

Why is a fire-shovel like a footman?  
—because he belongs to the grate. (Greville)







## Forewarned, Forearmed.

Such is the true old adage, with which the London Times concludes one of its violent articles, in which, for lack of facts, it supports its arguments, it is too frequently accustomed to pour out declamatory abuse upon its opponents. Was it in 1860 and 1861 when the hosts of the North were gloating over the prospect of a speedy victory, when the traditional theory that the love of England for peace, or her fear of provoking a contest with America was so strong, so engrained, that nothing would draw the bayonet from her sheath or unfurl the flag at the head of her soldiers. Was it given when Canada, an integral portion of the Empire, was almost denuded from her share of visible military protection, when the untrained resources of the treasury at Washington armed its levies as fast as they were needed for the roll call with all the implements of modern warfare, and while our own volunteers, few in number, not twelve thousand in all, were poorly drilled and inefficiently organized, when there were no arms whatever in the country districts, when, in October, 1861, not even scythes and blankets, and the material of a hasty gathering of raw recruits could have been collected for the emergency of a daily expected contest. We all remember the offer of the *Trent* and all remember the knots of men standing at the corners of streets, anxiously fearing the next telegram would bring the news of war. For months the contest for the Union had been raging, and the passions of the North growing with a daily increasing ardor. For months the irritation between England and America had been growing more bitter and more violent, for months the New York Herald had been urging the consolidation of the Union by the joint attack of its dispirited fragments upon a common foe, and the shock of the seizure of *Sumner* and *Mason* reverberated through the land then and long *forewarned* but not *forearmed*. And now that the anticipations of those who believe in the continuance of peace have proved correct, now that the London Times forgetting the criminal lethargy of those who slept while they ruled the helm in 1860 and 1861, bitterly attacks the Ministry which in ten months changed that two thousand into an army, and organized, and organized force of twenty-five thousand. Now that a more friendly spirit has grown up between England and the United States, the London Times wickedly lashes the sensitiveness of a nation great and powerful, watered by the difficulties under which it is at present laboring, and the water thrown out on the smoldering embers of national hatred. We deny that to neglect that nationality and that name which from its infancy as a people every American has been taught to love, honor and reverence, is the part of a "Maniac," "foaming and tearing his own flesh." To have accounted the instant to the destruction of Empire, to fly from probable disaster while there was yet a possible hope of ultimate success, would have been the part of the wisest and not the action of frenzied and the actions of mother England.

But it is not only the spirit of the article before us. The arguments are as false as its reasonings are inaccurate as its animus is partisan, and its assertions are ill-founded. It is not true, as the Times insinuates, that the Canadian Militia is compelled to buy its own arms. It is absurd to say that the Volunteers are made aware that they are not wanted. Commissions are not forgotten, and we can look with pride upon our Volunteers on parade, and head back with scorn the calumny that it is a "rude militia hardly yet organized." Nor again is it true that the Ministry are content with 25,000 Volunteers, as the sum total of our contribution to the defense of the Empire. England has tried and abandoned the idea of a large embodied Militia—and rests securely upon her Army and her Volunteers. Are we to neglect the lessons of her own teaching? We have contributed one entire Regiment to the line; we have 25,000 men, on an average, we have 45,000, as well drilled as the English Volunteers. More than 50,000 men have been told off as a first class reserve, and the military schoolmaster is abroad with his books and his rifles, through the length and breadth of the land. All this has been done since *Messrs. Cartier and Macdonald* were driven from power, all this has been done by the Reform party, led by that Premier, for whose Cabinet the Times can scarcely find abuse too violent. Again we say let facts alone guide the decision of the question and let us remember, that while the population of Canada is sparse and small, the population of Great Britain is concentrated over a comparatively small area, and numbers nearly 30,000,000 men.—*Montreal Herald.*

## Deaths Through Crinoline.

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And Adam said—"This is now bone of my bone and flesh of my flesh; she shall be called woman, because she was taken out of man. Therefore shall a man leave his father and mother, and shall cleave unto his wife. They shall be one flesh." No cards.

How many legs would a dog have, if you called him tail one? "Five of course," No; only four. It wouldn't make his tail a leg to call it one.

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## Renfrew Election.

(From the "Ottawa Citizen" of June 23rd.)

The declaration of the election in Renfrew took place at the village of Renfrew, on the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock p.m. Over 500 persons were present.

Robert McIntyre, Esq., was declared duly elected—majority 112. The whole number of votes polled was 1688.

Christopher O'Kelly, Esq., the candidate who opposed Mr. McIntyre, handed in a protest complaining of irregularity as to voters lists and some townships and other causes of complaint.

Mr. McIntyre returned thanks to his friends, and assured all present that he had a large stake in the County, and he would endeavor to advance their interest, and in that they were united.

Mr. J. Hickey Esq. followed and spoke at some length very ably. He found fault with some of the proceedings.

Mr. O'Kelly then came forward and thanked his friends for the very handsome support he had received. He had been so strongly solicited to come forward that he had given way and become a candidate.

After some other remarks, he stated that, had P. McLaughlin, Esq., come forward as a candidate, he (Mr. O'Kelly) would not have come forward.

After the returning officer's work was completed, the parties separated. All was characterized by good order. We should mention further, that both candidates declared that Mr. McLaughlin would have been elected, elected by acclamation had he agreed to come forward for Renfrew County. The whole assemblage joined in the same declaration.

As there have been some misunderstandings and very false assertions made by Mr. Powell on this point, as regards Mr. McLaughlin, we add the following letters from the gentlemen, who were candidates above named. The original letters are now in our hands.

Board Steamer "Ann Seaton," Thursday morning, May 28, '63.

DEAR SIR—I shall feel obliged by your dropping me a line to Renfrew forthwith, on receipt of this, to say whether you intend coming forward as member for the County of Renfrew on the present occasion.

I am now on my way to Renfrew, and I met Mr. McIntyre yesterday at the village of Renfrew, who informed me that you were not coming forward this time, and wished me to do so. I told him I might possibly do so, providing you were not coming forward, but if you were, that I would not. Waiting your reply, believe me to remain, Dear Sir,

Yours truly, R. MCINTYRE.

Monday, 15th June, 1863.

GENTLEMEN—My opinion is that, if Mr. McLaughlin had come out for the County of Renfrew after his return from Quebec, he would have been returned by acclamation.

Your obedient servant, C. O'KELLY.

## The Prospects in Lancashire.

Further distress is anticipated amongst the people of Lancashire. The country is still in a state of depression, and the only relief that half not half so remunerative, and on the whole, the distress to be relieved diminishes so slowly that it is feared, without any American supply, the winter months will be a time of very great pressure in the Lancashire districts. A great many men are unemployed, and the population of perhaps 400,000, may be wholly thrown on the rates, and this, it must be remembered, will be a much more demoralized population than that of last year—a population that for a whole year have been working very irregularly, and in almost constant working from hand to mouth. When winter has come the Relief Fund will be exhausted, as well as the benevolence which should recruit it. Altogether the matter has become so serious as to press again for Parliamentary attention, and the measure by which the English Government has tried to anticipate the emergency is the application of the Public Works Loan Acts to the case of local Boards and authorities wishing to borrow for certain useful purposes, on the security of the rates. Some of the provisions in the Acts to be applied will be qualified, and other provisions in the Acts will be amended, and the emergency under which the demands will be made. It is argued that when a gentleman wants a loan to drain his land, his land is no hurry to be drained, for it can wait as it has waited some thousand years. So also when a road is to be made. But in the case of an emergency which is so serious, the people are famished and cannot wait. One difficulty that cannot be obviated, was to make such a selection of works to be undertaken as should at least save the public from the scandal of a wasteful expenditure. It was found that much remained to be done to raise the manufacturing towns to the level of the most civilized towns, and an experienced practical engineer has been employed for many weeks inspecting the localities, taking opinions and reviewing projects. The results of these researches are to be found in the particular classes of public works enumerated in the proposed measure. They are the draining, laying out, planting, or otherwise improving any common or other lands used as places of public recreation, the widening, deepening, or otherwise improving any public river, stream, or brook; the draining, cleansing, covering or filling up any pond, pool, open ditch, sewer, or drain; making, levelling, or improving any public highway; making or improving any sewer or drain; digging a well, or constructing a reservoir for water supply. Of course satisfactory surveys will be required in all cases by the authorities. It is hoped that the manufacturing towns will be improved both in appearance and healthiness by this scheme, while at the same time work will be provided for the unemployed. Besides the actual labor required in effecting the improvements, tools and implements will be needed, and workmen, both skilled and unskilled, be brought into requisition. But it is said that even should Mr. Villier's bill for promotion under the Board of Health Act, be adopted, the prospect for next winter will, unless the American war comes to a premature conclusion, be still very gloomy, as the outdoor employment thus found for the operatives will necessarily be very limited during the winter months, more especially if the winter should happen to be severe.

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## AMERICAN NEWS.

(To the Editor of the Daily Witness.)

Sir—The article you copied from the pen of Mr. Greeley of the New York Tribune, I suppose I read with pleasure; and, doubtless every Christian reader. Truly, national sins bring national sorrows.

But while Mr. Greeley is acknowledging that arrogance is one of the great sins of the United States, he is not, at the same time, affording a common instance, by calling it "The American People," and the nation, "The American Republic." The American People are, I should suppose, all the people of the different nations of North and South America; and so one particular nation has any claim to be called, or to call itself, "The American People," except a claim springing from vanity and arrogance.

And so with the title of "The American Republic,"—as if there were no other republics on the American continent; whereas there are several; which, though smaller than the United States, are yet distinct nationalities and important countries.

The term "American" is no more applicable to a citizen of the United States than to a citizen of Canada, Mexico, Brazil, or to a member of an Indian tribe. Every native of the great American continent is an American. A man that is in the Southern States, the President of the Republic of Peru or of Chili is as truly an American as the one living in Washington.

New York or Buffalo is no more an American citizen than Mexico or Montreal. The denunciations in the United States of the American Republic, which are so common, are not only in their own official documents, or national treaties. In these the country is styled, not America, but the "United States of America."

This custom of applying the name of the continent to a country, is not only of no use, but leads to various mistakes. I go into a bookeller's shop, and ask for a map or geography of America. I am presented with a publication relative to the United States. An Irish emigrant is asked, "Where are you going to?" He says, "To America," he means the United States. An English or Scotch emigrant would also reply, "America," but he would mean the continent, North or South. But, in either case, there might be misunderstanding. So a person may write, "I am in America," but he is not in America, he is in the United States, or in the continent of America. In reading newspapers or books when America or Americans are mentioned, doubtless often arises as to the meaning intended.

It is sometimes the use of the term, as when a person on the American continent speaks of going to, or coming from America! How ridiculous for a United States traveler in Canada or Mexico to say that he had left America yesterday, and was about to return to America to-morrow!

We want to have nothing but respect and affection for a people who are our neighbors and our kindred, and we hope that the present chattering of Divine Providence will produce national humility and purity.

A CANADIAN.

June 20, 1863.

## Ottawa Buildings.

To the Editor of the Montreal Herald.

In its issue of the 12th inst. the Montreal Gazette directed special attention to a production of one of its correspondents in a paragraph communicating thus:—"We insert a letter signed O. P. Q., containing singular statements, and full reference to the Ottawa Commission." This is not the first time that O. P. Q., has put forth singular statements, but on the contrary, he has for the last three or four months been constantly employed in making and issuing singular statements sometimes in the columns of the Gazette, and sometimes through other singular channels, before the public.

On enquiring into the truth as affecting this statement I find that the measurements were commenced on the 17th of July 1862, and the report dated Jan. 26th, or six months and twelve days afterwards. I suppose that O. P. Q. has issued the same power of numbers in all his calculations as in this instance, and consequently, the system upon which he has been working has been a false one.

Statement No. 3 runs thus:—"They are the selected and best men of the Province. The men of all other ranks in the clear-grit 'franks' competition to deal with such a 'portant' question. That they only were 'able to bring light and order out of chaos' which had so long reigned over those 'unfortunate Ottawa Buildings,' and were to demonstrate that the John Sanfield 'Method' Government had been able law, and willing to stay the torrent of corruption 'an immortality which had characterized 'the management of those works.'"

Very satirical! and doubtless satisfactory to the writer. But what are the facts in this case? Why that out of the seven gentlemen to whom he applies his satire four of them are now dead, Messrs. Brown, Patterson, Pelham, and Hutchinson, are old employees of the works appointed under the Cartier administration, and not only were they not selected by the Commissioners to make the measurements for them, but each one of them was actually upon his trial before the Commission just as a witness as the contractors, architects or other persons.

Statement No. 4. O. P. Q. now goes on to deal with the Schedule commencing with A, and but that he further on makes the following statement: "I will say nothing about the typographical errors." I doubtless supposed he was speaking of the Schedule as they appear in the book, but as he has been candid enough to say that such is not the case, I will speak of the "originals" only, which I had an opportunity of seeing in Quebec at the same time as O. P. Q. With regard to Schedule A, E. C. I beg to state positively that there are no such mistakes as are pointed out by O. P. Q. or the other of them as is stated by O. P. Q. and I challenge him to the proof.

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It was in the Montreal Gazette if I mistake not, that O. P. Q. first proclaimed these schedules to be "full of errors" and since then on the authority of his word he has induced others to reiterate his statements.

It is quite possible that although O. P. Q. when he first ventured the assertion did not himself believe it, yet having founded the assertion upon the fact that he had seen the schedules as they appeared, and the question of idealism has given way to that of reality in his imagination.

For all that, O. P. Q. knows quite well, that when he says, "that error in calculation, both in quantity and arrangement are so numerous that they baffle the mere casual observer, and I carried out as they appear, would vary from the return given to the extent of \$300,000," that he is "spinning a yarn" utterly devoid of any foundation—a mere hallucination of the brain. He contradicts himself in his own letter when in the early part of it he declares schedule No. K to be the work of one party, which he afterwards states was prepared by another.

Such absurdities as these cannot but lead to the conclusion that in commenting on the Ottawa Buildings at all our friend O. P. Q. uses the language of a disappointed man who is sacrificing his veracity for unworthy purposes, and very forcibly reminds one of an animal mentioned in one of Esop's fables which, because he could not accomplish a certain feat himself, wished to prevent another from performing it, although that other was by nature endowed to it.

I pass over sundry generalities, wishing to deal with these singular statements only and come to Statement No. 6, as follows:—"Another point deserving particular attention is that the value of the contract work as estimated by the contractor's prices for completing the work amounts to about \$825,000 for one of the buildings, the estimate for which by the contractor was \$362,000. This estimate has always been considered 35 per cent below the value of the work, which per centage being added to the contractor estimate would sum about \$488,000 showing a discrepancy of \$330,000," and he then asks, "into whose pocket was this to be dropped?" I will answer that question by asking another, "How is it to be made?" for it must be made before it can enter into any one's pocket, but how it can be turned into money I cannot conceive, for the question has no reality. Mr. McGreevey tenders for a certain building at \$348,500, which Messrs. Morris & Stent "consider" to be \$144,000 below "fair low tenders" (see p. 10 of evidence given before the Commission) and which O. P. Q. now declares that, if valued by the prices, and on the quantities of the Commission would have amounted to \$825,000, the only inference to be drawn from which is that in the opinion of the Commissioners Mr. McGreevey's tender was too low in the first instance, but as they do not commend the Government to make an appropriation of his difference, I fear that "pocket" will have to remain empty.

Statement No. 7 runs thus:—"Neither is there any estimate of the value of the work outside the buildings and forming part of them, and which would amount to a very large sum." Now, if some of the statements put forth by O. P. Q. are colored up in his best style, may have been the means of deriving "valuable observations," surely no one need be deceived by this, for by turning to page 174 of the report any one may find this very estimate in detail, under the heading of Schedule O. I do not think this can be an oversight, because O. P. Q. in an earlier part of his letter has referred to the General Summary on the same page, and he must therefore be aware of the whereabouts of this estimate.

In his concluding remarks, O. P. Q. promises that if he has time he will furnish just one more of his edifying epistles. Well, he will also find time to write it I hope he will also find time to purge it from such flagrant inconsistencies as are contained in his last, and that he will read more carefully and speak more guardedly for the future.

R. S. T.

A bear was recently killed at Dundas, P. E. I., by Indians from Nova Scotia, Joe Paul, and Frank Marble, which weighed 600 lbs. He measured 3 ft. 5 in. from the extremity of one fore paw to the other, and the fat (4 inches thick) weighed 150 lbs.

The Rev. John Gurney is held in such high estimation in Quebec that the Quarterly Meeting and Board of Trustees memorialized the Conference to suspend the rule which limits the appointment of a minister in the same circuit to three years, to allow Mr. Gurney remaining another year. The Conference declined to accede to the request, for the reason, that to admit to an exception would lead to many similar applications.

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For all that, O. P. Q. knows quite well, that when he says, "that error in calculation, both in quantity and arrangement are so numerous that they baffle the mere casual observer, and I carried out as they appear, would vary from the return given to the extent of \$300,000," that he is "spinning a yarn" utterly devoid of any foundation—a mere hallucination of the brain. He contradicts himself in his own letter when in the early part of it he declares schedule No. K to be the work of one party, which he afterwards states was prepared by another.

Such absurdities as these cannot but lead to the conclusion that in commenting on the Ottawa Buildings at all our friend O. P. Q. uses the language of a disappointed man who is sacrificing his veracity for unworthy purposes, and very forcibly reminds one of an animal mentioned in one of Esop's fables which, because he could not accomplish a certain feat himself, wished to prevent another from performing it, although that other was by nature endowed to it.

I pass over sundry generalities, wishing to deal with these singular statements only and come to Statement No. 6, as follows:—"Another point deserving particular attention is that the value of the contract work as estimated by the contractor's prices for completing the work amounts to about \$825,000 for one of the buildings, the estimate for which by the contractor was \$362,000. This estimate has always been considered 35 per cent below the value of the work, which per centage being added to the contractor estimate would sum about \$488,000 showing a discrepancy of \$330,000," and he then asks, "into whose pocket was this to be dropped?" I will answer that question by asking another, "How is it to be made?" for it must be made before it can enter into any one's pocket, but how it can be turned into money I cannot conceive, for the question has no reality. Mr. McGreevey tenders for a certain building at \$348,500, which Messrs. Morris & Stent "consider" to be \$144,000 below "fair low tenders" (see p. 10 of evidence given before the Commission) and which O. P. Q. now declares that, if valued by the prices, and on the quantities of the Commission would have amounted to \$825,000, the only inference to be drawn from which is that in the opinion of the Commissioners Mr. McGreevey's tender was too low in the first instance, but as they do not commend the Government to make an appropriation of his difference, I fear that "pocket" will have to remain empty.

Statement No. 7 runs thus:—"Neither is there any estimate of the value of the work outside the buildings and forming part of them, and which would amount to a very large sum." Now, if some of the statements put forth by O. P. Q. are colored up in his best style, may have been the means of deriving "valuable observations," surely no one need be deceived by this, for by turning to page 174 of the report any one may find this very estimate in detail, under the heading of Schedule O. I do not think this can be an oversight, because O. P. Q. in an earlier part of his letter has referred to the General Summary on the same page, and he must therefore be aware of the whereabouts of this estimate.

In his concluding remarks, O. P. Q. promises that if he has time he will furnish just one more of his edifying epistles. Well, he will also find time to write it I hope he will also find time to purge it from such flagrant inconsistencies as are contained in his last, and that he will read more carefully and speak more guardedly for the future.

R. S. T.

A bear was recently killed at Dundas, P. E. I., by Indians from Nova Scotia, Joe Paul, and Frank Marble, which weighed 600 lbs. He measured 3 ft. 5 in. from the extremity of one fore paw to the other, and the fat (4 inches thick) weighed 150 lbs.

The Rev. John Gurney is held in such high estimation in Quebec that the Quarterly Meeting and Board of Trustees memorialized the Conference to suspend the rule which limits the appointment of a minister in the same circuit to three years, to allow Mr. Gurney remaining another year. The Conference declined to accede to the request, for the reason, that to admit to an exception would lead to many similar applications.

Statement No. 3 runs thus:—"They are the selected and best men of the Province. The men of all other ranks in the clear-grit 'franks' competition to deal with such a 'portant' question. That they only were 'able to bring light and order out of chaos' which had so long reigned over those 'unfortunate Ottawa Buildings,' and were to demonstrate that the John Sanfield 'Method' Government had been able law, and willing to stay the torrent of corruption 'an immortality which had characterized 'the management of those works.'"

Very satirical! and doubtless satisfactory to the writer. But what are the facts in this case? Why that out of the seven gentlemen to whom he applies his satire four of them are now dead, Messrs. Brown, Patterson, Pelham, and Hutchinson, are old employees of the works appointed under the Cartier administration, and not only were they not selected by the Commissioners to make the measurements for them, but each one of them was actually upon his trial before the Commission just as a witness as the contractors, architects or other persons.

Statement No. 4. O. P. Q. now goes on to deal with the Schedule commencing with A, and but that he further on makes the following statement: "I will say nothing about the typographical errors." I doubtless supposed he was speaking of the Schedule as they appear in the book, but as he has been candid enough to say that such is not the case, I will speak of the "



