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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Civil service Building and Savings Society of Ottawa—Robert Sinclair.

The Ottawa Times.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1872.

Dr. Sterry Hunt, of Montreal, is in town.

Hon. Mr. Aiken returned from the West yesterday.

Hon. Mr. McGreevy, of Quebec, is in town.

We regret to learn that Mr. J. R. Arnoldi, the Mechanical Superintendent of the North West route, has resigned his appointment.

There are few diseases more afflicting and few which are less understood, than what is generally known by the name of "nervous debility." A new, safe, and speedy cure is announced in England, and has been used most successfully by many eminent medical practitioners. It is chlorate of Potassa. A medical journal says that the doctor who first used this salt as a remedy for nervous diseases "has created quite a revolution in the medical world, by his successful treatment of those afflicting maladies which not only 'grow with our growth, and strengthen with our strength,' but acquire vigour from our weakness, and obtain victory in our decay. 'Facts are stubborn things;' and, as our space is limited, we shall do little more than speak that we know, and testify that we have seen.' We have known patients under his care, who had lived through a long succession of years martyrs to suffering from nervousness, lowness of spirits, &c.; and after a few months we have been informed of their leaving his hands in the enjoyment of health and vigor, living proofs that Chlorate of Potassa is a chemical salt miraculous in its agency, infallible in its efficacy, and possessing infinite advantages in eradicating those affections, and that it can do what drugs, such as sarsaparilla, mercury, quinine, &c., under the most scientific skill have failed to accomplish."

MR. MACKENZIE AND THE NOVA SCOTIA ANTIS.

Our contemporary the Kingston *Whig* takes us to task. It says that we have sought to make Mr. Mackenzie responsible for the political faith of the Halifax *Chronicle*, and after quoting our remarks in reference to the admiration expressed by the *Chronicle* for that gentleman, proceeds as follows:

We suppose that this is a covert attempt at the revival of the anti-Union cry which won the last election. This endeavour to associate Mr. Mackenzie with those who still oppose Confederation, is dishonest in the extreme. No one needs to be told that Mr. Mackenzie always was, and is to day a staunch supporter of Confederation.

We can assure the *Whig* that we were not attempting to revive an "anti-Union" cry or any other kind of cry. We have never uttered one word casting doubt or discredit upon Mr. Mackenzie's Union sentiments. Much as we may be opposed to him we shall never willingly misrepresent him or do him injustice. First because we have no inclination to use any but fair and manly weapons in political warfare; and secondly, because we do not believe it is politic to resort to misrepresentation and abuse. Politicians and journalists who do so are sure to fail in the end, to lose their influence and to forfeit all respect. We have a notable instance of this, by the way, in Mr. Brown and his organ the *Globe*. To return however to our remarks in reference to Mr. Mackenzie and his Nova Scotian admirers. The fact is that they would have lost all point and significance had we intimated that Mr. Mackenzie was disloyal to the constitution. We stigmatized a union between himself and such men as Mr. Jones of Halifax as "an unnatural alliance." Were Mr. Mackenzie an anti-union man we should, of course, expect to see the Halifax *Chronicle* praising him; but, inasmuch as he is not—inasmuch (as we said in the article to which the *Whig* refers) as "it cannot be his union-loving sentiments which have earned for him the respect and support of the anti-unionists," we understand that it is only because Mr. Mackenzie is an opponent of the present Dominion Government, under which the Union cause has so long prospered, that he has been disgraced by the praise of the anti-union organ. Any attempt to force the people of Ontario into an alliance, for mere party purposes, with men who wish to destroy the constitution, would, we feel sure, be regarded as an insult, and resisted as such.

THE PROTON SCANDAL.

It will not do to tell us that Mr. Kerr is one of Mr. Blake's partners; that Mr. Wells used to be a partner; or that Mr Oliver, M.P.P., is one of Mr. Blake's political friends. It will not do to prove that Mr. Lewis was officious and over zealous, it will not be sufficient even to prove that Mr. Lewis said or did improper things in public or in private: such things are too frequently done in political contests every where. The opponents of the Blake-Mackenzie Government must prove that the electors of South Grey were coerced (if coerced at all) by the permission and command of the Administration.—*London Advertiser.*

The above extract from an article on the Proton case from one of the most "subservient organs" of the Ontario Government, will suffice to show how weak is the defence which Mr. Blake and his Grit colleagues can set up, and at the same time demonstrates very clearly how low is the standard of political morality among those who have boasted so loudly of their own honesty and rectitude of purpose. We are told that it "will not do" to prove that Mr. Lewis did wrong, because other people do wrong in political contests. We are told that it will not even "do" to show (as has been shown) Mr. Lewis when he went to Proton "do these "improper things," was acting under the instructions conveyed in a very urgent telegram from Mr. Blake's partner, and instructions received also from Mr. Oliver, one of Mr. Blake's most intimate political friends. No, it must be directly proved that the electors were coerced by command of the administration or there is no case against the latter. So at least says the *Advertiser*. Obviously there are only three parties who can *directly* prove that the Proton outrage was perpetrated by order of the administration. These three parties are Messrs. Blake, McKellar, and Lewis. Unless one of the two former chooses to plead guilty to the indictment, or Mr. Lewis prefers braving the wrath of his employers to being stigmatized as an untruthful man, direct proof of this kind cannot be obtained. But does the *Advertiser* suppose—does any one suppose, that the people of Ontario are going to be so easily satisfied, that they will pay no regard to the strong circumstantial evidence which has been laid before the committee? Let us once again recapitulate the facts of the case. The South Grey election was in progress and Mr. Dickey's chances were very small. Every vote that could possibly be obtained for him must be obtained. In this position of affairs Mr. Blake's business *partner* telegraphs to Mr. Oliver, one of Mr. Blake's political partners so to speak, and tells him to find Lewis as he is badly wanted in Proton. Mr. Oliver finds Lewis, who, after having had an interview with Mr. McKellar, goes to Proton and engages in the "improper things" to which the *Advertiser* refers, and did so, as he then asserted, with the authority of the Ontario Government. Fresh from the august presence of Mr. McKellar, he goes to Proton and attempts to coerce the electors! Why did "Mr. Blake's partner" so urgently desire that Lewis should go to Proton just at that time, if it were not for the purpose of rendering electioneering services? No: the people of Ontario are not such a set of imbeciles as the *Advertiser* appears to imagine. They are able to join together all the links in this chain of circumstantial evidence, to understand the workings of this most iniquitous political game, and to appreciate at its proper worth the honesty of these Grit politicians. No one can for a moment doubt that Mr. Blake's partner when he telegraphed for Lewis to go to Proton, did so, if not at the express desire of Mr. Blake, with that gentleman's consent and tacit approval. Nor can we believe it likely that Lewis, fresh from Mr. McKellar's presence, would have pursued any other course towards the electors of Proton than that which he had been advised and directed by that gentleman to do. Possibly poor Lewis will in the end be made the scapegoat, and that for the purpose of trying to save the political reputation of his employers, he will be content to stand before the world branded as an untruthful man, who told the electors of Proton that he was empowered by the Ontario Government to give certain pledges when he was not so authorised. But Mr. Blake and the other Grit members of the Ontario Government will find to their cost, that the electors of Ontario have, as a general thing made up their minds in reference to this case, and that the opinion of the majority is, that these "purists" who are always talking about "corruption" have been guilty of a most disgraceful act of corruption themselves. The circumstances of the case, as they have already been set forth, are of such a character, that no efforts on the part of their organs or themselves will ever persuade the public that Mr. Blake and Mr. McKellar came out of the "Proton scandal" with clean hands.

PRICE OF DEALS.—Messrs. Mackay of Liverpool report rather favorably on the deal market, and quote as follows:—

Deals, yellow, per St. P. Std. Hun.	£	s.	£	s.
Quebec, 1st quality	19	0	21	0
" 2nd do.	13	0	14	10
" 3rd do.	8	15	9	15
Deals, Spruce, per St. P Std. Hun.				
St. John, etc., N.B.,	7	15	8	15
Nova Scotia,	7	10	7	17 6
Scantling,	7	0	7	15
Boards,	7	10	8	5
Palings, per M	4	5	5	10
Sawn Laths, spruce,		15	1	0

DOMINION NOTES.

A gallery capable of seating 150 people is being constructed in Knox's Church, Harrison.

Mr. Thomas Laughlin, of Brockville, engineer on the Grand Trunk Railroad, was severely injured by being caught between two cars while uncoupling to loose a portion of a train which had run off the track near Maitland. His injuries were of so serious a character that he died on Tuesday evening. Mr. Laughlin had been a number of years on the road, and was very much respected.

With respect to a petition said to have been forwarded by a number of persons residing at Lindsay, Ont., praying the United States Congress that the American Constitution may not be altered so as to recognize God and Jesus Christ as Supreme Ruler, etc., Mr. A. Klaus writes that his name was appended to the document without his consent; and Mr. L. M. Carter, to the effect that he signed under an entire misapprehension

A move is being made to secure an extension of the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway from Paisley to Owen Sound. At a recent meeting of the Owen Sound Town Council, the Mayor and Messrs. Allan and Creasor were appointed a committee to communicate with the Company in reference to the matter, and to report at next meeting of Council.

The inhabitants of Elmira have subscribed $1,200 to buy a fire engine.

The Cannington *Gleaner* regrets to learn that Mr. John Morrison, M. P. for the North Riding of Victoria, is lying dangerously ill at his residence, at Woodville. Very slight hopes are entertained of his recovery.

The indications of salt at the Waterloo test well have disappeared, and there is now a show of coal oil. The shareholders are very glad to get a "show of anything," but the best show to them would be the return of their money.

Dr. Bugar, of Welland, was severely injured on Monday evening last by the explosion of a can of coal oil. He was carrying it past the stove, which was very hot, to fill his office lamp, when the ball gave way on one side. This gave the can a jerk which seems to have propelled the oil against the red hot stove, and in an instant the explosion took place, burning the Doctor very severely on the hands and scarifying his face completely. The office took fire, but the timely interposition of help prevented it from being consumed.

A few weeks ago Mr. McParland, cattle dealer of Prescott, lost a bag of gold containing $2,500, while driving a flock of sheep over the river from Prescott to Ogdensburg on the ice, Mr. McParland's team broke through the ice, and the bag of gold went to the bottom. The horse and sleigh were saved. The place where the gold went down was about 50 feet, and about 50 rods from the shore. We learn from the Prescott *Telegraph* that the lost treasure was fished up a few days ago by Mr. Charles Wells of Ogdensburg, who made a very ingenius apparatus for the purpose, and was only at work about an hour when he was rewarded with success. Mr. McParland presented him with the handsome sum of $100 for his trouble.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Via Dominion Line.

LATEST FROM MANITOBA.

(SPECIAL TO THE *TIMES*.)

FORT GARRY, Feb. 21.

Yesterday, the constituents of Mr. Donald A. Smith gave him a public dinner in the Opera House, Winnipeg. It was the most magnificent demonstration of the kind ever given to a public man in the province, being attended by about 300 persons, including all the members of the Legislature and persons of influence in the district. Mr. R. Cunningham occupied the chair, and speeches were delivered by Lieut.-Col. Smith, the Attorney General Hon. Mr. Girard, Hon. Donald Gunn, and others. Mr. Smith, in response to the toast of the evening, delivered an eloquent address.

The same evening, before the dinner commenced, Mr. Smith presided at the annual Wesleyan Missionary meeting, where he delivered an interesting address, soon after which he had to leave for the banquet.

The Legislative Council threw out another Government measure relating to partnerships.

In the Assembly to-day the Attorney General, Mr. Donald A. Smith had a sharp passage at arms. The latter moved to tack on a rider to the Supreme Court Bill, providing that the Chief Justice should not, as provided in the Bill, have police court business to attend to. The Government opposed the amendment strongly, and a hot debate ensued.

On a division the amendment was carried. Yeas, 11; nays, 3.

One of the ministers voted for the amendment.

Mr. Donald Smith also carried a motion for an address of both Houses, expressing the hope that every facility would be given by the Parliament of Canada to responsible persons prepared to undertake the construction of a railway to connect with the United States railways, so soon as they shall be carried to the border.

In the course of the Estimates lately, the Attorney General took strong ground that Manitoba's income from the Dominion, was altogether insufficient to enable the country to prosper as speedily as desirable, and that better terms or something analogous must be had in order to raise the wind.

The Lieut. Gov. closed the session to-day assenting to thirty-three bills and reserving four.

TORONTO.

PARLIAMENTARY.

TORONTO, Feb. 23.

The Speaker took the Chair at 3 15.

After routine business,

A motion was carried placing Mr. Farewell on the Proton Committee in place of Mr. Pardee, who is prevented attending through illness.

A discussion ensued on the power of the Proton Committee to produce any papers, but the purpose of the debate was obscure and reference frequently made to the proceedings of a close session of the House yesterday.

Mr. Ferguson said that he believed the Proton Enquiry was a farce, and would terminate in nothing but discussion. It was allowed to drop.

Hon. Mr. Blake's motion for the sitting of the House on Saturday, was carried.

A Bill to incorporate the Pacific Junction Railroad Company of Canada, and some others were read a third time and passed.

An order for resuming the debate on Mr. Blake's resolutions being called, the members were called in and a vote taken on the Gauge amendment. Lost by 17 to 75.

Mr. McQuaig moved an amendment to to the effect that no surplus should be touched until the arbitration between Ontario and Quebec was finally decided. He claimed that there could be no surplus as long as there was a debt, and with this fact staring the House in the face, he thought it would not be advisable to pass the resolution.

Hon. M. C. Cameron thought the amendment necessary. He attacked the Government for the distribution of the Railroad Fund, and pointed out that in a few years there would be so many railroads asking aid that the surplus would be used up and the Government would be called upon to run the country into debt to meet further demands. He predicted that the lumber supply might be seriously affected any day by the fact, or when lumbermen had consumed it not many years hence a great source of revenue would be closed, and the country would be ruinously in debt.

The amendment was lost on a division, the vote being 10 to 56.

Mr. Rykert moved an amendment to the effect, that while the House feels that the promises of the late Government to all *bona fide* enterprises should be honoured by the present administration, it regrets so large a sum as two millions should be expended on railroad enterprises, while no provision was made for older counties. He supported the resolution in a long speech, after which the members were called in, and a division taken.

The amendment was lost on a vote of 19 to 51.

Mr. Rykert then moved that Resolutions 3 to 8 inclusive, providing for expenditure of 100,000 dols. annually be struck out, and that instructions be given to the committee to that effect.

After recess, several Bills were advanced a stage.

Hon. M. C. Cameron then resumed the debate on Hon. Mr. Blake's railway resolutions and reiterated the arguments already used during the discussion of yesterday.

Hon Mr. Blake replied briefly to Hon. Mr. Cameron's remarks.

Hon. Sandfield Macdonald said that the Government boasted of the support of many members of the House because they were interested in different railways. He attacked Mr. Robinson of Kingston, whom he characterized as a fawning sycophant who had been returned to support the late Government, but turned traitor. He said Robinson went round like a new wagon from the makers' shop with the words "For Sale" imprinted on his countenance. (Sensation.)

Mr. Robinson defended himself against the attack of Hon. Sandfield Macdonald, and accused the latter of endeavoring to force him to support his Government, and when the crisis came, Macdonald telegraphed to his (Robinson's) friend at Kingston to telegraph him (Robinson) to support the late Government,

[The debate was still going on when we went to press.]

Toronto, Feb. 23.

The New Bible Christian Church on the corner of Agnes and Terauley streets will be opened on Sunday.

Henry Reakes, the well known basso of Holman troupe, was married last evening to Miss Effie Titus of Philadelphia.

The Bishop of Toronto has addressed the following notice to the clergy of his diocese: On Sunday next or on the first Sunday after the receipt of this notice you are requested after the words goodness and loving to us and to all men on the General thanksgiving to add the following, "particularly for the great mercy in restoring to health after a dangerous sickness Albert Prince of Wales for whom our prayers were humbly offered up to the Divine Majesty.

A frame house was burnt down last night on the corner of College and Avenue streets. The house was the property of Mrs. Pedlow and was insured for $1,400 in the Hartford.

At a meeting of the Agricultural and Arts Association yesterday S White was elected President, A. Wilson, Vice-President, and G. Graham, Treasurer. The Treasurer's report showed that the receipts during the year had been $27,857 and disbursements $25,570, leaving a balance on hand of $2 287.

Dr. Fisher reports that a child 2 years old named Longhurst died yesterday in the west portion of the city from starvation.

The curling match to-day between London and Toronto Clubs was won by the latter.

The remains of murderer Traviss was buried this morning in the jail yard. The funeral service was conducted by Rev. J. J. Rice, Bible Christian.

Josiah Blackburn, of London *Free Press*, has accepted the position of business manager of the *Mail*.

Negotiations for the purchase of the *Telegraph* have been renewed.

A meeting of the Spiritualists of the city is called for to-morrow night for the purpose of forming a society to promote spiritual knowledge.

MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, Feb. 23, 1872.

The firemen's salaries, which were received yesterday, increased to $50.

One man from Joliette was fully committed to-day for stealing $500 from Hercule Turner.

The new street railway tracks are being laid to various parts of the city.

A woman named Olive Auclaire was sent to jail yesterday for 6 months, for threatening to murder Anastasia Gascon.

There is very little news.

Latest Cable Telegrams

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The *Daily Telegraph* has just issued an extra which contains what purports to be the reply of the American Government to the note of Granville on the Alabama claims. Great eagerness is manifested to see the paper and extras are selling rapidly.

A workman, who was killed by an American miner on Saturday night, having left his family in very destitute circumstances, the Americans of London are subscribing funds to relieve the wants of the sufferers.

LONDONDERRY, Feb. 23.—The steamship Assyria, has arrived from New York.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 23.—The steamship England, from New York, has arrived.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The gathering of Legitimists is increasing daily and becoming more formidable. It is confided to no Nationalists, although French preponderate in members. The German and Spanish Legitimists are well represented. The ex-King of Hanover arrived yesterday with a large party of supporters. The leading Ultramontists from Italy, Germany, and France, are also flocking to the city. It is rumored that all are acting together harmoniously, any that the chiefs are deliberating over plans for the restoration of all Sovereigns.

FRANCE.

PARIS, 22nd.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Remusat, gave a dinner to the members of the Diplomatic Corps, and the consulates, and the city is illuminated to-night in honor of Washington's Birthday.

General Cissy is ill, and it is thought that he will be obliged to resign the Ministry of War.

It is again reported that Laroncierre will be appointed Ambassador to Rome.

The publication of the *Gaulois* and *Les Armes* have been suspended by order of the Government.

23rd.—A special from Rome to the *Register* says that General Sherman and Lieut. Grant, previous to their departure from that city for Naples, had a pleasant interview of an hour's duration with the Pope. The party subsequently called upon Cardinal Antonelli, who also gave them a cordial reception.

GERMANY.

BERNE, 23rd.—For some time past angry feeling has existed between the Alsatian and German workmen in this city, and yesterday it culminated in a serious riot. Disorder was suppressed by the authorities and twelve ringleaders of the riot were arrested, but not until several persons had been severely injured.

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—It is reported that Bismarck has proposed to issue invitations to the powers for an International Congress, the object of which will be to establish a system of cheap and uniform rates of postage, and to facilitate the transmission and exchange of mails.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Feb. 22.—The Radical leaders are deliberating as to what attitude they should assume toward the new Ministry. A meeting will be held to-night, at which it is expected decisive action will be taken.

GREECE.

ATHENS, Feb. 22.—A party of twelve Americans, including ladies, accompanied by competent guide, recently explored the fields near Marathon where the English travellers were butchered by Greek brigands in 1870. They were not molested.

Latest American Telegrams

UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The barometer will probably continue to rise, with cold north-west winds, clear weather, in the Middle and Eastern States, for Friday; falling barometer and rising temperature will prevail by Friday morning from the Lower Lakes to Missouri and North-westward; dangerous winds are not anticipated for the Atlantic and Gulf coasts to-night.

Mr. Francis Adams arrived in this city this morning. Although not summoned to Washington in relation to the Alabama claims, he comes to lay before the Secretary of State such information touching the subject as he has gathered in London. He states that he was in Naples when the letters reached him which induced him to return home solely on private business. Until he reached Geneva he was unaware of the new controversy with reference to the Alabama claims.

The procession of the American Protestant Association started shortly after 11 o'clock this morning from Washington Square. A body of police marched at its head. The Association turned out to the number of about 4,000, and presented a very creditable appearance.

Golconda Mine in the district of Idaho, has been sold for $200,000 cash. The other claims in the vicinity are bonded in heavy amounts.

NEW YORK 22nd.—Hon. Charles Francis Adams, the arbitrator appointed by the United States under the treaty of Washington, in conversation with a reporter last night explained that the excitement in England was after all nothing more than a newspaper war. Though not prepared for the question of indirect damages, Englishmen of business with whom he had talked were waiting to hear one sum named, pay it, and have the whole account straightened out. Mr. Adams as an arbitrator, was naturally reticent, but he states that he thought it reasonable to refer our claims under the Treaty to Geneva, a court which could on evidence reject or approve of them as justice demanded. He thought that England, if pushed too far, would fight, but that she was disinclined for war. He said, to borrow Disraeli's idea, he was always rea unexpected.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—At a meeting of the Union League Club to-night, a report was made showing a single seat—the Roman Catholic—has, with their alliance with the Tammany Ring, drawn from the Treasury of the city and country of New York, within the last three years, for the support of their convents, churches, schools and asylums, $1,396 388; while all the other sects only obtained $329 373. It is also said to have secured for nothing, the absolute title in fee to the whole block between Fifth and Fourth avenues and Fiftieth and Fifty first streets, valued at $1,506,000, besides securing other blocks valued at $2,000,000 at a nominal rent.

CUBA.

HAVANA, Feb. 22.—American, Spanish, English, German and Swedish war vessels were decorated and fire salutes to-day in honor of Washington's birthday. A ball was given in the afternoon on board the United States steamer *Terror*.

A card has been published calling upon the French residents in this island to contribute to the payment of the German indemnity.

INCREASE OF CHURCHES IN THIRTY YEARS.

The table appended exhibits the progress of church building and extension in New York in thirty years. Under "Miscellaneous" is included Swedenborgians, Second Adventists, and churches where services are held in foreign languages. The Methodist Episcopal has increased in number of churches proportionately more than any other, the Roman Catholics next, and the Lutherans, who in 1830 had but three places of worship, have now fourteen:—

	1840	1850	1860	1872
Baptist	15	28	32	30
Congregational	2	10	5	6
Dutch Reformed	8	15	21	18
Episcopalian	26	42	49	71
Friends	5	4	3	3
Lutheran	3	5	7	14
Methodist Episcopal	5	31	32	40
Methodist (Afrcn.)	2	4	5	4
Presbyterian	19	32	43	40
Roman Catholic	7	18	29	41
Reformed Presbyterian	6	2	5	4
Synagogues	1	16	17	25
Unitarian	1	2	2	3
Universalist	1	3	4	5
United Presbyterian	1	4	4	7
Miscellaneous	9	12	20	11
Total	111	222	278	322

THE AMERICAN CLAIMS.

DEBATE IN THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

In the debate in the Imperial House of Commons upon the address to the Throne, of course the Treaty of Washington and the unexpected nature of the American claims was one leading topic. Mr. Disraeli after expressing feelings of the utmost friendship for the United States said, when the American civil war broke out many members of that House would have rejoiced if the South had achieved its independence; but taking the House as a whole that feeling had not been strong enough to give rise to a single party fight. He agreed with the late and the present Earl Derby in believing that the recognition of the South would not have prevented the final result, while it would have involved England in a war. When he occupied a place of responsibility, acting on these views he and his colleagues agreed to the Treaty negotiated with Mr. Reverdy Johnson, against which it had been alleged that it would let in indirect and constructive damages. His answer was that it had been rejected by the American Senate because it excluded them. As to the subsequent Treaty, it had been negotiated in Washington in order that the negotiations might be nearer the American Senate. That was a bold policy; but one that, on the whole, he approved. Still the fact did not withdraw the negotiations from the control of the Government, and he was sure that they would not shrink from the responsibility. When the treaty was concluded there were things in it, especially the admission of *expose facto* rules for the interpretation of interpretation law, which he thought unwise and unnecessary concessions; but after consultation he and his late colleagues had concluded that it would be unwise to prevent an enduring good understanding between the nations by any captious criticism. A debate, however, was raised in the House of Lords by Lord Russell who made the same complaints against that treaty, which had been advanced against a former one. Lord Granville, and the Lord Chancellor declared that claims for indirect damages were entirely excluded under the Treaty of Washington. Now the United States Government must have known of the interpretation thus put upon the treaty, and the House had a right to know if any protest had been made against it. He then quoted the words of the Speech from the Throne as follows:—"Cases have been laid before the arbitrators on behalf of each party. In the cases submitted on behalf of the United States large claims have been included which are understood on my part not to be within the province of the arbitrators." That paragraph of the Speech he declared to be weak, and he had a right to know the nature of the claims in question, when they were first made, and the nature and date of the friendly communication. The important words of his address were at the end of what he had to say on this subject:

The country had a right to demand every information in reference to the wild and preposterous claims for a compensation larger than could have been extracted from a conquered nation, and the payment of which would be perilous to England's fortunes and fatal to her fame. (Loud cheers.) He could contemplate no misfortune greater than that the people of America should suppose the Queen of England was contemplating the forfeiture of her Royal word, or that the English people, who had been ready throughout to make great concessions should suspect that they had been treated by the American Government in a spirit of cunning and chicanery. There appeared to him to be no course but extreme frankness. Let the two peoples, considering the widely different interpretations they were putting upon the treaty, make mutual concession, and cancel without any ill feeling a document which was intended to consolidate the friendship of two great nations, but which had unfortunately terminated in a result so opposite and so mortifying.

Mr. Gladstone, in reply, defended the words of the Royal Speech as adequate "to the time at which, to the circumstances in which, and to the person by "whom they were uttered." The object was to state the case not only to the United States but to the people of this country, in mildest terms, which would suffice to convey that the Government do not undervalue its momentous importance. He declined to follow Mr Disraeli into what he had said about the Johnson Clarendon treaty; but emphatically denied that the words of the present treaty could be so construed as to admit of arbitration on the constructive or indirect claims. That reading of the treaty was, he said, "the meaning and the only meaning—that is, the only rational meaning—whether tested by sense, by policy, or by any other standard." As to the claims themselves, it had been stated of them that they were so vast as to be only appropriate if made by a victorious enemy after a sanguinary war, and so far as he could judge from the estimates made by American authorities that statement was not at all exaggerated.

But it was not over the amount they took their stand; [cheers] except that the amount bears an important place in the argument whether it was possible or conceivable that any sane Government could think of admitting such claims.

In the interests of peace, Her Majesty's Government had made great concessions; it was a great concession to submit to arbitration at all; but he thought it was warranted, and believed that considering the sentiment of the people of England toward the people of America it was the duty of the Government to deal liberally in the matter, for there was no country from which England was disposed to exact less than from the United States. It was not done lightly; it was the subject of minute and prolonged consideration, and by it he was prepared to abide. Another great concession was the discontinuing all demands for the Fenian claims. Certainly Great Britain could not have been blamed if she had said, when arbitration was demanded, that she would grant it on condition of arbitration, also, in the Fenian claims. That had, however, been waived, and he thought that evidence had been given to the civilized world, that England was anxious to remove all just causes of complaint. They were prepared to go a long way—to stretch points to the utmost—

"But they could not go beyond a point laid down by national honour, however anxious they might be to promote cordial relations with the United States, and to set an example to the world of untold benefit to future generations. It was an undue notion that it was possible to admit claims of this character in a peaceful arbitration, which not even in the last extremity of war, not even in the depths of the lowest misfortune, could be wrung from England even at the point of death. It was an idea founded on an assumption that one party to the negotiations was insane. (Cheers.) He anticipated, however, that the matter would be smoothed over, and he pointed to that mutual, friendly feeling entertained by the people of the two countries, a powerful guarantee for the preservation of good relations."

REGIMENTAL SOBRIQUETS.

Most of the regiments of our army possess one or more sobriquets or nicknames, the origins of which are both curious and amusing. A few of these are derived from the colour of the men's clothing or facings, occasionally combined with the name of some gentleman, once an officer in the corps. Thus, the 5th Dragoon Guards took the name of the 'Green Horse,' and the 7th Hussars the "Black Horse," from the dark colour of their clothing; while the Royal Horse Guards are known as the "Oxford Blues," the first part of the name originating from Aubrey de Vere, Earl of Oxford, who commanded the regiment on its formation in 1661. The 4th Foot are "Barrell's Blues," after Colonel W. Barrell; and the 19th and 24th Foot, the "Green Howards," and "Howard's Greens," from the colour of their facings, combined with the names of their respective colonels—the Hon. C. Howard, and Thomas Howard. In like manner, the 34th, 36th, 39th, 53rd, 57th, and 97th Foot were, from their different facings, respectively called the "Orange Lilies," "Saucy Greens," "Green Linnets," "Brickdusts," "Lillywhites," and "Celestials"—the facings of the last corps being sky-blue. Several regiments have taken the names of their commanding officers without the addition of a colour. The 8th Hussars, or King's Royal Irish, named, after Colonel R. St. George, the "St. Georges," and the 83rd Foot, or "Fitche's Grenadiers," are instances of this kind. Other regimental nicknames from puns or *bon mots* on the number or name of the regiment. Thus, the 40th Foot are the "XLers" (Excellers); and the 51st the 'Kolis," that word being formed of the initial letters of the words which compose their second title—King's Own Light Infantry. The badge, motto, regimental colours, and the national war-cry of the men have all given sobriquets to different corps. Thus, the 77th are the "Pothooks," from the figure 7; the 78th (the regiment which performed such prodigies of valour during the Indian Mutiny), the "Wing's Men," from their motto, "Cluich i Rhi—Help the King;" the 17th and 65th, "The Bengal Tigers" and "Royal Tigers," from their badges—a tiger; and the 87th, or Royal Irish Fusiliers, the "Old Fogs," from their war-cry, "Fag an Bealach!" (pronounced *Faug-a-bollagh.*) "Clear the Way!"—this it is said, having been the old shout in a faction-fight of the Munster and Connaught men, who furnished the ranks of the regiment. This regiment was originally known as "Keith's Highlanders," and afterwards as the "Prince of Wales's Irish." The particular district in which a regiment was raised, or the country in which it has more particularly served, has given their names to various corps. As instances of this may be mentioned the 74th, or "Assaye Regiment;" the 76th, or "Hindustan Regiment," (also known as the "Seven and Sixpennies"); the 23rd (a Welsh regiment), or "Nanny Goats" and "Royal Goats;" the 25th (King's Own Borderers—raised in Scotland), or "Botherers;" the 45th, or "Sherwood Foresters," the regiment having been principally raised in Nottinghamshire; and the 47th, or "Lancashire Lads" (also known as the Cauliflowers"). The 45th is also known as the "Old Stubborns," from its determination and pluck in the many severe actions in which it has been engaged. Some sixty years ago, the Life Guards obtained the rather unpleasant sobriquet of the "Piccadilly Butchers." In 1810, Sir Francis Burdett, member for Westminster, declared, in a letter to his constituents, that the House of Commons had exercised their powers illegally, by committing to Newgate one John Gale Jones, for being concerned in the production of a libellous pamphlet. The publication of this letter was considered a breach of privilege, and a warrant was issued for the committal of Sir Francis to the Tower. He barricaded his house in Piccadilly for two days, but ultimately, on April 9, the sergeant-at-arms, accompanied by police-officers and a military force, obtained an entrance, and succeeded in conveying him to the Tower. In the riots that ensued in consequence of his imprisonment, the military were attacked by the people, and, in defence of themselves, the Life Guards charged the mob, shooting one man, and wounding several others. From this affair they obtained the above title. Windham, in his "Diary," refers to the occurrence, and says "Found Life Guards hunted by and hunting the mob; good deal of disturbance."

THE PROTON COMMITIEE.

From the Toronto Leader.

Further evidence taken before the Committee of the Legislature engaged in the investigation of the charges brought by Mr. Lauder against the Government, reveals a complicity of some members of the virtuous Blake-Scott coalition ministry which is sufficient to stamp one and all of them with indelible hypocrisy. Mr. Dwight, the telegraph operator, under the instructions of his legal adviser, refused to produce the original, or any other, telegraphic despatches relating to the elections in South Grey, from the 9th December to the middle of January. And in a matter of no consequence, either to the committee or the public, he likewise refused to give the name of his legal adviser. This, of course, of itself would be of comparative little importance, only that some way or other it throws a sort of mystery around the affair which is undeniably very suspicious. The idea would very naturally come uppermost in the minds of the disinterested onlooker, that the sanctimonious President of the Council, Mr. Blake, was himself the adviser and this conclusion is further strengthened by the fact, that his brother-in-law and partner in the firm of Blake, Kerr and Bethune contradicted himself, or, in other words, he would have testified falsely, only that a casual remark dropped from one of the witnesses (Mr. Dwight, the telegraph operator, we think) that Mr. Kerr had sent a despatch to somebody or other. On learning that this statement had leaked out then, and not till then, Mr. Kerr, the brother-in-law, and partner in the firm of Blake, Kerr and Bethune, all at once remembered having sent a telegraphic despatch to somebody, relating to the election in the South Riding of the County of Grey. In precisely a similar manner the truthful and affectionate "Grit," Mr. Oliver, happened to be brought to his senses, and also suddenly remembered that he had been in communication by telegram with Toronto, in reference to the same election. It will be remembered by our readers, that that honourable gentleman declared from his place in the Parliament of Ontario, that he had no communication directly or indirectly with the Government or anyone else respecting the good old Reformer, Mr. Lewis. Mr. Kerr, however, has been caught; again, he stated that he wrote the telegram; when it was produced it was not in his handwriting; then he recollected that it was one of his clerks who had written it. The clerk is forthcoming and he swears that he copied it out of a book expressly kept for that purpose. The cheque book is produced after considerable delay, but Mr. Kerr, the partner of Mr. Blake, would not entrust it in the hands of anyone but the chairman of the committee, who read out several sums of money which had been paid on account of the election expenses in South Grey, to several parties, besides the money paid to the sanctimonious Nixon, of Toronto, and to the valuator and ambassador of the Government, Mr. Lewis.

HONOUR TO CANADIAN LITTERATEURS.

We observe that several journals noticing the proposal of purchasing by national subscription, a homestead for Mr. McLachlan, the poet, regret that Mr. Charles Sangster and Mr. Evan McColl are not included in this proposition. We are glad that public opinion is becoming awake to the claims which our native litterateurs have upon the country, and hope that those of Mr. Sangster and Mr. McColl will not be ignored. Both these gentlemen are Kingstonians, and have reflected honor upon our city, whilst largely contributing to our native literature. In a comparatively new country like this, native literature is seldom able to secure the support which it is entitled to, in competition with the cheap and finished productions of older lands. It was so in England at one time, when books were dear and readers few. Literature then was not so much a means of support to its cultivators as a stepping stone to official employment. Nearly every English literary name of the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries is associated with a Government office. France delights to heap honors upon its literary men.

DEAD AND IS ALIVE AGAIN.

In South Carolina lately has been enacted another version of the 'old, old story' of man's inconstancy and woman's constancy. A lady, now no longer young, after many years of waiting, has been married to her love, who was far from being true. She had supposed him dead—killed for the sake of the lost cause—and for nine long years had mourned his loss, refusing the score admirers of her admirers of her beauty and her wit, both of which was more than ordinary, for she came of a Huguenot stock renowned for their good looks and good sense, and an ancestress of hers was one of the beauties at the court of Catherine de Medicis and mistress to the King of Navarre. While she thus was mourning her life away, her recreant lover was alive and well, and the husband of a Northern woman. He had been left for dead on one of the fields where the Southern chivalry were worsted, but under the skilful treatment of the Federal surgeon and tender care of a brown eyed hospital nurse, had regained his lease of life, but lost the heart which was not his to lose. Taking advantage of his death being reported he came to North and under a feigned name married his hospital fairy. With her he lived happily till the fall of 1870, when death took her away. Then at his deserted hearthstone the lonely man thought of his Southern love, and his pass on returned. He yielded to the yearning to see her again, and with three children, the fruit of his marriage, went back to "ole Carolina," and shamed and trembling, he presented himself before her. She, on her part forgot and forgave him all, and has taken the vows which make her a mother to his children.

LITERARY NOTES.

An Italian translation of Mr. Disraeli's "Lothair," by R. M. Stuart, is in course of publication at Florence.

A History of the Four Orders of Friars in England is being compiled by Mr. Palmer, a Franciscan. It will contain between five and six thousand excerpts from our old records.

A new edition of Bret Hart's "Luck of Roaring Camp, and other Tales," will shortly be issued by Messrs. Routledge and Sons, with two additional papers not hitherto published in England.

Count Moltke's autograph, preserved in the Royal Library of Munich, and d