NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLARET!

Claret! Claret!

IN STOCK AND FOR SALE:

Barton & Guestin, Margaux.
Do do Medoc.
St. Estephe, do
St. Julien, do

—ALSO—

A CHOICE DINNER SHERRY,

AT

$6.00 Per Dozen.

JOSEPH KAVANAGH,
Wellington-st.

May 29, 1874 2581

FASHIONABLE

TAILORING

ESTABLISHMENT.

76 SPARKS STREET 76

T. LAWRENCE

begs to announce to his numerous customers and the public generally, that his stock of

CLOTHS

now complete. Gentlemen desirous of procuring

A FASHIONABLE SUIT

Would do well to give him a call. Also, a complete assortment of

HABERDASHERY

On hand.

Suits made in the latest English and American Styles, and on the shortest notice.

Ottawa, May 22d, 1874. 2523-3m

PANAMA HATS

AT DEVLIN'S.

Leghorn Hats

AT DEVLIN'S.

STRAW HATS

AT DEVLIN'S.

HATS THAT R HATS

—AT—

DEVLIN'S.

March 25, 1874. 2503-

Try Noonan's 25c. Suppers.

MONTHLY BOARDERS can always be accommodated at NOONAN'S.

Furnished Rooms provided in the immediate neighborhood.

NOONAN'S RESTAURANT, Sparks-st. West.

Ottawa, May 27th 1874.

FOUND on the "Lover's Walk," yesterday, a Parcel containing PAPERS. The owner can obtain the same at this office by paying for this advertisement.

Ottawa, May 28, 1874. 2561-1

COMMISSION STORE

—AND—

AUCTION ROOMS

—AT—

D. C. Simon's,

HULL.

The undersigned will be happy to receive all kinds of Goods to Sell on Commission, Patented Articles, Furnitures, etc., etc.

Mr. Simon having one of the best Commercial stand in the Village of Hull, and being well known by the public, hopes to meet the encouragement which he thinks he has a right to expect.

Having giving the necessary guarantee for his license his patrons can depend on getting a prompt return after the disposal of their goods. Mr. Simon will also act as Real Estate Agent, on liberal conditions.

May 20, 1874. 2382

STICKNEY & SONS'

WORLD'S CIRCUS!

S. P. STICKNEY & SONS, . . Proprietors.

WILL EXHIBIT IN

OTTAWA

—ON—

LOT ON OTTAWA STREET,

—ON—

Wednesday AND Thursday

June 3rd and 4th.

Two Grand Performances Daily.

Afternoon at 2 o'clock. Evening at 8.

Doors open one hour previous.

Mr. STICKNEY most respectfully calls the attention of the citizens of Ottawa and vicinity to the fact that this Circus is organized, equipped and furnished in Montreal, for the express purpose of travelling in the Canadas, and every attention has been given to procuring the very best Artistes in the Profession, and with the intention of making

STICKNEYS' WORLD CIRCUS

Second to none. Every effort will be made to please and amuse. While making no show of waggons and use-up horses, our performances will be the very best in the country, rendered by the ladies and gentlemen, the best in the profession.

An Array of Talent Wholly Unequalled in the Country!

Every Act New! Every Act Good!

Go early and see the grand entree.

The best Clown the best Riders, the handsomest Ladies, in fact the best Circus ever in Canada.

PROFF. E. PERRY, . . Leader of Band.

Admission 50c. Children under 12 years 25c.

May 25, 1874. 2380-6m

LOST—On Sunday, a GOLD BROOCH. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying for this advertisement, on application to this office.

May 27, 1874. 2567.

SPRING

IMPORTATIONS

—OF—

NEW GOODS.

CAMPBELL & ALMAS

Are receiving daily shipments of all the delicacies of the season.

Crosse & Blackwell's English List for 1874 is complete in every shape.

PARSON'S CELEBRATED

STILTON CHEESE.

DAVIS' CELEBRATED

HAMS AND BACON

Are worthy of public attention.

OUR SIMCOE RYE

We can recommend as being a genuine article.

CAMPBELL & ALMAS,
86 Sparks-St.

May 14th, 1874.

QUEEN RESTAURANT.

Lunch Bill of Fare.

MAY 30, 1874.

SOUP:
Giblet.

JOINTS.
Ham, Veal, Corned Beef.

HOT.
Beef Steak Pie.

Salad.

Sandwiches,
Tea and Coffee.

N. KAVANAGH,
Proprietor

THE NOTMAN STUDIO,

OTTAWA.

Mr. TOPLEY has recently been honored with a sitting from

Her Excellency the Countess of Dufferin.

Specially approved portraits may be obtained at the Studio.

Ottawa, May 26th, 1874.

New Advertisements.

Change of Business—Joseph Metcalfe.
Bill of Fare—M. Kavanagh.
Commission Store—D. C. Simon.
Special Notices—Stitt & Co.
Clothing—T. Lawrence.
Concert—Philip Phillips.
Beautiful Flowers—Mr Forfar.
Benediction of Statue of Notre Dame de Lourdes

The Ottawa Times

SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1874.

We believe that rather encouraging accounts of the progress of the Reciprocity negotiations at Washington, have reached town. All must hope for a continuance of the good news.

FRANCE.

The news from France continues interesting, whether wholly reliable or not. Not only have we statements affecting the politics of France herself, but some concerning the constitutional questions now occupying the Spanish mind. Restricting our attention, for the present, to the former, it is safe to say that the journey of Prince Napoleon to England, at this time, will be sure to excite the suspicion of important political designs. In the very next sentence to that of the despatch, reporting the Prince's trip, we have the information that, at the next elections, the Bonapartists will considerably extend their operations. Three Dukes, one of them, we believe, De Morny, and the Prince himself, are to test their popularity in as many influential constituencies, their object being, of course, to keep the Napoleonist cause before the public attention, by operations in the country and in the Chamber, in the event of election. The confidence of this party has been growing materially, of late, and probably not without reason. The prevalent uncertainty as to the duration of the Septennate, as to the means to be taken for its maintenance, and the *regime* to succeed it has proved a source not only of weakness to the Government, but of injury to trade. Up to the recent meeting of the Corps Legislatif, all sorts of rumors prevailed, as to the designs of MacMahon and his Ministry, some contending they had decided to postpone the settlement of the constitution, by the passing of the organic law, and the establishment of the Second Chamber, and others asserting that this would be the first work entered upon. In support of the latter theory there were the sentiments of the President, uttered last November, to appeal to, and the well known anxiety of his Cabinet to establish the institutions of the country on a definite solid basis. The Left, of course, wanted all doubts as to the deliberate acknowledgment and consolidation of the Republic cleared away, and the hopes of the Legitimists and Napoleonists, thereby extinguished. The latter were no less anxious to postpone, in order to prevent such action, with a view to the success of their respective schemes. The cable a few days ago enlightened the public on this side of the Atlantic respecting plots and operations. The Ministry fell by a large hostile vote, and the usual crisis and interregnum ensued, to be followed by a patched up Cabinet, of materials from different sides. It has not since attempted anything important, perhaps being absorbed in the task of gathering support to its standard, and framing a policy. Its position is most difficult, for the two great parties are nearly equally divided, and latterly, whatever internal dissensions may have afflicted the opposition, of all shades,—and its elements are diverse enough—it could exhibit unity of sentiment and purpose in the matter of resisting the Government. The hope of its embarrassment or overthrow, served to cement all the factions of the Left and the extremists of the Right in a compact, hostile mass, before whose blows the De Broglie Ministry soon fell to pieces. The work of settling the constitution is one, however, that some Cabinet must shortly attempt, in the interest of the peace and the business of the country. It is thought possible that MacMahon might be worried as Thiers was, into resigning his powers, which might induce a dangerous crisis. The various parties are active and determined, and a conflict for the supreme power, going the length of civil war, might be witnessed again. Certain it is the Bonapartists seem resolved to lose no opportunity of promoting their cause. If the young Prince be a man of talent and courage, he might stand a fair chance of reaching the Throne, in the event of vacillation, weakness or worse blunders on the part of the Republicans. So long as MacMahon stands by the helm, however, he is likely to maintain order, and to endeavor to carry out, in good faith, the arrangement of the Provisional or, seven-year Republic.

As we in Canada are trying the experiment of, at least local legislation, with but one house, and as some of our public men imagine the Dominion Parliament might do well enough without one, it is interesting to notice the movement in France for the restoration of the Second Chamber. Parties there appear to think the constitution incomplete without it, and its reconstruction was regarded by the De Broglie Government, at any rate, as one of the first works to be undertaken, with a view to the constitutional settlement for which the bulk of the Opposition, also, have been clamouring. This Ministry had their scheme for a new Upper House prepared at the commencement of the session, the chief controversy with regard to which concerned the order in which it should be introduced and discussed, so far as the meagre telegrams enable us to judge. Aside from the minor points at issue, one thing is well worthy of consideration—namely, the preference for a second branch to the Legislature, manifested by a very large portion, perhaps the great majority of the people of France, in the habit of thinking upon political questions. We dare say many of its friends are as democratic in spirit as any of the people of Canada, and must have reached the conclusion that, whatever objections may be urged against a second body, its advantages to the people are of a character to outweigh them. The following is the project, entertained by the De Broglie Ministry, according to the Paris *Soir*:

"So far as we are informed, the Bill on the Upper House comprises 20 articles. The Upper House would take the title of Grand Conseil and be composed of about 300 members—100 members to be named by the Executive Power, 150 members named by the Provinces in the proportion of one member for every 300,000 inhabitants or fraction over 300,000. The members by right would be about the same as those who sat in the Senate under the Empire—Cardinals, Marshals, Admirals, Presidents of the Court of Accounts and Court of Appeal, &c. The members of the Grand Conseil not named by the Executive Power would be named by categories of electors chosen from former magistrates, functionaries, members of the Order of the Legion of Honour, &c, and the highest taxpayers. The *Grand Conseil* would have the same attributions as the National Assembly. It would have the initiative of Bills and might propose amendments. Nevertheless, Money Bills are to be presented to the Chamber of Deputies. The *Grand Conseil* would have the right to constitute itself as a High Court of Justice to judge Ministers and the President of the Republic. The President of the Republic would only be answerable for acts of forfeiture for violation of the Constitution. The *Grand Conseil* would elect the President in case of the death or resignation of the President of the Republic. The President of the *Grand Conseil* would be invested with all the rights appertaining to the Chief of the Executive Power until it was otherwise decreed. In case of vacancy in the Executive Power, the President of the *Grand Conseil* would become *ad interim* President of the Republic, and would have to summon immediately the National Assembly. The two Houses combined in Congress would choose a new President, without being bound to give to Marshal MacMahon's successor the same title or the same attributions. The duration of the powers of the Head of the State might also be modified—in other words the retreat of Marshal MacMahon would replace the National Assembly in full possession of its rights, and it might again issue its decrees without being bound by the anterior Constitutional powers of Marshal MacMahon. The Congress would decide by the majority of votes without distinction between those of the Assembly and those of the *Grand Conseil*. Lastly, the President of the Republic, with the co-operation of the Upper House, might dissolve the National Assembly."

THE "CITIZEN" AS A "DEAD BEAT" DIRECTORY.

The *Citizen* is always anxious to find out a grievance, and with regard to Judgment Summonses in the Division Court it has been equal in inventiveness to the discovery of a mare's nest, although hardly aware of the fact. The story is told by our contemporary in so harmless that we will libel nobody by repeating it. The allegation is that certain Civil Service employees and others, obtain credit for small amounts from city merchants and do not pay, because (in the case of Civil Service men) they cannot be compelled to do so, and in the other instances they have not the means, or if they had, never intended to discharge their liabilities. Now, the way which the *Citizen* thought of setting this matter right was to send a reporter to the Division Court, and, be it observed, if the merchants who were in the habit of giving credit for small amounts would pay for, as an advertisement, the list of names of persons summoned—people who had not the means to pay immediately—or failed to pay, for any reason, the *Citizen* would publish the whole, in order to stop the credit of such persons. This, no doubt, would have appeared a remarkably disinterested act on the part of our evening contemporary, had it not insisted on the trifling preliminaries of payment for the advertisement in question. Had it not been for that condition, we should have come to the conclusion that commercial honesty was no longer to trust and suffer undefended. But we fear that the *Citizen* cannot have reckoned on the full force of its admission; that it was going to hold up debtors, some of whom, at least, are poor but honest men, as unworthy of the smallest credit, simply because some unscrupulous traders who please to do their business in connection with the collecting of their debts through the Revision Court, may have felt inclined to turn a penny at any risk. It cannot of course, be said, that any man who knows anything about business, will give credit to a person that he is aware he cannot recover from, and therefore Civil Service Clerks—against whom the abuse of the *Citizen* appears to be directed—are not the persons to be singled out, but rather the "Merchants" who give the credit, trusting to chance for payment. The fact is, however, that there are a number of people engaged in trade who are willing to give credit, and even to induce the thoughtless to make purchases on those terms, and that, too, far beyond their known means, rather than be without trade. Debts are thus contracted under plausable representations that the creditor will be in no hurry for the money, and the end of the matter is that, indiscriminately a bundle of these book debts is sent to a lawyer for collection, summonses are issued, costs are incurred, and the man who would have honestly paid, is compelled to come to the court, and confess, openly, his inability to comply with the order made upon him, under a judgment summons. He may be in ill-health, he may be out of employment, he may never have heard that the person to whom he was indebted intended to cause him to pay legal costs for the recovery of his debt, but he finds in the end that all these liabilities are heaped upon him, and then, however scanty may be his means, the *Citizen* for month, would be willing to come out with an announcement saying that it would hold up to public opprobrium every man whose name might be entered as a defendant for any amount, however small, in the list of cases in the Division Court! The practice has always been under that British rule of which we are and have reason to be proud, to report in Civil Courts such portions of decisions on points of law and equity as were interesting to the public; but publishing a full list of the cases, whether there be a good defence, or whether the defendant acknowledge, his liability, by allowing judgment to go by default, we fail to see any reason for, except it be the need, or desire of some meddlesome or speculative newspaper to bring grist to its mill, in the shape of payment for an advertisement, even though the consequences be serious to persons in distress. We fully endorse what Judge Lyons said, and he evidently intended the words "Dead Beats" for the *Citizen*, that his court ought not to be abused in the way that our contemporary intended:—"If the merchants chose to trust "dead beats," they must learn that they can only use the court legitimately to recover their debts, as it never was intended as a lever of persecution. Should the *Citizen* see fit to send a reporter to the court, he can have every facility for reporting the cases tried thereat, except the private examinations, which will be held in Chambers." The Judge has acted with consideration and justice in this matter, and we hope the lesson will not be lost on the parties for whom it was intended.

To judge from the difficulty of governing Spanish races, the Paris correspondent of the *Times* would appear to have at least the probabilities on his side, in pronouncing ridiculous, the story of certain journals of that lively capital, touching a certain candidature for the Spanish Throne. It is worthy of remark, however, that more than one paper, though none of them, we believe, in the confidence of the Cabinet, attributed this intention to a German Prince. The English correspondent may have the facts as well as the probabilities on his side, however, or he would not have spoken so positively. One thing is certain, that German Princes are about as sensible as average humanity, and as well able to understand when they are comfortable; and since they enjoy life tolerably well where they are, in the Fatherland, it is open to grave doubt whether they would quit their present advantages to rush to unknown evils. Unquestionably a Spanish monarch does not sleep on a bed of roses, as the well-meaning Italian Prince found out, and a German successor could hardly expect that Spanish prejudices, political plots and revolutionary intrigues would disappear the moment he set foot in the Peninsula. There should be stronger bonds of sympathy, however, between Spain and Italy, than between Spain and Germany, even assuming the Prince, in contemplation, were a Roman Catholic. We will not speak of the serious objections to such a settlement on the ground of French jealousy. The deep offence taken by France at the Hohenzollern candidature, can never be forgotten, particularly in view of its connection with the late war.

The Archbishop's Bill, recently discussed in the House of Lords, has made a good impression in influential quarters. Its object is to regulate the public worship of the Church of England, and put an end to the existing evils and scandals by which the power of this denomination has been seriously crippled. The system which it is sought to establish is not intended to crush out all liberty or difference of thought, but to prevent gross violations of the spirit of the law governing the Church, and infractions of the plain meaning of its rules and articles. Things essentially un-Protestant like the confessional, will be condemned, a tribunal of easy approach and prompt and effective operation being provided, for deal ng with all complaints. There will also be an appeal, to obviate injustice. Some of the ablest and staunchest churchmen in the Upper House, like Lord Selborne, have given the measure their support. The subjoined extracts from an editorial of the *Times* will further illustrate its character:

"The real question, as the Archbishop of Canterbury put it at the close of the Debate, is whether it be not desirable to have some effectual means of enabling the Bishops to enforce conformity to the law of the Church. At present, an obvious contradiction to the intention of the law and of the Prayer Book, every Incumbent is practically a law to himself; and of all the objections raised against the Bill perhaps the most out of place is that it might lead to a lack of uniformity. As if the most outrageous disregard of uniformity were not the very evil now complained of! No one, however, seems to deny in the abstract that the power of regulation ought to be rendered effectual, and the objections to the Bill which are most to be apprehended are probably those which are least distinctly expressed. Lord Shaftesbury, for instance, at the close of his speech, indicated his principal anxiety. He does not believe that a measure for merely enforcing Rubrics will be any remedy for those superstitious innovations which the two Primates denounced. What he would prefer would be "a wide, deep, searching Church Reform." This objection, however, may be balanced by a precisely opposite one, suggested with much earnestness by Lord Salisbury. The danger he apprehends is that the bill will be found to press so hardly upon the High Church Party as to lead, if not to secession, to a determined agitation in favor of disestablishement. The Archbishop replied with effect to both these objections. A good deal is done if we can repress the outward display of superstition. If we cannot prevent private confessions we can at least prevent confessionals being set up in churches. A restraint upon the conduct of Divine Services operates as a real restraint upon both clergy and congregations. A service divested by law of these extravagances is a perpetual protest against the doctrine which they are designed to symbolize. On the other hand, it is difficult to believe there is any real ground for Lord Salisbury's apprehension that the position of the High Church Party would be affected by enforcing such restrictions. Had not the High Church Party a satisfactory position in the Church thirty years ago, when none of the present extravagances were heard of? The fact is that Dr. Pusey himself admits the extreme practices in question to be not essential to the maintenance of his principles, and there cannot be a doubt that everything which a reasonable High Churchman could regard as indispensable would be left untouched by a strict enforcement of the law. Because the existence of three Parties in the Church of England must be recognized, it does not follow that each is to go to any length it pleases. On the contrary, the very fact that there are three involves the obligation on each of submitting to be in some degree restrained by the others. There are three Parties, it should be observed, in Congregations as well as among the Clergy, and it is utterly unreasonable that a Ritualistic Clergyman should have the power of rendering the Service of the Church incompatible with any other idea of devotion than his own. We are glad to see, moreover, that the Archbishop, while doing justice to the zeal which is claimed for the Ritualists, vindicated the zeal which, though less ostentatiously, prevails elsewhere. There is no ground for treating these offenders against law, good taste, and often good feeling, with any exceptional tenderness. If the law were fairly and firmly enforced, the effect would be, not to violate, but to render effectual the compromise to which Lord Salisbur appeals.

The question upon which the decision will ultimately turn is whether the Primate is right in entertaining that confidence which he expressed at the close of his speech in the general good sense and loyalty of the great majority of the Clergy and Laity. If a tribunal is appointed to enforce the law with speediness and efficiency, will it be frivolously or mischievously used, and will its decisions be acquiesced in? The Primate expresses his firm belief that if a tribunal existed which could speak with the unfaltering voice of authority, the people at large would be satisfied with its decisions, and that an end would be put to the disputes which at present distract the Church. It is certainly the habit of Englishmen in all other matters to defer to the law when duly declared, and it would be melancholy to have to believe that the trivialities which chiefly give rise to the present heartburnings would be supported against the clear decision of authority by any considerable number of either Clergy or Laity. The experiment, at least, is worth trying, and Monday's debate gives reason to believe that if the Bill can be confined to this simple object it may pass into law this Session."

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

MR EDITOR,—It is but a few days ago that I happened to come across the first volume of a work, which I see was long since published, by Hon. John Hamilton Gray, purporting to be a history of the Union of these British North American Colonies, now composing the Dominion of Canada. A perusal of that work has prompted me to pen a few remarks and statements, for the publication of which I beg that you will allow me space in your valuable paper.

Mr. Gray, in the work in question, like others who have hitherto written for the public upon the same subject, has confined his historical statements to a narrative of the notorious public events—accounts of the conferences, delegations, legislative proceedings, &c.—which eventuated in a political Union of the several Provinces now composing Canada. He, like the others to whom I have referred, has told nothing of the inner history of our great, important, bloodless, Canadian Revolution: nothing of the agencies which were at work upon the minds of the people of the Canada of to-day, and of the statesmen of England, which prepared the way for those public and Parliamentary Acts, of which he has furnished a record. It is as a contribution to this inner history that I beg leave to offer a few statements and remarks drawn from my own personal recollection and experiences. If in so doing I lay myself open to the charge of "blowing my own trumpet," I can only say in extenuation that it is quite permissable to any one to assume credit for that which is really due; and where assumption involves the publication of facts the knowledge of which is exclusively in his own possession, as is to some extent the case with myself, he may be justified even in blowing his own trumpet.

My name has often been mentioned in connection with the agitation which culminated in the Union of these British North American Colonies; but I have never, until this moment, made any attempt to show the public to what extent I really did work in the cause of Union; and I now, for once, take the liberty of briefly and publicly recounting my experiences in this matter.

I can scarcely tell just when it was that I commenced publicly advocating a political Union of the British North American Colonies. I remember of lecturing upon it in Truro, Nova Scotia, in 1848, and—being as yet in my teens—had occasionally written articles in favor of Union in the Halifax *Morning Post* and *British North American* newspapers. In 1850 I published a series of Union articles in the Halifax *Acadian Recorder*. About the commencement of 1855 I published a pamphlet entitled "A Union of the Colonies of British North America," which I circulated extensively throughout these Provinces and in England, and which was re-published in full in the *Anglo American Magazine*, of Toronto, and in the *Quebec Gazette* and other journals. It was whilst this pamphlet was in preparation that the late Hon. J. W. Johnston moved his celebrated Union resolutions in the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia, being the first legislative action in that matter of which we have any record.

In—I think, but have not the work at hand—1857 I published a second pamphlet,—"A Union of the Colonies of British North America considered nationally." This was a re-publication of a series of papers which originally appeared in the *Acadian Recorder*, and it was widely and gratuitously circulated as the previous one had been.

In 1860 appeared my "Letter to His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, Secretary of State for the Colonies," upon the subject of British American Union, which letter was placed in his hands within an hour of his landing at Halifax that summer, in suite of the Prince of Wales. I must mention that the writing of this letter and placing it in the hands of the Duke of Newcastle, the Prince of Wales and all the members of his suite, immediately upon their arrival in continental America, were suggested to me by the late Hon. Thos. D'Arcy McGee. Few, if any, have labored in the cause of British American Union more zealously and effectively than the lamented McGee has done, both by tongue and pen. Whilst mentioning his name I must, in justice to myself and to his manly candor, add that when, a year or two previous to the circumstance just mentioned, he went down to Halifax to lecture upon Union, and he and I were made acquainted by a common friend; his first words on being introduced to me were: "Oh, I have come down here to steal your thunder. Strange to say, I never had thought of this subject of Union of the Colonies until a friend sent me one of your pamphlets." He and I remained close friends during the remainder of his life, and acted in concert in endeavouring to advance the cause which I know that one, and believe that both, had so much at heart.

In 1864, pending the Quebec Conference, I caused to be re-published my three previously published pamphlets, together with additional and introductory matter—they being in demand, but being all long out of print.

I do not purpose here describing the causes and progress of the opposition to Union, got up in the Maritime Provinces subsequent to the Quebec Conference, although I believe I could easily do so. In 1866, whilst delegations from Nova Scotia representing both Union and Anti-Union parties were in England, it may be remembered that the late Hon. Joseph Howe caused to be privately circulated a *brochure* from his own pen severely criticising the proposed Union Scheme. Considering apparently that the effect of this might be extremely damaging to the Union cause, Dr. Tupper, then in England as an advocate of that cause, as soon as he learned of the existence of Mr. Howe's pamphlet, wrote out to Nova Scotia earnestly insisting upon my reviewing it as soon and as vigorously as possible. I readily complied and, within a few days, there appeared my "Review" of Mr. Howe's *brochure*, which Review was forthwith widely circulated both in England and in these Provinces. That Review, as it shows for itself, dealt with no uncertainties, but demonstrated with mathematical precision the propositions which it assumed, and nobody ever attempted to reply to it.

I may as well here finish my catalogue of pamphlets bearing upon the subject of Union of the Colonies. Everybody knows that, after the passing of the "British North America Act," there prevailed, in Nova Scotia, for some time, an agitation for a Repeal of the Union—as far, at least, as that Province was concerned. A view of the position of affairs in that Province induced me, in 1868, to bring out another pamphlet entitled "The Repeal Agitation: What is to come of it?" in which I endeavoured to fully discuss the causes and tendency, and plead for a termination of the agitation in question. This little work was in great demand in Hants County, where Mr. Howe presented himself for re-election as a Cabinet Minister shortly after its publication, and in other sections of Nova Scotia where the Repeal Agitation had been most prevalent. It may be only a singular coincidence, but it certainly is a fact, that from the time of the appearance of that pamphlet, the Repeal Agitation entirely ceased—at least as far as expressions went through the press, in public meetings, and in legislative bodies. No reply to my *bro hure* upon the subject was ever attempted; and a prominent, but to me personally friendly, repealer whom I invited to review it, replied that he must cordially admit it was unanswerable.

I may here observe that these six pamphlets mentioned above, were *gratuitously* published, and all of them widely circulated by me throughout the Provinces and in the United Kingdom. I expended some hundreds of pounds from my own private purse in this way. I cannot say what amount, having never kept an account of such expenditures; nor is it of interest to anybody else that I should remember.

I commenced journalism at a very early age, although it is not my avowed regular profession, and from 1847 to the present time, I have been a constant contributor to the periodical press, having for about twelve years of that period had a regular business connection with the newspaper press. From 1854 to the passing of the "British North America Act," I continued untiringly to address the public upon the Union question through the journals with which I was regularly connected, as frequently as I thought it safe to do so without running the risk of making the subject pall upon the public palate. I must here make a statement, the whole truth of which is known only to myself, and which the reader will have to take upon my representation, if at all. Throughout the period just referred to, I was in the constant habit of contributing *union articles* to many papers, published in localities far distant from each other, and on both sides of the Atlantic, in England, and Scotland, and in the now Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, *and* British Columbia. I may be charged with disingenuousness. I admit the fact that by thus contributing to widely separated journals, varying my style, and not intimating to any one that I had contributed to any other, I did seek to convey the impression that there was a host of writers working up the subject, when in fact there was but one. Judging from results, I presume that my policy succeeded, and the belief did eventually arise.

All this time too, I kept up a large private correspondence with gentlemen in public positions, and others, throughout the Province, who either had evinced a disposition to advance the Union cause, or whom I earnestly wished to get enlisted as its advocates. There may be many who read these remarks who will recognize their applicability in their own case. My habit was to watch for and instantly pounce upon every seeming opportunity which presented itself for advancing the scheme which I considered should take precedence of all other political ideas in the mind of every British North American.

With the Cabinet Ministers and provincial statesmen of the Mother Country, too, I had amassed in the aggregate between 1855 and 1867, a large correspondence. Among those whom I can now most readily recall to memory, owing to the interest they evinced in British American affairs, or the kindly disposition shown by them towards my representations, were the late Sir William Molesworth, from whom I expected much, but who died suddenly soon after accepting the Colonial Secretaryship, Lord Palmerston, the late Earl of Derby, the Duke of Newcastle, Lord Cranworth, Sir Charles Wood—since raised to the peerage—the late Lord Lytton, Mr. D'Israeli, the Earl of Caernarvon, Mr. Roebuck. There were various others whom, in the absence of papers, I cannot just now recall. I do not know that my representations had any effect upon English statesmen. I know that English statesmen, after having long exhibited indifference in the matter, passed the British North America Act. Without taking my pamphlets into the account and without considering my private correspondence, I *know* that through the newspaper press alone, I have during the last twenty years, written and published more upon the subject of Union of the Colonies of British North America, than all other writers upon that subject taken together. My intimate acquaintance with the press and my having kept myself *au courant* with whatever was published upon this subject during the period named, enable me to make this bold statement with unhesitating confidence. It is not for me to say that my writings upon this subject have been effective, or to assume that I have in any material degree, contributed to the consummation of this Union which has produced the Dominion of Canada. Still, I think any reasonable person will feel inclined to forgive me for entertaining such an idea, even if it should be a hallucination. To attain that end, I have done more hours, days, weeks, months of downright work, have—as I believe—spent of my private means more money than any other man has done with the same object; and the Canadian Union is an accomplished fact.

I must say that I have been as disinterested in toiling for this measure as ever any man was in labouring in any public cause. It is true, I never supposed before the thing was done, that a union of these Provinces would place me in a worse position than I occupied before, although I was warned that such would be the case. It is true that this warning proved correct, for the Union Act was made the pretext for legislating me out of an office to which I had been appointed during good behaviour and which I naturally expected to hold for life; and it is true that no step whatever has since been taken to remedy this utterly indefensible act of injustice.

There are persons, doubtless, who think it is little to my credit to have advocated a Union of these Colonies at all. Still, the mass of the Canadian people believe that the Union was a measure of immense importance, pregnant with benefits to their country. Hosts of individuals have in their own persons, largely benefitted by that measure. Every day brings up a new array of personal recipients of its advantages. Some may possibly have been injured by it; but to say the least, it is extremely doubtful if any one man has, avowedly because of its provisions, been as much injured as the man who, whether weakly or wisely, pretty nearly devoted his whole energies, a very large share of his time for about twelve years of the prime of his life, more money than he could easily spare, and the best of whatever talents with which nature had endowed him, in urging on this now consummated Canadian Union. Mine has been pre-eminently one of those cases in which "virtue is its own reward," and if not something more, a great deal less.

I am making no appeal to public sympathizers, I am only stating facts and as it may be that no other such opportunity will ever occur, I have availed myself of an incident to suggest what I feel well assured should be a chapter, however brief it may be, in any history of the Union of the Colonies of British North America which may be hereafter put before the public. With many thanks for your kindness in allowing me space in your columns to do this, I am

Respectfully yours,
P. S. HAMILTON.

Russell House, Ottawa.
May 25th, 1874.

CITY AND VICINITY

CITY COUNCIL.—A regular meeting of the City Council will be held on Monday night.

DID YOU EVER see such a lot of beautiful flowers as Furfar has at his seed store, Rideau street, opposite Dalhousie. 2582-1

GAS LAMPS.—A visit to the corner of Nelson and Wilbrod Street will reveal the fact of their being in that locality a decapitated lamp post.

$55 000.—Ladies secure some of the cheap Print Grandines, Tussos and Muslins at Stitt & Co's cheap sale. Decided bargains are to be had. 2582

$55,000.—Ladies are well satisfied with the bargains to be had at Stitt & Co's cheap sale now going on. The store is crowded every day. 2582

ANGLICAN.—Bishop Lewis is now on a tour through his Diocese for the purposes of confirmation. The Anglican Synod of this Diocese is summoned to meet in Kingston, on Tuesday, the 16th day of June.

FIRE.—An alarm of fire was sounded yesterday morning about 9 o'clock, causing the fire brigade to turn out pretty lively. It turned out, however, to be a trifling fire in the outskirts of the city.

DROWNED.—A man named Parse, in the employ of Mr. David Moore, was drowned on Trout Lake, on the Mattawa, on the 10th of May, while out duck shooting. His body was recovered and buried on Sinclair's farm, near the lake.

BIRTH ON A RAILWAY TRAIN.—A birth took place on the Grand Trunk yesterday, between the Cornwall and Prescott stations. The mother was one of a number of French emigrants who were about to take up their residence in Ottawa. She will remain in Prescott until her complete recovery.

WARNING TO GROCERS.—The Police Magistrate has decided that although liquors may be purchased during the day on Saturday from shops, and the same be delivered after seven o'clock at night, such shopkeepers will be liable to a penalty under the statute. This does seem hard, but the mandate has gone forth, so, therefore, let our merchant grocers govern themselves accordingly.

CLEARING UP. The Old City Hall has been undergoing a thorough renovation both externally and internally, and none will deny that necessity demanded that such should have been done long ago. The paint brush and whitewash brush have been dexterously plied for the last week, so that our City Fathers as well as the different officials will now have a little more comfort in the discharge of their arduous labors.

COMMENCED WORK.—Ald. Rocque, who has been awarded the contract for the erection of the new Bank Nationale, commenced work yesterday on the site recently purchased by that Institution adjoining the Quebec Bank. Mr. Rocque will doubtless push the work on with due vigor, and thereby greatly improve the appearance of things in that locality.

BOY'S CLOTHING.—Mr T. Lawrence desires to intimate to his customers and the public generally, that he has just received in connection with his Tailoring Establishment at No. 76 Sparks Street, a large and beautiful assortment of Boy's Clothing. The entire stock is to be disposed of cheap for cash. Give Mr. Lawrence a call at once if you desire to secure a good bargain. 2582

THE great event of next week will undoubtedly be Philip Phillips' concert on Friday evening. The following instance will show the wonderful reality which his singing conveys to the hearer:—

In one of the Southern States, when Mr. Phillips was singing Henry Russell's song, "Leap for Life," and while in breathless silence imitating the Sinking Boy, one in his audience, wholly lost in the rendering of the song, forgetting himself, cried out, "He's gone to the bottom." Tickets may be had at Nordheimer's and Orme & Sons. 2582-1

NICHOLSON IMPROVED PAVEMENT.—In the absence of tar and their ingredients, Mr. J. S Nicholson has found it necessary to improve or modify considerably on the celebrated pavement of his namesake, at the crossing on the corner of Bank and Maria Streets. It consists in simply laying, during the muddy season, blocks from his private wood pile, all the way across the street to suit the requirements of the public in that forlorn locality. He is of opinion that the Aldermen representing Wellington Ward are totally incapacitated for their position from the manner in which they neglect such important thoroughfares.

THE HAYCOCK IRON MINE.—It will be pleasing intelligence to our citizens to learn that Mr. Haycock has succeeded in his English mission, and that a company has been formed to work his valuable iron mine. He intends during the ensuing month to put two furnaces in operation that will turn out 40 tons of iron per day, so that a flourishing manufacturing trade may soon be expected to spring up in the very suburbs of the Capital. The proposed Northern Colonization Road will pass through the Haycock location and will afford an easy means of transit of this staple article of industry to our market. Mr. Haycock has secured the services of a thoroughly competent person to superintend toe smelting operations, and a number of Swedish charcoal burners are engaged to prepare charcoal for the furnaces. We wish the enterprise every success.

NARROW ESCAPE.—A young lad named Joseph Courvalle, working at A. H. Baldwin's Saw Mill, very nearly lost his life yesterday evening by drowning. He went down on the saw logs in the mill-race to have a drink of water, when he tumbled from the log into the stream. He drifted down under the logs for nearly 100 yards, when he was observed by a man named Camille Olivier who succeeded in rescuing the young lad from a watery grave. Many were looking on at the time but could not do much for him. On coming to shore he vomited water for some time and from the spasms and other symptoms manifested, it was evident that he barely escaped drowning. He was taken to a hotel in the vicinity, where some brandy was procured and being administered soon restored young Courvalle to a state of consciousness. He was then taken home, and it is to be hoped the experience gained will warn him in the future as to going in too close proximity to the river.

HUSSEY'S CONSTELLATION.—Hussey's Constellation and the Rosarios played a second time last night in Gowan's Opera House, to a much larger house than on the previous evening. The opening farce of "Two can play at one game," created any amount of merriment. Miss Blanche Clifton as "Miss Isolina Twitcher," Mr. Frank Hussey as "Mr. J. Twitcher," and Mr. Sam Collins as "Chris. Offenbuffler," sustained their different characters well. The grand Statue Clog, by the Arnold Brothers, as on the previous evening, was greatly admired, while their negro eccentricities fairly brought down the house. The Mulligan Guards was a capital burlesque. The acting of Theodore and Ernest Rosario on the flying stage, with drop falls, kept the audience in breathless suspense as did also the daring feats of the Rosarios and Mademoiselle Alice on the flying trapeze. The evening's entertainment closed with the roaring farce of "The Ghost in a Pawn Shop," in which Frank Hussey in the negro character of Toby kept the audience in roars of laughter. They play again to night for the last time, and we advise all who desire to spend a pleasant time and enjoy a variety entertainment to visit Gowan's Opera House this evening.

A VETERAN.—A veteran soldier of the British army of the reign of George the third, visited this city yesterday, with a view to obtaining an interview with His Excellency, the Governor General, to procure an additional pension of four pence day recently granted by the Imperial Government to discharged soldiers, who at the time of their discharge sold their pension for a stated sum. He hails from the township of Bathurst, in the county of Lanark, and is now 79 years of age. He enlisted in the 13th regiment of the line when 11 years of age and served therein 9 years and 7 months. It would seem that his regiment was ordered to Waterloo, but just as the vessel arrived on the coast of France, the tidings of the great victory reached them, when the regiment was at once ordered to re embark and return to England. He next went to India and Burmah with his regiment, and in the latter place was engaged in many hot battles with the Burmese. He was present, under Sir Archibald Campbell, at the capture of Ava, the Burmese Capital, and also at Rangoon. He was so unfortunate at the latter place as to receive a bullet wound depriving him of the sight of his right eye. The bullet is still in his head and in stormy weather, subjects him to considerable pain. On his return from Burmah, the regiment was next sent to the West India Islands where he distinguished himself in the capture of several important islands for which he holds a medal. The old man, although very grey is yet smart and active and possesses a good degree of intelligence. On obtaining his discharge he sold his pension of one shilling a day for four years pay, and now, under the new army, regulations seeks the additional pension issued by order of