TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

St. [illegible]

Arrives, 6.00 a.m., 8.20 a.m., 3.10 p.m., 6.25 p.m.

Canada Central Railway.

Leaves, 9.30 a.m., 4.45 p.m.
Arrives, 8 p.m., 12.30 p.m.

Ottawa River Navigation Co.

Peerless leaves ..... 7 a.m.
" arrives ..... 6 p.m.
Queen Victoria leaves [except Sundays] 5 p.m.
" arrives ..... 9 a.m.

Royal Mail Line.

Jessie Cassels leaves Aylmer ..... 8 a.m.
*,*Omnibusses leave the Union House every morning at 6 a.m. for the Aylmer wharf.

English Mail Closes

Via New York, every Monday at 8 p.m.
Via Quebec, every Friday at 11.30 a.m.

Steamships.

Thames [Temperley Line,] Saturday, Sept. 27

Stage Line.

Ottawa and North Wakefield, leaves Brown's Hotel every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6.30 a.m., arrives every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4 p.m.

Grand Trunk Railway

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Gowan's Opera House—Agnes Wallace.
Rink Music Hall—H. Lindley.
Grand Fruit Festival.
Notice of Intended By-Law—Thos Wiggins.
Notice—Jas Keating.

The Ottawa Times

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1873.

A BLUNDER.

What seems to us a stupid blunder is about being committed in connection with the excavations in the Parliament Square grounds. The earth so removed from the Parliament Square, might be used with admirable result on Major's Hill, the soil of which is so shallow that it gives but a poor support to the few trees which grow upon it. Unfortunately it does not at present seem to be the intention to do this. A tramway has been constructed into the grounds, and a trestle bridge thrown across the canal, which ends abruptly at a large excavation on the eastern side, where it is evidently the intention to throw the earth removed from the square. This seems to us a wanton waste of good material. This earth, if properly applied on Major's Hill, would give a covering of between one and two feet of soil, which added to the present covering of the rock, would be quite sufficient for all that could possibly be required, even if, as we hope will happen one day, the Governor General's residence were placed there. But at all events Major's Hill should not for all time to come be left the barren waste that it now is, and if it is not the intention of the Government to use it for such a purpose as we have indicated it should be turned over to the city for a pleasure ground. In either event this spot will be made far more valuable by the deposit upon it of an extra foot or two of earth, and it would be much better to do this now, when it can be done at comparatively small cost, than to dump millions of cubic feet of good soil into a big hole where it can do no possible good. We hope that this suggestion may have the desired effect, and that the department of Public Works, with whom we suppose rests the direction of the affair, will see that the desired change is made.

MR YOUNG'S APOLOGY.

We publish in another column a letter from the Hon. John Young, endeavouring to excuse his conduct in the use which he made of the letter stolen from the Montreal Post Office. The grounds of Mr. Young's defence are, that Sir John A. Macdonald's letter purposed the perpetration of an act of political villany, that an attempt was being made to deprive him either of his seat in Parliament or of his office of Flour Inspector, and to induce Mr. William Workman to become a candidate for election in Montreal West, when it should become vacant by his (Mr. Young's) resignation.

The corrupt means, consist in this; that Mr. Workman, a very worthy and respectable gentleman, was to be induced to run for the constituency and the ministry were to consider that he had a claim to an early appointment to the Senate, which was the object of his honourable ambition. If any politician in this or any other country can pronounce this corrupt why then there are no great statesmen who are not corrupt. Any act of favor shown to a supporter, or any promise of such a thing is every bit as corrupt. It is therefore the merest hypocrisy to call this an act of political villainy.

The second branch of the charge is that the Ministers endeavored to deprive him of his office. First Mr. Young says that when the General Inspection Act was passed by Parliament he supposed that it would neither deprive him of his seat nor of his office, and his reason for supposing this was that the emoluments of the office were to be derived from fees. Surely Mr. Young could not have thought anything of the sort. He must have known that no officers under Government, whose salaries are derived either from fees or the public chest, are capable of sitting in Parliament, how then could an exception have been made in favor of inspectors. Their offices are in the gift of the Crown, just as all other offices are, and there is just as much danger to the independence of Parliament from their presence there, as there is from the presence of any other men who are in public offices. Therefore we can scarcely understand how either Mr. Tilley, Mr. Young or Mr. Pope, could have supposed that Mr. Young could retain his seat in the House and at the same time the Flour Inspectorship. But the evidence of the letters to and from the Hon. Mr. Gibbs, show very clearly that the Ministers never endeavored to drive him from his seat in Parliament, but that Mr. Young himself solicited the office; and that they never sought to deprive him of his office, for at his request the Hon. Mr. Pope pledged himself to do all in his power to obtain it for him.

"In lowest depths there is a deeper still," and while Mr. Young commits the positively mean act of publishing Hon. Mr. Gibb's letter to him and his to Mr. Gibbs; he does not publish his letter to Sir John A. Macdonald, about which he wrote to Sir John when asked to allow the publication of it, in terms which, while consenting to the publication, must have prevented any gentleman from using this consent. Mr. Young's last act has, however, deprived him of any right to be treated with consideration, and we trust the Premier will not longer withhold this letter of Mr. Young's from the public.

THE VISIT OF MR. JOSEPH ARCH.

In yesterday's issue we announced the arrival in this city of Mr. Joseph Arch, President, and Mr. Arthur Clayden, member of the consultative committee of the National Agricultural Labourers' Union of England. These gentleman have come to America to find out for themselves the advantages which this country and the United States present, as a home for labouring men. So far they have visited some of the most thriving portions of the Province of Quebec, and with what they have seen they are, to say the least, favorably impressed. To use Mr. Arch's own words, "this is a country in which a "man may get on." That is, this is a country in which a man may win for himself a position, a thing difficult of achievement in over-crowded England.

Perhaps Mr. Arch will pardon us if before going further we say something of himself. Joseph Arch is a fair type of an English workingman. Born to the the humble position of a farm labourer, he has worked from his boyhood upwards, as a farm labourer. But he has done what many of his class have not done, he has read and thought, and that is just what has won for him the position which he today holds. His reading and his thinking, while they left him as good a farm labourer as any of his fellows, made him something more than they, and made him desire to better his own condition and that of his co labourers. This it was that led him about eighteen months ago to set on foot the Agricultural Labourer's union of which he is now the chief and which has ramifications throughout all England. As to English agricultural labourers he feels that they are: first, underpaid, and secondly, that they have no opportunities of improving their condition, and that labourers they must all their lives remain. The Union which he originated has already done much towards increasing the wage of the labourer, but under the existing state of things, it can do little else, and, therefore, the eyes of the men have been turned towards the new countries in which the land is not all locked up, and in which honest and industrious men may in a very short time become owners of land themselves. But we are digressing. Mr. Arch as we have said, is an English agricultural labour. His dress, his manner, and his speech, all show that this is his class, and that he is not ashamed of it. He attempts to be nothing more than he is, and therefore what he says, and what he does has about it the smack of honesty and of earnestness, which it would not possess if he had any affectation about him. And yet Mr. Arch is not an uncultured man, as we have already said, he has read much and thought much, and in his conversation this is quite apparent. But it is the great earnestness of the man and his perfect simplicity which most impress one. His whole heart is in his cause.

It is this and this alone, that could have raised him from being a farm labourer to being one of the most noted men in England. Of course his fame has preceded him to this country, and it is therefore necessary to say little of his career during the past two years.

The object of his mission is to ascertain whether this country offers a good field for the emigration of agricultural labourers.

Canada he says has been cruelly misrepresented in England, in fact, as Mr. Clayden remarked, in conversation with the writer, nothing struck him more on his arrival here than the utter ignorance which prevails in England, with regard to the wealth, resources and climate of Canada. Mr. Arch, it must be confessed, is not very happily impressed with what he has so far seen of farming in Canada. The work seems to him to have been negligently, unskillfully and improvidently done. He has seen acres of land, as good as any in the world he affirms, positively going to waste and deteriorating for want of proper cultivation, and he is fully impressed with the idea that the land to which he refers, could if properly tilled, be made to produce as much as land anywhere, and in this he is no doubt correct. One of the sections of country to which he refers, the valley of the Richelieu and St. Lawrence rivers, in the vicinity of Montreal, was once the finest wheat growing country in the world. For two hundred years it produced crops which have scarce been equalled elsewhere; but the nemesis which is certain to follow in the footsteps of bad farming came at last in the shape of the worm and the bug, and for twenty-five or thirty years one bushel of wheat has not been produced for thousands which were formerly grown.

Evidently Mr. Arch looks well about him; he visited Sherbrooke, one of the most flourishing towns in the Province of Quebec, and was very much surprised that there was not a single market gardener in the vicinity, and yet Sherbrooke is a manufacturing town of no small importance, where hundreds of operatives are employed. Said Mr. Arch, "if I had ten acres "of land there I could make my fortune," and so he could without doubt, Mr. Arch was also surprised at the little attention paid to the culture of strawberries in Canada. He visited at Quebec one of the finest strawberry gardens in the Province; but it could not be said compare with the gardens of poor working men and women in England.

The class of men whom Mr. Arch represents are sober, honest, and industrious. The rules of the Union provide that no one shall be assisted who has been discharged from his employment for idleness, incompetency, impertinence to his employer, or drunkenness and that no one shall be a member who has been convicted of dishonesty. They are men too so far as their work of a farm goes who can turn their hand to anything; hard necessity has compelled them to this; they had, in order to be constantly employed, to be able to plough, to reap, to sew, to mow, to ditch, or in fact do all manner of work about a farm as occasion offered or the change of circumstances or seasons made different kinds of work more valuable. Frequently too, he says, when jobs of a different nature offer, the farm laborers turn their hands to them. For instance, in his native town, a gas house was built almost entirely by agricultural laborers; they put down the town pump; they built a railway round an estate. In short, they are ready to work at anything by which they can honestly earn their bread, and this at a very low rate of wages, indeed, and without the prospect of any improvement. These are evidently just the kind of men we want in Canada. Mr. Arch has, we understand, made a suggestion to the Department of Agriculture which certainly seems to offer a good many practical advantages. He proposes that the Department here should communicate with the head office of his Association in England, from time to time, stating what number of farm laborers are wanted in Canada, at what time they are wanted, what wages will be paid, what kind of work they are expected to do, what localities, and who they are required for, and that he will undertake to find the men. Under such an arrangement as this we could be almost certain to obtain all the immigrants that the country could absorb of this much needed class; while at the same time certainty of permanent and remunerative employment could be held out to intending emigrants.

We shall probably be able to speak at greater length on this important subject in a future issue.

We understand that Messrs. Arch and Clayden had interviews with Sir John A. Macdonald, and with Mr. Lowe, Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, yesterday, when this matter was very fully discussed.

THE "PROSECUTOR" AND HIS ALLIES.

Now that the case against the Government has been so far developed by the witnesses upon whose testimony Mr. Huntington relied for a conviction; and that the testimony has established the exact contrary of the charges, it may be time to take a glance at the prosecutor and his allies. We say the exact contrary because it has been proved that whatever money may have passed between Sir Hugh and the Americans, neither the Government, nor any member thereof, had anything to do with it; that the Americans were interested only in an act of incorporation, which is now a dead letter; that the Government did not sell the charter at all; that ministers did all in their power to exclude the Americans and achieved complete success in spite of Sir Hugh Allan's efforts to the contrary; that in their endeavor to amalgamate the two companies, they were so far successful as to bring into the new company some of the Provisional Directors of both the old ones, and that the election fund was raised without reference to the railway one way or the other. These are all facts already in evidence, and they prove conclusively the exact contrary of the allegations in Mr. Huntington's indictment.

The Hon. Lucius Seth Huntington, who accepted the title of "Prosecutor," but threw up his brief the moment he found he could not press the trial in the absence of three of the accused, declared distinctly that there was documentary evidence to prove the guilt of Ministers as to the charge of the sale of the charter. He handed to the Committee of the House a list of witnesses to prove the existence of this documentary evidence, and the result was that such evidence was a private correspondence between two or three individuals as to securing a charter which was not secured, and that the Government was utterly ignorant that such correspondence was taking place until after they had finally settled their policy as to the Railway Charter; and also a few stolen telegrams, despatches and private letters, not bearing on the railway at all. This is the stuff upon which Mr. Huntington counted as fit to sustain a trumped up charge if he had only had the opportunity which he sought in Parliament. He pronounced the men guilty and then asked for their trial in their absence.

"Tell me your company and I will tell you what you are," is an oft quoted proverb. Mr Huntington's company" in this particular case has been a somewhat motley crew. The most distinguished is Mr. George W. McMullen, whose labors in developing the case can only be fully understood in the light of the Hon. Mr. Abbott's evidence. Mr. McMullen considered himself badly treated when he and his American friends were excluded from the charter and no doubt they had a claim upon Sir Hugh for loss of time and expenditure of money in trying to obtain a large share in the contract for building the road. This claim, Mr. Abbott assures us, Sir Hugh was willing to pay. He was willing to reimburse them for their outlay and pay them for their time. But "Dear," modest Mr. McMullen was not satisfied with this, and he put in a claim for two hundred and fifty or three hundred thousand dollars. To force the payment of this enormous exaction he threatened the publication of Sir Hugh's private letters. He came down in his terms to forty thousand dollars, American currency, and with Mr Abbott's advice Sir Hugh agreed to buy back his letters at the figure named. But Mr. Abbott feared that they would not "stay bought." He therefore considered that half the money should be retained until the time expired to which Mr. McMullen had agreed—for a paltry forty thousand dollars—to suspend publication. Hence the deposit of a cheque for $17,500 gold, along with the other packets in the hands of Mr. Starnes. We argued on the publication of the facts connected with these packets that McMullen had forfeited the $17,500 by a premature publication, as the session had not then been closed, but simply adjourned. G. W. McMullen's brother, Daniel, in his evidence before the Commission, declared positively that G. W. had told him that by the publication he had actually forfeited the sum in question. Now, we ask any reasonable man whether it is within the bounds of probability that he would have thrown away twenty thousand dollars American currency for nothing? Would he become the ally of Mr. Huntington out of pure love for Canada, when he charged Sir Hugh $40,000 for the temporary suppression of a packet of private letters? We know positively that this ally of Mr. Huntington blackmailed Sir Hugh to the tune of $40,000, and got the half of it. We know that he turned the packet to the use of Mr. Huntington and his political friends, and we may be sure it was at a handsome advance. There is, in fact, *prima facie* evidence of a most "corrupt bargain" having taken place between McMullen and Messrs. Huntington & Co.

Some of Mr. Huntington's other allies consist of dishonest clerks and those who paid them for their rascalities. The letters and telegrams connected with the election fund, were surreptitiously obtained in a manner that could not have been otherwise than criminal, or at the least such a breach of confidence as would not have been perpetrated without hope of reward. Here then we may add to Mr. Huntington's allies an indefinite number of dishonest office clerks.

Next in order may be placed the conductors of the *Globe* who not only gathered the charges and took the "responsibility" on the occasion of their preferment but have since frequently declared them proved—declared that they have been proved before the Commission—and declared that the evidence to prove them is still in the hands of the accusers and will be forthcoming at the proper time, "as fresh six weeks hence, as it is "to-day." Upon the special merits of this tribe of Mr. Huntington's allies, we have not space to enlarge. But it is not within the memory of living man that they have ever missed an opportunity of decrying the country and injuring its credit whenever thereby they hoped to injure a political opponent. Instances of this are so numerous and will so readily occur to most students of recent political events in Canada—covering a period of nearly twenty-five years—that we need not here enlarge on them.

It would be a palpable injustice to Mr. Huntington, as well as the gentlemen themselves to omit from the list of his "allies," Messrs. Young, Holton, Dorion, and the proprietors of the Montreal *Herald*. They have fairly earned their title to a place in the alliance by the use they made of the Macdonald-Pope letter. Unscrupulously using other people's property to one's own purposes, and the intended injury of the owner and his friends is so near akin to that of lying away other other people's characters, with similar objects in view, that we think the alliance quite natural.

With such a phalanx at his back, with such exterior support as Mr. G. W. McMullen feels disposed to render him; with such other documents as may be acquired by means no matter how base, nor how unfair the construction put on them, the Hon. Lucius Seth Huntington will "rise in his place" on the 23rd prox., or at an early day thereafter, and command in a voice of thunder that the Treasury Benches be cleared! And all the people are expected to say, "hurrah! for Huntington and his allies!"—Will they? We shall see.

CORRESPONDENCE

A Correction.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

Sir,—With reference to an allusion to myself in your issue of to-day, I beg to say that I am not, nor have I ever been, the agent or correspondent of the Associated Press of New York or of any paper or press association in the United States, nor do I even know whence the telegraphic intelligence to the American newspapers from Canada emanates. Requesting the insertion of this contradiction, I am, sir, yours,

A. H. DYMONT,

Ottawa, September 23rd, 1873.

LOCAL NEWS.

A splendid stock of English, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds for sale at Allan McKinnon's & McMorran's, 20 Sparks Street, 2364

DR. POMROY.—Our readers will be glad to learn that Dr. Pomroy, so well known in this vicinity, will soon arrive in Ottawa, and will be found as usual at his old quarters, Albion Hotel. 3272d

Smokers! For a good smoke, use the Myrtle Navy. See T. & B. on each Plug.

Hourick's Cottons, slightly damaged by water, for sale at Allan McKinnon's & McMorran's, 20 Sparks Street 2364

For a Fall Suit or Fashionable Overcoats, go to Allan McKinnon's & McMorran's, 20 Sparks Street. 2364

Smokers! For a good smoke, use the Myrtle Navy. See T. & B. on each Plug.

COOL FINGERS.—"Cool" always a favorite, will appear at Gowan's Opera House next week.

TO LAKE SUPERIOR—A party of seven young men left yesterday morning, for Silver Isle, to work on the Lake Superior mines.

NEW SIDEWALK.—A new sidewalk is being put down on south side of Wellington street, near the new Bank of Montreal.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.—The above Society propose giving weekly musical and literary entertainments, the first to take place the first week in October.

THE STREETS—The streets of the city were in a dreadful condition yesterday, after the heavy rain of the previous night. Where are the scavengers?

OPERA BOUFFE.—The French Opera Bouffe Company are drawing small but fashionable audiences, nightly at the Canadian Institute. The troupe is a good one and well worth hearing.

OTTAWA TURF CLUB—The fall meeting of the Ottawa Turf Club will be held on the 9th, 10th, and 11th of October, at Mutchmore Park.

CROSSING.—A new plank crossing has been laid down from the corner of Wellington and O'Connor streets, to the new steps leading to the Western Block.

CHAUDIERE FIRE COMPANY.—The members of the Chaudiere Fire Company request us to correct the statement made in an evening paper, that their Social was to take place last night. This is an error. The Social will be held to-night in the Queen's Hall.

CHAUDIERE FIRE COMPANY.—The Social Meeting of the Chaudiere Fire Company, this evening, Queen's Hall, Wellington street, promises to be a very gay affair. Everything has been done to make the occasion a pleasant one for the large company which will undoubtedly be present.

POLICE COURT.—There were several prisoners for trial yesterday morning. Timothy Coghlin, John Spencer, and Thomas Apps, were fined in various sums of money for being drunk. Edward Trowsdale was charged with deserting his wife. The case was put off until to-day.

LEAH.—The Assizes opens here on the 17th October, Chief Justice Richards presiding. It is not supposed there will be much business of importance, except the Chaudiere case, before a special jury, between Mr. T. M. Slasdell and the mill owners of this city. We understand the plaintiff will represented by Messrs. Morgan and Lees of this city, and A. M. Richard, Q.C., of Brockville: the defendant by the Hon. J. H Cameron, of Toronto, and Gibb and Lewis, of this city. It is also expected the leading talent of the Chancery bar will be present to watch the case among whom will be Messrs. E. Blake, Q.C., Moss, Q.C., Snelling and Wardrop, of Toronto. Truly this will be a battle of the Gods.

THE AGNES WALLACE TROUPE—The role of Mercy Merrick, in the well known new play, adapted from Wilkie Collin's novel, the New Magdalen, was personated by Miss Wallace so naturally, that the audience seemed to forget that they were not in reality witnessing an episode of real life, instead of a studied character. Miss Wallace avoids what so often spoils our dramatic visitors—overdoing her part. Mr. Sam. B. Villa, as Julian Grey, the modern clergyman, with love for all, (and we wish there were many such), was admirable, and elicited warm applause. The whole caste of the piece was good, it was well sustained, well placed upon the boards; and well received. In saying this, we say all that can be said. The New Magdalen will be repeated to-night, and we recommend all who wish to enjoy a real night's pleasure to see it. The farce and songs previous to the piece of the evening, recommend themselves from the fact of being free from anything low are vulgar. We augur a good success for to-night.

RINK MUSIC HALL.—A good house last evening testified to the energy of the management in bringing before us two of the best stars and the best play seen here for a lengthened period. The New Magdalen, dramatized by Mr. John Jack, and produced by him orginally in New York, is undoubtedly the most absorbing and society play of the age. It had the advantage last evening of having the author of the dramatization in the leading role, Julian Gray. His rendition of the peculiar character, the ultra liberal clergyman, was a most forcible picture. His declamation is excellent, and his appeals for the poor Magdalen, spoken with exquisite pathos, brought tears to the eyes of the audience, and obtained for him the most lavish applause. The part of Mercy Merrick in Miss Firmin's hand is an elaborate dramatic creation. As the nurse, in the first act, her admirable acting met unqualified approval. As Grace Rosebury, afterwards her elegant costuming, magnificent stage presence combined with real tragic power, and true artistic worth, caused her to achieve the most brilliant success. Every one forgets the poor outcast, and can only look upon her with the deepest compassion. Miss Florence Webster as the genuine Grace Rosebury, gave a most dramatic rendition of the part, and contributed in no small measure of the piece. Mr. Roberts, as Watkins, was very good, and Mr. Lloyd, as Horace, was also excellent, Mrs. Ayling, in the very difficult role of Lady Janet Roy, gave a sufficiently stately idea of that excellent meaning representative of aristocracy. This evening the same piece will be reproduced, and we doubt not Mr. Jack will meet with a cordial recognition from our playgoers.

THE LETTER STEALING AFFAIR.

Hon. John Young's Apology.

To the Electors of the Western Division of the City of Montreal:

Gentlemen—

The publicity which has been given to a letter, written by the Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald to the Hon. J. H. Pope, dated the 1st September, instt., which came into my possession through the Post Office, disclosing a conspiracy on the part of these honorable gentlemen and the Government, to deprive me of my seat in Parliament as your representative, by compelling me to resign an office which I have held for the last nine years, as Flour Inspector, renders it necessary, both for myself and for you, that I should make a full and ample explanation of the part I have taken in the matter; for if I have done anything which lessens your confidence in me as your representative in Parliament or as a man, the pleasure I have had in working there to promote your interests, and the interests of this great country, would be greatly curtailed, nor would I wish, under such circumstances, to continue to be your representative.

I have lived among you for the last forty seven years. During that time, I have done what I could to advance the interests of the country and especially to promote the great natural position of Montreal as a depot for commerce. In doing so I have frequently differed from many of my fellow citizens in opinion, and although called insane, visionary, mad, &c., for these opinions, yet I never hesitated to express boldly the opinions I conscientiously held' believing, and having faith, that if I was right, time would do me justice. The success of the Victoria Bridge—the deepening of the Channel of 20 feet to Quebec—the improvement of the Harbour—the establishment of Ocean steamers from the St. Lawrence to Liverpool—the Portland railway and the railway from Montreal to Kingston, are all works either suggested or advocated by me; while a large system of docks below the Victoria Bridge, fed from the St. Lawrence, and the Caughnnwaga Canal to connect Lake Champlain with the St. Lawrence, are yet works in expectation. While I have differed with my fellow-citizens, as regards these enterprises, no one has ever doubted my honesty in urging them on public attention, but, in consequence of my having given my consent to publish the Macdonald-Pope letter, the terms of "thief," robber, &c., have been freely applied to me by the Ministerial press—indeed, the Government organ, the *Gazette*, in its issue of the 16th inst, declares "that the suspicion of complicity in the robbery must rest upon the Opposition leaders until the guilt is traced to other parties." Under these circumstances it is necessary that you should be made aware of every thing connected with that letter, and of the causes which led to its being written. During last session of Parliament all the inspection acts for flour, &c, were repealed, and a general act for the whole Dominion was passed. Under the old act, Mayors of cities granted commissions on the recommendation of the Boards of Trade, but, for the sake of uniformity, it was thought best in the new act to provide, that, on the certificate of the Board of Examiners, His Excellency the Governor General should grant the Commission.

Having been inspector of flour and meal for the last nine years, and having done much to raise the character of inspection, it was not necessary for me to be re-examined, as the act made an exception in favor of all the incumbents. Not having the slightest knowledge or intimation that there would be any opposition to my appointment as Inspector, I wrote to the Hon. Mr. Gibbs, the Minister of Inland Revenue, on the 19th ult., asking him for the form in which I should apply for my commission as Inspector, as the act came into operation on the 1st of September. In reply I received the following:—

OTTAWA, Aug 21, 1873.

DEAR SIR,—Yours of the 19th is received; contents noted. The second clause of the Inspection Act of last session contains the provision, "that the Governor may, in his discretion, appoint an inspector under this act, without a new examination, any person who has been an inspector of the same articles, under any act hereby repealed." Any person now acting as inspector may, therefore, be re-appointed to the same position without re-examination, if not otherwise disqualified. The office of inspector being one to which emoluments are attached, would, if accepted by you, prevent you from returning your seat in Parliament. I did not, therefore, contemplate the submission of your name to His Excellency the Governor General for the appointment you refer to.

I am, dear sir,
Yours truly,
THOS. N. GIBBS, M.I.R.

Hon. John Young,
Montreal.

On receipt of this letter, and having received information that my deputy, Mr. Hutchison, had, without my knowledge, applied for my position of Inspector, and he, having confessed to me that he had done so, I telegraphed to the Minister of Inland Revenue as follows: "Tilley assured me that the bill did not interfere with me. Send my name to His Excellency; necessity may compel me to retain my inspectorship—shall resign my seat if necessary—with you to-morrow." I left the same night for Ottawa. On arrival there in the morning I found Mr. Gibbs had left for Oshawa, but I repeated my telegram from Montreal, and wrote the following to him:

OTTAWA, 23rd August, 1873.

SIR,—I yesterday received yours of 21st at Montreal, and was so much surprised by your view of my eligibility for my new commission as Inspector of Flour, that I at once telegraphed you: "Tilley assured me that the Bill did not affect me, "submit my name to His Excellency; "necessity may compel me to hold on to "my office of Inspector, but will resign "my seat in Commons if necessary; will "be with you to-morrow."

I left Montreal last night, and found you had left yesterday. Sir John is also also absent. I would like if you would let me know as soon as possible if it is necessary for me to resign. If so, shall do so at once. I presume there will be no doubt of my obtaining the commission as Inspector, if I do resign.

In the House, you will remember, I defended this very clause in the Inspection bill, inasmuch as in country places, where there were no Boards of Trade, a Commission emanating from the Government would have more weight; but as there was *no emolument coming "from the Crown,"* I never imagined that it interfered with my seat in Parliament. If it does, I must be an applicant for the office which I have held for the last nine years.

Yours very respectfully,
JOHN YOUNG.

I received the following reply to the above letters from the Assistant Commissioner:—

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 23RD AUGUST, 1873.

THE HON. JOHN YOUNG, Montreal.

"SIR,—I have the honour herewith to enclose copy of your letter to the Hon. the Minister of Inland Revenue, as promised.

I am but just in receipt of his reply to my telegram, in which he desires me to confer with the Premier before communicating its import. I will write again so soon as I have done so."

On the same day I called on Sir John A. Macdonald, but as he was absent, I wrote him a private note, stating frankly how I was situated, and my belief that there was no incompatibility in my holding the office of Flour Inspector and being at the same time a member of Parliament. I never received any reply to this note. I then called on Mr. Pope, to whom I explained my object in visiting Ottawa, and that the Independence of Parliament Act distinctly declares that—

"No person accepting or holding any "office, commission or employment, permanent or temporary, *in the service of "the Government* of Canada, at the nomination of the Crown, to which an annual "salary, or any fee, allowance or emolument or profit of any kind or amount "whatever, *from the Crown* is attached, "shall be *eligible* as a member of the "House of Commons, nor shall he sit or "vote in the same during the time he "holds such office, commission or employment."

He seemed to agree with me that the Inspection Act did not and was not designed to interfere with me.

Mr. Pope promised to see Sir John, and to inform me on the result. On Monday, the 25th ult., I received the following to me wintelligible telegram:—

"I will see you to-morrow on my way home. No cause for Alarm." On Tuesday evening I met Mr. Pope, who declared that neither my position as Inspector nor my seat in Parliament would be interfered with. I intimated to him, however, that whatever might be the result to myself personally, I had made up my mind not to give up my seat for the Western Division of Montreal, and next day I intimated this resolve to the *Witness* and to the *Herald*, which was published.

On the morning of the 28th ult., I received the following letter:

OTTAWA, 26th Aug. 1873.

HON. JOHN YOUNG, Montreal.

DEAR SIR,—Yours of 23rd found me at Oshawa yesterday, your telegram of 22nd only reached me late on the 23rd.

I note your remark in reference to the Inspectorship of Flour at Montreal, and as soon as Council re-assembles I will lay your application before it for transmission to His Excellency the Governor-General. I notice that by your circular of 14th July, you set the act aside by postponing its operation until 1st May 1874. I have doubts whether an order in Council can do so, desirable though it may be, both with reference to butter, flour, and other articles, at any rate as far as packages are concerned without an act of indemnity by Parliament on its re-assembly. I am now preparing a document for submission to Council to meet the trade if possible on these points.

Yours truly,
THOS. N. GIBBS,
M. I. R.

I sent the following note in to the Hon. Mon. Mr. Gibbs, Minister of Inland Revenue:—

MONTREAL, 1st Sept., 1873

To the Honorable the Minister of Inland Revenue, Ottawa.

SIR,—In reference to your private note, and to other notes of mine, I beg to say in reference to the Flour Inspectorship of Montreal, that if appointed to that office under the certificate of the Board of Examiners, I shall, of course, conform to whatever may be the law as to my holding my seat in the House of Commons. But until I am so appointed under the Inspection Act, and in reality become Inspector, the question as to my holding my seat cannot come up.

Yours very respectfully,
JOHN YOUNG.

On the morning of the 3rd instant, I received through the Post Office a letter, in which was enclosed an open note, round which was a slip of paper, on which was was written "forwarded by a friend for the information of Mr. Young." This note was signed J. A. Macdonald, and addressed "My dear Pope," as follows:

OTTAWA, Sept. 1st, 1873.

MY DEAR POPE,—I want you, before you take any steps about John Young's appointment, to see about the selection of our candidate for West Montreal. From all I can learn William Workman would run the best. He will very likely object but, if he is the best man, you can very easily hint to him that if he runs for, West Montreal, and carries it, we will consider that he has a claim to an early seat in the Senate. This is the great object of his ambition.

I don't think we should take any steps about filling up the appointment until we have our candidate ready and all competitors out of the field. There will be some difficulty in getting A. A. Stevenson to consent, but I suppose it can be done. Will you see to this at once. If our candidate is ready, then we must take the necessary steps to procure Young's resignation, which, I am pretty sure he will send in when he finds that, if he does not do so, we will appoint another Inspector.

Yours sincerly,
JOHN A. MACDONALD.

From the high opinion I had of the honour of Sir John A. Macdonald and Mr. Pope, I did not believe at first that this note was genuine; but when I realized the fact that it was so, and recollected that this note of the 1st September was in reply to Mr. Pope's, after seeing me here on the 27th, I at once saw a deep laid scheme of political villany between these *honourable* gentlemen, not only to oust me from the representation of the Western Division of Montreal, by depriving me of the office of Flour Inspector, but by inducing Mr. William Workman to come out as a candidate on the promise of a seat in the Senate of the Dominion. This seemed to me so criminal in its character, and so degrading to every principle of political morality, that after due consideration, I felt it would be an act of moral cowardice in me, not to hold up to the public view this gross iniquity in our public men, and which I believed to be injurious to the good name of Canadians.

While the Hon. Mr. Pope and Sir John A. Macdonald were assuring me that there was no intention of interfering with the Western Division or my commission as Inspector of Flour, they were conspiring together to deprive me of both, under the belief that I would be compelled to yield to the pressure, from necessity.

On the 7th inst., I received the following note from Sir John:

Ottawa, Sept, 6, 1873.

SIR,—Under existing circumstances I consider myself justified in publishing your letter of the 23rd August last, written when you were in Ottawa. I assume that you can have no objection to the publication.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN A. MACDONALD.

The Hon. John Young, Montreal.

To the above I sent the following reply:—

Montreal, 8th Sept., 1873.

SIR,—I am in receipt of your note of the 6th inst., stating that "under existing "circumstances I consider myself justified in publishing your letter of the "23rd August last, written when you were "in Ottawa. I assume that you can have "no objection to the publication."

In reply, I beg to say that I give you full liberty to publish the letter you refer to. I have no copy of it, nor can I now recall the language in which it was written. It was, however, written hurriedly, as the train was about to leave, but I have no doubt my letter to you will express my feelings on the very sudden intimation that my family were about to be deprived of the means by which I sustain them, and of my willingness to make any sacrifice by which this could be averted.

Publish this letter by all means. I think you will find it marked "Private and Confidential," and, that it relates strictly to family affairs. This letter you never replied to. The Hon. Mr. Pope, whom I saw in Ottawa, and afterwards here, assured me that neither my seat in Parliament nor my Inspectorship of Flour would, in his opinion, be interfered with, yet two days after you addressed a letter to Mr. Pope, which accidentally fell into my hands through the Post Office Department, unfolding a plan of corrupting the constituency I represent—the wealthiest and most populous in the Dominion of Canada. This letter I believed to be criminal in its character, and tended, with other scandals, to lower the good name of the Canadian people. I assented to the publication of the letter, because I believed it for the public interest that it should be published.

Your letter of 1st September, alluded to, was received here on the 3rd inst., and published in the *Herald* on the 4th inst. Before this letter was received, or published, and before I had any intimation of the conspiracy against me, to deprive me of my office and my seat in Parliament, I caused to be written in the Montreal *Witness*, of the 27th, and in the Montreal *Herald* of the 28th ult., "that on no account whatever would I resign my seat for the Western Division of Montreal."

In assuming this position I am aware that I may subject myself and those around me, to some (I hope) temporary inconvenience, but, as I believe I have done right in exposing the political immorality, as evinced in your letter to Mr. Pope, by its publication, and thereby allowing the great body of the people of Canada to see under what a false and corrupt system our Government is at present conducted.

I trust that when you publish my private note to you of the 23rd ult., you will also publish all the private and official letters to the Department of Inland Revenue.

I am, Sir,
Your ob'd't servt,
JOHN YOUNG.

To the Hon.
John Macdonald, M.P.,
Ottawa.

Such, my fellow-citizens and electors of the Western Division of Montreal, are the facts as regards the publication of the Macdonald-Pope letter; but in presence of the charges which have been made in Parliament, in reference to the Government receiving monies from the contractors of the Pacific Railway, to aid in carrying the late elections, it seemed to me that I would have done wrong in concealing from the public what I deemed a great public scandal, however advantageous that concealment might have been to myself personally. Great as I believe our country to be in material resources, yet these, however great, are nothing to the moral and religious character of our people, and to its being known abroad that justice and honor and honesty were elements of our national life. If the people sink at immorality in the highest places, disgrace is sure to follow and prove damaging to all classes of our people. It is for you, however, to judge whether I have done right or wrong in exposing this attempt on the part of the present Government to rob you of your dearest rights as freemen. For myself, I believe I have acted for your best interests, and in acting as your representative in Parliament, I hope that I shall continue to have that confidence which induced you to return me at the last election by such an overwhelming majority.

I am, you obedient servt.,
JOHN YOUNG.

Montreal, September 19th, 1873.

OWNERS OF HORSES REJOICING.—And why not? and who knows but that their horses are rejoicing as well; who can prove the contrary? But their owners rejoice because of the astonishing and almost miraculous effects on their horses of "Darley's Condition Powders and Arabian Heave Remedy." Some were lean and poor having no appetite, others would devour their food ravenously, yet derive no benefit from it; some more hide-bound, with rough and shaggy hair; others had severe colds and coughs; many had the heaves and other complaints peculiar to horses; on all it operated as a charm, the disease or complaint was speedily removed, the appetite and digestive organs corrected, the skin softened, and a sleek and shining appearance given to the coat all without any danger to, or preventing the horse being used—Remember the name, and see that the signature of Hurd & Co. is on each package. Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, Ont., proprietors for Canada. Sold by all medicine dealers. 2367

MARKET REPORTS.

Beef	4.00	@	6.50
Pork	7.00	@	12.50
Mutton, per lb	0.07	@	0.08
Veal, per lb	0.07	@	0.08
Fowls, per couple	0.50	@	0.60
Turkeys, each	0.80	@	1.00
Geese, each	0.50	@	0.60
Ducks, each	0.35	@	0.40