fully built, with a face absolutely faultless for manly beauty, and yet a face at which women would involuntarily shudder, and which no man would like to trust; a face which, speechless and lifeless as the man was, marked a nature at once desperate and resolute, bold, lawless, and determined. He was not the kind of man of whom a creature could be made, thought Lilian; what then did her husband want with him? She, who knew the guilty secret of their lives, knew also the necessity of keeping prying eyes out of it. What could they do with a man like this castaway admitted among the crimes that had to be hidden? Or was the guilt to be passed on to another? at once shared and multiplied?

Reckless of the consequences so sure to follow on her opposition, Lilian turned to her husband, with a shuddering appeal.

"Do not take this man into the house!" she said earnestly. "Hear me for once—do not."

"What, my love, after all my lessons?" said Mr. Capstone, with a smile, taking her arm with a caressing gesture.

The pale fair woman shrunk away, blenched, and put up her left hand to wipe away the drops that started on her upper lip; but she said no more; and they both turned away from the crowd, none of whom saw the blood that trickled down her arm. At night, when she took off her gown there were four sharp cuts where her husband had clasped her so affectionately, and dug his talons into her flesh.

(To be continued.)

OTTAWA CITY,

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FOR

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Cherrier & Kirwin, Publishers.

January 31, 1872.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

New Books—J. Durie & Son.
Rheumatism and Gout Remedy.
Application to Parliament.
Steam Engine and Boiler Wanted.
Board Wanted.
Ottawa City Directory.
Lottery.

The Ottawa Times.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1872.

All the Intercolonial Railway Commissioners are in town.

Mr. Lesage, of Quebec, is in town and had an interview with the Minister of Agriculture yesterday.

The New York *Democrat* affirms, that so far this year there has been an average of one murder a day in that city.

The legislature of Utah have introduced a bill to regulate matrimony. Boys of fifteen, and girls of twelve years of age, are permitted to contract marriage without the consent of their parents or guardians.

We notice with pleasure, that since the late fearful scene which occurred in a menagerie at Bolton, to which we have already referred, the English papers are advocating the enactment of a law to prohibit "lion taming" performances.

The steamer *Brittania*, of the Anchor line, arrived in New York on the 23rd inst., after an extraordinarily perilous voyage of thirty-two days from Glasgow. We believe that this is the longest trans-Atlantic voyage ever made by any steamer. The weather was frightfully severe.

We are very glad to find that the Blake-Scott administration have at length consented to the appointment of a committee for the investigation of the alleged attempt to bribe and intimidate the electors of Proton. We trust that the public will soon be able to judge whether there was really any wrong-doing on the part of any members of the Government, or whether Mr. Lewis made a false statement.

We trust that there is now some probability of an arrangement for international copyright being arrived at, which will put an end to the loss and injustice which British and American authors, more especially the former, have for so long a time endured. We are not yet aware of all the details of the proposed measure, but sincerely trust that the effort now being made to solve this important question may be successful.

We are in receipt of late advices from Prince Edward Island. The political horizon there appears to be rather stormy, and our correspondent states that "the Government will have as much as they can do to hold their own." Business is good. We are glad to hear that the leading merchants of the island have formed a company and are about to establish regular steam communication between Prince Edward Island and Great Britain. We have no doubt that the enterprise will prove a remunerative one. The steamers which ran between Montreal and Charlottetown last summer, did a remarkably good business.

THE "REDS."

During the seige of Paris at the fall of 1870, the national guards were called upon to furnish 45,000 men to go to the front with the line and the Mobiles. In other words to undertake the actual fighting; the National Guards confining their duties to acting as sentries on the ramparts. They were numbered at 300,000 men. But 12,000 only came to the front and inscribed their names at the "office of glory." Of this number the greater part we are told came from what are called the aristocratic quarters of Paris. Consequently regiments of action were formed from the National Guards. With what good result may be inferred when it is stated that their total loss was only 300. The line and the Mobiles who did the work lost 50,000, and the sailors 2,000. The Reds of Belleville were distinguished by their misconduct and their cowardice. People at first thought that they would fight, but they were remarkable only in placing themselves in safety, and dodging danger. On one occasion at the Favre Club, volunteers were called for to make a demonstration against the Hotel de Ville, with Flourens at their head. A knowing citizen proposed that a Commission should be named and escorted by a force to make itself respected. The President suggested that volunteers should write down their names and addresses. The result was 123 inscriptions. If the Parisians had fought with one-tithe of the fortitude with which they passively submitted to privation, history might have written a different story.

THE EUROPEAN POSITION.

The affairs of continental Europe appear to be in anything but a pleasant or promising condition. All the great powers seem to be regarding one another with dread and suspicion. Austria is afraid of Germany, and both of these powers look upon Russia distrustfully. Russia is evidently not satisfied as to the loyalty and friendship of Germany. We notice that the Moscow *Gazette* says, that the abundant resources of Germany would enable her to create within a short time a fleet with which the English fleet alone could cope, and that this fleet, joined to the fortifications of Kiel, would reduce the Russian fleet in the Baltic to complete inaction. To prevent this the *Gazette* advocates the neutralization of Denmark and the reunion with that country of Northern Sleswick, with Duppel and Alsen. The rights of poor little Denmark, we fear, are not likely to be much regarded, in the event of a struggle becoming imminent between the great powers.

In France the position of affairs is anything but satisfactory. There are abundant indications that the people are growing restive under the heavy burden of taxation which is now imposed upon them, and the popularity of M. Thiers is evidently on the wane. Our own impression is, and it is based upon the teachings of past history, that the French will never be prosperous and contented except under a strong government. French liberty so soon lapses in to licentiousness, and is regarded by so large a proportion of the people as merely the right to do exactly as they like without regard to the rights and feelings of others, that it can never last for any length of time without degenerating into anarchy. We have no doubt that the strength of the Bonapartists increases daily in France, and that the better class of Frenchmen are becoming more and more thoroughly impressed with the utter failure of Republicanism, so far, at all events, as their own country is concerned.

Matters are still very unsettled in Spain. It is said that the various members of the Bourbon family have effected an alliance for the purpose of forwarding the interests of Alphonso, Prince of the Austrians, son of the ex-Queen Isabella. This Prince who is now twenty years of age, is at the head of the Bourbon family, his mother having abdicated in his favor. It seems strange that the Bourbons should have many adherents in Spain, but it appears that they have, and the impression prevails that the young King Amadeus is not by any means safe upon the throne.

In Great Britain alone general prosperity prevails, and but little discontent, political or social, exists. Even the correspondents of American journals, writing from England, are constrained to admit that Republicanism is "played out" in the old country, and that men of the Dilke, Odger, and Bradlaugh school have no longer any influence. Even John Bright has denounced Sir Charles Dilke's attack upon the monarchy as unutterably mean and contemptible, and has declared that the young baronet has damaged his reputation for ever. A disruption of the English Liberal party is regarded as highly probable; the subject of education being the question upon which the two wings of the party are opposed to each other. The Nonconformists demand an Education Act that shall secure exclusively secular education, and make it compulsory, and they, of course, are anything but satisfied with the scheme introduced by the Gladstone administration.

ENGLISH SHIPBUILDING.

A few days since we made editorial reference to the immense shipbuilding trade which is now being carried on in Great Britain. Since then we have had an opportunity of reading a letter from a gentleman, well versed in maritime affairs, which has been received by the Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries, together with some other information upon the same subject. It is really marvellous to read of the immense business now being done in this line. At the present moment iron steamers to the amount of 500,000 tons are being constructed in the United Kingdom, and of these, 221,000 tons, or nearly one-half, are being built in the River Clyde. In sailing ships scarcely anything is being done; the opening of the Suez Canal having so materially shortened the distance between England and India or China, as to enable steamers to perform the voyage in thirty and fifty days, thus leaving the fastest clippers altogether "out of the race." We find that the total number of vessels launched in the Clyde last year was 231, with an aggregate tonnage of 195,200 tons, an increase of 5,400 tons over 1870, 2,200 tons over 1869, and 21,000 tons over 1868. Of war vessels there were launched last year 6 of 3,050 tons, against 1 of 2,660 tons in 1870, 3 of 9,100 tons in 1869, and 8 of 5,[illegible] tons in 1868. Of paddle steamers there were 15 of 10,900 tons, launched, against 20, of 10,150 tons in 1870, 15 of 8,300 tons in 1869, and 18 of 6,291 tons in 1868. Of screw steamers there were 125 of 158,000 tons, an increase of 26,000 tons over 1869 and 77,000 tons, over 1868. The number of sailing vessels launched was 25, of 12,720 tons, a decline of 38 vessels and 26,150 tons compared with 1870, 80 vessels and 75,430 tons from 1869, and 84 vessels and 66,726 tons from 1868. Of the total number of steamers launched last year in the Clyde nine were for the North American trade.

M. Thiers has done all he can to deprive the Parisians of that military show and glitter of which they have always been so fond. New Year's Day was allowed to pass without any of those splendid scenes which in the old Imperial times used to excite the admiration of the people of all classes. A correspondent gives the following interesting account of the New Year's Day fetes under the Empire.

Everybody who has watched the really patriotic efforts of M. Thiers during the past ten months to set things to rights in his distracted country must in some degree respect him; but one is bound to state that the procession of patriots who have gone to thank him this morning for his arduous labors does not make the same imposing figure as that which used to go and do homage to Cæsar. Few things were more stirring than the New Year's Day fetes under the Empire. They began on New Year's Eve by a serenade from all the regimental bands of the Paris, Versailles, St. Germains, and Vincennes garrisons; and this was a thing to see. At two o'clock all the drummers—and being six hundred, they seemed innumerable—filed into the Cour du Carrousel, with their drum-majors, and mingling with them came the bandsmen, to the number of about four hundred, hurrying up pell-mell from the four cardinal points of Paris. The drummers wore their broad white leather aprons and white gloves, and looked wonderfully trim and soldier-like. They used to be drawn up two deep into three sides of a square, each drum-major standing in front of his men, while in the centre, *præstantissimus*, towering a head and shoulders above every other one, stood the drum-major of the Imperial Guard, the plume of his enormous busby tapering away out of sight, and his right hand resting on a formidable stick with a silver-gilt globe the size of a child's head. Viscount de Laferriere, the Chamberlain who watched them through the window, would glide away to apprise their Majesties that everything was ready; and the powerful drum-major would fix his eyes on the window of the State balcony, waiting, and poising his stick in mid-air. Precisely as the Empress set foot on the balcony, holding the Prince Imperial by the hand, the drum-major's stick would spin round in his fingers like a water-wheel, the six hundred drummers would twirl their wrists inwards, and there would be a report like a clap of thunder. It was one of those things that sent the blood rushing violently to one's head, and one could see the tag-rail and bobtail of Paris, as they pressed their unwashed noses through the bars of the Carrousel railings, glow up to their ears at the din. Most of them came there with M. Rochefort or some other great man enshrined in their hearts; but less than five minutes' drumming got the better of M. Rochefort. There is nothing like a drum for bringing a Parisian to respect authority, and by the time the big tambour major planted his stick on the ground causing the crescendo noise to cease with the suddenness of magic, a great roar of "Vive l'Empereur!" would be bellowed down the whole line. Then came the turn of the instrumental bands, and any one who heard the march from the "Prophete" played as these four hundred bandsmen used to play it would ask to hear no finer music in his whole life.

SMALL POX.

As one or two errors occurred in the following paragraph which we published a few days since, we now give it in a corrected form. We believe there is no doubt as to the efficacy of the remedy mentioned, and although small pox has now fortunately almost entirely passed away from among us, the prescription may be worth remembering.

A correspondent sends us the following:—Pure bitartrate of potash (cream of tartar) is an infallible antidote to the variolus fever.

The discovery of this important fact was made about thirty years ago by the late Mr. T. Rose, of Dorking, England, who, in a petition presented to the House of Commons in March, 1856, stated that he successfully tested the efficiency of the remedy in more than 3,000 cases of small pox. With this simple remedial agent in combination with rhubarb as an adjunct, and a refrigerant mode of treatment, Mr. Rose achieved such a triumph over this hitherto fatal disease as to reduce the death rate to a single exceptional case.

We are glad to see that the services rendered by Mr. John A Donaldson, Government Immigration Agent, at Toronto, are duly appreciated by some among the many whom he has served. We understand that a few days since, Mr. Donaldson received from England a case containing a service of plate worth about $300. This beautiful present consists of the following articles, viz:—Silver coffee pot, silver tea pot, silver sugar basin, silver cream pitcher, silver cake basket, silver sugar tongs, one dozen silver tea spoons and circular silver tray, in the centre of which is the following inscription.

PRESENTED

TO

JOHN A. DONALDSON, ESQUIRE,
Government Emigrant Agent, Toronto, Canada,

IN

Remembrance of kindness rendered to a family of strangers,
1871.

CANALS.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

SIR,—These are days of rapid movement in everything; we travel fast on railways, our ocean steamers make a ferry of the Atlantic, and the great rivers of this continent are highways for boats that compete with our trains. One thing only remains under the influence of the past, our canals and locks reduce us to a motion that is Asiatic in slowness. If this portion of our public works could be made to conform in spirit to the rest, we should be satisfied at least for a time until some further and greater change takes place.

If all large rivers flowed as some do, on one even incline, their waters would present only a smooth current; this to the canoe or the sailing vessel would offer simply the advantage of easy descent with some difficulty in going up, but with our present steam power we scarcely notice currents, for or against our course, unless they exceed in velocity the speed of the vessel, and when amounting only to one half or one third of the ship's usual rate it is disregarded.

All rivers, however, are not graded by nature to an even fall of so much per mile, but descend in places more rapidly, while for long stretches they are almost level. Such is the case with both the St. Lawrence and the Ottawa. To grade these large rivers anew would be a gigantic task, but by no means difficult to make an imitation of a river alongside that should flow smoothly, and be large enough for navigation. This artificial river alongside need not extend the whole distance but be constructed or excavated only for such lengths as would be necessary to pass by the rapids. The main stream is the best where Nature has made it fit for us, but there are portions that descend too much in a limited length, and create insurmountable difficulties in going up and sometimes in the descent also.

In these places we have canals on the St. Lawrence with locks for the craft to pass through, but locks are a fearful hindrance to the speed or progress of vessels, whereas if an open stream could be entered that would serve the same purpose, all the boats would pass up and down at their own will and pleasure, provided always that they had steam power or were towed by others that were so furnished. Just as a railway train passes from the main line on to the siding, and slides again on the main line further on, so a propeller, whether going up or down, would leave the large river and pass into the small one cut alongside, joining the main stream further on. Any speed could then be used and there would be no longer an exception to the spirit of the age in our systems of conveyance and travel.

I shall, perhaps, write further on this subject.

F. P. MACKELCAN.

Montreal, January 29th.

SANDRINGHAM.

The following poem written by a lady in Virginia the "Old Dominion," will be duly appreciated in this, the "New Dominion."

I

Yes—here within Sir Walter's Old Dominion,
Along Virginian valleys hidden away,
Meeting, we questioned of the last opinion,—
"What tidings come from Sandringham to-day?"

II.

'Mid the wild rush of each tumultuous city,
Whose billowy tides were plunging on the away,
The throb that stirred all hearts was tender pity,—
"But little hope from Sandringham to-day."

III.

On the lone outposts of our Southern borders,
Where watch-fires keep the scalping-knife at bay,
There mingled strangely with the morning orders,
The call—"What news from Sandringham to-day?"

IV.

Along the wintry waters of St. Lawrence,
From fur wrapt sledge, on crowded street and quay,—
On 'Change, at fireside, ran the questioning torrents,—
"What latest word from Sandringham to-day?"

V.

Where sits the golden Queen of the Pacific,
Glad wives and happy mothers paused to say,
(With thrill that made each face half beatific,—)
"Thank God! *some* hope from Sandringham to-day!"

VI.

Out o'er the Occident's wide reach of ocean,
Wherever vessels crossed each other's way,
The trumpet blared abroad the strong emotion,—
"Hoy!—Life or death at Sandringham to day?"

VII.

From Hooghly's Mouth to Kyber Pass went flashing
The quick enquiry: Where Australia's spray
Closed o'er dropt anchors, through the breakers dashing,
Sailors cried,—"What of Sandringham to day?"

VIII.

The diamond-delver seething under torrid
Colonial suns that poured their blinding ray,
Sighed as he raised to heaven his burning forehead,—
"Spare, Lord, the life at Sandringham to-day!"

IX.

The same sweet yearning of responsive pity
Went up to where Christian people pray,
And Continental city asked of city,—
"What bulletin from Sandringham to-day?"

X.

In every English home and Scottish ingle,
At Ireland's hearths,—on lone Welsh mountains gray,
All hearts now with the girdling gladness tingle,—
"There's life—hope—health, at Sandringham to-day?"

XI.

In faith lost in the human? Are yea able,
Cold cynics, in your scorn, to rend away
The marvellous strands of that electric cable
That links the world with Sandringham to day?

ROMAN CATHOLICISM IN SCOTLAND.

Some interesting statistics respecting the actual strength of Roman Catholicism in this country may be gathered from "The Catholic Directory, Ecclesiastical Register and Almanac for 1872," a work which appears annually *permissa superiorum*, and which is carefully compiled by the Rev. W. A. Johnson, Secretary to Archbishop Manning. Scotland has been divided into three Ecclesiastical districts—the Eastern, the Western, and the Northern—each of which is subject to the jurisdiction of a Vicar Apostolic. Thus the Eastern District, comprising the sixteen eastern counties of Scotland, from the South of the river Dee to the Stewarty of Kirkcudbright inclusively, is presided over by the Right Rev. John Strain. Bishop of Abila, Vicar Apostolic, who has under his jurisdiction 67 priests, 79 public churches, chapels and stations, 3 communities of religious men, 7 communities of religious women, and one college—viz: St. Mary's Blairs, Aberdeen. The Western District includes the shires of Argyle, Ayr, Bute, Dumbarton, Lanark, Renfrew, Wigtown, the Hebrides or Western Islands, and the southern part of Inverness-shire. It is subject to the Episcopal supervision of the Most Rev. Charles Eyre, Archbishop of Anazarba, Apostolic Delegate for Scotand, and Administrator Apostolic, who has under his jurisdiction 119 priests, 103 public churches, chapels and stations, 5 communities of religious men, and 7 of religious women. The Northern Districts, comprising the shires of Aberdeen, Banff, Cromarty, the northern part of Inverness-shire, the shires of Moray, Nairn, Ross, and Sutherland, is ruled by the Rev. Jno, Macdonald, Bishop of Nicopolis, as Vicar Apostolic, and under his jurisdiction there are 35 priests, 40 public churches, chapels, and stations, and 6 communities of religious women. It appears that during the past year the number of the Roman Catholic clergy in Scotland has increased from 207 to 225; the number of public churches, chapels and stations remain the same—222; the number of communities of religious men has exactly doubled, being 8 as compared with 4 last year, while the number of communities of religious women has increased from 18 to 20. These figures refer to Scotland exclusively, but it may be interesting to notice some of the statistics relating to the whole of Great Britain. At present there are in England, Wales, and Scotland 1,824 Roman Catholic clergy, 1,227 public churches, chapels, and stations, 82 communities of men, and 238 communities of women. Last year the number were 1,758 clergy, 1,169 public churches, chapels, and stations, 59 communities of men, and 236 communities of women.

LITERARY NOTES.

The translations of M. Taine's "Notes on England," which have appeared in the *Daily News*, will shortly be published in a collected form, with additions, and with an introduction giving an account of M. Taine's life and works.

It is said that the Pope, besides his fondness for billiards, is a great reader of French novels of which the Sultan of Turkey is also extremely fond.

Shakspeare's "King John," the German version by Baron Von Loen, has been brought out at Leipsic, where it was performed for the first time.

It appears from Forster's "Life of Charles Dickens," that his father furnished the original for the inimitable character of Micawber. Micawber Dickens never knew how to get on in the world, and being carried from a sponging house to the debtor's prison, the Marshalsea, he told Charles to remember that "if a man had £20 a year, and spent £19 19s. 6d., he would be happy, but that a shilling spent the other way would make him wretched."

The late Rev. Chousey Hall Townsend, having been robbed by the thieves breaking into his vicarage, wrote the following epigram upon his loss:

They prigged my gold repeater, they
prigged my silver store,
But they couldn't prig my sermons, for
they were prigged before.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Via Dominion Line.

TORONTO.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

TORONTO, January 30.

The Speaker took the chair at 2.15.

After routine, Hon. Mr. Scott moved for a select committee to inquire into Hon. Mr. Wood's affair, the committee to consist of Ardagh, Boultbee, Boulter, Fitzsimmons, Pardee, Clark, of Wellington, Perry and Farwell. He said it was only fair to the gentlemen referred to, that the charges should be investigated, and if unfounded, withdawn.

Hon. Mr Cameron protested against the motion which was not as he would have worded it, nor did he consider the committee a fair one.

Hon Mr. Mackenzie said the charges were as broad as could be made, and the investigation must go on.

Hon. J. S. Macdonald thought the charges should include the whole Ministry, as the member for East Toronto said he had proof against some of the ministers, but was not in a proper position to name them.

The motion was carried.

Hon. Mr. Blake moved the second reading of a Bill to make further provision touching the appropriation of the railway fund. He said it was not requisite to go into details as the House had expressed its opinion which resulted in the change of Government. He scorned the idea of bribery being possible, as it would not be so easy to bribe the whole house, as five ministers. He reviewed, at length, the policy of the late Government and compared it with the present one.

Hon. J. S. Macdonald defended the policy of the late Government, and said notwithstanding the charges brought against it, and no one could say that one farthing of the million and a half had been touched, and he contended that the delaying in the granting of bonusus to railway companies until the house met would be detrimental. He thought the ministry should take the responsibility on their own shoulders. He thought the House would have plenty of log rolling before the end of the session. He was prepared to let the measure pass without opposition as he felt it would recoil on the ministry.

Hon. Mr. Cameron contended that a million and a half was never left in the hands of the Minister, but only in trust to be paid those companies which complied with specified regulations. He protested against the measure, but would not divide the House upon it.

Mr. T. Ferguson believed that every member of the House should be called upon to vote upon every bill in reference to railway aid, and if this course be persevered in, he, Mr. Ferguson, had no doubt he would be found voting against every proposal brought up for aid. He claimed that if the policy of the Government was carried into the House, it would be a scene of continual scramble.

Hon. Mr. Wood said that it might be as well if the members of the House would leave the conduct of the late Government to the country and to the historian. He thought that the cardinal point which could be seized upon against the late Government was in this Railway Act. He had always declared that this House should have control of the expenditure, and the cry of log rolling was the merest bosh. The responsibility of the Government was as great now as under the old system. The Government having in their power money to be granted in aid of enterprises, it was the interest of a member from a constituency in which the enterprise was to take place that he should give the Government support, and thus a power was placed in the hands of the Government which was never intended.

Mr. Cumberland said, if the system of irresponsible government was adopted, the Ministry at any time when they found that the House was against them, could say that they bowed to the decision of the House, and thus retain their offices for ever. If the House was divided, he would vote against the Bill.

It being six o'clock, the House adjourned.

AFTER RECESS.

Mr. Rykert said he thought that it would be unfair to offer any further opposition to the bill. If the Government intended to drive the house to a division he would follow the course he had always pursued. He noticed one great omission in the bill of the publication of the notice of all bills for aid in the 'Ontario Gazette.' If this was not inserted by the Government in the bill he would move when the house goes into committee that the clause be inserted. He proceeded to attack the remarks of Mr. Wood on account of their inconsistency, especially to what he said on log rolling. Reading an extract from the *Globe* of February last, in which he (Wood) expressed directly opposite views to those he gave utterance to this afternoon on the subject. He (Rykert) continued, attacking the principle of the bills, and concluded by expressing the hope that the Government would not divide the House on the question.

Mr. Prince said that the members of the opposition objected to the bill, fearing lest they should be bought and possibly they had a practical knowledge of this subject.

Mr. Wood, of Victoria, was in favour of this measure. He thought it better that the House should be in the hands of the whole House rather than Ministers.

Mr. Monck was in favour of the Bill because it gave each member virtual disposal of the money.

Mr. Sexton was prepared to support the measure.

Mr. Deacon did not think the Bill went far enough. He thought it should be provided that applications of Railway Companies should be brought before the House with reasons for refusing application if refused.

The Bill was read a second time, and referred to a Committee of the whole House to-morrow.

Hon. E. Blake moved the second reading of the Bill, to secure the independence of the Legislative Assembly. The Bill included not only those who received the monied offices from the Government, but appointments of any kind.

Hon. M. C. Cameron said if members could be bribed by every petty appointment in the hand of the Government, it argued very great corruption. He spoke of the inconsistency of Mr. Blake in creating a sixth minister after condemning for so long a time any increase.

Hon. Mr. McCall, of Norfolk, thought the Bill sound and would support it.

Hon. Mr. Wood thought we were going beyond British precedent in this measure, but to silence all grumbling he was willing that the small chink remaining should be hermetically sealed.

Mr. Ferguson did not think the bill went far enough, as it was as dangerous as if son's or brothers of members received an appointment as if members received it themselves.

Hon. Mr. McKellar said that Mr. Lauder had an appointment which brought in $500 a year and his gratitude would leave him to the Government that gave him appointment. He would vote for the bill.

Mr Lauder defended himself from the charge of bribery. He supported the late Government as zealously during the first and second sessions as since.

Hon. Mr. Richards said if the bill affected the past appointments he would vote against the bill.

Hon. Mr. Blake had not considered the question, but was not aware that any gentlemen held office of emolument. He did not think Mr. Lauder had held or now held office.

Hon Mr. Richard understood he had an appointment. He considered matters effected by the bill were most trumpery and he would vote for it.

Hon A. McKenzie denied that Hon. Geo. Brown led the reformers, but stated that Sir John A. Macdonald came to town to drill Hon Mr. Cameron on the future action and spare the House of a miserable spectacle of a leader without any followers.

He said the reform measures were to secure a greater purity of the House without casting any reflection on the heneety of the members.

Hon Mr. Blake summed up and the bill was read a 2nd time and referred to Select Committee.

The House then adjourned at 10.55.

Geo Brantford, the express robber, while being conveyed to jail yesterday afternoon made an unsuccessful attempt at escape.

The regular fortnightly meeting of the Division Court was held to-day before Judge Boyd. The calendar contained over eighty cases of no special importance.

The United Ontario Burlington Curling Club, of Hamilton, are to play the Red Jackets of this city game to-morrow morning.

This morning at the County Court a motion to allow Ministers of Gospel free through all toll gates was carried.

Last night a little girl of 12 years of age arrived in the city in search of employment, having run away from Port Hope on account of the cruel treatment of her stepmother. She is at present in the Girls' Home.

The Caledonia Society of this city intend celebrating Burns' anniversary on the 6th of February.

At a quarter to three this morning the old lodge house of Necropolis was burned down. There was no water to be had in the neighbourhood. The building was used as a stable and a cow was burned in it. Loss about $500. No insurance.

A meeting was held last night for the purpose of forming a lodge of the Knights of Pythias. The preliminaries having been complied with, application was made to Washington for a charter, which is expected arrive on Friday. Five gentlemen are coming from London and Hamilton to make arrangements for starting lodges in those cities.

Mr. Barr, night editor of the *Globe*, who burst a blood vessel the other night, is much better but is still confined to the house.

It is positively asserted that Messrs. Kingsmill, Belford and Gregg have purchased the *Telegraph*, and that it will soon be issued under the new management. Mr. Robertson having no connection with the sheet. The *Daily Telegraph* comes out to-morrow the size of the New York *Sun*, seven narrow columns. This is to lessen the expenses.

MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, January 30.

The committee of the council on the new city census have appointed Monday week for taking the same.

James O'Neil for beating his wife in brutal manner was to-day sent to jail at hard labor for two months. O'Neil is a marble cutter and is well known.

A notorious thief named Garneau was captured last night having stolen $20 and watch. Garneau carried on operations in the garb of a Catholic priest, and had long escaped the police.

The merchant Payne, charged with defrauding his partner, was to-day arraigned before the court for larceny, and pleaded not guilty.

There were eight deaths from small pox in excess of last week. Much alarm is felt.

There is no material change in the money market. The demand is small and money is abundant.

The *Witness* to-night in reviewing the report of the Ontario finances, congratulates the people on prosperity, and gives credit to the late Government for the surplus.

The weather is cold and clear.

Latest Cable Telegrams

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, 5 a.m., 30th.—At a meeting of the electors of Birmingham last night a letter was read from the Hon. John Bright, in which he expresses the hope that he will be able to attend a portion of the forthcoming session of Parliament. He also advises efforts to be made to decrease the expenditure of the Government.

A large number of colliers have struck work, and disturbances are apprehended. The military are under arms.

29th.—The Emperor and Empress of Brazil entertained the Duc d'Aumale at a banquet last night. The Imperial visitors will leave for Madrid during the present week.

FRANCE.

A motion was submitted at last evening's meeting of the Paris Jockey Club for the exclusion of all Germans, but was rejected.

SPAIN.

MADRID, January 30,—There was a disturbance at Barcelona yesterday, caused by the resistance of the people to the payment of excessive octroi duties. A large mob assembled at one of the gates of the city and threatened the customs officers with violence. The police interfered, and some shots were fired. The rioters were dispersed with difficulty, but the city has since been quiet. Little importance is attached to the affair, which is purely local, and a revival of the trouble is hardly to be expected.

Latest American Telegrams

UNITED STATES.

ALBANY, 30th.—A large number of spectators in the Senate Chamber were disappointed this morning at not seeing Senator Tweed in his seat. It is said he has sent word to the committee on privileges and elections that it would gratify and accomodote him very much if they would make their investigations in New York City.

SALT LAKE, 29th.—In the council to day the reading of the Governor's veto on the Admission Bill was followed by groans and hisses. The members spoke of it with mingled horror and contempt.

CHICAGO, 29th.—Mayor Medill has vetoed the resolution by council to permit the completion of half finished frame buildings in the fire limits.

NEW YORK, 29th.—The *Times* will publish to-morrow seven columns of figures learned from the investigation of the committee of 70, showing in detail the alleged fraudulent transactions of the Department of Public Works, when under Tweed's management in the purchase of supplies. It says thousands of dollars were thus obtained from the bureau of supplies on fraudulent vouchers, approved by Tweed and certified to by his subordinates acting under his orders. The committee of 70 have nearly established the fact that the supplies furnished to the city from Tweed's department, except in very few instances, were purchased under his personal direction. The total amount of supplies furnished under exhibit, to be published is $1,666,525.

DIED.

At her residence, in Albert Street, on Monday, the 29th inst, of Congestion of the Lungs, Mrs John O'Connor, relict of the late John O'Connor, aged 76 years

The funeral will take place to-morrow, (Thursday) from her late residence, Albert Street, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The remains to be interred in the Hull Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested to attend without further notice.

Of Croup, on the 29th inst., Nanny, second daughter of George Murphy, York street, aged 2 years and 7 years.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, 31st inst, at half-past three o'clock, from her father's residence to the Roman Catholic Cathedral, and thence to the place of interment. Friends and acquaintances are requested to attend without further notice.

J. DURIE & SON.

New Books.

Character, by Samuel Smiles, $1.50; Travels Round the World, by a Boy, edited by Smiles, $1.50; Two Plunges for a Pearl, 75 cents; Ought We to Visit Her, by the author of Archie Lovell, $1; The Secret of Long Life, $1.50; The American Baron, by the author of The Cryptogram, $1; Blade O'Grass, by Farjeon, 35c; Miss or Mrs., by Wilkie Collins, 40c; Fair to See (from Blackwood) 75c; Hannah, by Miss Muloch, 50c; Prey of the Gods, 30c; The Campaign at Niagara, 25c; Oldtown Fireside Stories, by Mrs. Stowe, $1; Twenty Years Ago, a Tale of a Girl in her Teens, by Miss Muloch, $1; Forsters Life of Chas. Dickens, $1.75; Secret History of The International, by Onslow Yorke, 50c; Saint Abe and his Seven Wives, a tale of Salt Lake City, $1.25; Jean Ingelows, Complete Works (Canadian edition) $1.25; The Thorough Business Man, by Benjamin Gregory, $1.50.

Aytoun's Lays Scottish Cavaliers and Macaulay's Lays of Ancient Rome in one volume, published by John Lovell, $1.25.

The Bayard Series, 75 cts. per vol

Essays, by Abraham Cowley; Chesterfield's Letters, &c.; History of Caliph Vathek; Rasselas, edited by West; Reflections, by Rochefoucauld; The King and the Commons; Christabel, &c., Coleridge: The Words of Wellington; Table Talk of Napoleon Bonaparte; Saint Louis, King of France, by De Joinville.

Popular Science, edited by John Timbs, 30 cents.

Domestic Hints, do do do 30 cents.

Trantwine's Engineers Pocket Book, price 50 cents.

& Rankine's Mechanics and Millwork.

1884 2 J. DURIE & SON, 10 Sparks Street.

ARRIVED AT LAST,

And for Sale by all Druggists,

DR. BIRNBAUM'S

Rheumatism and Gout Remedy

Which also cures NEURALGIA, WANDERING PAINS, LUMBAGO, Stiffness in the Limbs or Joints and Sprains,

Persons in all ranks of life, amongst whom analytical chemists and physicians of the highest standing, have certified to the wonderful effects which followed its application

CHARLES MARTIN,
30 Victoria Square, Montreal,
Sole Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at its next session for an Act to authorize the Ottawa, Vaudreuil and Montreal Railway Company to connect their line of railway with the Northern Colonization Railway or with any other Railway which may at any time be constructed from Montreal towards Granville, Northward of the River Ottawa, and for such purpose to bridge the waters of the said River below L'Original, and for other purposes.

Office of the O.V. & M.R.R., New Edinburgh, Ontario, January 22nd, 1872 1884aw2m

WANTED,

Board and Residence wanted for a Lady and Gentleman where no other Boarders are kept. Must be within ten minutes walk of the Parliament Buildings. Address, stating terms, &c., A Z, Box 97, P.O. Ottawa.

Ottawa, January 31, 1872 1884tf

STEAM ENGINE & BOILER WANTED.

Wanted a second hand (about) ten horse power engine. Must be in perfect order. Address Box 452, P O, with price. 1884a

WANTS A SITUATION AS FARMER,

A married man, without encumbrance. Has had much experience in farming, and has lived in the above capacity with some well known gentlemen in Canada. Good references

Address, ROBT. ELLIOTT, Farmer, Ottawa, Ont. 1883 4

JUST RECEIVED

FROM CHICAGO

AT

McDonell & Mongenais',

500 OX TONGUES IN PRIME ORDER.

Ottawa, January 23, 1872. 1878-a

Ottawa, January 23, 1872.

FOR SALE.

The subscribers offer for Sale in Stock, 1,000 Tons Scotch Pig Iron, Calder Nos. 1 and 3; 150 do. do, white; Gooan Boiler Plates, assorted sizes; 2,500 Boxes Charcoal Tin Plates, "Coatbridge" and "Machin" brands; 200 Boxes I.C. 10 x 14 Coke Tin Plates; 50 Tons "Morewood's" Lion Galvanized Iron, Nos. 24, 26, 28.

A. & C. J. ROPE, & CO.
329 Commissioner Street, Montreal.
Ottawa, January 23, 1872. 1878-3m.

MONEY TO LOAN

The Subscribers have received a large sum for investment upon Farm Property. No commission charged. Apply to J. M. C. DELESDERNIERS, corner of Sussex and York streets, or to MORRISON, WELLS & CO., Toronto.

Jan. 22, 1872. 1877

FOR SALE,

No 21, S. Rideau street, Ottawa.
No 1, 10th Concession, Osgoode.
Apply to
DR. McDOUGALL,
Rideau street.
Ottawa, Dec 27, 1871 1855tf

DISINFECTANTS FOR SALE

CARBOLIC SOAP,

Perfumed, for Toilet and Disinfecting purposes.

CARBOLIC SOAP,

Ordinary, used in washing Linen, Blankets, &c.

CARBOLIC ACID,

Or Disinfecting Fluid, for Sick Rooms, Linen, Bedding, Water Closets, Drains, Cesspools, &c., &c.

CARBOLIC POWDER.

CONDY'S FLUID.

CHLORALUM, Non-poisonous.

BROMO-CHLORALUM, Non-poisonous.

CHLORIDE OF LIME,

COPPERAS.

A. CHRISTIE & CO.,
Druggists, Sparks street.
Ottawa, January 30.

COCOO GLYCERINE removes dandruff.

NEW BOOKS

—AT—

HENDERSON & CO'S,

39 SPARKS STREET.

Scriptural Form of Church Government; Kirkes First Conquest of Canada; Birds of Canada; Routledge's Modern Speaker and Reciter; A Cloud of Witnesses; The Changed Cross and other Poems; Twenty Years Ago, by the Author of John Halifax.

Bound volumes of Sunday at Home, Leisure Hour, Sunday Magazine, Family Treasury, Good Words and Good Words for the Young. Full assortments of GENERAL STATIONERY, always on hand.

Ottawa, January 26th, 1872. 1881 tf

TO BUILDERS.

Separate Tenders are invited for the various works necessary to be done in the erection of a block of stores for Messrs. Swalwell, Borbridge and Bros., corner Sparks and O'Connor Streets.

Plans and Specifications may be seen at the office of W