

or did not please him, and he rejected it and used the other. When he had flogged glass of wine, which he declined. Some whiskey was then procured and given to him, and Mr. Porter had him brought on a car to I isbellaw. Captain Poynter had stated at B-lleisle that he had heart disease, and Mr. Porter remarked afterwards that he "would give him a queer heart disease" He informed the people' about the place, that "he had got the blackguard English officer and would flog him," and he told the complainant himself that men has often been shot for less then he had done. He stated in the best that Mrs. Porter had confessed ! that an improper intimacy had existed between her and Captain Poynter. This statem at the complain at positively de nied in court. The magistrates decided on sending the case for trial and accepting bail. The other defendants were committed on a charge of conspiracy to waylay, and admitted to bail. Mr. Porter's solicitor stated that he was anxious to take the whole responsibility on himself.

THE AMERICAN have now had over ten years WALFHAM WATCHEN, and be.

enterprise in the trade preter an article of large The finder leaves the city in 8 days, so that i and ready sale, and which leaves no bad stock will be necessary that the owner of the same call city point of view arrived at a different (all goaranteed) the eliver cases are made from | January 4, 4171. of the St. Lawrence hitherto," the Committee say that while the free payigntion mittee say that while the free navigation richly engraved or enametted. For the quality, of that raver was at first hailed as a great both in gold and silver, are the

THE TEA POT



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English Old Tom Gin-Booth's, Bernard's & Thompson's An Old Lady's Evening Wish.

My wishes soar not very high, Nor do they widely roam These moderate wishes are cohin'd To comforts found at home.

As happy as a Queen, I'll tell you what I wish for now-'Tis not a large desire ; wish to sit at perfect case,

And take my word, I fell myself

Give me what enjoy so well-

A snug domestic scene :

Beside my evening fire. I wish a friend or two would call,

To ask me how I do

Then truly happy I should be, And they'd be happy, too.

I'd set the tea things on the tray, And we should all agree. While taking ever-welcome cups Of JOHN RILL'S wholesome tea.

The tea would gladen ev'ry heart, And brighten every face: And nothing more could we desire In such a happy case.

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TAPLE 1 TABLE II effect that, on the 4th inst, a man named | ASSURANCES ON SINGLE LIVES, ASSURANCES ON SINGLE LIVES WATH PROFITS. UNIFORM RATES OF

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some very fine bLEIGHS, ROBES and CUTIERS

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