locked out of it. He begged permission to open the window, and make his escape back to the stables while there was still time. As he unbarred the shutter they were startled by a voice hailing them from below. It was Launce's voice, calling to Natalie. The servant disappeared—and Natalie was in Launce's arms before she could breathe again.

To be Continued.)

PAPER HANGINGS,

A large assortment of newest patterns just arrived by first steamers, including a variety

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The subscriber respectfully invites an inspection.

Prices as low as any house in the city.

H. MATTHEWMAN,
Opposite the Post Office, Ottawa
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For interesting reading matter see first page.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Just Received—McDonell & Mongenais.
Hatter and Furrier—R. W. Cowan, Montreal.
Carbolic Soap—W. Hearn.
City and Country Property for Sale—W. H. Falls.
Canada Hotel—George Latremouille.
Housemaid Wanted—Mrs. P. Thompson.
Cordwood For Sale—G. C., Post Office.
Ottawa Hosel—J. Francis, Prescott Junction.
For Sale—A. & C. J. Hope & Co., Montreal.
Application to Parliament.

The Ottawa Times.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1872.

Sir John Macdonald leaves this morning for the West.

Sir F. Hincks left for the west last night.

Mr. Moylan hopes to leave to night *en route* for Portland.

Colonel Shaw, Immigration Agent, left last night for Glasgow, *via* New York.

We regret to hear that Dr. Tache is again unwell, but are pleased to be able to add that he is in a fair way of recovery.

All the memoranda in connection with the San Juan boundary question have been handed to the Emperor of Germany. No doubt justice will be done.

From the very weak manner in which the *Globe* attempts to defend the Blake Scott Administration against the charges of bribery brought against them, and from the violent tone in which it denounces all such corrupt practices as those with which the members of the new Coalition are charged, we are inclined to believe that the "organ" is going to bolt into Opposition.

We have received several communications in reference to the misunderstanding which has arisen in connection with the late Fancy Ball. We do not see that any possible good can arise from the prolongation of this discussion. We believe that the public are generally quite satisfied. First, that the committee had no intention of offenting the Board of Trade. Secondly, that a majority of the members of the Board did not feel aggrieved. Thirdly, that the members of the committee do not deserve the appelation of "young puppies." We must decline to insert any more letters on the subject.

Speaking of the new Minister of Agriculture the *Northern Journal* says:

We have known Mr. Pope for a considerable period, and know that he is not only popular with his constituents but personally respected in the District of St. Francis. He has made considerable exertions in the cause of emigration and is not likely to pause when he enters on his new sphere; he will not be a dilêtante Minister. In politics we are not in sympathy with him, nor never were, but one thing we admire him for—he never betrayed his friends. If he has enemies we never heard of them.

The *Northern Journal* is politically opposed to Mr. Pope. This tribute to his worth is therefore doubly valuable.

AMERICAN OPPOSITION TO THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

We notice that very great opposition is manifested by the people of the United States, more especially by those classes concerned in lake commerce, to the 28th and 30th clauses of the Treaty of Washington. The clauses are to the following effect:—

The navigation of Lake Michigan shall also, for the term of years mentioned in Article XXXIII of this treaty, be free and open for the purposes of commerce to the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, subject to any laws and regulations of the United States or of the States bordering thereon not inconsistent with such privilege of free navigation.

Article 30 provides among other things:

"That for the term of (10) years mentioned in Article 33 of this treaty subjects of H. B. M. may carry in British vessels, without payment of duties, goods, wares or merchandise, from one port or place within the territory of the United States, upon the St. Lawrence, the Great Lakes and the rivers connecting the same, to another port or place within the Territory of the United States as aforesaid; provided that a portion of such transportation is made through the Dominion of Canada by land carriage or in bond, under such rule and regulations as may be agreed upon between the Government of Her Britannic Majesty and the Government of the United States."

American journals in Cleveland, Buffalo, and other large cities on the lake shores, express the opinion that the effect of these clauses will be to transfer to Canadian vessel owners the bulk of the carrying trade of the West. The coasting laws of the United States provide that any foreign vessel clearing from one American port to another must pay $1:30 per ton on her admeasurement. This has practically rendered it impossible for British vessels to engage in the coasting trade. But article 30 as it will be seen, does away with the regulation, providing that the goods and merchandize transported pass through some portion of Canadian territory. Thus a Canadian vessel would under this provision of the treaty be enabled to take a load of grain from Chicago to Oswego without the payment of any fees. The American ship owners argue that the ratification of this article of the treaty would ruin them, inasmuch as the Canadians, being able to build ships from 30 to 40 per cent. cheaper than they can, would be able to defy all competition. The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* says:

We can readily see where the privileges conferred by Article 30 will be of immense value to the Canadians. At present they are confined to carrying grain from American to Canadian ports; but so soon as the Washington Treaty goes into effect they will be qualified to bid first for the freight that would pay them best, which is that going to Montreal. In case the rates on that class are not satisfactory, they will next bid for the New England consignments, which are delivered at Cape Vincent; and if these rates are also unsatisfactory they will compete for the New York traffic going *via* the Oswego and Erie Canal.

We fear that the competition to which we refer, will effect on Lake Ontario what has already been effected on the Ocean—namely, a monopoly of the carrying trade by British vessels. But the damage would not be confined to Lake Ontario. The vessels which are now in the coasting trade on Lake Erie would be compelled to seek for business in other channels. The only trade left to them would be that between Buffalo and the upper ports, from which the foreign vessels will be excluded. The influx of so much additional tonnage to our lake trade would probably reduce the rate of freights to starvation prices. These are questions of great importance to our lake commerce, and we may well inquire, what are we to get in return for this great concession of our interests?

The Americans are evidently of opinion that some one who was *not* a "traitor" to Canada, but on the contrary took a deep interest in the welfare of this country, had something to do with the framing of the clauses to which we have alluded.

THE PROTON CASE.

We publish in another, place a few out of the many editorial comments on this matter which we have noticed in the columns of Western journals. There is no doubt that the affidavits published by the Toronto *Telegraph* have caused a great sensation throughout the country, and a wide spread feeling of distrust in the Blake-Scott Administration. The charge is one which must be directly met. When public men are simply abused by their political opponents, are called "howling dervishes" or "resuscitated mummies," they are of course justified in treating such attacks with the scorn they merit. But it becomes quite a different matter, when a number of respectable men swear that the agent of the Ontario Government stated in direct terms to the electors of Proton that he was authorised to promise them certain concessions on condition that they voted for Mr. Dickey against Mr. Lauder. We feel sure that the public generally will agree with us in thinking that a charge of this nature, sustained by a number of affidavits, cannot be treated with silent contempt. It must be confessed that the *Globe's* defence is, to say the least of it, wretchedly weak. In point of fact it only amounts to this, that the agent in question did not communicate directly with Mr. Blake, but that he did communicate with Mr. McKellar another member of the Government. What the people of Ontario want to know is, was he justified in making certain promises to the electors of Proton in order to induce them to vote for Mr. Dickey? If he was not, then he was guilty of an abominable falsehood which ought to be exposed. If he was, the Blake-Scott Administration have been guilty of an attempt to use the influence of the Crown for the purpose of corrupting the electors. If nothing is done towards proving their innocence of such a crime, the public cannot be blamed for considering them guilty. A committee of investigation should at once be appointed to enquire into the matter. Leading public men should not lie under the suspicion of such an offence a moment longer than can be avoided, more especially those who have so frequently boasted of their honesty of purpose and purity of character.

THE CANADIAN MONTHLY. Adams, Stevenson, and Co., Toronto; Durie, Ottawa.

A few days ago our friend, the "Lowe Farmer," took us to task for not reviewing this new aspirant for public favour. We quite agree with him in his commendation, and for our apparent neglect we plead want of time and space, and hope now to make the *amende honorable*.

The "Canadian Monthly," in its first number adopts a high tone, which is ably supported; its articles, from the first to last, are of an elevated order. They are devoted chiefly to questions of public importance, or to literary speculations, which will have an interest for every enlightened reader. The number opens with an extremely able *resume* of the Treaty of Washington, by Charles Lindsey. It is written in a fair and impartial spirit; our gains and our losses are honestly set forth. It should be read by every one who wishes thoroughly to understand the subject, and to form a correct opinion as to its probable results. "Anne Hathaway," a dialogue, by Daniel Wilson, LL.D., follows. This, if it does not settle a disputed point in the life of our great poet, will interest every lover of Shakspeare. It is at once pleasing, playful, and argumentative. The opening chapters of "Marguerite Kneller, Artist and Woman," by Louisa Murray, give promise of a very interesting story, but we hope in the future the exigencies of space will not necessitate its publication in such minute fragments. "Man's Place in Nature," by Alleyne Nicholson, M.D., F.R.S.E., is a popular exposition of the Darwinian and other abs ruse theories that are occupying so much attention. It is clearly and ably written, and will be of great advantage to those who have not opportunity for consulting more voluminous dissertations. To our military readers, and to the heads of our military departments, we earnestly recommend an attentive perusal of the "Cavalry Charges at Sedan," &c., by Col. Denison; they will be well repaid for the labour. The article termed "Curiosities of Canadian Literature," by W. J. Anderson, LL.D., will interest our antiquarians. It relates to the question between Washington and Jumonville, but we think its interest will not extend much beyond the range we have indicated. The last original paper in the number. An "Historical Night in the Old Canadian Parliament," is not the last in interest and importance. It is by S. J. Watson, and we have only space to say that it relates to the night of the 15th June 1864, the night on which was sown the seed that matured into our wide-spread and noble Dominion. The selections, though few in number, are admirable in quality: we need but instance, "The End of Bohemia," and Tennyson's new poem, "The Last Tournament." A sprinkling of poetry runs through the number, and, generally, it is of a very high class. Our talented neighbour, Mr. Sangster, has a delicious morceaux "The Humming Bird," "The Marching Out," by "York," written on the departure of the last British troops from Quebec, is a very clever and poetical imitation, but what, in the name of fact, does *York* mean by the following:—

"Or seek ye in sadness, yet proudly, a land
The sun of whose power is declining."

Will he be pleased to point to a period when Britain was more powerful, more able, were she necessitated, to hold her own against 'a world in arms.' He must be of those who would have in her the bully of the world; never to see a light without stripping for the combat, *York!* this is no longer wanted. We are sorry to be compelled to pause. But we beg once more to give our testimony to the excellence of the "Canadian Monthly," and we trust that it will receive a support commensurate with its merits. That its contributors, one and all, are Canadians, will not be forgotten by a generous Canadian public. And, finally, we have no hesitation in saying that if the standard of ability displayed by the first number can be maintained, it will take rank with the best of its class, whether in Europe or in America.

THE FANCY BALL.

OTTAWA, 20th Jan.

SIR,—Allow me to state through your columns on behalf of the Stewards of the Bachelor Club, that they had no participation in and do not countenance the statement contained in the concluding portion of the paragraph reflecting on the guests of Sir Francis Hincks in the *Citizen* of to night's issue headed "the other side of the question." It was evidently written with the intention of injuring the Stewards in the estimation of the respectable portion of the community. I wish it also to be distinctly understood that no allusion to the members of the Board of Trade was meant in that part of my letter in which I referred to the "indignation meeting" held in the Russell House last night.

The action of the Stewards throughout has been fully endorsed by all the members of the Board of Trade with whom they have had any conversation on the subject.

In conclusion I may say that the whole misunderstanding may be satisfactorily explained by the fact of the President of the Board of Trade having unfortunately neglected (as he told one of the Stewards he did) to mention the words "costume de rigueur," in reading the invitation to the members, and from the fact of Mr. Skead saying that he would see that the members were admitted in ordinary costume.

I am Sir,
Your obedient servant
R. EDWARD KIRKER,
Sec. to the Bachelor Club.

P. S.—I may add that we do not pretend to represent "the Bachelors of Ottawa," as we have been charged with doing, but merely the Bachelor Club.

DOMINION NOTES.

The St. Catharines *Times* boasts of a two year old hog weighing 837 lbs.

Canada has now 3,820 post offices, and the entire postal route is 29,430 miles.

The Venerable Archdeacon Patton has entered upon his duties as Rector of Belleville.

Small-pox reported in Toronto.

Toronto is to have an ice-boat regatta.

A single scull race has been arranged to come off between Mr. George Brown of Halifax and Mr. Fulton of St John, N. B The place of rowing will be determined by lot. The time has not yet been decided upon.

The Rev. James A. Preston, M.A., late incumbent of Carleton Place, has succeeded Archdeacon Patton as rector of Cornwall.

It is said that malignant fever has prostrated several persons in the neighbourhood of the Grand Trunk Railway depot at Kingston.

The Halifax *Reporter* says: It is reported that Sergt Alex Carvahan, 78th Highlanders, committed suicide on board the *Orontes*, shortly after the vessel left Bermuda. He cut his throat with a razor, not so deeply, however, as to prove mortal. The surgeon dressed the wound, and he was to all appearance doing well, when the unfortunate man, determined to put a period to his existence, left his bunk plunged through one of the port holes into the sea, and was never afterwards seen or heard of. He was well known in the city, and was married to a provincial woman.

The Duluth *Herald* of Tuesday says:—A portion of the Canadian Pacific Railway surveyors arrived here on Saturday evening last. They are bound for Fort William, from which point they will work westward to Fort Garry.

A MODEL LOVE LETTER.

The love letters produced in cases of breach of promise of marriage are very frequently of an amusing character. We have seldom, however, seen any to surpass one lately read in an English court, from which we make the following extract:—

"When Aurora, blushing like a bride, rises from her saffron-coloured couch; when the sparrow pipes his tuneful lay in the apple tree; when the chanticleer's shrill clarion heralds the coming morn; when the awakening pig arises from his bed and grunteth, and goeth for his morning refreshments; when the drowsy beetle wheels to droning flight at sultry noontides; and when the lowing herds come home at milking time I think of thee; and like a piece of gutta percha, my heart seems stretched clear across my bosom. Your hair is like the mane of a chestnut horse powdered with gold, and the brass pins skewered through your waterfall fill me with unbounded awe. Your forehead is smoother than the elbow of an old coat. Your eyes are glorious to behold. In their liquid depths I see legions of little Cupids bathing, like a cohort of ants in an old Wellington boot. When their fire hit upon my manly breast it penetrated my whole anatomy as a charge of bird-shot through a rotten apple. Your nose is from a block of Parian marble, and your mouth is puckered with sweetness. Nectar lingers on your lips like honey on a bear's paw; and myriads of unfledged kisses are there ready to fly out and light somewhere, like young birds out of their parents' nests. Your laugh rings in my ears like the jew's harp strain, or the bleat of the stray lamb on the bleak hillside. The dimples on your cheeks are like bowers in beds of roses or hollows in the puffy paste of apple pies. I am dying to fly to thy presence and pour out the burning eloquence of my love, as thrifty housewives do hot coffee.

A NEW CURE FOR DRUNKARDS.

Among the many methods proposed for dealing with the drunkards who daily crowd the police cells of English towns, the newest and boldest is that brought forward by Mr. Robertson Gladstone, brother of the Premier. As a magistrate of Liverpool Mr. Robertson Gladstone has become impressed with the necessity of endeavoring to check with a firm hand the intemperance which prevails every Saturday night, especially among working men and young clerks. Hitherto the drunkards have been taken to the police cells and confined until Monday morning when they were discharged on payment of a small fine and the occurrence was thought lightly of by the individuals concerned. But Mr. Robertson Gladstone has devised a plan whereby the offenders will be made to feel more keenly the disgraceful act of drunkenness of which they have been found guilty. Every Sunday morning Mr. Gladstone intends to visit the main Bridewell to make a drunkards' delivery, instead of keeping the inebriates until Monday at the cost of the ratepayers. He will discharge all prisoners who were incapable, but otherwise innocent, and set them free to go to church; the riotous drunkards he will remand until the following day. But the punishment does not end with a few hours incarceration and a fine. Mr. Gladstone intends—and he has secured the adhesion of at least one local newspaper to his scheme—to obtain a list of the names and addresses of the inebriates, especially such as are of respectable exterior, and have them published in the paper next morning. Mr. Gladstone has great faith in the efficacy of his plan; and certainly the terrors of publicity will have a deterrent effect where a money penalty or the loss of a few hours' liberty would have none. The plan may be found worth a trial in some Canadian cities.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Via Dominion Line.

TORONTO.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

TORONTO, January 22.

The Speaker took the Chair at 3 46, P. M.

Mr. Hamilton having been introduced and the routine business disposed of,

Hon. Mr. Blake said if immediately intended to continue the debate on Hon. Mr. Scott's explanation it would be well to do so before proceeding to the orders of the day.

Mr. Cumberland said he had not been in the House when Mr. Scott made his explanations, but he had read the report in the *Globe*. It appeared that as hon gentlemen were defining their position he would also like to do so. He was perfectly free and independent. If the present Government introduced good measures he would not oppose them for opposition sake, as the late opposition done. He would support any measure he thought good, but if the aggregate was not good he would denounce the Government not in the interest of party, but in the interest of the country.

Mr. Sexton was as much opposed to coalitions to day as he ever was. If he thought the present Government was coalition he would not support it an hour, but it was not, consequently he would give it his heartiest support.

Mr. McCallum considered the present Government a coalition, formed of five Grits and one Tory, and thought that in the eyes of all honest men the Ministry stood condemned.

Mr. Lauder made a lengthened speech. He said agents of the hon. President of the Council and some newspapers had spread the report that he had taken certain oaths at the opening of the House, whereas they knew he took no oath except that of allegiance. He condemned the taking of the Hon. Mr Scott into the Cabinet as a new coalition. He referred to the Gray campaign, and said that the Hon. Mr. Blake had told the electors that his side of the House was the winning side, where pickings could be had. The only charge that the Hon. Mr. Blake could bring against him was inconsistency, and he (Lauder) hurled back that charge at the present Ministry, as shown by the Nova Scotia resolutions, the Scott murder resolutions, the Manitoba and the British Columbia resolutions. The present Government is undoubtedly a coalition, as Mr. Scott was formerly a supporter of Sir John A. Macdonald and the Conservative party. He has been back-lettered in the *Globe* before now, yet he is found side by side with the Grits.

Mr. Sinclair thought Mr. Lauder should be clean-handed himself before he brought charges against others. The speaker reviewed the political career of Mr. Lauder, and pointed out his inconsistencies, the best of which was his having been a Reformer and now a staunch Conservative.

Mr Boultbee saw that as both the President of the Council and Commissioner of Crown Lands had both stated that there was not a coalition of principles, the present was not a coalition, and he would support all Government measures brought up by them.

Mr. Perry thought that the Reformers, both in and out of the House were thoroughly satisfied with the present political condition of things, and that Mr. Lauder disgraced himself by his inconsistencies.

Mr. Ardagh was not under obligation to either party. Had he been in the House at the time he would have supported the late Government. Now he was prepared to give support to all good measures.

Mr. Ferguson was prepared to give a conscientious support to all good measures, but at the same time he must denounce the present Government as a coalition, and that it was not the interest of the country, but the desire of office that actuated them.

Mr. Robinson referred to the conduct of Mr. Lewis in the Proton affair, and said he did not not believe he was commissioned by the Government to act as he did. He ought to be dismissed from office and made an example of.

It being six o'clock the House adjourned.

After recess,

Mr. Prince said the Commissioner of Crown Lands was the subject of the indictment, but he had been laboring under the disadvantage of only seeing the indictment in the press. He had heard his defence and had yet to learn that the members on either sides believed the charges against him.

Mr. Cameron said Mr. Scott was a Conservative. When he asked him that question he proceeded at length to argue that the Hon. Mr. Blake had not acted wrongfully when he made the extra appointment, and read from the act a clause to prove his statements. He thought any Government preferable to the late Government, and stated that we now had a Government which was fully competent, and from which the country would obtain justice.

Mr. H. S. McDonald (Leeds) claimed that there was not a member of the Opposition who blamed Mr. Scott for accepting office, but they blamed the other members of the Government for taking him in the ministry, hereby deserting their principles by forming a coalition. He contended that the Government journals attacking Mr. Cameron were acting like cuttle fish, as they were attempting to stir up dirt to allow the shortcomings of the Government to escape unobserved. He attacked the Government for not taking Mr. Galbraith into the ministry, and claimed that Mr. Scott had been taken for the purpose of gaining conservative support. Although he would give all the measures which the Government might bring down a fair and honest consideration, he could not enrol himself amongst those who would give their support.

Dr. Boultbee would support good measures no matter what source they came from.

Mr. McCuaig thought the late Government had not been fairly treated, but he would give the present Government a fair trial.

Mr. Colby was better pleased with the present Government as he did not think the late Government liberal enough in reference to their timber policy.

Mr. Grange would also give the present Government a fair support.

Mr. Guest would not condemn coalition as a whole, as he believed great benefit had been derived from the late Government. He advocated harmony between the General and Local Governments. He would give the new Government a fair trial.

Mr. Galbraith gave the late Government credit for doing well, but objected to their railway policy. He assured the House that he had not expected any place in the Cabinet, and that he would give the Government a hearty support, as he believed they would bring down good measures.

Hon. Mr. Blake rose to conclude the debate, and he thought that the attacking party regretted having entered into the debate, as they had failed to sustain their charges. He thought the member who made the accusations should withdraw them.

Hon. Mr. Richards said he wished to repeat and sustain the remarks made the other evening. He thought that it was wrong that the Hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands should be in the interest of any trade which came under the Department which he controlled. He attacked the system of pretending settlers occupying lands, and after cutting the timber, deserting it. Under the necessity of things, the Commissioner of Crown Lands could not act as a fair and impartial judge. He did not charge the hon. gentleman with being dishonest, but he believed that he was a paid agent; and he was always prominent in debate on timber policy; and when a deputation went to Quebec he had it on his mind that Mr. Scott was their paid councillor, and received a large sum of money for his services on that occasion. The hon. speaker went into a long defence of the lumber policy of the late Government, and concluded by referring to the Hon Mr. Scott and said it was nonsense speaking of his having become a Reformer. "A rose by any other name would smell as sweet;" but the hon. President of the Council did not think so. He wanted to make Mr Scott Reformer, but that gentleman held the same policy as he did twenty years ago

Hon. Mr. Blake then continued his speech, and answered at length questions of timber policy. He condemned the Hon. Mr Richards for charges made against the Hon Mr. Scott after they had been denied.

He then proceeded to deal with Hon. Mr. Cameron.

Hon Mr Cameron wished it distinctly understood that he did not withdraw charges against Mr. Scott. He charged him with lobbying and being the paid agent of the lumbering interest.

Hon. Mr. Scott asked for the names of the parties he had lobbied.

Hon. Mr. Cameron said there were ten or dozen members of the House.

Hon. Mr. Blake continued, and referred to the charges Mr. Lauder had brought against him, casting doubt upon his loyalty, the bad suspicion of those who boasted of virtue. For his part he thought he was the most loyal man who most faithfully served his country. He had charged Mr. Lauder with dishonesty, and he would not now retract it. It had been proved by evidence that he had made one statement to his committee and another to the House. Once for all he denied, after the repeated charges, that he had any master or leader outside of the House. He thought the present opposition was disorganized, as he could not believe Mr. Lauder was following the lead of the Hon. Mr. Cameron any more than the late Attorny General, who like, Johnny Armstrong liked, "Ay to play intil his ain han." With reference to the charges brought against the Ministry, on the charge of the coalition, he read part of a speech of the honorable John Sandfield Macdonald at Burkley, where he claimed for himself the title of missionary, and said that the Conservatives had come over to the Reformers and that he had converted them. This had never been denied, but now Mr. Cameron was again unfurling the conservative flag and hoped to whistle back his party, but this would not succeed. At the late elections the Reformers had carried the country and carried the House.

Mr. Lauder—No.

Mr. Blake—The hon. gentleman may think himself a considerable part of the House, but he would repeat his statement and the hon. gentlemen might test it at any time. He referred at some length to statements brought against him of forming a coalition. He contended that Mr. Scott had stated that what his (Mr. Blake's) speech and his own utterances made him, that he was in other words his colleague, was with the liberal party, and there was no disaffection in their ranks, and he challenged them to a division, and it would be found that his battalion were as solid now as when he led them to victory.

Hon. Mr. McKenzie presented the public accounts for 1872 and the House adjourned at 12:30.

The funeral of the late John Wallis, M.P., took place this afternoon, and was largely attended; over 200 carriages, and many of our leading citizens Hon. J. B. Robinson, Ald. Canavan and Baxter, Messrs. Joseph Platt and Thomas Moss acted as pall bearers. The funeral service was read by Rev. Mr. Machem, of St George's Church.

Lord Walter Campbell and party passed through the city on Saturday.

A deputation composed of five gentlemen are in town on business concerning the Toronto, Simcoe and Muskoka Junction Railway.

The new primitive Methodist church on Parliament street was dedicated yesterday, the Rev. S. Ryerson, officiating.

Weather mild; snowing hard to night.

MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, Jan. 22.

In reply to a numerously signed requisition Mayor Coursol has consented to be re-nominated, and in general opinion, will be returned by acclamation.

The fire in the drying kiln at Campbell's saw mills, Canal basin, Saturday night, destroyed lumber and property to the amount of $8,000. Partially insured.

The St. Jerome donation of wood has been distributed, one third to the Protestants, and two thirds to the Catholic societies of the city. Large donations from other places are expected this week.

C. J. Cusack, one of the oldest merchants of the city, died suddenly early Sunday morning.

The anniversary of the Montreal Young Men's Christian Association to night was one of the largest in numbers held yet, and the greatest interest is manifested throughout. A decrease of one op the previous.

Yesterday a store on St. Paul street, Leslie & Savage, being seen opened by a detective, one Pierre Ouellette was instantly captured in the act of opening. Ouellette has already served three years for burglary in the penitentiary, and was fully committed to day.

Little change in the money market for the past week, call loans have been easily obtainable at 7 per cent; time loans, 7 to 7½. The local stock market is more active, with firm feeling generally.

Weather cloudy with rapid thaw.

Latest Cable Telegrams

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The Prince of Wales continues to progress satisfactorily. The Queen will shortly visit him at Sandringham.

A grand festival is contemplated in the Crystal Palace, at Sydenham, on the 1st of May.

Mr. Disraeli will visit Liverpool and Preston at Easter.

RUSSIA.

A despatch from St. Petersburg announces the issue of an Imperial decree subjecting all male citizens of Russia to military service.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—President Thiers to-day sent in his resignation. It was accompanied with the announcement that all the ministers had also tendered their resignations. Great excitement prevailed in the Chambers on the reading of these communications. A vote was adopted almost unanimously, only six members dissenting, appealing to the patriotism of the President, refusing to accept his resignation, and passing to the consideration of the orders of the day.

A deputation was appointed to announce to Thiers the action of the Assembly. A deputation subsequently moved that a committee of the Assembly be appointed to endeavor to effect a compromise with the Executive, and in case of a failure to consider and report to the Assembly forthwith what steps should be taken under the circumstances.

All the Parliamentary Clubs are sending deputations to M. Thiers, to dissuade him from his purpose.

The Deputies of the Right Centre held a meeting this afternoon, and adopted a resolution declaring that the tariff was solely a question of finance, not one of politics, and that in voting against the proposal to tax raw materials they had no intention of expressing want of confidence in the Government.

21st.—President Thiers yesterday, in reply to the deputation of the Assembly which called upon him to notify him of the refusal of that body to accept his resignation, said he was worn and discouraged. He could not change his opinion, and he believed that conflicts similar to the present one were likely to occur between the legislative and executive departments of the Government when the Military and Educational Bill came before the Assembly.

M. Thiers further said that while for the present he consented to withdraw his resignation, it was inevitable, and sooner or later he would be compelled to retire from the Presidency of the Republic.

Marshal McMahon also called upon M. Thiers yesterday, and appealed to him, on behalf of the army, to withdraw his resignation. The Marshal said the army would obey the orders of the Assembly, but would not be controlled by a Dictatorship, which was likely to follow the unconditional retirement of the President. The Chamber of Ministry, at the earnest solicitation of M. Thiers, have resumed their portfolios.

PARIS, Jan. 22.—President Thiers received gratifying evidence of public confidence from all quarters. Diplomatic representatives of foreign governments waited upon him in a body yesterday and wanted him to remain at the head of the Government. The greeting received by the President from Count Orloff the Russian Ambassador, was noticeably warm and cordial.

Latest American Telegrams

UNITED STATES

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 21st—the Trenton Bank was entered this evening by burglars, the watchmen gagged, and a number of private drawers opened and robbed of about a hundred thousand dollars.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21st—The following despatch was received in this city to-day by Senator West from Governor Warmoth of Louisiana:

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 21st.—To Hon. J R West, Washington: Yesterday and last night a hand bill was distributed throughout the city as follows: "To arms, to arms, to arms; colored men to the front." Warmoth's slaves at the Mechanics' Institute intended to-day to expel Antoine, Adolph Burch, Wilson, Rearson, Williams, Tureand, Gaddis, John Salt, and other colored members of the House of Representatives. Warmoth will next attempt to remove Ingraham and Antoine from the Senate. Rally on Saturday at 10 o'clock at the corner of Rampart and Canal streets, and let those who have dared to trample on your rights as freemen and citizens tremble until the marrow of their bones shakes. Let the cry be, "Down with Warmoth and this thieving crew. Rally, rally, rally, Liberty or death."

In this morning's papers—the *Times*, *National Republican* and the *Bee*, published in the both French and English languages—appears a proclamation from Governor Carter, Speaker of the House of Representatives, saying: "I notify all whom it may concern, that I shall, on Monday at 11:30 a.m. through the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, over which I preside, proceed to remove from the Hall of Representatives and the approaches thereto, the metropolitan police and armed men now acting under the illegal order and direction of the said H. C. Warmouth, and place the House and its organization as it existed at the hour of adjournment, January 4th, last. I would also warn all police and other armed men now acting in violation of the law by order of the said H. C. Warmouth against resisting the mandates of the House, and would notify them that no violence is to be used except in case of said illegal resistance, the citizens are respectfully requested for the time being to close their places of business, and to keep off the street in the vicinity of the Mechanics' Institute. We earnestly invite the citizens, irrespective of race or party, to organize and arm themselves as well as they may be able, and to report in force in the neighbourhood of 207 Canal street, where they will be provided with necessary commissions and sworn in as Assistant Sergeants-at-Arms, and thus with the law be prepared to protect their rights."

THE PROTON OUTRAGE.

From the Hamilton Spectator.

The chief organ of the Government devotes two columns to a review of the charge of bribery in Proton. It begins by a liberal use of strong language. That was to be expected, and we feel quite at home with such old acquaintances as "gross and dastardly" "lie," "grossest aspersions," "vituperative malice," "reckless malignity," etc. But after a liberal use of these "household words," the *Globe* admits everything charged in the affidavits yesterday published in the *Telegraph*. Mr. Lewis *did* go into Grey; *did* bribe or attempt to bribe the electors into voting for Dickey by promising them a lower valuation on their land; he *did* have the book he had formerly sent to Toronto, but, says the *Globe*, when he said he spoke by special authority of Mr. Blake, he did not tell the truth. It was Mr. McKellar he saw and not Mr. Blake: the *Globe* knows that. This is no time for juggling and dodging. The issue must be met. Lewis must be proved an abominable liar and villain or Mr. Blake and Mr. McKellar must be adjudged guilty of participation in and approval of the most outrageous case of bribery ever heard of in Canada.

From the Montreal Daily News.

It is humiliating to hear that men who have been incessantly inveighing against corruption at the polls should seize the very first opportunity to play the *role* of tyrants. Blake and Co. employed the powers of the Crown Land officer to torture the settlers. "Vote for Dickey, the Government candidate" was the ukase issued, and woe to those who refused. Canadian history does not furnish an instance of a more disgraceful outrage. We could not, without the evidence of affidavits, believe that Mr. Blake would have so dishonored himself to defeat Lauder or return Dickey for the County of Grey. The Ontario Assembly must instantly institute a searching enquiry into this gross abuse of executive power, and punish the traitors.

From the London Herald.

The patent combination is now formally cited before the bar of public opinion, and it would be wrong to press these charges any further, until they have been heard in their defence. Of what this defence may consist, it would be premature to say. One thing is certain, a defence must come. These charges are of too serious a character to be passed over in silence. The country demands it, and they must enter upon it at once.

From the Woodstock Times.

A series of accusations have been made against the present goverement, which, if not removed by the clearest rebuttals must brand every member of the Blake ministry, as a set of unscrupulous men, unfit for the position of trust and unworthy the respect of an intelligent community. The charges are supported by five affidavits and the written statement of unimpeachable men, and they go to show that during the contest in Grey, agents of the Government were scattered broadcast through the constituency, using means, not less objectionable than the thumb screw or the rack, to intimidate voters. We hope, for the sake of Mr. Blake's usefulness in the future, that the matter can be explained away. If not, there will be but one course for the people of Ontario to pursue. From every hamlet in the land, the infamy must be condemned. The serfs of Russia would resent such oppression.

From the London Free Press.

In the high-handed days of the 'Family Compact' and insolent Toryism such an occurrence might have been possible, but in these days of better understood liberty to find a number of self-styled Reformers entering into a conspiracy of such a kind, to suborn the settlers by considerations of the vilest kind, is an occurrence which may well shock the sensibilities of the people. And none will be more sensitive on this point than the farming community when they find the financial thumb screw of the Crown Lands Department applied to the settlers in Grey in order to compel them thus to outrage their consciences and do violence to their convictions. It is well, however, that an opportunity is not far distant when this nefarious proceeding will be dragged to the light of day under a Committee of Inquiry, when we are well assured that such double dyed villainy will be disclosed as will stamp with never-ending infamy a combination whose first act has been to strike a blow at the very root of liberty, by using the power of the Crown to coerce the subject against his will. Of what use are all the battles against usurpation, the wholesome shackles of constitutional government; of the trials of individuals and communities in their struggles against might, if in these days such pressure can be brought to bear as led to the results in Proton that we have pointed out; results arising from the direct interference with the honest opinions of citizenship?

GENERAL NEWS.

All the French scientific societies refuse to have anything further to do with their German members.

Twelve Swiss guides have lost their lives on the Alps this year.

Several journals repeat the statement that vessels are constantly watching the Channel in anticipation of the ex-Emperor's landing from Jersey.

The 78th Highlanders, who have just arrived from Nova Scotia, are now stationed at Belfast, with detachments at Londonderry and Monaghan.

The Rev. Dr. Dixon, a Wesleyan minister, popularly known as the blind preacher, died at Bradford on Thursday week at the age of 83 years.

A young man in Delaware has made his *debut* on the stage in order to defray his expenses while studying for the ministry.

In Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, there is a man who is almost literally as broad as he is long. He is but a little over five feet high, and weighs 435 pounds.

A rumour is widely current that soon after Parliament meets an additional grant will be asked for a prominent member of the Royal family.

A poem on the subject of the Prince of Wales's illness, from the pen of the Poet Laureate, is expected to appear in February.

Mr. Gladstone has informed a Volunteer officer that the Government have no intention of increasing the capitation grant, or voting money for erecting drill sheds.

The Abyssinian Prince Alamiya, son of the late Emperor Theodore, has returned to England. He has been travelling in India and China, and has grown a fine youth. He has forgotten his native language—the Abyssinian—and has come to England to commence his English education.

A horrible murder of a vigilante is reported from Santa Fe. The assassin hacked his victim, an humble man, to death while taking him to the Policia on a false charge. He then mounted the murdered man's horse and quietly rode through the town, his clothes dripping with the victim's blood. He was captured shortly after in a public house.—*Buenos Ayres Standard.*

The Berlin physicians, according to the *British Medical Journal*, entertain the idea that the outbreak at Londesborough Lodge was not one of typhoid, but of trichinosis, although trichinosis neither produces the specific spots, nor does it present the typical variations of the temperature of typhoid fever which were so well marked in the Prince of Wales' illness.

The fort of Issy, which offered so gallant a resistance to the Prussians, and which was only captured by the Versailles troops after having been incessantly battered for six weeks, has just been sold, says a correspondent of a London journal, for £400.

The *Courrier Russe* (a French paper published in St. Petersburg) contains the following:—"We should rejoice to see London entered by a Prussian army one of these days, and to hear, after the signature of a ruinous peace on the ashes of England, the French journals reproaching the Cabinet of St. James for demanding from Parliament the money necessary to re-establish a fleet and an army.

COCO-GLYCERINE nourishes the hair.

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