PAPER HANGINGS,

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

DECORATIVE PAPERS, OAK & MARBLE

The subscriber respectfully invites an in spection.

Prices as low as any house in the city.

H. MATTHEWMAN,
Opposite the Post Office, Ottawa
Ottawa, March 25, 1871 1635 y

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

To Contractors—Martin Battle.

Office of Board of School Trustees—H. J. Borthwick.

To Electors of St. George's Ward—D. W. Coward.

Coal Oil—W. Hearn.

The Ottawa Times.

FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1872.

For interesting reading matter see first page.

Dr. Schultz, M. P., arrived last night.

Sir Francis Hincks arrived here last night.

We understand that Mr. Moylan will be in Ottawa shortly.

Mr. Ross, the Special Immigrant Agent, who left here last month for Scotland, has commenced a series of lectures which have been attended with great success. This gentleman, we believe, is a resident of the Eastern Townships; and has for many years manifested a deep interest in the subject of immigration.

THE MONTREAL CENSUS.

The following gleam of common sense appears in the Montreal *Northern Journal*, a weekly political paper, which is unfriendly to the Government:

"The new Census of the city shows a population, in round numbers, of 118,000. In 1852 the population was 58,000; 1862, *by the Census*, 90,000, an increase of 32,000. Now every one knows that all the trouble about the population comes from this absurd census. That census is just what it was meant to be, a sham and fraud, making the population of our city and the country at least 10 per cent too large. Every one knows that we never gained 32,000 from '52 to '62. The increase from '62 to '72 was nearly double that from '52 to '62. However, woe unto him who tells the truth where people do not wish to know it. The Census of '62 was the wrong one, not that of 1872."

MR. "CITIZEN" DILKE AND ENGLISH REPUBLICANISM.

There does not appear much prospect of Mr. "Citizen" Dilke being afforded an opportunity of enacting the part of a Cromwell at present. The reception which he and his impertinent resolution met with in the House of Commons on Wednesday, proves how little Republican feeling there is in England, and how strong are the ties which unite the people and the Throne. In a House of 276 members, only one person beside Sir Charles Dilke could be found to support his motion. It would scarcely be necessary to call attention to this matter, were it not that in consequence of our cable despatches coming by way of New York and from the fact that American newspapers circulate to some extent in Canada, we very often hear and read a great deal concerning "English Republicanism," and the disloyalty and discontent of the British people. As a case in point we may mention that only a few days ago the New York papers contained flaming accounts of the "Great Dilke Demonstration" in Trafalgar Square. We were informed that upwards of twenty thousand persons were present, and were given to understand that the meeting was a very successful affair indeed. But we learn from English newspapers of every shade of politics that the meeting was a complete failure. A Liberal newspaper says:—

Citizen Sir Charles Dilke, M.P., received on February 5 an ovation of a character that in all probability a Roman patriot would not have coveted. Mr. Odger presided at a meeting in Trafalgar Square, at which a vast variety of roughs from all parts of the metropolis were present. Previous to the arrival of the organized processions a thickly-packed crowd had collected around the base of the Nelson column, and the pedestal was bedizened with draggle-tailed flags and banners bearing revolutionary mottoes. The bands, as they approached, one and all, in time and out of time, struck up the "Marseillaise," to the evident delight of the performers. When Mr. Odger appeared, and took what was complimentarily called the chair, two lime-lights were turned on from the side of the square immediately in front of the National Gallery, and those fierce, straining eyes continued riveted on the speakers and their surrounders as long as the meeting lasted. The speakers and the speeches were of the ordinary character, and it was next to an impossibility to gather the sense (if any such there was) of what was being uttered, owing to the tumult which reigned throughout. "Liberty of speech" was advocated with a licence of speech common to the Hole-in-the-Wall class of orators, and loud applause was bestowed upon the speakers by those who heard them and those who heard them not. When the crowd was at its numerical height it did not perhaps number over 5,000, fully one-half of whom were attracted there by curiosity, or dropped in by accident. The crowd was good-natured, as a London crowd usually is, the great majority evidently regarding the whole affair as a good joke.

So much for the meeting, which, according to the New York papers, was the first step towards the establishment of a Republic with Citizen Dilke as its first president.

The fact is that there is no Republican feeling in England worth mentioning. Events which have lately transpired there have proved this very conclusively, and the tone of the press and the testimony of every intelligent man who visits the Old Country, bear evidence to the same effect. "Citizen" Dilke will have to make up his mind to live quietly and contentedly under those unequalled political institutions which Great Britain now possesses, or he had better seek shelter beneath the folds of the "Stars and Stripes." Although he might become an American citizen, however, he could never become an American President. Probably a year or two's experience of Republicanism would send him back to England a wiser man, but if such were not the case, and he determined to take up his permanent abode in the United States, it would not much matter, for we imagine that England would get along very well without him.

Republicanism, Communism, and other *isms* of a like nature, are never likely to find favour with the people of Great Britain, nor with those of Canada. Here ninety nine persons out of every hundred believe that a "limited monarchy" is in its workings far superior to any Republic under the sun. We notice that the International Society have established themselves in New York where they will possibly cause trouble. There is no room for them in Canada, nor would the doctrines which they advocate be favorably received here. We regret to notice that a city contemporary disapproves of the measures which have been adopted in Europe for the suppression of the International, and argues that the alleged object which the founders of the society had in view was merely the protection of the working classes. This may be true enough, but as we judge of a tree by its fruits, so we must form our opinion of this society not by its professions but by its acts. Whatever may have been the objects of the founders, there can be no doubt that the organization now is altogether a political one. The members of the International openly declare that they desire to destroy all social and family ties, to bring about the destruction of all rights of property and of all religion, the reduction of society to one dead stagnant level, while to accomplish these ends any means are to be used. We trust that no Canadian journalist desires to aid in the carrying out of such a programme as this. If our contemporary thinks that we are guilty of any exaggeration, let him read the speeches delivered by the International leaders in New York a few days since. As a specimen we give the following extract from the speech of Mr. Theodore Banks one of the orators of the occasion. He said:

"That man that does not produce anything is my natural enemy, and I am his enemy sworn to death. It is time that we banded together for our rights; and if we cannot get them *legally let us band together and fight for them; and I am ready, by heaven, to bleed in the movement.* I say damn all other parties but the people that produce; we want no representative men; we want the people to vote directly, and if you want an eight hour law vote for it yourselves, for the moment you deputize a man to do it for you that moment you are sold. Men will sell themselves to railroads and telegraphs, and you must learn to trust yourselves alone. Let us leave here to-day with the understanding that we will meet together in bands, and, if necessary, in regiments, and, by heaven, take possession by force if by no other way."

MANITOBA

We are glad to notice that at the last meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute in London Mr. F. W. Cheeson read a paper on Manitoba. He traced the history of the North West Territory from the time when it was settled by the subjects of "the most Christian King," and showed how the settlement of the country had been retarded by the Hudson's Bay Company and the exigencies of the fur trade. He expressed the opinion that the Dominion Government and the people of Canada would prove equal to the responsibilities of their position and pointed out how necessary it is to the future welfare and progress of the territory that an efficient internal railway system should be established as soon as possible. Mr. Cheeson, evidently, has no sympathy with the members of the Canadian Opposition who sought to defer the construction of the Pacific Railway, for he appears rather to be disposed to blame the Dominion authorities for not having promised to complete that great work *before* ten years have elapsed.

We make the following extract from Mr. Cheeson's very interesting paper:—

The future of Manitoba need excite no apprehension. The only wonder is that it should ever have rested under a cloud of ignorance and misrepresentation. There is no region in North America which offers greater natural advantages to settlers. Indeed, the most impartial witnesses have always borne one uniform testimony to the boundless fertility of the valleys of the Red River and the Assiniboine. What did the Bishop of Montreal say in the work which he published twenty-five years ago? "The soil, which is alluvial, is beyond example rich and productive," and "the people," he says, "revel in abundance but it is all for home consumption; they have no outlet, no market for their produce." Wheat is the staple crop; and Professor Hind, whose explorations have justly placed him in the front rank of American geographers, is of opinion that new varieties from Canada or the New England States would ripen in three months. He is equally enthusiastic in regard to other crops, such as hay, hops, beet, and flax; while he pronounces the prairies of Red River to be the finest in the world. Taking a more general view of the country, he estimates that the total quantity of the finest arable land between the Red River and Moose Woods, on the southern branch of the Saskatchewan, is 11,100,000 acres, and that the land fit for grazing purposes occupies a similar area. Nay, more; Professor Hind, as the result of his exploration, affirms that a "continuous belt can be settled and cultivated from a few miles west of the Lake of the Woods to the passes of the Rocky Mountains, and any line of communication, whether by waggon road, or railroad, passing through it will eventually enjoy the great advantage of being fed by an agricultural population from one extremity to the other." Among the examples which Professor Hind gives of the extraordinary productiveness of Red River, there is one derived from the experience of Mr. Gowler, a settler on the Assiniboine, about nine miles from Fort Garry. This gentleman alternated his wheat with other crops—a method of cultivation which enabled him to grow 56 measured bushels to the acre; his turnips are described as "magnificent;" and the Professor remarks that the potatoes "far surpassed in quantity, quality, and size any he had ever seen before." In parting with his guest, Mr. Gowler—a shrewd, John Bull sort of farmer—pointed to the prospect before them, and then delivered himself of the following speech:—'Look at that prairie; 10,000 head of cattle might feed and fatten there for nothing. If I found it worth my while, I could enclose 50,100, or 500 acres, and from every acre get 30 to 40 bushels of wheat year after year. I could grow Indian corn, barley, oats, flax, hemp, hops, turnips, tobacco, anything you wish, and to any amount; but what would be the use? There are no markets; it's a chance if my wheat is taken and my potatoes I may have to give to the pigs. If we had only a market, you'd have to travel long before you would see the like of these prairies about the Assiniboine."

It is needless to multiply testimony—to pile Ossa upon Pelion. The burden of all the complaints made in the old times was the want of a market for the surplus produce of the country. The first duty of Canada, therefore, is to provide its new Province with a direct and regular means of communication with itself on the one hand, and with British Columbia on the other. At present, practically the only outlet is through American territory. What the Americans are doing in Minnesota (where 30,000 new emigrants settled in the year 1870) ought to be an incentive to similar, if not greater exertions on our own part. The present excellent Bishop of Rupert's Land, who speaks with an amplitude of personal knowledge to which I can lay no claim, has made a statement the full significance of which can only be judged by a careful examination of the map. He says:—Lines of railway are approaching from the South through the State of Minnesota at the rate of nearly a mile a day during the summer. The nearest station on the line from St. Paul is now at Breckinridge, on the Red River, within 200 miles of Manitoba. The North Pacific line, which has been made this summer from Duluth City, on Lake Superior, will probably have a station this autumn fifty miles nearer; and from this latter station the Red River, which has two good steamers on it is navigable except at low water, while ships can sail from Liverpool to Duluth. At the most, a railway to Manitoba be may looked for within two years, and telegraphic communication with Breckinridge is to be completed this autumn." It is desirable to remark that the period to which his lordship referred has long since passed, and that much of the work of which he gives so striking a description has been already accomplished.

The Americans have stolen a march upon us, for with a just appreciation of the value of the trade of Red River, their railway to Pembina, which is on the boundary line, will be completed by the end of the present year. Thanks to the restrictive policy which has so long closed that country against all access from the civilised world except through American territory, or, what was far worse, through the distant and perilous waters of Hudson's Bay and straits—the latter involving besides a six or eight weeks' canoe journey to York Factory—thanks, I say, to this restrictive policy, there was not until last year any direct or regular means of communication between Canada and the Red River. The tide of emigration to Manitoba, even from Canada itself, must flow through Northern Minnesota until a railway has been constructed. To say nothing of Canadian authorities of the highest reputation, Colonel Synge has demonstrated before this Institute the practicability of various routes between Canada and Red River; and, indeed, the Government of the Dominion is absolutely pledged, by its agreement with British Columbia, to construct within ten years a railway which shall connect the shores of the Atlantic with those of the Pacific. But there is no time to lose; and whatever is done should be done quickly. The tide of Empire flows westwards; but the question whether *our* part of this West shall be enriched by the fertilizing stream of settlement depends upon the promptitude, the skill, and the resolution with which we take the tide at its flood. If we desire to secure a full share of the benefits which must accrue from that great flow of emigration, which is the phenomenal movement of our day and generation, we must not talk about building railways in ten years—we must build them to-day.

That Canada is fully alive to her duty in this matter, I do not for one moment deny; and that she will prove equal to the performance of that duty is equally probable. It is very gratifying to learn that the Canadians intend, without loss of time, to supply Manitoba with an internal railway system. Several schemes are now before the Dominion Parliament; one projected line is between Pembina and Portage la Prairie on the Assiniboine; another is between Pembina and Fort Garry; while a third proposes to connect Fort Garry with the North western angle of the province, with power to extend the lines to Lakes Winnipeg and Manitoba, and to navigate those inland seas, and also Lake Winnipegosis and the Saskatchewan. Not only are these projects wisely conceived and certain to be reproductive in a pecuniary point of view, but they exhibit statesmanlike foresight and sagacity. With railways population multiplies, land becomes more valuable, trade increases, and the general prosperity and security of a country are enormously augmented. When a good railway system is in operation within her own borders, Manitoba will speedily become one of the brightest jewels in the British Crown—a credit to the Dominion and a source of strength to the Empire.

Bright as are the visions of future prosperity in which Mr. Cheeson indulges, we believe that if the people of Canada are but true to themselves, they will be more than realized. Manitoba is but the first of that chain of colonies which is destined to unite Ontario with her sister province British Columbia. The work which we have to achieve is a gigantic one, and if that proud destiny which we all desire to see fulfilled, is really to be carried out by Canada in its entirety, the work has only just commenced. If we, as a people, determine to rise superior to the narrow questions and petty jealousies of past times, and to enter upon the consideration of great questions in a manner befitting a great people, then our success will be insured. If, on the contrary, Canadian politics are to consist in a mere scramble for office, we may as well give up all thought of accomplishing anything. We are glad to see that Mr. Cheeson bore testimony to the worth and ability of Lieutenant Governor Archibald.

Mr. Conolly, of the Emigration Department, made a clear and characteristic speech. Having spoken of the inexhaustible resources of Manitoba, he pointed out how much had in a very short space of time been done by the Dominion authorities to make the colony habitable and to render it accessible through British territory. The following is an extract from Mr. Conolly's speech:

"Canada was doing all she possibly could for the new province. Although Canada had telegraphic communication and an excellent system of Government, yet the three millions of people were obliged to pay for all the arrangements thereof; whereas if fifteen millions of people were there to pay for what three millions were now paying for, there could not be a doubt that Canada would increase wonderfully in her march of prosperity. (Hear, hear.) He did not mean to infer by that that Canada was not already increasing; for when he was out there some three years he said you could see it enlarging day by day. (Laughter.) Further, he said, there was not a more contented people in the world than the inhabitants of Lower and Upper Canada. (Cheers.) The descendants of the ancient settlers were as loyal as any body of men in Great Britain. (Loud cheers.) They were fast adopting our English go-ahead principles, and were likely to become one of the most noble, wealthy, and industrious classes of the community. For Ontario he could speak with certainty, and say that there never was a more opulent class of "people." He did not stop at the Grand Hotel, as his funds would not run to it. (Laughter.) He sometimes had the distinguished honor of dining with a gentleman or gentleman, and when he did he endeavoured to conduct himself to the best of his ability. (Renewed laughter.) For some time he lived with the pioneer settlers, and very often with the men in the camp, and therefore he had exceptional opportunities of witnessing the ways, manners, and customs of the people, and he could say positively that a more hardy and enduring set of people never set foot on the face of the earth. (Hear, hear.) There was no necessity for doctors in that colony—(laughter)—for when the people were sick they were sick enough to die. (Renewed laughter.) With such a class of people as he had described he thought there was little fear in the way of contention. The Americans might continue to stir up strife, but the Canadians would be ever loyal to their sovereign. They had fought for their country before, and would do so again. (Hear, hear.) The Americans had tried to cross their borders on many occasions, but they had each time been foiled in the attempt. Montgomery tried to enter by force into the province of Quebec, but the loyal people took his life in defending their flag, and if they should have to go to war again, he had no hesitation in saying that they would fight as manfully and loyally as ever. (Hear, hear.) With such a loyal people as the Canadians then, he would ask that they should be fairly and liberally treated by the mother country. If Great Britain, he said from the out set, had done her duty to her colonies, Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Disraeli would not now be troubled with any petulant message from President Grant. (Hear, hear.) Instead of inducing emigration to our colonies, Great Britain had been silent on the subject, and matters had been left to take their own course. No facilities were afforded for the transfer of the surplus population of this country to our colonies, and the consequence was that all the people went to the United States, and there we had seen a specimen of how they conducted themselves towards Great Britain. In conclusion, he impressed upon the meeting the necessity of inducing a healthy and steady flow of emigration into our various colonies, believing that was the only way of making them fruitful branches of the grand old English trunk.

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

We know that there are among our readers, several who though separated by long time and distance from their English *Alma Mater*, still hold in remembrance the pleasant time spent, by them on the banks of the Isis or the Cam, and read with interest anything which reminds them of their old collegiate days. They will perhaps recollect that the annual boat race between the two Universities takes place in a day or two, and will be glad to hear a few particulars as to the relative merits of the two crews.

After a long series of triumphs, Oxford was compelled in 1870 to succumb to the splendid "eight" which Cambridge sent to contend for the palm of victory with the sister University, and again last year the Light Blues came in ahead. As may naturally be supposed therefore, Mr. Lesley, the President of the O. U. B. C., has selected his men with more than ordinary care. Three members of this year's crew formed part of that of 1871, while Armistead, of Exeter College, has won the Grand Challenge Cup at Henley three years in succession. The following is a list of the Oxford crew:—

	st	lb
1. Ormsby, Lincoln (bow)	11	0
2. Armistead, Exeter	11	2½
3. Payne, St. John's	12	10
4. Nicholson, Magdalen	12	4½
5. Malan, Worcester	13	8
6. Black, New College	12	0½
7. Michison, Pembroke	12	4
8. Lesley, Pembroke	12	0½

The following are the names and weights of the Cambridge men:—

	st	lb
1. Benson, Trinity	11	2
2. Robinson, Christ's	11	3½
3. French, Emanuel	11	6½
4. Spencer, Trinity	12	7½
5. Reed, Trinity	12	7
6. Close, Trinity	11	13
7. Randolph, Trinity	11	12
8. Goldie, St. John's	12	7

Of the Light Blues, stroke, seven, six, and four, are veterans. Although not physically superior, they were, when the mail left, farther advanced in training than Oxford, and were rather the favourites.

THE EDUCATION OF CHILDREN.

We believe that a vast amount of incurable harm has been done by a certain class of children's books, how happily not nearly so fashionable as they were. These books dealt almost exclusively with some of the most awful problems which oppress the human mind, and described scenes of vice and wretchedness, with which there can be no possible reason for endeavouring to familiarize the mind of a juvenile reader. This mistake in the treatment of children does not appear to be peculiar to the British race, for Mdme. George Sand has lately made some very sensible remarks in connection with the matter. She says:—

"I would not have a child glibly taught the horrors of life, the wickedness of beings, the secrets of the charnel house, the bloodshed, the mortal hatreds, the dream of hell, the anger of God, as simple things to which he must become accustomed as soon as possible, that his reason may be inured to them or his faith submit to them. We cannot shield him from the sight of surrounding evil or from the fear of disaster. The rich can up to a certain point keep his young family from such things, the poor cannot. Teach him, then, to hate the evil he sees. Do not rear him in hurtful indifference, in a pretended philosophical or religious stoicism which consists in saying: Things are so; wisdom or faith must accept them. If would it were possible to let the child grow up without knowing that evil exists. It must not be thought of: evil is everywhere. There are no calm lives; so much the more reason for making him love the good and the beautiful, and for cultivating in him the holy flower of hope. It is said that the taste for destruction exists in the child; that is generally true, especially in the male. Combat this savage instinct, prevent it from degenerating into cruelty. If you would have him truly a Christian, do not speak to him of the torments of hell; if you would make him a man, awaken the love of his fellow-creatures within him. To this end you must not tell him that man is worthless, that he is not perfectible, and that he can only be corrected by means of severity; that all the future is absolute nothingness or eternal punishment. He must not be turned to stone, either by the fear which produces egotism, or by the indifference which consecrates it.

A New York paper administers the following very just rebuke to the annexing proclivities of a certain class of American citizens:—

Gentlemen are a little too fast in advocating an American protectorate of Mexico. It will be high time for the government to undertake to protect Mexico—preparatory to annexing her—after it has shown the capacity to protect the United States. We need protection, just now, very badly, not alone against the Indians and the Lowery gang and other rovers, white, black, and coppery, but against the official thieves scattered all over the country, who are robbing the people worse than any horse-back raiders. Mexico is suffering some. She has more organized fighting going on in her territory than we have. But she is used to it, and seems to like it. Revolutions, like earthquakes, are her chronic condition, and are "none of our funeral" so long as she does not meddle with us. But, says the accounts, she does meddle with us; her banditti, gathered on the Texas border, run over into our land and scoop up herds of cattle, which they drive back for their own gain or for the commissariat of one or other of the bushwacking gangs called armies. No doubt there is much of this sort of stealing done; and the Texans feel very much wrath about it. Whether the Texan borderers are all innocent of forays into their neighbor's property we cannot confidently say, but the statements of their exploits, if any, in that line have not come to hand. Late advices report that the Texan cattle owners are getting up a retaliating invasion; and, if they do not go as far as that, they will at at least organize into an army and fight a battle with the next company of robbers who visit them from Mexico. This they are forced to do, because the government has no cavalry down there to protect them. Evidently, it would take a large force to guard the exposed border land from the possibility of invasion. But, though the Texans cannot be wholly shielded from Mexican raids, some additional protection can be given them; and this is the only protectorate in that quarter which we wish to see adopted at the present—a protectorate for Texas, not over Mexico. The army should be increased and distributed to form nuclei for local militia. Such a precaution would greatly lessen the frequency of marauding incursions from Mexico, if it did not stop them altogether. All the official peculators in this country would like to divert public attention for a while from their misdeeds to those of Mexico; and a protectorate of that country, raising new questions as it would and involving an armed occupation of Mexico, would please them very much, because it would turn people's eyes far southward from the frauds going on here.

We have seen a copy of a letter written by Mr. Cyrus W. Field to an American friend in which he says:—

Many hard words have been lately spoken and written about Mr. Gladstone, I therefore feel it incumbent upon me to bear my testimony to the large and statesmanlike view of American affairs which he has taken for several years past, and to the cordial good feeling he has shown towards our country since he has been at the head of the present Government. In spite of temporary misunderstanding, I will continue to hope that the Treaty of Washington will bear the fruit which he anticipated; that, to quote his own eloquent words in the House of Commons on the 4th of August, that Treaty will do much towards the accomplishment of the great work of uniting the two countries in the ties of affection where they are already bound by the ties of interest, of kindred, of race, and of language, thereby promoting that strong and lasting union between them which is in itself one of the main guarantees for the peace of the civilized world."

BY TELEGRAPH.

Via Dominion Line.

TORONTO.

TORONTO, March 21.

The coroner's jury in the Brown tragedy returned the following verdict: That the deceased George Brown came to his death by injuries inflicted on him by George McFarlane and Hugh Caldwell on Tuesday evening, the 19th inst., at Miss Rees' tavern.

The County General Sessions has been adjourned until Tuesday next.

At a meeting of the School Trustees last night the salaries of teachers for the ensuing year were fixed.

At the Police Court to-day sixteen parties were charged with selling liquor without a license by a man named James Miller, who has succeeded Mason. The majority of the parties were discharged, it being shown that they licenses. There were nine other cases for selling on Saturday night and Sunday, all of which were adjourned.

About half-past nine last night a fire was discovered in Wm. Strachan's grocery establishment on the corner of Jarvis and King streets. The brigade came out promptly, but there was great scarcity of water. Fire hydrants in the vicinity were found to be useless, being either frozen or broken. When water was obtained from the lake and distant hydrants, the brigade acted splendidly, and fought the fire successfully, confining the fire to the lower flat. The street at one time was flooded with burning liquor. Strachan's stock, valued at $6,000, was totally destroyed; insured in the Western for $5,000. The building was owned by Mr. D. Brock, and was insured. T. Hill & Co.'s printing office on the third flat was badly damaged. The contents of Dr. Diamond's office over Strachan's store was destroyed; loss $200.

Mr. Halford takes his annual benefit to-night.

Three more cases of small pox are reported, one of those afflicted is a commercial traveller, and was removed from one of our principal hotels at midnight the night before last.

The proprietors of the Toronto, Simcoe, and Muskoka Junction Railway and North Grey Railway met yesterday, and amalgamated under the title of the Northern Junction Railway Company and elected directors.

The Toronto Field Battery intend holding a Ball in the Music Hall, on the 17th of April.

Weather milder, but still disagreeably cold.

The election for St. John's Ward, to fill the place of ex-Alderman Riddell, comes off to-morrow.

The new Wesleyan Church, corner of Sherbourne and Carleton streets, will be opened next Sunday by the Rev. Morley Punshon. The church and ground have cost over $12,000.

MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, March 21.

The second reading of the By-law of a million dollars grant to the Northern Colonization Railway passed in council this morning at 2 a.m., by 17 to 10. A special meeting will be held to-night when the question will go to a vote of the people. The grant may be considered as passed.

The last of the Somerville lectures will be delivered to-night in connection with the Natural History Society by Principal Dawson on "Fossils."

The weather is moderating, and a thaw threatening.

Latest Cable Telegrams

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 20.—In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Horsman, in accordance with his before expressed intention, again asked Her Majesty's Government to assure the Parliament that in case fresh negotiations relative to the *Alabama* claims were entered upon with the United States Government, no proposals would be finally accepted until they had received the sanction of the Parliament.

Mr. Gladstone, in reply, said he informed the honorable gentleman last night that he had been unable to consult with his colleagues on the subject. He added he was without an opportunity to do so, and consequently not be able to give the assurance asked for. He would say, however, that his honorable friend would be informed at all times of the spirit and policy of the Government on all important questions. As far as the *Alabama* claims were concerned, he believed the speech of Her Majesty at the opening of the session gave all the necessary information.

Mr. Gladstone, in concluding, said it would be impossible for the Government to delegate to Parliament the power of making treaties.

Mr. Horsman cited the fact that the American Senate had power to ratify or reject any treaty which the Government might negotiate.

Mr. Gladstone repeated his assertion that it would be impossible to allow the Parliament the treaty making power, but at the same time stated that it was the duty of the Government to keep the Parliament informed of any alteration in the Governmental policy.

LONDON, March 21.—A driving snow storm, the first that has occurred in 14 months, has prevailed here all the morning. The city is enveloped in a dense fog, and at this hour, 1.30 p.m., the day is as dark as at mid-night.

The Mayor of Brighton has informed the War Office that he can obtain sufficient ground near that town for the movements of a large body of men, and it is not probable that the review of the volunteers will come off near that place on Easter Monday.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 21.—It has been proved that Marshal Bazaine dined with Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, shortly before the capitulation of Metz.

Owing to the renunciation by France of the commercial treaty with England, the members of the Left in the National Assembly have determined to favor a tax on raw materials. The passage by the Assembly of a bill for such taxes is therefore certain.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, March 20.—The court physicians having informed the Emperor William, who is now convalescent, that great care is demanded on his part in order to completely regain his health, it has been determined to dispense with the usual congratulatory birthday celebration at the palace.

An Imperial decree has been issued convening the Reichstag in session on the 8th of April.

DESSSELDORF, March 20.—A conflagration attended with disastrous results occurred here last night. The Town Council Hall and the world famed Academy of Arts were burned, and a large number of most valuable paintings in the latter building was destroyed.

ITALY.

ROME, March 20.—It is rumored that Herr Von Arnim, who recently arrived here from Berlin, is the bearer of a proposition for a treaty of defensive alliance between Italy and Germany, whereby the possession of Loraine and Alsace is guaranteed to Germany, and Rome to Italy, and both parties are to unite their arms in case of war.

SPAIN.

MADRID, March 20.—The appointment of Admiral Burnabe, as Spanish Minister to the United States is officially published today.

Senator Roberts, whom Admiral Polo relieves at Washington, has been invested by King Amadeus with the Grand Cross of the order of Charles the Third.

Latest American Telegrams

UNITED STATES.

LOUISVILLE, March 20.—The Ohio Falls car works, at Jeffersonville, Ind., were destroyed by fire this afternoon. The works were the most extensive and complete of the kind in the country. The building alone covered five acres of ground. A large amount of machinery of the finest quality, and a large quantity of raw material were in the building. The loss will reach $500,000, and insurance about $300,000. There were six hundred and sixty men in the shops at the time of the fire, nearly all of whom lost their tools. One man is missing, and it is feared was burned to death.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The United States and British Claims Commissioners resumed sessions to-day. They transacted routine business but made no decisions and adjourned until Saturday.

NEW YORK, March 20.—Late South American advices state that several shocks of earthquake occurred at Arequibo on the night of the 10th. No damage was done, but a general alarm was occasioned by them. It has been observed these occurred, a few hours after the appearance of the moon in the new quarter, and they coincide with one of the highest tides in the year.

CINCINNATI, March 20.—Full and detailed reports of the pork packing in the West have been published. The total number packed was 4,868,448, against 3,695,251 last year. The average weight of hogs was 227⅞ lbs. The yield of all kinds of lard per hog, 39⅞ lbs.; increase in crop, 30.48 per cent., and increase of lard, 28⅛ per cent.

FEARFUL ACCIDENT IN THE HUNTING FIELD.

The London *Telegraph* makes the following reference to the accident which lately occurred to Lady Charles Kerr in the hunting field, of which we were informed by telegraph:—

In one of the most interesting books in the English language, the Life and Diary of Sir Charles James Napier, the hero of Meeanee, tells us that, in his boyish days, he remembers to have seen an awful, weird looking old Irishwoman, who seemed to him a Michael Angelo model for the Witch of Endor. Tall, gaunt, with sharp lineaments, her eyes deep-sunk and fixed, her tongue discoursing of terrible times, she was a wonder to the young and a fear to the aged. The departure of Lord Dangan to the Battle of the Boyne was her favorite theme; how he, so beautiful, rode forth at the head of his tenantry, with burnished breastplate and waving plumes, and how he was brought back a corpse by the survivors of his band. It requires but little imagination for a man to anticipate the language taut, fifty years hence, some withered gipsy who, in her youth, saw Lady Charles Kerr lie maimed and mutilated at her horse's feet, will use in describing a scene to which she will look back with feelings such as the reminiscence of young Lord Dangan's death aroused in Sir Charles Napier's Irish hag. She will recount how fair and bright upon that terrible morning the poor young lady showed, and how many gallants rode by her side. She will repeat words among the last which ever came from the hapless victim's lips before the accident befell to the effect that "she was mounted upon her best horse, and cared little what came in her way." Scarcely had these words been spoken when the first fence of the day—a small crumbling bank—was approached Lady Charles's horse stumbled at the bank; it gave way under him, and she lost her seat. As she lay on the ground, the horse, recovering himself, struck her on the side of the head with his forefoot, completely severing the ear and causing a fearful concussion of the brain. The unfortunate lady was carried into an adjoining cottage in the neighbouring hamlet of Langley, and there she has hitherto lingered between life and death.

MEXICAN ANARCHY.

A correspondent writes from Mexico as follows:—

Stage robberies are now of much more than daily occurrence, and the inquiry is no longer what stages have been robbed, but what ones have been so fortunate as to escape the very unwelcome visitations of Mexico's increasing "gentlemen of the road." Kidnappings, the worst forms of Mexican rascality, are even more startlingly abundant, and are to-day committed with incredible boldness. Take these examples: In the suburbs of Mexico City a young girl of 13 years was recently kidnapped in broad day by three men, taken to the mountains, and not returned to her parents until a ransom of $1,200 had been paid her kidnappers. In the City of Guadalajara a Mr. Kunietz, a druggist, was kidnapped in his own garden on the 2nd, and released only upon the payment by his wife of $1,500 ransom. And thirdly, near Pachuchi, a rich Frenchman, named Masse, whilst riding on horseback, was also kidnapped some twenty-five days ago, and as the ransom of $30,000 asked for his release has not been paid, it is feared by his friends that he has been put to death. Examples of this kind can be multiplied to the filling of columns after columns. The Government's energies are too much taken up by the revolution to allow of its dealing with bandits and malefactors with the required determination and vigor, so that these wretches enjoy considerable immunity from persecution of late months. Nevertheless, occasional measures against them are taken, and meet with occasional success, and then the captured ones are summarily disposed of. The last of the bandits thus taken and brought to speedy justice was one Jose Antonio, shot at Amecameca on last Saturday. The Vera Cruz and Mexico City Railroad, lower division, has again had one of its trains stopped by malefactors, and one passenger killed and many more robbed. Among the last was a Baron Von Eisemberg, from whom over $20,000 were taken. Another robbery of the kind, however, will hardly occur again soon, for the company, despairing of proper protection from the government, has at last adopted measures likely to secure needed protection to its trains. To its further praise, be it also said that not discouraged by its many recent mishaps and the gloomy situation of the country, it is vigorously pushing on the work of completion, and will surely have the track laid and the trains running to Orizava by May, as promised by its president last year, ere the present revolution was started.

TO THE PUBLIC OF CANADA.

OFFICE OF THE
JOSEPH HALL MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
OSHAWA, ONT., March 8, 1872.

Being desirous of testing the merits of the different water-wheels now offered for sale in Canada, as to their economical use of water, we, as the manufacturers of the GENUINE JAMES LEFFEL DOUBLE TURBINE, make the following challenge to the manufacturers of ANY WHEEL now made in Canada, whether it be IMITATIONS of the JAMES LEFFEL DOUBLE TURBINE or ANY OTHER PATTERN, the wheels in all cases to be wholly manufactured by the competing parties:—

We will place in the hands of any responsible party, six thousand dollars ($6,000), and the party accepting the challenge to do the same, the money to be held subject to the award of the judges. The wheels to be tested in a flour mill, driving the same runs of stone, grinding the same wheat, and having the same number of square inches of opening to receive the water, the amount of water discharged to be the measure of the amount used by each wheel.

The judges to be non-residents of Canada, and to be thoroughly well informed in the mode of testing the power of turbine wheels—each party to choose one judge and the two to choose the third.

The owners of the winning wheel to have their money refunded them, and the loser's money to go towards establishing a mechanical free library in any town in Canada named by the owner of the successful wheel.

The wheels to be tested at ¼, ½, ¾, ⅞, and full gate.

Each party to give good and sufficient bonds, to the amount of $4,000, that the lower shall pay the entire expenses of the test.

There are some wheels that give very good results with full head and full gateage, which entirely fail under partial head and partial gateage. Such wheels in our climate, where water powers are affected by both cold and drouth, are of no practical value.

We claim that we are the only makers of the GENUINE JAMES LEFFEL DOUBLE TURBINE WHEEL in Canada, and that it is without a RIVAL in the WORLD IN PRACTICAL RESULTS.

More than 6,000 of these wheels are now in operation in Canada and the United States. The sale of no other wheel ever yet introduced on this continent exceeded one-sixth this number.

Our wheel has been thoroughly tested in GREAT BRITAIN, and has fully maintained the reputation it has gained in Canada and the United States, as the most economical water-wheel in practical operation ever yet introduced.

We are now publishing a new descriptive water-wheel pamphlet, containing 150 pages of valuable matters, which will be sent free to all applicants.

For further information address,

F. W. GLEN,
Oshawa, Ont.

N. B.—We desire to call attention to the following certificate:—

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Dec. 25, 1868.

We take pleasure in informing the public of Canada, that we have sold and furnished Mr. F. W. GLEN, of Oshawa, Ont., Patterns, Formers, Drawings, Gauges and, all other necessary information to build our celebrated Double Turbine Water wheel, invented by James Leffel, and known as the 'Leffel Wheel.' We have also obligated ourselves to furnish the same facilities for manufacturing to no other parties in Canada. Without the information we have given to Mr. GLEN, no one can successfully build our wheels, and we advise parties in Canada to purchase our wheels of no other manufacturer. Mr. GLEN's facilities are unsurpassed, and we feel sure that he will build a wheel that will give perfect satisfaction. We therefore commend him to the public of Canada, with entire confidence, feeling sure he will manufacture a wheel in all respects equal to our own.

[Signed] JAMES LEFFEL & CO.
Ottawa, March 15, 1872. 1922 tf

DIED.

On the 21st inst., of congestion of the lungs. Mr. George Sutton, aged 24 years. The funeral will take place on Saturday, at 3 o'clock p.m., from his mother's residence, Sparks Street. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested to attend without further notice.

COAL OIL

Down to 40 cts. per single gallon.

35 CENTS IN 5 GALLON LOTS.

Cash and not delivered. 5 cents per gallon extra if delivered.

W. HEARN,
Druggist,
Sapper's Bridge.
Ottawa, March 22, 1872 1928 2

TO THE ELECTORS
—OF—
ST. GEORGE'S WARD

GENTLEMEN,—

I beg to tender my sincere thanks to those gentlemen, who so kindly offered their votes and support to elect me as an Alderman for your Ward, but from circumstances which I will explain on the day of nomination, I must respectfully decline the honor.

D. W. COWARD.
March 22, 1872 1928 1

TO CONTRACTORS.

Tenders for the St. Patrick's Asylum.

The Council of the St. Patrick's Asylum is prepared to receive tenders up to Tuesday next, the 26th inst., at 4 o