NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Coughs and Colds—Mr. Elwell.
Wonderful—McIntosh & Co.
School Teacher Wanted—James Surch.
Government House—W. A. Himsworth.
Wanted to Rent or Purchase.
Notice to Harness Makers—J. Murphy.
Information Wanted—James Galt.

The Ottawa Times

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1872.

☞ See first page for interesting reading matter and Ottawa Markets.

Mr. C. J. Brydges, arrived in the city yesterday.

The Intercolonial Railway Commissioners have been holding daily meetings during the week. The business has been merely of a routine character relating to the closing up of several contracts.

The Privy Council sat yesterday afternoon from half past one until a pretty late hour. It is presumed that, among other matters, the question of the constitution of the Pacific Railway was under consideration, as several gentlemen who are known to be connected with one or other of the rival charters were busy, as a certain personage is said to be in a gale of wind.

W. T. Urquhart, Esq., left this city on Wednesday morning for his new quarters at Fort Garry. Mr. Urquhart is the Secretary of the North West Council, which is not yet appointed, but he will doubtless be of great assistance to Lt.-Governor Morris in administering the affairs of the North West, in the districts exterior to the Province of Manitoba.

Some of the gentlemen connected with the Pacific Railway negociations, left last night for home. There is a general hope that arrangements may be made, which will prove satisfactory to all the parties immediately concerned, as well as to the public. The latter desire to see the road built as soon, and at as small a cost as possible.

We print this morning a communication from Mr. Waller, in reference to the "one Grand National Society." But Mr. Waller was not the only speaker, on the occasion to which he makes allusion, who supported that idea. The Hon. Mr. McGee, in his day, was accustomed to speak of it; Sir George Cartier has more than once given expression to it on Ottawa platforms, and if we are not much mistaken the Hons. Messrs. Tupper and Mitchell very nearly committed themselves to the same theory the other evening. We fully admit that the idea is a pretty one, and that its expression will serve to adorn a speech; but beyond this we certainly hold that a National Canadian Society means "Know-Nothingism," or nothing.

Under our constitution, and the headship of our Sovereign, we are already the grandest of "National Societies." If the different sections of the community meet upon a platform which has a speciality for themselves, either in respect of creed or country, they do not necessarily become worse Canadians or worse members of society at large. The chances are that they will be improved by the exercise.

The *Globe* is getting hazy and losing track of its friends. It says that "it did not lie in the mouth of John A. and his followers to abuse Mr. Blake for recommending Mr. Mowat as his successor in the Attorney-Generalship of Ontario." Certainly not. The "lie" is in the mouth of the *Globe*, not in that of "John A." We pass the *Globe's* insinuation that "John A. and his followers" have only got one "mouth." Amongst them they have many, though perhaps none of them are so watery as that of the rejected of South Ontario.

Mr. Blake never was Attorney-General of Ontario. That office was filled in the Cabinet by Hon. Mr. Crooks, who humbly stepped down to make way for Mr. Mowat when that gentleman stepped down from the Bench. Mr. Blake "evolved from his inner-consciousnes" an office for himself. It cost the coutry nothing and its duties were about the same. Since his retirement from the Cabinet it has been abolished, and for that, which we may take as Mr. Mowat's first administrative act, we are willing to give him every credit. Mr. Blake evinced his high appreciation of Mr. Vice-Chancellor Mowat's political capacity in advising the Lieutenant Governor to take him off the Bench; Mr. Mowat ungraciously returned his thanks by abolishing, or permitting to lapse, Mr. Blake's special creation.

The same "organ" of the Ontario Government makes another curious blunder. It speaks of the Lieut.-Governor of Manitoba as the representative of "political power." He is nothing of the sort; he is the representative of the Crown, or of the executive power, which is assumed to be blind as to *political* matters and awake only to the execution of the laws that have already been made by the politicians. The appointment of ex-Chief Justice Morris to the governorship of Manitoba has no analogy to the assumption of the Premiership of Ontario by Mr. Mowat. The office of Lt.-Governor is in its nature semi-judicial, and strictly non-political, as he is expected to hold the balance even between all parties. The position of the Premier is so far different that he is supposed to be the leader of one party, and that party the strongest for the time being. It is not charged against Mr. Mowat that he has acted unfairly while on the Bench, nor is it said that anything has been lost to the country by his retirement. The point is, that while acting as Vice-Chancellor, he was taking a keen interest in politics and in party movements, above both of which it is believed the Judges ought to hold themselves. The elevation of the Hon. Mr. Morris from the position of Chief Justice to that of Lt. Governor will not surely stand comparison with the elevation of Vice-Chancellor Mowat to the leadership of a political party.

Equally untenable is the reference to Chief Justice Draper. The duty he undertook was a special one, and could not by possibility be made to influence his judicial conduct either way. He was not coaxed off the Bench to return to the arena of party politics. He was appointed for the negotiation of a single transaction with the particulars relating to which he was believed to be familiar. His was not a "political mission" in the sense in which the phrase is ordinarily used. He went for the purpose of carrying out an arrangement that had previously been sanctioned by the Government of the day.

There is not room for the "great outpouring of wrath" which our Toronto contemporary professes to anticipate; and knows will not come. Had Sir John, like Mr. Blake, advised the pulling down of a judge to the level of a Provincial partizan, there are some "Government organs" that would have spoken their minds upon the matter. But when the Ottawa Cabinet confers on a gentleman eminently qualified for the duties, an honorable office which may fairly be accounted higher than the one he held before; when the office he left and the one he now fills are both in the gift of the same Government, and when both are strictly non-political as to their duties, there occurs such a marked difference between the two cases that we are amazed at the *Globe's* audacity in attempting to establish a parallel.

The Victoria (V.I.) *Standard* says: "The *Scout* left on the 19th ult., for a cruise up the East Coast of the Island. It is reported she will call in at San Juan to have arrangements made for the removal on board of the English troops, when on her return from the trip.

The struggle between ill-temper and honest feeling is admirably illustrated in the following extract from the *Globe*. The hard wrung compliment to Sir John is, however, refreshing, and we re-publish the article, just to show how difficult it is to administer praise and blame in the same breath, and yet that the *Globe* has accomplished the feat. Without admitting that Sir John's supporters do not count amongst their number able lawyers on the Equity side, we may agree with the *Globe* that the appointment of Mr. S. H. Blake was the best that could have been made. His father had the honor of framing, and no small share in passing, the Bill constituting the Court. He was also the first to occupy the chief seat on the Chancery Bench. What more natural than that his son should be placed so that the same position might one day be his? There are no reasons for doubting the wisdom of the appointment as to legal knowledge, honesty of judgment and high personal character. Might not the *Globe* have admitted, or rather recorded these things without an impudent sneer at those who differ with it without the slightest notion of despising or insulting the party of which it is the Organ-in-Chief? The following is the article referred to:—

"The vacancy upon the Equity Bench has been filled by the appointment of Mr. S. H. Blake, Q. C., as Mr. Mowat's successor. We ought, perhaps more correctly, to say that it is *about* to be filled, for we understand that up to yesterday, when the Ministerial organs made the announcement, no official notification of the event had reached the gentleman most interested. They have, however, a strange way of doing business in Ottawa, and the present is not a solitary illustration by any means of Departmental tardiness in that quarter.

The acceptance by Mr. Blake of a judicial office will give general satisfaction. He was the man undoubtedly who, by the suffrages of the legal profession, would have been indicated as the proper recipient of the honor. Nor will any one who knows the new Vice Chancellor feel that he has in the slightest degree compromised his political conviction by the step he has taken. The position of a judge expressly relieves its incumbent of all political allegiance. Although he has taken no very prominent part in public affairs, Mr. Blake has been a steady and warm opponent of the Minister who has now conferred upon him the Vice Chancellorship, and he has attained the dignity without for one moment sacrificing his personal independence.

To those who view the matter from a professional stand-point, the selection made by the Minister of Justice will not appear at all surprising. Whatever errors may have marked Sir John A. Macdonald's administrations, his judicial appointments have generally been regulated by a regard for the character of the Bench and the standing at the Bar of those appointed as judges. In the present case it is notorious that a very large proportion of the leading Chancery lawyers are members of the Reform party. It may be doubted, in fact, whether Sir John A. Macdonald could have found an eligible Vice-Chancellor in the ranks of his own followers. To have passed over his own political opponents would almost inevitably have necessitated the appointment of a Common Law practitioner as an Equity Judge; and although this would not have been without precedent it is certainly desirable, in the interest both of the Courts and the public, that such arrangements should be avoided as far as possible.

So far as Mr. Blake is concerned, he may be congratulated on having, at so comparatively early an age, attained to an eminence in his profession that has enabled him to accept a judgeship with the full and hearty approval of both friends and opponents. Ascending the Bench in the full vigour of life and intellect, we trust he will long enjoy the honour to which his career at the Bar has entitled him."

LIBERAL.—With that spirit of liberality which is peculiar to them, the Directors of the Aylmer Road Company, have, in view of the probable withdrawal of the Suspension Bridge tolls increased theirs to more than double its former rate. They have declared a dividend of 15 per cent on the paid up capital, as the result of the travel during the past year, and, not content with this, and expecting to increase their gain, they have positively added one and two thirds to their former rates. This is very worthy of these excellent, and far-see ing gentlemen, as doubtlessly, they desire to be bought out by the municipalities. Most people we may remark, are content with small profits and quick returns; but the Aylmer road people reverse matters. Of course, there is no possible means of getting to Aylmer by the river. The road must be used until a railroad is constructed, and even afterwards vehicles of the ordinary sort must necessarily, to some limited extent, pass over it. Eddyville, fortunately, is inside of the toll-gate, and may find inhabitants of a desirable class. Villas beyond the toll-gate need not now be thought of, however, until the Incorporated Road Company are bought out: and that time, it seems to us is rather far distant. Possibly this increased taxation may have the effect of sending settlers to the Chelsea [illegible] in retarding the prosperity of the town of Aylmer. We shall see. Time works wonders. The charter of the company is fortunately nearly out, and, of course, this liberality will be duly considered when a renewal of the charter is needed. It is rather odd that this heavy tollage is imposed just as the snow roads have appeared, and on which there is neither wear nor tear to their road, in any shape.

THE CITY ASSESSMENT.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

SIR,—Municipal assessment Rolls are not generally deemed to be capable of yielding a great fund of merriment or information. Those, however published by our City Fathers must be considered as an exception to the rule, and will not be without interest to the gentlemen of the Civil Service. A careful analysis reveals the following facts, viz:

The total number of assessments recorded is	6018
The number assessed to personal property and Income Tax, ..	1,001
Of which 392 are members of the Civil Service.	
The aggregate assessments on Real Property amounted to	$6,407,494
And on Income to	996,805
Making a total assessment of	$7,304,299
Of this aggregate the amounts assessed against Dominion employes are as follows:	
On Real Estate (Rentals).....	$472 795
On Incomes.....	262,650
	$735,445

It will not require a second glance to see that the important and wealthy body referred to contribute 27 per cent of the entire amount yielded by personal property and incomes, and nearly 10 per cent of the aggregate collections based upon the said Rolls. I have stated that the number of assessments are 6,018; after making due allowance therefore for vacant lots it is fair to assume that there are about 5,000 dwellings. The average number of inmates to each dwelling has usually been reckoned at five; but as the entire population of Ottawa according to the last census barely exceed 21,000, one is forced to the conclusion that the proportion is not as great here as in other cities. Nor need we look far for an explanation of this fact. Ricardo and Mill as well as most other eminent political economists agree with Dr. Malthus, to this extent at least, that population cannot permanently increase in a ratio greater than that at which the ability to subsist it, is augmented; unless by the general deterioration of the habits of the people, the standard of their requirements is lowered. With the figures before us, however, I think we may dispense with any consideration of this modifying clause, inasmuch as the pecuniary position of four-fifths of the community is such that they must have reached that point at which there is no further room for volition; it being apparent by the Rolls that only 1001 people, representing about one-fifth of the entire population have the wherewithal to live and subsist their families. Of these 1001 favored individuals, it will be noticed that 292 are gentlemen of the Civil Service, so that it will be seen that there are but 709 families, independently of Government officials, who are earning taxable incomes (*i.e.* over $400 per annum). This is certainly much to be regretted, for with these limited resources, it is impossible to evade the conclusion that the restraint of prudence or of poverty must so far check the increase of the population as that the death rate will not fail to overtake the births, and as a consequence, the population must rapidly decline.

This argument is seriously commended to the consideration of those *incomeless* capitalists who will persist, despite the warning voice of facts and figures, in erecting house after house as if the principles of political economy were but the dark-some ratiocinations of a philosopher's over wrought brain. As one of the favored thousand and one, I find it difficult adequately to express the deep sympathy I feel for the remaining four-fifths of the community, They probably consent to linger on, in a precarious kind of a way, from a patriotic desire to augment the resources of the Dominion capital, and it really would be a pity that a city possessing, as it does, so many natural beauties, should be rendered "unattractive" by its population deserting it, merely for the purpose of making a living. The patriotism of the people, therefore, is worthy of all praise!

But still the question remains ungrappled with. Here is a vast concourse of people, having no visible means of support, some of them having built princely houses as if in anticipation that the Gods would rain down gold upon them. A portion of these may, it is true, be the owners of the dwellings in which the more prosperous portion of the community (largely represented by the Civil Service) preside, in which case their incomes would by law be free from taxation; but it is hardly likely that under ordinary conditions the one thousand and one individuals in possession of incomes would occupy much in excess of an equal number of dwellings, the rental derivable from which, when divided amongst three or four thousand families, would not yield a very luxurious living, even though the houses referred to were all rented at the high figures usually paid by the members of the Civil Service. There must be some other explanation than this. I can only assume that they made an honest livelihood by trading jack-knives amongst themselves.

Will some one favor us with the elucidation of the problem?

I cannot close this little communication, Mr. Editor, without congratulating the wholesale merchants of Montreal on the extensive field they have here for their commercial operations.

We can boast of something like two hundred stores, while, independently of the rural population that daily visit our city, there is an available market always at hand consisting of 1,000, individuals, with an average income of nearly 1,000 dollars each, so that each of these merchants may count upon sales of fully five thousand dollars per annum.

I remain,
Sir,
Your obed't serv't,
EDWARD MIALL, Jr

THE ONE GRAND SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the TIMES:

SIR,—Between your article of this morning on "One Grand National Society," and my remarks at the St. Andrew's concert the other evening, I fancy I trace a connection. It appears to me as if the one circumstance has given birth to the other. This, however, may be all fancy.

Without going the length of pronouncing as buncombe speech makers, an Know-Nothings, the gentlemen who entertain the idea of "One Grand National Association," as practicable, I quite agree with you, sir, and have always contended that such a grand union, however desirable it might be, if desirable at all, is not only impracticable, but, while human nature remains constituted as at present it is, impossible of consumation or accomplishment.

I have been reported in one of the city papers as having said that I hoped the day was not far distant when the several national societies would be merged into one grand association. This, of course, arose from a misapprehension of what I really did say. I did not hope for any such day to come, as I am not in the habit of hoping against hope. What I did say, on Monday evening last, was, that with the march of progress, and the diffusion of education and enlightenment the minds of the masses would become expanded; more comprehensive and liberal views of the relations that ought to exist between the people of a common country would prevail, and the *benevolent efforts* of the St Andrew's, St. George's, and St. Patrick's Societies, would be centred in one grand institution, in which suitable provision would be made for the relief of the unfortunate and distressed of every creed and country.

This I hope, Sir, you will consider no undesirable, utopian, visionary or impracticable consummation; no buncumbe outpouring, or know-nothingism, but something that is quite practicable, and not only possible, but probable of realization in this very city of Ottawa, in the not very distant future. Towards the charitable and the national institution, the feeling of individuals of every creed and country are very widely different in their operations.

Yours truly,
W. H. WALLER

Dec. 5th, 1872.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

MIDNIGHT DESPATCHES.

[By Montreal Line.]

CABLE NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Serious illness of Hans Christian Anderson—The Steamer "Dalmatian" not yet arrived—Stokers strike still continues—Election of a Committee of thirty in the French Assembly—River Po again overflowed—Violent snow storm in Naples—Markets, &c., &c.

London, Dec. 5—Hans Christian Anderson a well known poet and novelist is seriously ill; he is now in his bed.

The SS. *Main*, reports having spoken on the 30th ult., the *City of Bristol* from New York, the latter laying to at that time without steam; and upon being asked if she wanted help, answered no.

The announcement of the arrival of the Steamer *Dalmatian* at Liverpool yesterday, unfortunately proves untrue; nothing has been heard since the original report of her loss.

The strike of the Stokers of the gas companies, continues, but the worst is over.

FRANCE.

Versailles, Dec. 5.—The Assembly this afternoon the elected members of the committee of 30 proposed by Minister Dufaure. The committee as formed by the Assembly consists of 19 deputies from the Right, representing 361 votes, and 11 deputies from the Left, making 333 votes. What course the government will take under the circumstances is at this time unknown.

GERMANY.

Berlin, Dec. 4.—Nearly all of the newly elected peers took their seats in the Upper House of the Diet to-day.

ITALY.

Turin, Dec. 5.—The waters of the river Po have again overflowed its embankments and inundated the adjacent country. At last advices the flood was spreading.

Rome, Dec. 5—A violent snow storm swept over Naples last night, doing much damage to the shipping in the harbor.

American News.

Fire in Boston, Eighteen Horses Burned—The Famous Stanton Ruby—Reduction in the price of Iron—The Diamond Investigating Committee—President Graham still in Gaol—Success of the Cuban Insurgents—Marshal McMahon Controls the Army, &c., &c.

Boston, Dec. 5.—Garvin & Howe's team stable on Albany street was burned this a m, and eighteen horses perished in the flames.

New York, Dec. 5.—Gambetta in another interview has said that the salvation of France depends on the adoption of Hought's system of education; that the Assembly is daily growing more unpopular, but it will not dissolve itself, and there is no one that has legally the power to dissolve it. That while M. Thiers is old and ambitious it would only make matters worse to overthrow him. His opinions are like nails, the harder you hit them the lighter they stick.

Cincinnati, Dec. 5.—The steamer "Grey Eagle" sunk this a.m. at James' Landing, she will probably be a total loss. She is valued at $65,000. Insured for $40,000, mostly in Louisville offices.

Washington, Dec. 5.—In the Senate a resolution was adopted asking the President to communicate any information in his possession about the existence of the slave trade on the coast of Africa, and the measures taken by Great Britain and other Government for its suppression.

Sanfrancisco, Dec. 5.—The famous Stanton ruby, which has been represented to be worth $250,000, was tested yesterday by lapidories, and proved to be soft granite, and only worth $100.

Pittsburg, Dec. 5.—At a meeting of the Western Iron Association held in this city yesterday afternoon. The price of iron was reduced $12 per ton, and the price of nails was reduced 50 cents per keg. The recent decline in the prices of pig metal accounts for this reduction.

New York, Dec. 5.—Mrs. Cleveland, sister to Mrs. Greeley, passed the worst night of her illness last night.

The combined fortunes of Mr. Greeley's daughters is stated at $10,000 or more.

Washington, Dec. 5.—Probabilities.—Over the Upper Lakes and southward to Arkansas and Tennessee, rising barometer, south-westerly to north-westerly winds, generally clear weather and lower temperature; in the Lower Lake Regions, south-westerly winds, increasing pressure, and colder, partly cloudy weather; in Middle and Eastern States and along the line of the Canadian shore, south-westerly to north-westerly winds, clear and colder weather, with higher barometer to-morrow.

San Francisco, Dec. 5.—Lieut. Wills will shortly present to the Diamond investigating Committee a full account of the transactions of himself, Harpending, Ralston, McLemont and others, from first to last, with Arnold, Slake, and Jarvin. It is understood that the name of the man who made a confession of the swindle, is Cooper, of this city. The gems were purchased in Europe and displayed here. Arnold Slake had realised $50,000 with, which they bought more gems in Europe, and salted the ground with them, and then took Jarvin to the place and picked up diamonds for him, the latter's first report was made on the strength of it. Lent Harpending and others invested in Stock. Detectives are on the look out for the swindlers.

New York, Dec. 5.—President Graham who robbed the Middletown Bank is still in Ludlow street gaol, and is still unable to procure bail though reduced to $5 000. He refuses to see any one. Several persons from Orange and the adjoining counties who lost their money in the bank are here waiting the turn of affairs.

John G. Whittier has written to Dr. Chapin a touching letter concerning Greeley, which closed as follows:—"No words of praise are needed. With common consent he will take his place in the history of American worthies as one of the greatest and best."

Advices from Santo Espiritu reports several minor successes of the Cuban insurgents.

The *World's* special from London says that the vote in the Versailles Assembly to-day, on the formation of the Dufaure committee, excited the liveliest apprehension in Paris, where fighting is expected.

Marshall McMahon controls the army, but will act only in obedience to the Assembly, not of President Thiers.

YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES.

New York, Dec. 4.—Arrived, Steamer *Assyria* from Naples.

St. Louis, Dec. 4.—The Electoral College of Missouri, met at Jefferson city this afternoon. There is said to be a difference of opinion among the electors, as to who the vote should be cast for. The decision is not expected until a late hour.

San Francisco, Dec. 4—It is rumored that the Pacific Mail Company has bought out the Webb Australian steamers.

Corsica, N. A., Texas, Dec 4.—C. Bennet was fatally shot here by a policeman, last night, who, in turn, was killed this morning while attempting to escape.

Columbus, O., Dec. 5.—At a meeting of prominent educators of the State yesterday, it was decided to take proper steps for saving a system of education, as practised in Ohio, and fully represented at the Vienna Exposition.

London, Dec. 5.—The gas works in the town of Newport, Monmouthshire, exploded last night with terrible effect. Several persons were instantly killed and a large number injured, some fatally.

Southampton, Dec. 5.—Arrived, Steamship *Main* from New York.

Liverpool, Dec. 5.—Arrived. Steamship *Germany* from Quebec.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 4.—Gold, 13.
Cotton, 19¼.
Flour—Quiet and steady. Receipts—22,000 barrels; sales 8,000 barrels.
Rye flour—steady, unchanged.
Wheat—Firmer. Receipts, 50.000 bushels; sales 2,000 bushels, at $1.50 to $1.56 for No. 2 Spring afloat; $1.60 to $1 62 for No 1 do; $1 62½ to $1.63 for Winter red Western; $1.70 to $1.77½ for amber Western; $1.77 to $2 05 for white do.
Rye—Quiet and firm.
Corn—steady. Receipts, 43,000 bushels; sales, 56,000 bushels at 63c. steamer; Western mixed, 64c. sail.
Barley—Quiet, unchanged. Receipts, 6,000 bushels.
Oats—Firm. Receipts 16,000 bushels; sales 29,000 bushels at 53c. to 55c. for old Western mixed; 50c. to 52½c. for new do State.
Pork—Unchanged.—$16 for new mess.
Lard—Dull, quiet, at 7¼ to 8¼ for steam; 8¾c. to 8½c. for kettle.
Butter—21c. to 30c.
Cheese—11c. to 14¼.
Petroleum—Crude 12½c.; refined 17½c.

LONDON MARKETS.

London, Dec. 5, 11:30 a.m.—Consols at 91¾ to 91¾ for money, and 91¾ to 91¾ on account.
Bonds—'65 old, 91¾; '69, 91¼; 10 40's, 83¼; new fives, 89; Erie, 42¼.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, Dec. 5, 11:30 a. m.—Cotton strong. Uplands, 10; Orleans, 10¼.
Breadstuffs—Quiet.
Bacon—Cumberland cut, 30s. for new.

PUBLIC PROSECUTORS.

[From the New York World.]

An evening journal declared a few days ago, that capital crimes are far more frequent in New York with its 1,000,000 inhabitants, than in London with its 3,000,000 of inhabitants. This may or may not be so. We have at hand no reliable statistics to verify the assertion, and we doubt if the journal referred to has. But it is near enough to the truth to induce those at Albany and in this city, wh onext year will be responsible for good government to put on their thinking caps.

One who reflects intelligently on this startling proposition respecting the relative proportion of capital crime in New York and London, sooner or later begins to inquire what are the relative advantages from legislation, which one city has over the other for dealing with the criminal classes. We can think of but one respect in which New York is superior in this relation to London, and that is in the mode by which prosecutions are, in theory, carried on. With us there are, as in Ireland, Scotland, and generally on this Continent, public prosecutors exercising the whole legal authority of the government or community in criminal matters. In this State we have an attorney-general, and in each county a district-attorney. But in London, and throughout England, there are no such officers. In the latter, the system of *private* prosecution prevails—a remnant of the barbaric days, when every man defended himself by his own individual efforts from assault and robbery. If offences directly affect the Queen or the Government, or in case of monstrous outrages, the Attorney General (who is not a Cabinet officer as with us) is called upon to set the law in motion. In matters, too, within the immediate province of the public service, as the Mint, Treasury, Admiralty, War Office, Board of Trade, Customs, Inland Revenue, and Post-office, the duty devolves on the solicitors of these several departments. But with such exceptions the business of preventing criminals in England is left to volunteers. There are Crown lawyers acting for the City of London, and of late the Solicitor to the Treasury has intervened as public prosecutor, to "meddle and muddle," as many think. Last year, after the fiasco in London of the trial of Boulton and Park for nameless offences, a prominent journal in that city said:

"The management of Crown prosecutions has now reached that extreme point of imbecility at which they do more harm than good, and we may therefore hope to see an alteration of a system which would seem to have been contrived to produce the minimum of utility at the maximum of cost. It is time the Solicitor to the Treasury should resign the function which he has *irregularly* assumed, and that a crown prosecutor should be appointed who would give all his time and attention to duties for which he would be held fully responsible. Under the existing practice it is impossible to fasten responsibility on anybody; and when solicitors and counsel, acting for the Crown, make blunders which in their private practice of law would be impossible, we can only suppose they are set in motion by ignorant policemen."

Under this system, if a gentleman's house is robbed he goes to the police, who in due time hear the story and interrogate the servants. If a lawyer be employed the gentleman must pay him, trusting to the state for reimbursement. If the accused is committed by the magistrate the policeman considers his work done, and the person robbed is thrown entirely on his private resources to satisfy the grand jury. If an indictment is found and trial is had, the private prosecutor is put in the witness box and sometimes treated, not as a public benefactor, but as little better than the criminal. He is looked on as an informer. Then if the accused be acquitted there is danger for the prosecutor of a suit for malicious prosecution. All sorts of iniquity flourishes under the system. Responsible persons shrink from attempting to punish except in cases where their own interest make the task inevitable. On the other hand, the indemnity of costs, which is next to nothing to the *bona fide* prosecutor, stimulates shysters in the legal profession and bad policemen to promote unfounded prosecutions. Private malice and schemes of extortion bring evils of the worst character. The system has been again and again condemned, but in vain. The private interests of individuals, including lawyers, benefited by the existing condition of things in London, resist the creation of public prosecutors. But the main difficulty is that measures to alter the criminal law of England are extremely difficult to introduce into Parliament, for the reason that the Lord Chancellor, who is the head of law reform, is too overworked as a judge and legislator to attend to it. Hence the clamor by the "Society for the Amendment of the Law" for a Cabinet minister, like our Attorney General, who will mature and carry out needed law reforms. It is this absence of a public prosecutor in London which has given birth there to so many volunteer associations and societies like our own, for the prevention of cruelty to animals and that for the prevention of the publication and circulation of obscene prints, ordinary criminals are not now in danger from the power of the Crown, but from private efforts. And the anomaly exists of public prosecutors in Scotland, controlled by the Government, *without a grand jury system*, and private prosecutors in England with no relation to the Crown, between whom and the objects of their pursuit, a grand jury is interposed. When grand juries were invented in England, the purpose was to shield the subject from the power of the King to question him till an impartial grand jury had declared there was due reason therefor. It was the injustice or tyranny of the Crown which was to be guarded against in the days when judges and Crown lawyers were the creatures or tools of the sovereign, and petit jurymen were liable to punishment for honest verdicts. But to day there is in England a growing feeling which pronounces grand juries no longer a public necessity, since judges, petit jurors, and public opinion can be relied on to give accused persons all the protection to which they are fairly entitled. If that be true in England, how much more true with us, where judges and prosecuting officers are elected by the *people*, and can be promptly removed from office by impeachment or otherwise.

But we have wandered away from the purpose with which we began, which is to show what disadvantages London is under relatively to New York in dealing with the criminal class, and we have specified one disadvantage which inheres in the theory of private prosecution for general crimes. New York City has, on the contrary, a *public* prosecutor in the person of the District Attorney for the county, aided by a staff of numerous assistants, whose duty it is to cooperate with the police and the magistrates in the detection and punishment of every grade of criminals. All expenses of prosecution are borne by the public. His legal authority is ample. The salary of the office—which is either $15,000 or $17,300 a year—is, in comparison with the pay of Federal offices of similar grade, simply preposterous. He is provided with three or four assistants at $10,000 a year each. These salaries were fixed by the county when the Supervisor's "ring" was in control, and we are curious to see if the "reformed" Government or reforming citizens make any effort to reduce them. The *assistant* district attorneys of this county each receive a larger salary, it will be seen, than the Chief Justice of the United States, or the Secretary of State, and more than twice as much annually as Judge Blatchford of the United States District Court of this city is paid. The District Attorney receives each year nearly twice as much as Chief Justice Chase in Washington, and as much within a few thousands as President Grant. Certainly such compensation ought to secure, not mere mediocrity, but the highest order of professional ability, energy and wisdom to be concentrated on one object—the punishment of crime.

On another day we may say something of the disadvantages of New York (under existing laws), relatively to London, in respect to dealing with criminal classes.

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

WONDERFUL!

'Dominion' Parlor Steam Engine $1; 'Little Ottawa' Tug-boat $1.50; 'Brittania' Steamboat $2. All real working steam models. Sent carriage paid, on receipt of price. Address McINTOSH & Co., Wholesale Dealers in Novelties, Brockville, Ont. *The Trade Supplied.*
Dec 6, 1872. 2132 d&w

COUGHS AND COLDS.

If you are troubled with either, use "ELWELL'S Syrup of Tar and Wild Cherry," which gives relief even in bad cases of Asthma. Especially useful for Children. Only to be had at the

"MEDICAL HALL,"
67, *Sparks Street, Centre Town.*
Ottawa, Dec 6, 1872. 2132

SCHOOL TEACHER WANTED.

For School Section 4, Village of Fournier, South Plantagenet, holding a third-class Certificate of qualification. Female preferred. Application, stating salary required, to be made to the Trustees,

JAMES SURCH,
JAMES CHARLTON,
Trustees.

Fournier, 2nd Dec, 1872. 2132 3

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Monday, 25th day of November, 1872.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

On the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs and under and in virtue of the authority conferred by the Act 31st Victoria, Chapter 6, intituled "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency in Council has been pleased to make the following regulation;

In addition to the Warehouse Ports mentioned in the 5th section of the Act passed during the Session of the Parliament of Canada held in the 31st year of Her Majesty's reign and intituled: "An Act respecting the Customs" and also in addition to the Ports named in Lists sanctioned by subsequent orders in Council passed under the authority of the said Act, the following Port shall be and it is hereby declared to be included in the List of Warehousing Ports in the Dominion of Canada, viz:

The Port of Wallaceburg, in the Province of Ontario.

W. A. HIMSWORTH,
Clerk, Privy Council.
2132

LOOK OUT

FOR THE

GREAT CHEAP SALE

—OF—

SILKS,

AT 29 SPARKS STREET,

COMMENCING ON

Monday, 9th Decr.

☞ *A bona fide Reduction of from Fifty to Seventy-five per cent.*

SEE LIST OF GOODS AND PRICES

ON MONDAY NEXT.

Dec 4, 1872. 3042

DIED,

In this city on the 5th, instant, aged 22 years, Ryerson C. Pennock, eldest son of William Pennock.

WANTED TO RENT OR PURCHASE

From the 1st May, 1873, a House in Centre Town, containing four sitting rooms, 6, or 8 bedrooms; Servants accommodation and Stabling.

Apply, stating particulars, to DR LAING, No. 3, Minore's Block, O'Connor Street.

Ottawa, Dec. 6, 1872. 2132 3

NOTICE TO HARNESS MAKERS.

The Harness Makers of the city of Ottawa, being now out on strike, request all honorable members of the trade throughout the Dominion, to absent themselves from this city until further notice.

By order,—

J. MURPHY,
Secretary.

Ottawa, Dec. 6, 1872. 2132d

NOTICE TO PARTIES OF THE NAME OF DALLAS, M'KERROL, AND WILKINSON.

WANTED, full Particulars of the Children or Descendants of: ALEXANDER and WILLIAM DALLAS, DUNCAN M'KERROLD by his Wife ISABELLA DALLAS, and of JOHN WILKINSON by his wife JANET DALLAS, all of whom are entitled to share in the Succession of the late PETER DALLAS of Glasgow, in Scotland—Brother of the above-named—who Died, Unmarried and Intestate, on the 2nd June, 1872.

The Parties were all natives of Islay, in Scotland, and the Families of the three first-named are supposed to be in North Carolina, and of JOHN WILKINSON in Canada.

Affidavits and Evidence of Pedigree, Authenticated by a British Consul, to be lodged with James Galt, of 98 West Nile Street, Glasgow, Scotland, the Judicial Factor on Mr. Dallas' Estate.

Dec. 6, 1872. 2132 3

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that the partnership lately subsisting between us, the undersigned, PIERRE POULIN & E. H. ST. DENIS, as Wine Merchants, at Hull, County of Ottawa, P. Q., under the firm of E. H. ST. DENIS & CO., was, on the twenty-first day of November, 1872, dissolved by mutual consent; and that all debts due and owing to or by the late firm, will be received and paid by the said E. H. St. Denis. As witness our hands this Twenty-first day of November, A. D., 1872.

PIERRE POULIN.
N. TETREAU, Witness. E. H. ST. DENIS.

In reference to the above, the subscriber would beg leave to return his most sincere thanks to the public generally for the liberal patronage extended to the late firm, and hopes, by strict personal attention to business, and by keeping the choicest of liquors always on hand, to merit a continuance of past favors.

E. H. ST. DENIS.

Hull, 4th November, 1872. 3043 6

TENDERS FOR OLD IRON.

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned, will be received until SATURDAY the 1st day of FEBRUARY, 1873, for the old Iron lying at the different Lock Stations along the Rideau Canal. Consisting of about 12 tons of Cast and seven tons of wrought. Tenders to state the cash price per 100 lbs where it now lies.

FRED. A. WISE,
Superintendent.

Rideau Canal Office,
Ottawa, Dec 3, 1872. 3042 3

DIVORCES.

Absolute divorces legally obtained in different States. Legal everywhere—desertion, general misconduct, &c., sufficient cause. No publicity required—no charge until divorce granted—advice free. Call on or addre s

JOHN J. FULTON,
Counsellor at Law,
3042 No. 180 Broadway, New York City.

ENGLISH BEDSTEADS!!!

H. Meadows & Co.

BEG TO ANNOUNCE

Having just received another lot of the

Patent Wrought Iron Bedsteads

Direct from England, all sizes, single and double. Orders from Public Institutions or private families solicited. Also,

HOT AIR FURNACES!

For Coal or Wood. Public and private buildings heated in the most modern and improved method, and satisfaction guaranteed. No payment required till after a thorough test has been applied.

STOVES of all kinds as usual

TINWARE, Wholesale and Retail.

MORNING STAR

COAL STOVE, the best and most economical heating Stove in the market. Call and see.

H. MEADOWS & Co.,
Corner of Sussex and George Sts.
Ottawa, Nov 16, 1872.

MARTIN THE WIZARD.

Rink Music Hall,

FIVE NIGHTS ONLY,

COMMENCING TUESDAY, DEC. 3rd.

100 useful and costly PRESENTS given away nightly

The ROYAL MARIONETTE TROUPE, with Martin the Wizard.

Mrs. Tom Maguire will appear in her *Wonderful second Sight readings.*

I. V. S. STEBBIN,
Business Agent.

Ottawa, Nov 28, 1872. 3037 8

William Young

LATE

YOUNG AND RADFORD

Practical Watchmaker

AND

MANUFACTURING JEWELLER,

38½ SPARKS STREET

William Young

LATE

YOUNG & RADFORD

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS

AND

Manufacturing Jeweler,

38½ SPARKS STREET.

William Young

LATE

Young & Radford,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER

AND

Manufacturing Jeweler,

38½ SPARKS STREET,

Ottawa, Dec 5, 1872.