NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Rideau Canal—F Braun.

The Ottawa Times

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13 1872

The Hon. Mr. Pope has gone East to spend a few days among his constituents.

The Ministers at present in town are, Hon. Messrs. Howe, Tilley, Campbell and Chapais.

The American people are remarkable for their generosity. A hundred thousand dollars of the Chicago Fire Relief fund remained unappropriated, and the moment that Boston's distress was made known in the "Queen City of the West," it was determined that this munificent sum should be applied to the repair of the injuries received by the "Hub of the Universe," in the recent disastrous conflagration. Action like this, at once prompt and generous, challenges admiration. The Bostonians will doubtless receive liberal assistance from their fellow countrymen, and, if need be, from other quarters to enable them to restore the ruined portion of their city.

There are many rumours afloat as to the probable successor of Lieutenant Governor Archibald in the Province of Manitoba. It is possible that some one of them may prove correct, but at present the public may as well preserve its soul in patience. Chief Justice Morris is the present acting Governor, or Administrator there, and under his regime the few months of autumn may be allowed to pass without undue anxiety as to who may be the permanent successor of the Hon. Mr. Archibald. If delay should occur in his selection, it is only because Ministers are desirous of sending to Fort Garry one who will be acceptable to the people of the Northwest.

The Hon. Mr. Macdougall has taken the trouble to air his views on political issues in connection with the contest now pending in Welland. We have already expressed the opinion that the contest there will probably be settled more on personal than political grounds, and our reason for this view is to be found in the fact that both contestants are personally popular, and no serious issue exists to divide public opinion. Nobody supposes that the result of the Welland election will affect the status of Ministerial or Opposition leaders. Nobody imagines that the election of Dr. King will rivet the members of the present Government to their seats, or that the return of Mr. Thompson will give Messrs. Blake and McKenzie the privilege of crossing the floor. The contest, at its inception, had every characteristic of a purely local one. Perhaps it may develop itself, before its conclusion, to one of general interest.

At all events it is not uninstructive to have one of Mr. Macdougall's ex perience again in the field defining the political issues of the day. The people of Welland, and those of the whole Province, are no doubt pretty familiar with them, seeing that the general election has so recently taken place, when the party issues were fully discussed at every hustings throughout the country. But political, like moral questions, require to be frequently discussed, so that the public mind may be kept well informed concerning them. Mr. Macdougall is no novice. He understands the issues that have engaged the attention of our public men for the past twenty five years. During that period he has been more or less hotly a partizan in the contest. He has fought on the one side or the other with a zeal characteristic of the impetuosity of his nature, if not always with a judgment that could win approval from calmer minds. But he has studied politics as a matter of practical science and regarded government, or the administration of public affairs in the light of the country's development and its people's happiness. In a word, according to the phraseology of the day, he avows himself a member of the party of "Union and Progress." This party, by whatever name it may be designated, numbers within its ranks the men who have risen above old prejudices, who have recognised that when their demands were granted further contention for them should cease. It is in this light that Mr. Macdougall spoke before the electors of Welland; and dismissing his *badinage* at the expense of the "young" chancery lawyers, who now dance just as Mr. Brown is pleased to pull the wires, his speech was a masterly effort. Nothing can be more foolish than the continual gnawing of the dry bones, which in their day may have served to hold up the frame of a substantial subject about which to quarrel. Yet this is what a large party in Ontario is still engaged in; this is what the "young chancery lawyers" are doing at the bidding of one who has outlived his political career, and whose future success in life is mainly dependent upon the amount of advertising which may be done by Mr. Macdougall, and others of his political opponents either on the hustings or through the press, in the way of assailing his newspaper organ. It is hardly possible to forget Mr. Horace Greeley's recent *fiasco* when thinking of George Brown's public career, and just as hard to believe that either have been destitute of the faculty of turning their political mishaps into an honest penny in a commercial point of view. The *Globe* and the *Tribune* are lively papers, and neither of them the worse for the fact that their conductors have been proved to be political failures or, as Mr. Brown would call it, "Government impossibilities." Possibly, few will regret that Mr. Brown should have lauded himself in this plight, but perhaps the "Young Chancery Lawyers" may live to regret the day that his mantle fell upon their shoulders and made so nice a fit.

Mr Macdougall, in his speech, traversed little new ground beyond that connected with the personal claims of the candidates, and with which we need not meddle, as the electors will decide upon them for themselves. But in respect of the present aspect of political issues, an aspect that seems hardly yet to have got recognition from the "ignorant people with votes," whom the *Globe* delights to patronise, or, at least, to "hunt up," about election times, his exposition was telling and exhaustive. The reforms demanded by the party which had made the name of Reformer respected in the West, had been mainly conceded. The leading men of the two old parties had united eight years ago, and agreed upon a constitutional system which would give Canada a new start in political life. That system had been put in operation and carried on with signal advantage to the country's prosperity; and why should the present administrators be condemned, seeing that they had done well, and that their labors had borne good fruit? Such in substance were the leading ideas developed by Mr. Macdougall, though he did not forget that there was another party—a party which, if fairly designated, should be called the party of "Disintegration." To this party, thanks to the circumstances under which he was nominated, we must conclude that Mr. Thompson belongs; and it is because Mr. Wm. Macdougall is still honestly in favor of carrying out the policy he approved, and of fulfilling the compact he entered into in 1864, that he has felt himself constrained to hold the language he did in Welland; to condemn those with whom he had long worked in harmony and to re-affirm his fidelity to a line of policy which commanded his approval eight years since, though he accepted it at the suggestion of one who now acts as if he had long forgotten his pledges, and who gets "young Chancery Lawyers" to do the work that the honest votes of the people some time ago forbade him to perform. Mr. Brown must either be on very pleasant terms with himself or he must occasionally think it rather odd that so many of his old supporters have deserted him. How many can he count to-day of those who followed him up to the end of 1865?

MR. JOHN CANAVAN.

To the editor of the Times:

SIR,—I must take exception to the *Globe's* animadversions upon a most worthy Toronto citizen, because, forsooth, he has accepted a responsible position under the Dominion Government at Manitoba.

There is not a more active, intelligent, gentleman than Mr. John Canavan in the Province of Ontario—not one who is more generally esteemed.

The warm hearted rate-payers of Toronto West well knew his worth when each successive year they placed him at the head of the polls at the municipal elections, and they would have returned him to the Dominion Parliament had he so willed it. Later still he was the recipient of a most handsome testimonial at the hands of some of the most influential residents of Toronto, and it was a mark of esteem that was well deserved.

It is a question, however, if the responsible position to which it is said Mr. Canavan has been appointed, will be at all an equivalent for the sacrifice of his practise and business in the City of Toronto, let alone the breaking up of all the associations of a life-time.

SPECTATOR.

BY TELEGRAPH.

MONTREAL.

[Special by Montreal Line.]

MONTREAL, Nov. 12.

Richard Geary, late Chief Officer of the steamship *Greenland*, was arrested last night for stealing $2,000 from the store of Mrs McGuire, ship chandler, Commissioner street. The cash box containing the money was found on his person when arrested. He was committed for trial to day.

The Annual University Lecture in connection with McGill College was delivered this afternoon in the Molson hall of the College by Prof. Murray, a large number of friends of the institution being present.

The Annual Concert of the Prince of Wales Rifles is being held to night in the Mechanics' Hall, which is well filled. Hon. J. S Huntington delivered a lengthy address.

The First Annual Meeting of the Montreal Young Men's Christian Association is being held to-night. The attendance is large, and the report sets forth a highly prosperous condition.

The Imperial Fire Insurance Company report to-day the loss of half a million of dollars by the Boston fire, and the North British and Mercantile six hundred thousand.

There were four deaths from small pox during the past week.

Reports from the Gulf this afternoon announce several gales, attendant with damage to the shipping generally.

It has been raining all day.

WELLAND.

[Special to the Times.]

WELLAND, Nov. 12.—The nomination for this County took place to-day, Sheriff Hobson being returning officer. The attendance, in consequence of the rain storm, being limited. At about one o'clock nominations were called for at the front of the Court House, when John McDonagh, Esq., Reeve of Thorold Village, seconded by Emanuel Brookfield, Esq. of Crowland, proposed Dr. R. S. King, of Port Robinson. Robert Coulter, Esq., of Port Robinson, seconded by J. S Lundy, Esq., of Stamford, proposed W. A. Thompson, Esq., of Niagara. McFall Gauder, Esq., of Willoughby, seconded by Daniel Near, Esq., of Humberstone, proposed J. C. Rykert, Esq., of St. Catherines. Peter Owens, Esq., of St. Catherines, seconded by James G. Moore, Esq., proposed James G Surril, of St. Catherines. Col. Sidney Barnet, of Niagara Falls, seconded by Wm. Buchner, Esq., of Crowland, proposed the Hon. Peter Mitchell, of Cumberland, N. B. Dr. Haney, M. P. P. for Monck, seconded by R. J. Read, Esq., proposed A. G. Hill, Esq., the defeated of Welland. John Pew, Esq. of Stallford, seconded by Joseph Beverly, Esq., of Thorold, proposed the Hon. Dr. Tupper, of Nova Scotia. Dr. Fraser, the defeated of Monck, seconded by Dr. Hayney, of Stonebridge, proposed the Hon. Edward Blake, the sophist. George Baxter, Esq., of Thorold, seconded by James Upper, Esq., of Thorold, proposed the Hon. John O'Connor, of Essex. Robert Roberts on, Esq., seconded by W. A. Cowan, Esq., of Thorold, proposed the Ex-Hon. E B Wood, of Stamford. William Russell Esq., of Drummondville, seconded by Henry Boughsey, Esq., of Pelham, proposed the Hon. Wm. Macdougall, of Toronto,

The speeches of Messrs. King, Rykert, Mitchell, Tupper, O'Connor and Macdougall were masterly efforts, and evidently afford a change in favor of the Candidates of Union and Progress.

The special pleading of Mr. Blake was admired, but there were few who were lead away by it.

Bands were present from Thorold, Port Robinson and Drummondville.

Thomson and the Southern are using money lavishly, but it will fail to secure the return of a man who publicly and boldly repudiates all parties, and especially the Grit.

The Welland Railway ran a special train over their road for the accommodation of the supporters of both candidates.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

MIDNIGHT DESPATCHES.

[By Montreal Line.]

CABLE NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Eastern Slave Trade—Re-election of President Grevely Bands of Carlists in the Province of Biscay—The Spanish Penal Code—Treaties of Commerce—Re-opening of the Prussian Diet, &c., &c.

London, Nov. 12—The foreign Governments which were requested by Great Britain to co-operate in the movement now being made in this country for the suppression of the Eastern slave trade, have sent replys expressing their sympathy with the cause, but declining to act in the active measures contemplated by England.

The Steamship *Helvetia*, which sailed from New York, October 23rd, for London, encountered severe weather when near the English coast, on Friday last while off Portland, her machinery broke, but she succeeded, however, in reaching the vicinity of the Isle of Wight, when she became unmanageable.

FRANCE.

Paris, Nov. 12—The national Assembly to-day re elected Grevely President by a vote of 462 yeas to 415 nays.

SPAIN.

Madrid, Nov. 12.—Bands of Carlists have appeared in the Province of Biscay, and are committing depredations.

The Minister of colonies will soon introduce a bill authorizing the enforcement of the Spanish penal code in Cuba and Porto Rico.

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 12.—The Imperal Foreign Office is about concluding treaties of commerce with the three principal States of Central Asia, viz:—Khokan, Bokhara, and Kashgar.

The *Gezette de St. Petersburg* (official) says the present relations between Russia and Khiva must be maintained, and declares that the safety of the Russian borders depends on our relations with Khiva.

PRUSSIA.

Berlin, Nov. 12.—The session of the Prussian Diet, which was prorogued at the close of Oct., was re opened at noon to-day. The Emperor was not present, but a speech from the throne was made by the Cabinet Minister. The Reform Bill was again submitted and slightly amended, and its necessity and expediency are demonstrated. The speech concludes with a declaration that the Government finally resolved to carry out its intention of improving the administration of the kingdom, and will avail itself of all the constitutional means at its disposal. To effect this object the Upper House subsequently proceeded to choose a President, and elected Baron Stolberg, a friend of the Government, and only six votes were cast against him.

American News.

Five Feet of Snow at Salt Lake—A Terrible Scene at the Boston Fire—Three Men Buried Beneath Falling Walls—Ineffectual Attempts to Save them—Reappearance of the Boston "Post"—Explosion of Two Boilers, Killing Two Men and Injuring Several Others—Mr. Brossey Introduced to the President—Merchants to Resume Business at Once, &c., &c.

Salt Lake, Nov. 12.—Five feet of snow fell at Emma Mine.

Boston, Nov. 12.—A terrible scene occurred at the furnishing store of Mr. Heckman, on Washington street. When the walls had been wrapt in deadly embrace by the flames, and had become weak and tottering through the intense heat, at length they fell, and three men were buried among the fragments of brick and stone. The terrible physical agony of their cries of anguish filled the crowd with horror. At first none advanced to their succor, but after a few minutes two or three men crossed the street to where a portion of the wall was standing over the spot where the men were begging and crying for help, and tried by the utmost exertion of main strength to pull them out of the terrible vice; but these efforts only made greater their sufferings, and the bricks and debris were still falling at every moment. The men relinquished the perilous and fruitless risk and rushed from the dangerous spot, and shortly afterwards, in frightful paroxysms of pain, and with cries that will ring in the ears of many of the spectators to their dying day, the crushed masses of humanity gave up the life, and were a moment after buried by another crashing fall of the wall.

The Boston *Post* is printed on half a sheet with the usual pleasant column of all sorts, and editorial expressions of its congratulations in the midst of the ruins of its material and edifice, that the destruction is not greater.

New York, Nov. 12.—Van Dyke's large cabinet factory in First Avenue, was burned last night, loss $30,000.

The papers here take a more cheerful view as to the results financially, than otherwise of the Boston fire. In the shoe and leather trade there is a prevailing impression that no harmful results to the trade can follow, as the prices were at a very low point before the fire.

Several Boston men are here, who have bought new stock, and will rebuild immediately. Woolen goods will be advanced in price list, it is expected to be from 30 to 40 per cent.

San Francisco, Nov. 12.—The Boston fire affects San Francisco but little commercially. It will be felt principally by the boot and shoe trade.

Cincinnati, Nov. 12.—Two new boilers in Brown's ironing mill in Ohio, exploded yesterday, instantly killing two firemen, and seriously injuring other employees.

Washington, Nov. 12.—The following telegram was to-day sent from our Treasury Department:—"Washington, Nov. 12.—To General Butler and Thomas Russell: The President authorizes me to say that every possible means of relief and aid will be afforded to the citizens of Boston by the Government, and should the circumstances appear to demand immediate action by Congress, such action will be recommended by him.

(Signed) GEORGE BOUTWELL,
Treasurer.

New York, Nov. 12.—Arrived—*Germania* from Hamburg.

Washington, Nov. 12.—Mr. Brassey, M. P. for Hastings, England, was introduced to the President to-day by Secretary Fish.

New York, Nov. 12.—One of Adam's Express cars was burned at Newark this morning. The contents, consisting of $10,000 worth of silks, furs, &c., were totally destroyed. The loss falls on the Company.

Pittsburg, Nov. 12.—The warehouse of the Citizen's Oil Company, together with 300 barrels of refined oil, was totally consumed by fire last night. The loss is not stated.

Queenstown, Nov. 12.—Arrived, S. S. *Algeria*, from New York.

Boston, Nov. 12.—There is no feeling of despondency in Boston, but the feelings everywhere manifested by our business men is to meet their reverses manfully.

At a meeting of the Shoe and Leather Association to-day, John Cumming, President, a committee was appointed to secure from the city government for them, the property now vacant of buildings, on which to erect warehouses and resume business.

At a meeting of the Citizens' Aid Committee to day, Wm. Gray, Chairman, read, with great emotion, a despatch from Worth Dexter, Chairman of the Relief Association of Chicago, stating that that body had appropriated $100,000 for the relief of Boston, and tendered its deepest sympathy in remembrance of the favors to Chicago in its calamity. [Prolonged applause.]

Robert Laird Collier, of Chicago, telegraphed to the relief committee of that city that they were on their way to Boston.

A table relating to insurance, gives the number of companies doing business in Boston at 95, which includes 20 companies admitted since the publication of the report of the Insurance Commissioner. The total amount of the capital of these companies is $32,025,000. Companies having a small amount of risk, and it is admitted they will pay the amount of their policies in full.

The Boston companies will pay from 20 to 100 per cent, or an average of 50 per cent. of the amount of their risks.

New York, Nov. 12.—The following is a list of the losses of the Massachusetts Insurance Companies:—American, Boston, $1,000,000; Bay State, Worcester, $200,000; Boston, $120,000, suspended; Boyd ston, Boston, $80,000, suspended, and many others.

New York, Nov. 12.—The Standard Insurance Company of this city, which has been reported to have suspended, is still solvent, having assets after paying all its Boston losses of $270,000.

Morning Despatches.

Hartford, Conn. Nov. 11.—Despatches from the reporter of the *Courant* at Boston whose figures are confirmed by latest advices at the offices of our Hartford Insurance Companies, show that the losses of the Hartford Companies will not exceed the following:

"Ætna," $1,400,000; "Hartford," $522,000; "Phoenix," $50,000; "National," $175,000; "Orient," $170,000; "Connecticut," $1000,000. Total—$2,867,000.

The Ætna officers think that by salvage and over-insurance deductions their loss will be reduced to $150,000,

All the Hartford Companies are perfectly sound.

Philadelphia, Nov. 11.—The following is a statement of the actual losses of the Philadelphia Companies by the Boston fire: Insurance Company of North America, $900,000; Union Mutual, $34,000; Delaware and Mutual, $400,000; Fame, $20,000; Franklin, $500,000; Girard, $50,000: Pennsylvania, $30,000; State of Pennsylvania, $100,000; American, $300,000. Total—$2,600,000.

Worcester, Mass., Nov. 11.—The People's Insurance Company, of this city, lost over half a million of dollars by the Boston fire, and the Directors have directed to call in the policies for cancellation and discontinue business. The First National Insurance Company lose $50,000, which will be raised by assessment on the stockholders. The Bay State insurance company lose $300,000, and have suspended. The Farmer's Mutual Insurance Company lose over $300,000, but will continue business. None of the other Worcester Insurance Companies lose heavily.

Boston, Nov. 11, midnight.—Steam engines were busy to-night playing on the debris of the great fire, and all the streets leading thereto are strictly guarded. Although the city is dark and gloomy, there being no gas, large crowds hovered in the vicinity of the ruins at a late hour.

Chicago, Nov. 11.—Movements are on foot in various quarters here to furnish aid to Boston, and they telegraphed to Mayor Medville, that the relief committee will gratefully accept pecuniary assistance.

The Chicago Council this evening registered a relief and aid society to remit immediately to Boston $100,000 out of the funds remaining from the charity of the world.

Yesterday Afternoon's Despatches.

London, Nov. 12.—It is believed here that the amount of insurance in the London companies upon the property in the burnt district of Boston is $2,500,000. A commission is to be sent to Boston by the London companies to make an investigation regarding the facts in relation to the origin of the conflagration, and matters in general of importance to insurance interests.

Liverpool, Nov. 12.—Arrived—Steamships *Corinthian, Nile* and *Atlantic*.

New York, Nov. 12.—Arrived—Steamship *Imalia*.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 12.—Gold 13¾.

Cotton.—19.

Flour—Quiet, without decided change. Receipts 8,000 barrels. Sales 6,000 barrels. Quatations unchanged.

LONDON MARKETS.

London, Nov. 12, 2 30 p m.—Consols 92 for money; 92¼ for account.

Bonds, '65, old, 90½; '67, new, 88¼; Erie 38¾.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, Nov. 12, 1.30 p. m.—Cotton heavy. Uplands, 9¼d to 9¾d. Orleans 10¼. Sales 800 bales.

Receipts of wheat the past three days are 33,000 quirters; American 17,000 quarters.

Breadstuffs—Dull. California average white wheat 12s 5d; red western spring 11s to 11s 10d; winter 11s 4d.

Flour 29s 6d.

Corn 28s. to 28s 3d.

At the Berkshire Quarter Sessions, Mark Flower and James Isaac two privates in the 13th Hussars, were tried for assaulting a young lady named Annie Benham, on the 18th September, on the return march from the autumn manœuvres. Flower was convicted and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, and Isaac was acquitted, it appearing that he was intoxicated, and only helped the parties from the ground.

DECREE OF PENANCE.—We learn from the *Liberta* that the Pope has made a decree, not yet issued, in which he orders the secular clergy of the Roman diocese to undergo a week's penance, and make a general expiation by spiritual exercises. The circular letter with which Cardinal Patrizi exorts the clergy to observe this penance is about to be published, and contains instructions which in this instance amount to peremptory orders, that such priest shall confine himself for eight days in severe penitence, as the Divine Providence demands that the sacerdotal virtues shall be put on proof, like gold in the refining furnace. This is the first order of penitence which His Holiness has ordained since 1850.

The learned Latinists of Harvard University, decided some time ago that Cicero's name should be pronounced in his native tongue, Kickero, but they little thought that they were sowing the seeds of strife in our institutions of learning. So it is however, and Chilicothe is the scene of a battle over this issue. Prof. Dowd, the Principal of a public school, determined that the great orator should be called Kickero, and some of the students and their parents rebelled and kicked up a pretty row and had Dowd kicked out.—Thereupon the Kickeronians rallied and threatened to have the school board kicked out, and a new one put in who shall reinstate Dowd and sustain the case of Kickero.

LECTURE ON CANADA.

(*Woolwich Gazette, Oct. 25.*)

On Wednesday night Mr. Thomas Connolly delivered a lecture on Canada in the Lecture Hall, Woolwich. Dr. J. Baxter Langley occupied the chair, the hall being crowded in every part with an attentive audience, chiefly workingmen.

Dr. Langley, who was loudly cheered, said he was sorry that there were not more ladies present (there being half-a-dozen on the platform), for the subject of the lecture was of the greatest interest and importance to them. The last time he stood on that platform he heard a description of the sufferings of the men striking in the Control department. Before he left Woolwich that night, he heard the details of those sufferings which made him blush for the Government of their country. He had tho't that if there was any who would recognize the rights of labor it would be found in the hands of a Liberal Government. No one regretted more than he did—in fact he felt a kind of indignation—at the way in which the memorial agreed on at that meeting had been treated by the War Office. This was one reason why he invited his old friend, Mr. Connolly, to come and talk to them about Canada. There was an old proverb that the next best thing to knowing what will do, is to know what will not do. If they could not get an increase of wages at home, they must look to the alternative of going to a colony where labor was in demand. By reducing the surplus labor in this country, they would increase the purchasing power of labor and wages. It was not right that in any well governed country that the best and strongest artisans and workers should be compelled to leave their native land, and instead of being wealth producers at home, went and became wealth producers elsewhere. If the masters who were now reaping the profits of labor would not share it fairly with the workers, the latter had no alternative but to seek sunnier and happier lands, where they can get a fair day's wages for a fair day's work. If they could not get what they wanted, they must try and get what they could. He hoped the next time he met them, it would be under happier auspices for the Woolwich working men. (Cheers.)

Mr. Connolly, who was a plain honest spoken man, of toil told his fellow working men present that during the Crimean war, he worked two-and-a-half years in the Royal Arsenal. He assisted in building the shell foundry, and on visiting the Arsenal on Tuesday, he was perfectly astounded at the change which had taken place. He confessed that the arsenal contained the finest collection of machinery in the world. He was also of a belief that the Arsenal contained the finest body of skilled workmen in the world. (Cheers.) He left the Royal Arsenal saying to himself that if there were any men on the face of the earth who deserved to be well treated, it was the men employed there. He confessed that after all his travels in Canada, he had found no country like tight little England; but as they could not all get a living there, Canada presented the next best country. He emigrated to Canada the same year as the exodus from Woolwich and Deptford dockyards. He remembered being in an inn at Ottawa, when some Woolwich emigrants came in Amongst them was an old lady who declared that the beer did not taste as it did in old England, and as that for the whiskey it was only sheet lightening (Laughter.) She vowed she would have it altered by writing to the London papers and stop the emigration. He (the lecturer) had not seen her letter in the papers, so he concluded she had got reconciled to her lot (laughter.) The lecturer then gave a description of the resources of Canada as reported last week, on the occasion of his giving his lecture at Deptford. As proof of the productiveness of Canada, he said that at the settlement of Manitoba, wheat was ready to reap eighty days after it was sown, and that the land would produce good crops of corn twenty-five successive years. He asked if English soil would produce that. The laws were more democratically, but far more evenly administered than in England. The climate was good, land and farms cheap, and labor plentiful. The country was healthy, the worst trade being is that of doctor, for no one got sick there till they came to die, and then medicine was of no use. (Laughter.) He did not recommend clerks to emigrate unless they were prepared to take the axe and rough. The people there were well educated, and did not want clerks, but agricultural laborers could not do better than go there. There was room for a hundred thousand of them without derranging the labor market. They could earn six shillings a day on railways, or sixteen dollars and food, with meat three times a day, per month, in farming. Men there could earn three and a half dollars a day, and live on that sum for a week. Fitters and skilled workmen commanded higher wages. Unlike England, capital does not stop them at every step. He never knew a man in Canada who meant to do well, who could not do well. If they were well off in old England, he advised them to stay there; but if out of work, and young and strong, they could not do better than go to Canada. They would soon get reconciled to the ways and life there. There were plenty of men in Great Britain who every spring went to Canada, worked there in the summer and returned at the fall of the year.

On motion of Mr. Chapman, seconded by Mr. J Bull, a vote of thanks was passed to the lecturer for his able and interesting discourse.

Referring to the above, the Woolwich *Gazette* says:

The lecture on Canada, which was given at Deptford last week, and at Woolwich this week, by Mr. Connolly, was full of instruction and entertainment. Mr. Connolly has seen the Dominion for himself, and speaks from personal observation respecting it as a desirable home for the working poor of this country. It is not a thing "devoutly to be wished" that our poor should be driven away from their native land, but it certainly would be a great boon to thousands of poor families if they could be transferred from squalor and misery to sufficiency and comfort, if they could go from poverty and pauperism to happy homes and independence—from a land, in fact, where many of them are treated as "something better than a dog, a little better than a horse," to a place where they will be treated as men and brethren, and as being of the same flesh and blood as others socially a little more fortunate. There was a very pleasing candor about the statements which Mr. Connolly gave, as, for instance, in advising those who had a comfortable home, and were doing well, not to give up a certainty for an uncertainty. Those who have not heard the lecture should embrace the opportunity of listening to it, should it be delivered in the vicinity again.

NEW CARPETS.—Russell and Watson have this day opened out a large lot of their second shipment, (this season), of new Carpets. The latest designs can now be seen at their Carpet Room, in Brussels, Tapestry, Three Ply, Kidder and Dutch Carpets.

A REPORTER'S PREDICAMENT.—The Portland *Argus* of Nov. 4 says:—"At the fire Sunday morning, a reporter for a daily paper was placed in a dangerous, but at the same time, ludicrous position. He had gone into the stable and got a horse by the halter, and was urging him out. Just at the door was standing a deep tub, which happened to be empty. When opposite to it the horse shied, and set the young man gracefully into said receptacle. He was completely doubled up, and there he was wedged in so tight that he could not move. The smoke was pouring down thick, and the frightened horses were rushing around promiscuously. He kept hold of the halter, determined the horse should pull him out, but the horse seemed determined not to, for there he stood. Finally the hat and boots were seen by a man, and thinking there might be something else in the tub, he pulled out the boots, and then followed the rest of the reporter."

CURIOSITIES OF SCIENCE.

A NEW ARTICLE FOR THE LOOM.

A discovery has recently been made in Mexico of what is termed a grass, but which seems more like a cactus, that yields a fine fibre about equal to silk for strength. Long, narrow leaves, clustering at the base, or rather given of from a compact, central stalk, away off to a foot or two in length. These are macerated in water awhile, then dried. Next they are treated under a brake the same as flax, which leaves the long tenacious threads, clean and admirable for being spun.

Mixed with silk, cotton or wool, it makes a beautiful fabric, uncommonly firm, that receives any color readily. An opinion prevails among foreign manufacturers that this discovery will make a marked revolution in trade—cheapening the price of such goods as ladies require fa below the cost of materials deemed essential for their wear.

This new product grows spontaneously in great abundance.

GUM MYRRH TREE.

Such quantities of this familiar article are required by druggists, that it may be interesting to those who have not studied a dispensatory to know about its origin.

Besides being found at various points in Arabia two species of mimosa flourish in Abyssinia from which myrrh is collected. Ordinarily the tree resembles the hawthorn though small and burly, bearing a small red cherry. The negroes bruise the bark with a stone, and from the contused surface juice oozes out, which, by exposure to light and absorbing oxygen from the atmosphere, becomes the compact, brittle, odorous gum, extensively known in commerce. But to get it to market is no easy enterprise. Being collected principally in July and August in skins, and by wandering merchants transported on camels to Berberah, from there it goes both to India and Arabian ports, and after many voyagings reaches Europe, from whence it is again distributed over Christendom. After all, its medicinal virtues are unimportant, although held in estimation for imaginary virtues.

LANGUAGE OF ANIMALS.

Certainly all animals have a mode of expressing their feelings to others of the same species. Wolves arrange attacks, hunting together in packs. They are all animated by the same thought, and therefore travel with energy for hours to accomplish a design at which each member of the enterprise has a rational understanding. Deer and buffaloes act in concert in regard to seeking food and water. Perhaps the government of wild horses, through signs which any horse in a group of hundreds instantly recognizes as an imperative command of one individual, who prances up and down the line like one in authority, is about as perfect and mysterious as anything in natural history. Birds and dogs are exceedingly sociable, enjoying the society of their kith and kin as much as country cousins when they visit city relatives. Rats and mice, too, and even insects, are supposed to have the faculty of communicating their wishes and opinions to each other.

PEAR TREES.

Next to the apple, pears have been extensively known from remote antiquity. The tree grows wild in China, Western Asia, and in several parts of Europe. It was familiar to Homer, grew in Egypt, Syria and Greece in the earliest periods of history. Thirty-six varieties were recognized in ancient Rome. Pliny says "they are heavy meat unless boiled or baked." There must have been some choice kinds esteemed for the luscious flavor, as Virgil alludes to specimens sent to him from Cato's garden. A few pears were occasionally on Henry the VIII.'s table, but they appear not to have been very much prized at that period in England. At this particular time the pear is held in high estimation, and is receiving the attention it merits. California outdoes all other countries in developing that very rich, nutritious fruit. Its culture ought to be extensively encouraged, because it yields a sure crop in almost all climates. At the north it defies those destroying insect depredations that both mar the beauty and destroy apples to the value of millions of dollars annually in the United States.

SIGNS OF LONGEVITY.

Nothing is better established in the domain of vital statistics than this viz., a very long body, with short legs, under ordinary circumstances, indicates a longer lease of life than when the lower limbs are long and the body short. In a large, long body, the vital organs within are perfectly developed, and act more freely and regularly. In a narrow chest and a short trunk, the functions of respiration and digestion are less perfectly accomplished.

The Horse disease has already travelled across the Atlantic, and has appeared in Devonshire, England. It is very severe at Tiverton.

A Narrow Escape—Tell, junior.

Some recent experiments have been made at Berlin to ascertain the affect which gas has on trees, the roots of which are exposed to its influence. These trees were chosen for this purpose—two limes and a maple. The gas was conveyed in subterraneous tubes to within three or four feet of each tree, and was dispersed into the soil by holes furnished by brass gratings to obviate the obstruction of the pipes. At the end of the two months the roots were uncovered, and all the small fibres were found to be dead. The bark of the strongest roots were rotten, and even the body part changed. After two months and ten days the gas was cut off to see if the trees would recover. The maple showed no sign of life, but one of the limes again became covered with leaves, but bore evidence of ill health. The poison manifested itself more rapidly in that part of the earth which remained compact. These experiments, followed up during the year, leave no doubt as to the danger to which trees are subjected when exposed to the infiltrations of gas near their roots.

First-class Tailoring Department now in full operation, under the superintendence of a first-class Cutter. All work and perfect fit guaranteed.

RUSSELL & WATSON.

BREAKFAST—EPPS'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite. The *Civil Service Gazette* remarks:—By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in tin-lined packets, labelled—James Epps & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London. d1509y

THE REASON WHY!

Dr. Wheeler's Compound Elixir of Phosphates and Calisaya is called a Chemical Food and Nutritive Tonic, because Phosphates constitute more than half the material of the human body, and are absolutely essential to the growth of Bone, Muscle and Nerve, which cannot attain full development without them. They promote a good appetite, perfect digestion, create pure, healthy, vitalizing blood, and supply the waste constantly going on in the system as the result of mental and physical exertion. Being combined with Calisaya, the Peruvian Bark the only specific for Chills and Fever, and that condicific for Chills and Fever, and that condition of Nervous Prostration and General Debility arising from low vitality and exhaustive diseases, it forms an elegant and agreeable, invigorating Tonic, purely physiological in its action, that may be taken safely under all circumstances, and all diseased conditions of the body, as it builds up the constitution in the same manner as our daily food. Sold by all Druggists at $1.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS,

—AT—

J. H. PATTERSON'S

New Store,

73, SPARKS ST.,

THE

Cheapest House in the City

FOR

FANCY AND STAPLE

Dry Goods.

J. H. PATTERSON,
73 SPARKS STREET.

Ottawa, Nov 8, 1872.

LUMBERMEN! LUMBERMEN!

THE "CORNWALL MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S"

Shanty Blankets!

Are the best and most profitable to use being

ALL WOOL.

All weights constantly on hand.

MAGEE & RUSSELL,
Agents for Ottawa.

3005d

RIDEAU CANAL.

In view of the improvements about to be made at the Rideau Canal Basin, in this city, all parties owning Lumber, Cordwood, Boat-houses, &c., &c., on the banks of the Canal Basin, are requested to have the same removed without delay.

By order,

F. BRAUN,
Secret ry.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, Nov 12, 1872 3025

BAZAAR

IN AID OF THE

FUNDS of St. ALBANS CHURCH

A Bazaar under the patronage of Her Excellency the

Countess of Dufferin,

and under the auspices of the Building Committee, will be held early in the month of MARCH next, the proceeds to be devoted towards the reduction of the debt on the St. Albans Free Church.

The following Ladies have kindly consented to receive donations of work money or otherwise, in aid of the object in view.

Lady Macdonald, Mrs Rober son Ross,
Mrs. Bliss, Mrs. Perry,
Mrs. Pate, Mrs. Langton,
Mrs. Dewe, Mrs. Meredith,
Mrs Patrick, Mrs. Grant Powell,
Mrs. Featherston, Mrs. Whitcher,
Mrs. Bucke, Mrs. H. Wicksteed.

Subscriptions may also be sent to—

Messrs. Langton,
" Meredith,
" Bernard,
" Grant Powell,
" White,
" Ross,
" Wicksteed.
} Building Committee.

JOHN LANGTON,
Chairman.
H. A. WICKSTEED,
Treasurer.

Ottawa, Nov 11, 1872. 3023

OTTAWA LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

The first of a series of Lectures to be given under the auspices of the above Society, on the second and fourth THURSDAYS of every month during the winter season, will be delivered by DR J. C. GRANT, M. P., F. G. S., on THURSDAY evening, the 14th November, instant, at EIGHT o'clock, in the Lecture Room of the Society.

Subject:—"*Recent Scientific Investigation.*"

Admission Free.

H. P. HILL,
Secretary.

Ottawa, Nov 12, 1872. 3024

N. B.—*Citizen* and *Free Press* will please insert.

SEALED TENDERS,

Addressed to the undersigned, will be received at this Office until MONDAY, the 18th instant, at noon, for the removal of snow &c, from the walks and around the Public Buildings, Ottawa; and also, for the removal of snow, &c., from the roofs of all buildings, outbuildings, walks, avenues, or roads, &c., &c., at Rideau Hall.

Specifications can be seen at this office, where all necessary information can be obtained.

Separate Tenders will be required for each work, and must be endorsed:—"Tender for Removal of Snow, and do., Rideau Hall, respectively."

The signature of two solvent and responsible persons, willing to become sureties for the due fulfilment of the contract, must be attached to each Tender.

This Department, however, does not bind itself to accept the lowest, or any tender.

By order,

F. BRAUN, Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, Nov. 11th.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

The Directors of the County of Carleton General Protestant Hospital, are prepared to receive Separate or Bulk Tenders for the MASONRY and BRICKWORK, CARPENTER and JOINER WORK, PLUMBER and GASFITTER, &c., PAINTER and GLAZIER, also for the HEATING OF THE BUILDING, and the necessary work required for the erection of a new Hospital Building, near the site of the present Hospital on Rideau Street.

The Drawings, Specifications and conditions of contract can be seen at the office of the Secretary, GEORGE MAY, Sussex street, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., on and after Monday, November 11th. Sealed Tenders to be delivered to the undersigned before 12 o'clock, noon, on TUESDAY, the 3d day of DECEMBER next addressed to J. P. FEATHERSTONE, Chairman of the Building Committee and endorsed Tender for Hospital Building.

Each Contractor will have to provide sureties to enter into a joint and several bond in a sum to be agreed upon by the Directors for the due performance of their contract.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

J. P. FEATHERSTONE,
Chairman, Building Committee.

Ottawa, November 7th, 1872. 3022d

BLIND TOM CONCER