NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

On no occasion will the names of Old Advertisements be inserted here.

Auction Sale—Hector McLean.

ADVERTISING AGENCY.—Messrs. S. M. Pettengill & Co., 54, Park Row, New York, and State Street, Boston, General Advertising Agents, are hereby authorized to receive Advertisements for the OTTAWA TIMES.

THE

Ottawa Daily Times,

(Published every morning, Sundays excepted.)

George Cotton, Publisher and Proprietor.

THE DAILY AND WEEKLY TIMES NOW enjoys THE LARGEST CIRCULATION of any paper published in the Ottawa Valley—issuing of the Daily over 2,000! and Weekly over 4,000! making a total circulation in the week of over 18,000! thus outstripping all competitors, and affording the best medium for business men to advertise in.

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in the Daily at the following rates:

Business Cards of from 3 to 6 lines, per annum—payable in advance only,	$6 00
Transient Advertisements, first insertion per line,	8c
All subsequent insertions, per line,	2c

Yearly advertisers specially contracted with, and a liberal allowance made.

THE

Ottawa Weekly Times,

(Published every Friday morning.)

George Cotton, Publisher and Proprietor.

An addition of from 30 to 50 subscribers is added every week to the subscription list of the Weekly.

Advertising in Weekly, for first insertion, per line,	10c
All subsequent insertions, per line,	5c

The Daily Times is delivered every morning at Kemptville, Spencerville, and all Stations on the Ottawa and Prescott Railroad, at an early hour, and at Prescott by 10 a. m. It can be had at Mr. Witherall's, at Kemptville, and at Prescott at H. M. Ormiston's News Depot. Down the river, per Steamer Queen Victoria, Capt. A. Bowie, it reaches Grenville and L'Original by noon, thus placing in the hands of those living at a distance of from 20 to 60 miles from the Capital, all the latest news of the day, at almost as early an hour as that of residents.

JOB PRINTING,

FROM THE

Smallest Card to a Mammoth Poster.

Furnished in the neatest style of the Art.

With fast presses, and all the appliances of modern material, competition in this branch is defied.

All orders from the country specially and promptly attended to.

The Ottawa Times

City and County Official Paper.

OTTAWA, NOVEMBER 30, 1866.

For Arrival and Departure of Mails see 1st page.

Yesterday having been Thanksgiving Day with "our American cousins," leaves us this morning minus our usual midnight despatches.

We understand that a Cabinet Council will be held some day in the early part of next week at Montreal, when HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR-GENERAL will meet the members of the Executive Council at present in Canada.

The *Globe* of Wednesday says, in relation to the anonymous letter referring to Mr. McGee's speech at the concert in Montreal:—"We "have a telegram from Mr. D'Arcy McGee, "saying that our correspondent, 'An Eng-"lishman,' whose letter we published on "Friday, gave the exact opposite of the truth "as to his remarks at the late concert in Mon-"treal, and asking that we should give up "our correspondent's name. Our correspond-"ent's remarks were specific, and can easily "be contradicted wherever they are inaccu-"rate, so that we see no necessity for giving "up his name."

Now we shall leave Mr. McGEE to deal with this special case, as it may seem right to him, feeling assured that his denial will outweigh the testimony of any anonymous scribbler; but in the general principle involved, we totally dissent from the course laid down by the *Globe*. The issue between Mr. McGee and "an Englishman" is preeminently an issue of fact, and therefore we hold that a knowledge of the personality of the witnesses who bear evidence against Mr. McGee, is due not only to him but to the public whose judgment is invoked as between the credibility of the assertion and the denial. There is no scoundrel, however base or criminal according to the principle of British law, but has the right to confront his accusers, to hear their evidence and to see and know who they are. Why then should the press be the vehicle for circulating slanders and misrepresentations against public men, under the shelter of an anonymous name, and screened from the consequences of their conduct by a strained interpretation of the privileges of the press? We do not deny the right of an editor to refuse to give up the name of his correspondent, on any and every occasion when he sees fit to do so; but we do insist that he ought to assume the logical consequences of that refusal, and become himself responsible for the words of his correspondent. Now, is the editor of the *Globe* prepared to maintain the truth of "an Englishman's" version of Mr. McGee's speech? Certainly not; he did not hear it, and only knows it through the medium of his correspondent, and he does not even say that the correspondent is a person whose testimony is worthy of belief. His plea is that his "remarks were specific, and can "easily be contradicted," but this ought to be a reason why the name should be given up, for no honorable man would make "specific" charges without being prepared to give his name as a guarantee of their authenticity. And by what principle of fair play can a public man be called upon "to contradict" the statements of a person whose veracity is not even endorsed by the party who gives them currency? It is clear that by the general adoption of such a principle the press might be made the vehicle of the foulest and most baseless slanders, imposing upon the parties assailed the disagreeable duty of descending to the arena of personal altercation, in which their opponent is screened from the consequences of his evil deeds by the shelter of an assumed name. We object, *in toto* to the system of pitting men, whether in a public or private capacity, in defence of their reputations, against anonymous scribblers, because the conditions of the contest are manifestly unfair; and we hold that the editors or publishers who open their columns for such a purpose are justly amenable to public censure.

The protectionist doctrine threatens to work its own cure in the United States. Yesterday we gave several extracts from American papers relative to the general stagnation of business, the fall in prices, and the expectation of a speedy and general crash in the commercial circles. It is, of course, very difficult to trace all the causes leading to such a result, but it is not too much to say that the highly artificial character of the prosperity which our neighbors have of late enjoyed, is intimately connected with an inflated currency, and the fictitious value attached to every commodity by a highly wrought system of protection. Like the inhabitants of the Western village, who attempted to make fortunes by trading in corner lots, the protectionists are beginning to find out that when every class secures the benefit of their system, it operates to the advantage of nobody. A despatch from Bangor, Me., says:

"The reasons given by the woollen manufacturers for closing up their mills are, that the wool costs more in its original state than the manufactured goods sell for in the open market. Commissions also engross five per cent., cash sales command a discount of four per cent., while the government duty on the gross amount of sales is five per cent. Dye stuffs and oils are likewise heavily taxed, labour is high, and goods sold at the present time command only about two-thirds of their actual value. Although many of the factories have already stopped working, the glut of goods is still felt to be excessive, and other mills must inevitably follow the course of events and close up until the dawn of better times."

Upon which the New York *World* remarks:

"'Protection of home industry' sounds grandly, but an attempt is made to put the theory into practice, and it is found that every man wants his own business protected at the expense of that of everybody else. The woollen manufacturers had a most delightful time so long as wool could be bought at a reasonable price; but as soon as the woolgrowers secured a tariff for their special benefit, then the manufacturers came to grief."

The experience of our neighbours ought not to be lost upon us. The too liberal use of stimulants is condemned by the best authorities who treat on the preservation of physical, or even mental health; and it is not unreasonable to suppose that the continuance of a healthy state of trade would be best promoted by abstaining from the use of such adventitious aids as the protectionist theory prescribes.

Indeed there are indications that the United States will attempt an approach towards free trade principles, for it has been announced that a revision of the tariff towards the equalisation of taxation, and in the interest of revenue, without regard to protection, will be among the measures submitted for the consideration of the next Congress. The Canadian manufacturers should take warning by the signs of the times and abandon the attempt to organise a re-actionary policy in this country. Assuredly that attempt will do them no good, for we think it must be apparent to any one acquainted with the feeling of the people that it will prove utterly unsuccessful; while if they persist in provoking discussion it is not difficult to see that a feeling hostile to the continuance of the limited protection now enjoyed is very likely to be engendered; so that instead of doing themselves a service they may drive the country faster towards the ultimate application of free trade principles than is perhaps desirable in view of existing interests, created in some measure by the last tariff, and entitled therefore to a certain degree of consideration.

LOCAL NEWS.

ACCIDENT.—A little boy, aged four years, named Henri, son of Mr. F. Roberge, living on Patrick street, accidently fell down a flight of stairs, yesterday morning, dislocating the elbow joint of the right arm, and receiving other injuries. The little fellow, who seemed to bear his sufferings quite manly for one of so tender years, was conveyed to the hospital, where his wounds were dressed, and proper attention given to relieve his sufferings.

CERTIFICATE.—The following testimonial is from the Rev. Mr. Grenier, of the Bishop's Palace, Ottawa:

"Bishop's Palace, Ottawa,
"Nov. 29th, 1866.

"I am happy to render to Dr. Briggs my testimony that he has this day extracted several corns from my feet, one of which caused me inconceivable suffering. The operation was *very short and entirely without pain.* I cannot too well recommend him to all those who suffer from infirmities of the feet. I have the utmost pleasure in signing this certificate.

"REV. PERE GRENIER."

Dr. Briggs can be consulted from 7 to 10 a.m., and 1 to 10 p.m., at the Russell House, positively for this week only.

THE GYMNASIUM LAST NIGHT.—The performance by the pupils and members of Professor Shattuck's Gymnasium was again highly successful. The performances of Messrs. A. Martin, E. Harwood and C. Bosse, on the horizontal bar and flying trapeze, were excellent, and received the hearty plaudits of the audience. The flying trapeze, or leap for life, was done by Mr. A. Martin in capital style. The fencing and single stick by Messrs. Goodwin and Drummond, of the 100th Regiment, was also good, indeed the whole performance was highly creditable; and we hope now that the rink will be put in order for the purposes for which it was originally designed, that Mr. Shattuck will be able to succeed in obtaining apartments suitable for his purposes for the winter, and in the spring, all passing well, he will erect a gymnasium that will be in keeping with our best public institutions. The music by the 100th band was rapturously applauded.

MISS TOWNSEND'S BENEFIT.—On Tuesday evening next, despite wind and weather, we bespeak a good house for the benefit of Miss Townsend. During a period of over two years this young and talented lady has, on numerous occasions, freely given her valuable assistance in performances for charitable purposes, and coming forward now for a benefit we hope to see her past services, at least to a certain extent repaid. The bill for the occasion is highly attractive: "Othello, the Moor of Venice," and "A Day after the Fair," in addition to which the excellent band of the 100th Regiment will discourse sweet music during intermissions. The performance is to be under the distinguished patronage of Colonel Campbell and officers of the 100th, which patronage does not convey the empty compliment, so general under this heading, for we believe that when these gentlemen give their assent to such, they mean it, and honor the occasion by being present.

THE QUEBEC RELIEF FUND.—In addition to the contributions, His Lordship the Bishop of Ottawa and the Catholic collection previously announced, the following sums have been collected throughout the diocese: R. R. Fathers Oblats (Bishop's house), $25; to be added to the Cathedral collection, $1; Parish St. Joseph, (Ottawa), $49.15; St. Andrews do. $36.60; Riviere au Diseert, $26; St. Eugine, $30; Russell, $6.80; Aylmer, $28.; Allumettes, $10. 27; Renfrew, $14; L'Orignal, $23; Grenville, $9, Buckingham, $23.81; Thurso and Malachie, $24; Lapreche, $5.57; Wakefield, $17. 27; Papineauville, $10.5; Richmond, $12.73; Huntley, $53.02; Portage du Fort, $20; Arnprior, $21; Saintpoint, $14.10; Chelsea, $9; Pembroke, $102, (the Society St. Vincent de Paul, of this place has sent $30 to Quebec directly) Metcalf, $15.60; Rev. T. O'Brien, parish priest of visitation, (Gloucester), $2. Total $594.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.—To-day is the anniversary of Scotland's Patron Saint, and we hope to see merchants and mechanics allow those in their employ to turn out in full force, to represent their nationality, for none under the sun need feel more proud of their country than the Scotch. They are descended from noble and brave ancestors; think of patriots like Wallace and Bruce—think of Burns and Scott, as poets—think of Macaulay, Robertson and Hume, as historians—think of a Napier or Colin Campbell, and who would not feel proud to say they are my countrymen. By the kind permission of Colonel Campbell, the excellent band of the 100th regiment will join the procession and also attend the dinner in the evening. We advise all others who wish to hear a good sermon to repair to St. Andrew's Church at 11 o'clock to-day. Those wishing to procure badges, will find them on sale at E. K. McGillivary's, Sparks street; E. Miles' and J. Peacock's, Rideau street; and of the Secretary, Mr. J. P. Robertson.

POLICE COURT.—John Doyle charged with being drunk and disorderly on the streets; fined $1 and costs.—Thos. Warner, also drunk and disorderly; fined $2 and costs.—Frederick Lenny, another drunkard, who kicked his foot through a window, and said he would not have done it had he been sober; fined $3 and costs, or two weeks in jail.—Benjamin Beaucaire, charged with letting pigs run at large. Defendant proved by evidence that he had done all in his power to keep the pigs in the yard; but on one or two occasions they had got out. He thought the constables should bring others up, for the street in which he lives was full of pigs. His worship said this showed the necessity of acting as the police are now doing; he would, however, in this case impose the lowest fine, $1 and costs.—The case of assault to which we called attention the other day, was brought up and disposed of. The defendant was fined $2 and costs.—The next case called on was that of Robinson Lyon for rape on Nancy Boinvin. The court was then cleared of all but the reporters, and those directly interested. The young girl said she was thirteen years old. It appears by her evidence that she has been living at the house of the prisoner for about six weeks, and that on Monday evening Mrs. L., the prisoner's wife, went out with another woman, leaving her husband at home with the girl and the children. The children were in bed, and asleep. The prisoner called out to the girl that Willie, one of the children, was crying, whereupon she got a light and proceeded to the bed room and found the child still asleep; the prisoner then came behind her and blew out the light. Here she gave a description of what ensued, which is unfit for publication. She next morning told Mrs. Welsh and Mrs. Lyon, who would not believe the story, but said she would speak to him (her husband) at noon; meantime the girl had sent word of the occurrence to her mother, and said she would not stay there any longer. The mother came and took her away. The father and the girl were coming from Le Breton's Flats, where the parties live, to lodge the information, when they were followed by prisoner, who offered them money, and after a while they consented to return, and went into a store, where prisoner put the money into her hand, for which she thanked him. When questioned about taking the money she naively observed that they took good hold of it for fear he would run away to the States. They then went back home. The same evening Detective O'Neil received some intimation of what had transpired, and this led to its being brought before the police court. O'Neil examined the witnesses for the prosecution and Mr. W. A. Ross appeared for the defendant. The injured girl is rather pretty, and seemed to attach less importance to the matter than she may some years hence. In her cross-examination there was much difficulty in making her comprehend ordinary, and very necessary questions. She could not write her own name, and seemed to be entirely uneducated. The father, Patrick Boinvin, and the mother, were in court, and appeared to suffer much more than their child did. At 12 o'clock the case was adjourned till this morning. The prisoner in the meantime was taken back to jail, bail being refused.

A DEN IN OUR MIDST.

To the Editor of the Ottawa Times:

SIR,—Cannot the police interfere to protect peaceable citizens and their families from the annoyance and insult to which they are subjected every Sabbath evening, by the profane mirth, ribald songs and noises of carousing and card-playing, which proceed from an upper room not a mile from the Sapper's bridge. I understand a number of young men, respectably connected, meet to hold high carnival in defiance of public opinion as to a decent observance of the day of rest.

If these young men *will* hold their debauches on week-days, let them at least pay some respect to the feelings of those who, in going to and from their places of worship, must pass the place where they hold their low and unseemly revels.

A twelvemonth ago, such disgraceful scenes were unknown in our then quiet and order-loving community.

A notice of this in your columns, might tend to the suppression of the nuisance.

Your most obedient servant,
AN OLD RESIDENT.

CERTIFICATE.—The following certificate from Jas. Bailiff, Esq., Deputy Sheriff, of this city, is a worthy tribute to the skill and thorough knowledge which Dr. Briggs displays in his profession:

"I have great pleasure in certifying that Dr. Briggs effectually removed three corns from my feet, which have been a source of trouble to me for years. The operation was skilfully performed and without the slightest pain. I can confidently recommend any one suffering from corns to Dr. Briggs, who is a complete master of his profession, and who will no doubt be capable of giving relief to those similarly circumstanced.

"JAS. BAILIFF."

Ottawa, Nov. 27th, 1866.

Dr. Briggs may be consulted from 7 to 10 a.m., and from 1 to 10 p.m., at the Russell House for this week only.

ALAS! HOW CHANGED.—A colony from Connecticut has recently settled in Florida. Still another has sailed from Baltimore. They are to engage in the lumber business. In the days of the Spanish cavaliers Florida was the land of flowers and love, and the waters of perpetual youth. Now it is to become the land of lumbermen from the wooden nutmeg State.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

—H. M. S. gunboat *Cordelia*, arrived at Halifax on the 23rd instant.

—The Rossin House, Toronto, is about being again opened as a hotel.

—Continental quidnuncs are full of painful curiosity about the object of Mr. Gladstone's visit to Rome.

—In Mariposa County, Cal., they have discovered a ledge, three miles long and one wide, of bone or lithographic stone.

—Compliments, congratulations, thanks, acknowledgements and felicitations are rife between Turin and Venice.

—The Tycoonate of Japan has been filled by proclamation—Stale Fashi, the heir of old Fashi, is the lucky individual.

—A Mr. Bates, of Kentucky, 20 years of age, is seven feet eleven inches high and still growing. He is the baby of eleven children.

—The American *Agriculturist* contains a cut of a Merino Ram, for which the owner has refused $15,000.

—Romero, the romancer of the Rio Grande, is about to marry his Washington boarding-house keeper.

—Ristori, the great Italian tragedienne, will visit Montreal with her corps of artistes during the coming month.

—There is a street in New York city where the tenants of every house on both sides of the street have applied for licences to sell liquor.

—Gen. Thomas, who has just returned from a Southern trip, states that almost every northern man engaged in cotton planting has lost money.

—A New York paper calls attention to the fact that beef, which has sold in that market within a year at 22 cents a pound, has declined to 14 cents, and the tendency is still downward.

—Reports from the Red River of the North represent that the crops in that hyperborean clime are very abundant this season. The wheat, it is thought, will average forty bushels to the acre, while the later crops are proportionately heavy, and have almost entirely escaped injury from frost.

—Queen Emma, of the Sandwich Islands, arrived at Honolulu on the steamer *Vanderbilt*, October 22nd, after a passage of nine days from San Francisco. She was greeted with a royal salute, to which the *Vanderbilt* and the Prussian war ship *Vineta* responded. Thousands of people assembled to greet her on landing.

—'Come in and take a drink, eh?' said Tim McMoran to John Nokes; 'I've made up my mind that I can do better with land than to drink it.' 'Who's asked you to drink land, I'd like to know?' 'Well, I find that every time I drink sixpence worth of liquor I drink more than a good square yard of land worth three hundred dollars an acre.'

—A mystery which quite surpasses the sphynx is astonishing the New Yorkers. It is a living human head, resting upon a very small cushion and floating in mid air under a very strong light. It laughs, talks and recognizes persons in the hall, but there is no obvious body, and it floats at least four feet from the floor, ceiling and wall. It is the greatest puzzle yet.

—The increase of the population of the State of Illinois from 1850 to 1860 was 860,000. Of its 35,000,000 acres of land 30,000,000 are tillable. Its last corn crop amounted to 177,000,000 bushels; its wheat, 25,000,000. Illinois has now a population of upwards of two millions, of whom at least one-quarter are foreigners—principally Germans.

—The quantity of paper used every year in England represents a weight of two hundred and twenty millions of pounds. France uses one hundred and ninety-five millions of pounds; while the United States of America, with a much smaller population, consumes more paper than England and France put together—namely, four hundred and forty millions of pounds.

BOOK NOTICES.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW—*New York, L. Scott, Publishing Company; Ottawa, J. Durie & Son.*—We have received the American reprint of the October number of this standard British periodical. The contents are: Kaye's History of the Sepoy War; Varieties of History and Art; International Coinage; Napoleon's Julius Cæsar; Strauss, Renan, and "Ecce Homo"; Froude's Reign of Elizabeth; Antique Gems; the Military Growth of Prussia.

THE YEAR-BOOK AND ALMANAC OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA FOR 1867—*Montreal, Lowe & Chamberlin.* Price 12½ cents; or with colored map and cover, 25 cents. We have received a copy of this work from Messrs. James Hope & Co., of this city, and can recommend it as an exceedingly useful production, which deserves the most liberal encouragement. It contains upwards of 150 pages of closely printed matter, relating to the trade, tariffs, statistics, populations, postal regulations, &c., &c., of the several Provinces of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, and the West Indies. MR. ARTHUR HARVEY of the Finance Department is the compiler, and his well known ability, as well as the unusual facilities within his reach, ought to be ample guarantee that the work is well and carefully edited. The undertaking of such a publication deserves success, but from the very low price at which "the Year-Book" is published, nothing short of a very liberal patronage throughout the length and breadth of the colonies can make it pay, and that we earnestly trust it may receive. In fact no man engaged in business or connected with public affairs can well afford to be without it, or his neighbours will soon get a-head of him in many things it is desirable to know, and which he will readily find in the "Year-Book."

THE MADOC GOLD EXCITEMENT.

A correspondent, writing to the Toronto *Leader*, from Peterborough, says:—There is a doubt remaining in a good many people's minds whether there is gold actually existing in Madoc. There was a party of four left here on Saturday the 17th of October, to visit the mines and examine for themselves. After travelling over a very bad road for 52 miles, they reached the mines, and spent one day in endeavoring to find some symptoms of gold. They were about to give up the idea of seeing any of the original metal when they heard that Richardson had some kegs of the dirt in his cellar. After spending several hours in endeavoring to buy some from him, a lucky thought struck them. They would try the persuasive powers of some old rye. After his denying having any the first hour he made a confession that there did exist some kegs in his cellar. And after repeating the dose once or twice he finally gave R. B. Palmer two handfull of the dirt, which Mr. Palmer washed, and several gentlemen that were present who had experience both in California and Cariboo, pronounced it to have produced nine dollars in gold. This is no gammon, for Mr. Palmer is well known here and in Port Hope, as a man to be relied on and a man of good practical experience in mining, who spent a couple of years in Cariboo. His opinion is that gold does exist there and the prospect for mining is one hundred per cent. better than either California or Cariboo.

Peterborough, Nov. 25, 1866.

—An Irish newspaper recalls Mr. Bright's words when he was asked to contribute to their relief at the time of the famine in Ireland. "The Irish," said he, "are idle therefore starving; starving, therefore rebellious.

A monster gun, the third ever made of such ponderous size, has just been finished at Pittsburg, Pa., for the United States government. Its weight is 115,200 pounds, its length 242 inches; its bore 20 inches wide and 210 inches long; and it shoots a ball that weighs 1,000 pounds, and requires 80 pounds of powder to load it. The cost of such guns is $30,000 a piece, and the lucky contractor has before him the job of making three more.

THE NEW YORK "FANCY."

A Man Fights a Bear.

The New York *World*, after devoting over two columns to a description of certain rat and dog fights, and their attendant orgies, closes its account of the day's proceedings with the following account of a revolting scene:

The "shake-up" (which means "dog fight") over several of the spectators departed and the remainder adjourned to the bar, where they refreshed themselves with some "good tipple." Then returning to the pit, a sailor, Jack Moore by name, in poking round came across "Bruin," who growled him a welcome. Jack responded with an "avast heave" and "shivered his timbers" if he wouldn't "fight the bear for drinks." The proposition was at first received with laughter, but the sailor was in earnest and in proof of his sincerity, posted the money. Kit not at all amused to this novel trial of strength, consented to stand security for the bear's share of the money, and so it was arranged.

The Combatants.

Moore is a stoutly-built and very muscular man, of about five feet nine. He weighs somewhere about 160 lbs., and seemed likely to be a match for even a skilful member of the ring. There is that dare-devil expression about his face that usually betokens men who have followed a sea-faring life, while a well-bronzed cheek and thinly furrowed brow denoted he had seen some service.

"Bruin," as he was led out, assuredly looked anything but a mean antagonist. His shaggy hair hanging from back and legs, his massive head, and wicked look, showed that he would not indulge in very much child's play, and a shudder passed through the spectators as they thought of the deadly hug he might give were he so inclined. Moore seemed determined to stand his ground, and so the bear was let loose.

The Fight.

Round 1.—Moore stands determinedly awaiting an attack, while "Bruin" waddles wickedly round the pit, eyeing his adversary in a very unpleasant manner. Not knowing what might result from delay, Moore determines to force the fight, and so delivers a left hander well between "Bruin's" eyes; "Bruin" slowly raised himself, and placed a paw on Moore's shoulder. Moore strove to seize the brute by the throat, but of no avail; then pushing the bear off he planted another blow on "Bruin's" nose. "Bruin" tore down his paw, bringing a large portion of Moore's flesh with it. First blood allowed for "Bruin." Moore fell back.

Round 2.—Moore appeared exasperated. "Bruin" as cool as a bear could look. Moore again was the aggressor, endeavoring to seize and throw the bear. "Bruin" came up to the scratch literally by striking Moore's check, and laying bare the bone. Moore reeled, and fell. First knock down for "Bruin."

Round 3.—An attempt was here made to prevent matters going further, but Moore would not hear of it. He persisted in continuing the fight; and as "Bruin" raised himself on his hind legs, with the evident intention of practising the "hug," Moore tripped him, and seizing him by the throat fell on him.

In this position "Bruin" could do but little. Moore planted his knee on the brute's belly and tightened his grasp on his throat. It was now evident Moore had the fight his own way. Kit now, for the sake of the bear, thought proper to interfere, and though Moore strenuously insisted on retaining his hold, the combatants were separated.

The Result.

'Bruin' defeated but not subdued was forced growlingly to his kennel. Moore presented anything but a pleasant appearance. His face and arm bled profusely, and still he offered to fight the bear in the street for $50. Moore won the drinks, which were freely given. After this the spectators separated, much pleased with the day's sport.

MR. BRIGHT'S MISSION A FAILURE.

The London correspondent of the New York *Times* writes:—"The mission of Mr. Bright to Ireland seems to have been a mistake and a failure. What the future consequence may be is not easy to predict, but there are signs that the reform leader lost more in England than he can possibly gain on the other side of the channel. The entire weekly press, and, as far as I have seen, the daily also, with the single exception of his own personal organ, is opposed to the sole original measure he proposed for the relief of Ireland. Others have advocated for many years the removal of the church establishment, and a law of tenant right. Mr. Bright proposes a scheme of land distribution, which is opposed to all English ideas of government and political economy. That is no proof of its being wrong. In the actual state of things the proof is rather the other way; for when everything goes to the bad under a certain system, there is an obvious argument in favor of changing it. But taking the lands of great proprietors and dividing them among the landless is not a plan likely to be adopted by a British House of Commons. And if a reform of the suffrage is demanded that the lands of the rich may be distributed to the poor, I think I see Parliament voting for such a reform bill."

—Antonio Barbarino, proprietor of a street corner fruit stand, in St. Louis, died a few days ago, leaving an estate worth over $50,000.

—Bears are "quite at home" in the northwest. A large one was killed lately "in the centre of the town of Perry," Wis. The carcass, when dressed, weighed 300 pounds.

—The Montreal Telegraph Company have made arrangements for extending their line to the Madoc gold regions, where an office will be open for business in a few days.

—Of all studies, study your own condition. Rev. H. V. Degen, Boston, Mass., writes: "That Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobasamum promotes the growth of the hair where baldness has commenced. I have the evidence of my own eyes." Sold by all druggists. Depot, 198 Greenwich St., N.Y.

MARRIAGE OF THE MAYOR.—The Honrable Joseph Cauchon, M. P. P., and Mayor of this city, was married this morning to Miss Marie Louise Nowlan, a beautiful young lady, three of whose sisters have been married to prominent citizens. The ceremony took place at the parish church of St. Columba de Sillery, Mgr. Horan, the Bishop of Kingston, and the Revd. M. Harkin, officiating. There was a large concourse of friends at the wedding, and after the dejeunner, the happy couple started on a brief tour to the States, by the Montreal steamer, which was gaily decked with flags in honor of the occasion. Early in January Mr. and Mrs. Cauchon will make a trip to Europe.—*Quebec Mercury.*

DEATH OF MR. AUGUSTUS HEWARD.—We greatly regret to announce the death of Mr. Augustus Heward. We learn that this gentleman had gone to the Lower Provinces on some business connected with Marine Insurance, and that while there he was a visitor at the residence of the Governor of Nova Scotia, Sir F. Williams. Sir Fenwick Williams, we believe, accompanied him to the steamer or railway station upon his leaving Halifax, and this being seen by some of Mr. Heward's fellow-passengers, they became aware of his acquaintance with the Governor. At St. John (New Brunswick), or on the way, Mr. Heward was taken suddenly ill, and died at that place. His fellow-passengers thereupon telegraphed to Sir Fenwick Williams, who forwarded the sad intelligence to Mr. Henry McKay. We learn that Mr. Brydges promptly and kindly gave directions to the agent of the Grand Trunk Company to take charge of the body, which will be conveyed immediately to this city.—*Montreal Herald.*

ANOTHER ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—It will be seen from the following statement in the London *Times* of the 7th instant, that there are good prospects of a second line of telegraph being constructed between Europe and America:—We are authorized to state that the views of the directors of the New York and Newfoundland company are in perfect accord with those of the Anglo-American and Atlantic Telegraph companies as to the expediency of laying a submarine line from Placentia to Halifax, or some point in the United States. The capital for this improvement in the communication will be found by the parties interested in the traffic beyond Heart's Content, and will in no way prejudice the claim of the Anglo-American company upon the receipts, which already more than suffice to meet their dividend of 25 per cent. per annum. A telegram has been received to the effect that Mr. Cyrus W. Field will shortly sail for England, with authority to order a cable to be laid from Placentia to such point (Halifax or Boston) as might be deemed best.

ROTATION OF CROPS.

The object of a rotation of crops is to obtain the greatest product with the least injury to the productive capabilities of the soil. By a continual planting with the same crop, year after year, the properties of the soil required by that particular crop are exhausted, which is in a great degree avoided, by alternating with other crops. Thus, if wheat be sown for several years in succession, the crop will gradually decrease until hardly worth gathering, while the same ground would produce a tolerable crop of corn or grass, owing to the chemical ingredients required by corn being different from those required by wheat. This is obviated in a measure by judicious manuring; but even then it will not do to cultivate one crop exclusively. By cultivating wheat, or corn but once on the same ground in four or five years, the soil is enriched by the process of nature in those constituents required for each product. In most parts of the country grain is the principal object with the farmer, and that system of rotation is the best, which produces as much grain as possible without depriving him of the hay and fodder for his stock. The system which I shall discuss in this article is known as the five-year or five-field system. The order adopted in this system is as follows: 1, corn; 2, oats; 3, wheat; 4, grass for hay; 5, potatoes.

This system gives corn, wheat and oats every five years. Taking this as a standard, we will make such changes as circumstances demand. By this system corn will come to soil. Sorghum or potatoes, early or late, may take the place of corn, if it is desired to raise these articles. Spring wheat, flax, barley, peas, or early potatoes, may be raised instead of oats. Any crop which will come off the ground by the last of August, may be put in instead of oats. After oats are off, the ground is thoroughly ploughed and sown with winter wheat or rye, and seeded with timothy after harrowing.

The next spring, in March, clover seed is sown, thereby securing a mixture of two grasses. If the timothy has been sown rather thickly, the clover will be crowded out after the first year, and timothy will take its place, and it will yield as much hay as it did before; this is often an advantage. If the stand of grass is pretty good, it will sometimes be a benefit to leave it for more than two years. I have known it to be left for seven years, although four or five is as long as profitable.

In the West, this system may not be the best, as the distance from the market renders the price below a profitable standard. The system there must be based upon raising stock, more than in the East. As far as I can learn, the majority of farmers have a rotation of corn and wheat without manure in many cases; a most important plan in the long run.

In the rotation I have named, the ground is manured for wheat, and sometimes for corn. Plaster may be sown on clover, if the season is likely to be a dry one. Thus I have endeavored to explain a system in operation in the Middle States, and which is there believed to be the best.—*American Farmer.*

THE BREAK-DOWN OF THE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

(From the Albany Argus, 23rd.)

We have to record a still further decline in the cattle market, the few sales made yesterday indicating a falling off of at least ½ c. per lb. Prime Illinois steers, which even last week would have brought 8c., now bring only 7 to 7½c, and the best offer on a drove of extra choice Kentucky steers, averaging 1,500, was only 8½c. We have never known prices to drop so rapidly and heavily as they have during the past five or six weeks. The losses sustained by dealers must be remarkably heavy—certainly over half a million dollars on the hoves that have passed through our State, from the west, since the middle of October, and probably nearly or quite as much on Hogs. One dealer who had about 1,000 head of cattle in market last week, lost upwards of $30 per head on them. He will have 1,200 head in this week on which, it is altogether likely he will lose as much more. It is not uncommon to hear of middle men who are losing every week $1,000 or more on droves of less than one hundred head. Some have already exhausted their capital; others have swamped both capital and credit, and more must go under.

Nobody pretends to know whether the bottom has been reached, but buyers from New York and the East are acting with great caution—buying only enough to supply regular customers, and are taking whatever else that goes through their hands only on commission. There is no disposition to speculate. Sheep are neglected, at 4¼ @ 6c, the outside price for the best extra. There was some improvement in the demand for hogs yesterday, and prices advanced a fraction, but the top figure was 8c for the best and heaviest.

WATER THAT WILL NOT DROWN.

All travellers, writes a correspondent, have mentioned with astonishment the peculiar buoyances of the water of Great Salt Lake, and it is truly surprising. No danger of shipwreck need ever cross the mind of those who navigate the lake, for it would be simply impossible for them to sink if thrown overboard. With my hands clasped together under my head, and my feet crossed, I floated on the very surface of the lake with at least one-third of my body above the water. Upon a warm summer's day there would not be the slightest difficulty in going to sleep upon the lake, and allowing yourself to be blown about as the wind permitted; only one would need an umbrella to keep off the rays of the sun. It has been stated that three buckets of this water will yield one bucket of solid salt, but inasmuch as water will not hold above twenty-five per cent. of saline matter in solution, and if more be added it is instantly deposited upon the bottom, this estimate is, of course, too large. On enquiring of the Mormons engaged in procuring salt, they unanimously stated that for every five buckets of water they obtained one bucket of salt, which gives the proportion as no less than twenty per cent. No visitor to the lake should omit the bath; the sensation in the water is most luxurious, and leads one to think himself floating in the air. On the way back to the city it will be as well for the bather to stop at the superb sulphur baths just outside the town, and remove the saline incrustations which will have formed upon him, by a plunge into the fine swimming bath, whose only objection is its peculiar odor and its great heat, which requires a large admixture of cold water.

—Hall's *Journal of Health* expresses the opinion that buckwheat cakes contain more nourishment for less money than any other article of food.

RICHES OF SOUTH AFRICA.—*Le Moniteur Universel* says: "It is reported at the Cape and at Natal that extensive mines of gold have been discovered in the Dutch Republic of Transvaal, and that the President Pretorius is engaged in ascertaining the truth of the statements. This fortunate country possesses, also, as has been known for many years, ores of copper containing ninety-five per cent of metal; lead also abounds, and coal is found in large quantities. After torrents of rain have fallen the Boers are frequently seen to start out with their waggons to the banks of the rivers, and there procure what coal they require for their winter's use, which the tempest has carried away and accumulated in the bed of the river."

THE LUMBERING BUSINESS IN MAINE.—The Bangor *Whig* says:—The lumbering business in Maine for the past season, especially that of Penobscott and Aroostook Valleys, has been very prosperous. In consequence of the ample supply of water for sawing, and the lively demand for sale, the amount manufactured and sold has been very much larger than that of any year for a long time past, and the prices have been good and remunerative. The Bangor survey is already some sixty millions in advance of that of last year, and will probably go twenty or thirty higher (say 25,000,000 in all), if the rivers continue open into December as usual. This large manufacture, survey and sale must, we suppose, leave over a smaller surplus of old logs for next year's consumption than usual. The demand appears likely to be quite as good next year as it has been this, for there is a large amount of necessary repairing and improvement yet to be done (left during the past five years for times of lower prices not likely soon to come), and large extra requirements will be made for new buildings in and out of the State. We hope therefore, to see adequate preparations for a more than usually active campaign in the woods during the coming winter. The time will soon arrive for sending in the teams.

TELEGRAPHIC.

LATEST AMERICAN DESPATCHES.

By Montreal Line.

Disastrous Fire.

AUGUSTA, GA., Nov. 29.—A disastrous fire occurred at Enfaula, on the night of the 27th destroying ten or twelve stores. Loss from $10,000 to $15,000.

Extensive Shipment of Specie.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—During the past week Wells, Fargo & Co., have shipped from their Virginia and Gold Hill offices bullion valued at $338,444.

Patriotism vs. Pay.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 29.—A letter dated at La La, Oct. 31st, says the bark *Kioka* succeeded in landing a cargo of arms and munitions of war for the Liberals at that place. She went form thence to the Colorado river, and took on board 170,000 muskets and cleared for Libettad, but having no chart put into Lapaz, where learning that the Liberals had no money to pay the charter, and had determined to seize the vessel without paying, the *Kioka* put back for San Francisco.

COMMERCIAL

OTTAWA MARKETS.

(Compiled expressly for the TIMES.)

OTTAWA, November 29, 1866.

The market is generally well supplied with provisions. Pork and beef are falling considerably, and the great depression in the value of cattle, hogs and pork in the States will no doubt influence prices here to a very considerable extent. Hay is held at our last quotations, and probably will be for some time. Yesterday, owing to the rainy weather, there was very little brought to market. The quantity of oats, barley, and rye offered on the market is very small.

FLOUR—Extra	$8 50	@	9 00
" No. 1	7 25	@	7 50
" No. 2	6 00