NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Music Hall—Hogan & Mudge's Minstrels.

Notice—Mr P O'Meara.

Teacher Wanted—James Vaughan.

Read This—C L Borse.

Dr Wheeler's Compound Elixir.

Special Notice—Allan, McKinnons & McMorran.

The Ottawa Times

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1872.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE.

The Privy Council met yesterday afternoon and, we understand, completed the appointments to Council for the North West Territories.

From what we said yesterday in reference to the Welland Canal, it may be understood that the Government, whether adopting or rejecting the "Grenville" scheme, will not be swayed in their decision by the prospective "ruin" of Thorold, or the possible "injury" of St. Catharines, as a remark in an evening contemporary the other day, led some people to suppose. In deciding the matter the Government will, as in duty bound, endeavor to subserve the general interests of the country. If, as the result of that decision, some villages should suffer, it cannot be helped, but the contention of the deputation referred to by our contemporary, that the Grenville route should not be adopted because it would ruin a village and injure a town, is one that will not "hold water," even in the matter of a canal.

Much interest is at present being manifested in relation to the construction of the Pacific Railway, and a speech recently delivered by Sir Hugh Allan, has created a somewhat unreasonable *furore* in the West. It must be seen at a glance that with Nipissing for the eastern terminus for the Canadian Pacific, Montreal and Toronto will play the game of "cats and dogs" to tap it; and without being at all selfish in the matter we think the Government was entirely wrong in not making the city of Ottawa the terminus. To this policy there could have been no reasonable objection. The Intercolonial was provided for at the public expense to run to Halifax; why should the Pacific terminate at the *Ultima Thule* of old Canada's North Western settlement? As well might the Intercolonial have stopped at Amherst. By bringing the terminus to the capital there would have been a certainty of connection with two lines of railway already in existence, with the almost certain prospect of two more which will undoubtedly reach Ottawa before the completion of the Pacific.

The wrangle between Montreal and Toronto has already commenced. Toronto will be at the proposed terminus with its own railway long before the Pacific is ready to meet it. But of Montreal enterprize we cannot speak with the same certainty. The management or proposed management of the company has also assumed a sectional phase, and thus we keep on quarrelling as if we were but a petty Province. Without at present entering into the merits of the controversy between the Montreal *Gazette* and the Toronto *Globe* concerning Sir Hugh Allan's position in relation to the road, or without committing ourselves either pro or con to the *Leader's* moderately firm declaration of opinion in the matter, we may with advantage quote its plan of getting over threatened complications, and providing for the building of the road in a manner profitable and satisfactory to the country. The *Leader* says:

There are two things which the Government can do, either of which will satisfy the country. The first is: Let any company—preferring Canadian or English capital to foreign—able and willing, with a *bona fide* capital, say of ten, twenty, up to fifty or more millions of dollars, undertake the construction of this road, and pay down at once the ten per cent required as security for the performance of their contract. Before one cent of money is asked, or obtained by the sale of lands, let a certain number of miles—say twenty or forty miles—be built, and let the contractors float their own bonds, on the security of the lands granted, and on the road built, without any additional security from the Government of the Dominion. If a *bona-fide* company—such as it should be to undertake this colossal work—these bonds can be sold without the smallest trouble, and without loss. As the work progresses, the bonds become more valuable, the price of land will increase, and we will be much disappointed if these lands do not become the most popular for the investment of capital. With the thirty millions granted by Act of Parliament, such a company must command the respect and confidence of the country. In this way, the people of Canada will not be under the necessity of paying interest, or be liable for the shortcomings of companies made of straw, but accomplish the objects which the representatives of the people had in view when they voted the Thirty Millions to build the Canadian Pacific through Canadian territory, and open up the country to immigration and settlement. The sale of the Government lands—the alternate blocks situate along the route of the Railway—will soon repay the Government the Thirty Millions, without subjecting the people of Canada to pay one cent of taxes. If we estimate the price of land at two dollars ($2) per acre—a very moderate price indeed—there will be a surplus of more than Fifty millions of Dollars to be added to the Treasury of the Dominion.

For the sake of argument, let it be supposed that the scheme above detailed should not be found practicable, or that capitalists should refuse to undertake the work on such terms. Then we come to our other proposition, which is as follows: Let the Government undertake the work itself. The experience furnished by the Intercolonial Railway is evidence sufficient to satisfy any one that it is fully competent to carry out the work required for the Canadian Pacific. If the Government is obliged to give the security of the Dominion to a private company to enable it to borrow money from the capitalists, or to float off the Land Grant Bonds, surely it would be far better to prosecute the work itself, upon its own security. In that case it would be the proprietor of the railway and the owner of all the land. The road would then be a truly national work, and one in which the people all over the Dominion, through their representatives, would be interested.

The latter course is the one which ought to have been followed, and if not yet too late should still be adopted. The public lands along the route would pay for the railway and make of it a free gift to the country, besides leaving an immense balance behind. By putting the land account against the railway the Government would soon have a balance in its favour sufficient to guarantee running expenses for twenty years. The bonus system is a good one where there are no other means of securing the object aimed at, but when the lands of the North West and the credit of the whole Dominion were at the disposal of the Government there was no necessity for offering a bonus or seeking the intervention of private companies.

CLEAR GRITS AND COALITIONS.

The following chronological statement of facts, regarding the relations which have heretofore subsisted between the Clear Grit section of the Upper Canada Reform Party and Coalitions, may be worth a place in somebody's scrap-book:

1854—Before the General election. Mr. George Brown, in caucus at Dundurn Castle with Sir Allan Macnab and other leading Conservatives. The Grits approve the Coalition.

1854.—At the General Election. The *Globe* supporting John A. Macdonald, George K. Chisholm, William Cayley, and other Conservatives, in preference to Reformers. The Grits again support the Coalition.

1854, (Sept.).—The Conservatives form a Coalition with the Ministerial Reformers. The Grits condemn all Coalitions as immoral and corrupt.

1858, (Aug).—The Brown-Dorion administration formed, with several members of the first "Corruptionist" Cabinet in it. The Grits applaud the Coalition.

1862.—The Sandfield Macdonald Government formed with two of Mr. Brown's bitterest opponents as members. The Grits say "mum's the word," and grab at all the patronage.

1863.—Change in the *personnel* of the Cabinet, and a member introduced at Mr Brown's instance, who was at one time accused by him of voting a certain way, because he had a hundred thousand dollars in his pocket. The Grits again approve.

1864 (March)—The Conservatives come into power with two Reformers in the Cabinet. The Grits throw up their hands in horror and proclaim it the iniquity of iniquities.

1864 (May)—A ministerial crisis. Some curious negotiations. Result: Geo. Brown, Oliver Mowat and William Macdougall take the the places of Isaac Buchanan, John Simpson and M. H. Foley, and form a coalition with John A. Macdonald, George E Cartier, and the whole faction of "corruptionists" East and West. The Grits shout themselves hoarse in applauding this Coalition.

1865 (December)—George Brown leaves the Cabinet "on the sulks." Fergusson-Blair takes his place. The Grits do not know whether they stand upon their heads or on their heels.

1866.—The last session of the last Parliament of Old Canada. George Brown in the Assembly, like a roaring lion. He makes a motion about Rectory Lands, and on the vote is found to have only two joints of his tail left, viz: McKenzie and McKellar, the ever faithful two. The Grits still in a quandary.

1867 (June).—The big and the little Conventions at Toronto. Cast iron resolutions prepared by the chief organizer, passed, denouncing coalitions and praising the merits of "pure party government." The Grits hate coalitions with all their hearts.

1867 (July).—The Dominion Government formed. The Grits furious against Coalitions.

" The Ontario Cabinet formed. The Grits absolutely frantic in their denunciation of Coalitions.

1867 (August and September).—The General Election. The Grits, by advice of the *Globe*, scouring the country in search of "ignorant people with votes." They were willing to make a Coalition with ignorance, but did not find enough of it to suit their purpose.

1871 (December).—The "patent combination" defeated. Mr. Blake forms a Cabinet with four other Reformers and one Conservative. The Grits approve the Coalition; in fact, they admire it.

1872.—General Election. Messrs. E. Blake and Alex. McKenzie commit ministerial *felo de se*, in so far as Ontario is concerned. Hon. Mr. Mowat dragged from the Bench to form a Cabinet. He places in office three other Reformers and one Conservative. Again the Clear Grits applaud the Coalition.

The above is printed for the especial benefit of young members of the House of Commons, and suckling politicians generally. We do not suppose that Mr. Brown will profit by it, because he already knows all the facts as well as we can tell him.

PERSONAL.—We are glad to learn that our old friend, Mr. Charles Roger, of the Post Office Department, safely reached Portland and embarked on the *Nestorian*, on Saturday, for Liverpool. He goes on a few months leave of absence, to visit his brother, J. C. Roger, Esq., Barrister-at-law, of the Middle Temple, London, and other friends, not forgetting a passing glance at his native place, "bonnie Dundee." Mr. Roger is well known as an able journalist whose pen was a power in the land, twenty years ago. His little work on Ottawa, took so well with the public, that we believe a second edition is in contemplation, if not already in the press. We hope he will have time and opportunity to finish his "History of Canada," or at least bring it up to the time when the Imperial Parliament gave the word a wider significance. Mr. Roger, though in recent years employed in the Civil Service, has never abandoned his literary pursuits, nor altogether severed his connection with the press. Many of his terse, vigorous and sometimes "slashing" productions have graced the columns of the Times. We heartily wish him a pleasant journey, a happy visit and a safe return.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

DEAR SIR,—On Tuesday evening, the 17th inst., a large company of the friends of the Rev. J. Roadhouse met in the Wesleyan parsonage, Bear Brook, and took possession of the house for the evening.

After partaking of a sumptuous repast provided by the ladies, the party gave a practical proof of their good will by presenting Mr. Roadhouse with a suitable address and $55, as a token of their appreciation of his arduous labours among them.

The Rev. gentleman replied in a very appropriate manner. After spending a pleasant evening the party repaired to their homes, feeling well pleased and the better for having met.

GENEVA LOCK.

December 30, 1872.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

MIDNIGHT DESPATCHES.

[By Montreal Line.]

CABLE NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

London, Dec. 30.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day, £52,000.

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburgh, Dec. 30.—The Czar slept six hours last night. The fever has diminished.

American News.

Boston, Dec. 30.—The extreme cold weather still continues. The thermometer at Concord, N. H., this morning was 8 below zero, and at Lewistown 11 below zero.

San Francisco, Dec. 29.—Last Friday the Pirche Phenix Mining Company of Nevada, took possession of 100 feet of ground recently worked by Roumond, Ely & Co. It is claimed by both companies. The Phœnix men erected a barricade and made preparations to hold it. Last night while Thomas Rayan, Phœnix Company woodman, was overlooking the barricade one of Raymund's men shot him through the head, killing him instantly. A melee occurred in which 40 shots were fired, but with no serious result. A miner named J. Swertzer while going to work to-day, was shot and dangerously wounded by some unknown person.

New York, Dec. 30.—The steamship 'Regulator,' from Wilmington, has on board the captain and crew of the schooner 'Hannaplatte,' of Philadelphia, rescued at sea on the 27th. The latter brig is a complete wreck, the men having been lashed to the wreck 26 hours.

The E. and N. River is blocked badly with ice. The sound below Staten Island and New Jersey is frozen over, and navigation that way is suspended.

W. J. Conkey, Treasurer of the New York and Midland Railroad, and President of the Bank of Chenango, died yesterday evening of appoplexy.

Baltimore, Dec. 30.—The brig *Eiche*, from Demarara, for Baltimore, which was reported from Fortress Monroe on the 14th ult., as having collided with and sunk an unknown vessel, arrived off Annapolis on Saturday with the crew of the brig *Tempest*, of New York, which was sunk by the collision with the *Eiche* on the night of the 18th, thirty miles south east of Cape Hatteras. Henry Wells, the master of the *Tempest* was lost with the vessel, which was bound from Jamaica for New York, with a cargo of logwood. The *Eiche* lost her foremain top masts and her bowsprit.

New York, Dec. 30.—The residence of John Connor, on 74th street, was robbed of $3,000 worth of jewellery last night.

Max Cohen has been arrested on a charge of setting fire to his clothing store on Baden street last night.

The German steamer 'Thuringia' during her recent voyage had her first boatswain killed during a fearful gale.

J. S. Adams, Collector of the port of Pensecola, has disappeared from Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City. As he had a large amount of money with him, foul play is feared.

Memphis, Dec. 30.—Parties who left Randolph yesterday morning, state that the ice gorged there 30 feet high, and that a flat boat containing seven persons was drawn under, and all on board perished. This news causes great excitement here among steamboat men.

Fulton, N. Y., Dec. 30.—The knitting factory of H. S. Coude & Co. was burned this afternoon. The total loss on the building is $12,000, insured for $7,000; the loss on the stock and machinery $60,000, insured for $40,000.

Washington, Dec. 30.—Probabilities.—For New England, east to south winds with increasing cloudiness; for the Middle States, southeasterly to southwesterly winds, and cloudy weather, with rain over the southern portion, but snow over the northern portion, turning partly into rain on Tuesday; for the South Atlantic States, southerly to easterly winds with increasing cloudiness; for the Gulf States, southeasterly to southerly winds, with cloudy and possibly threatening weather from Tennessee and South Missouri to Southern Ohio, with steady rain and southeasterly to southwesterly winds from New York.

Washington, Dec. 30.—Arrived, the steamer "Rhein" from Bremen.

Paterson, N. Y., Dec 30.—Charles Hemmington, of this city, a prominent ex member of the New York Legislature, while driving in the street this afternoon, was thrown under the wheels of the Erie freight train, and had both legs severed by the car wheels, and is sinking rapidly.

Chicago, Dec. 30.—Edward A. Everett, apparently a respectable man, living in this city, was brought before the Police Justice on Saturday, charged by a Miss Shortwell with having robbed her of $100,000 in bonds of the Selma and Gulf Railroad.

The number of hogs packed at this point during the present season is $623,793.

Hartford, Conn., Dec. 30.—The stockholders of the Ætna Fire Insurance Company to-day, unanimously voted to reduce the capital stock from three to two millions, and afterwards to increase the original amount, and to issue to the stockholders 33⅓ per cent.

Salt Lake, Dec. 30.—It has been ascertained that eleven men were buried in the Cottonwood slide, some of them from the East. Three bodies have been recovered. It is reported that three slides occurred on Sunday, one man being carried down, but receiving no severe injuries.

New York, Dec. 30.—This p.m. workmen found among the ruins of Centre street buildings, a human skull several inches long, leaving no doubt that the woman was burnt to death near the spot. Search will be renewed in the morning.

Concord, N.H., Dec. 30.—The 3 30 p.m. train from Montreal ran into an up train waich was awaiting its arrival here. The baggage car struck the engine and demolished it. The baggage car and two cars following were somewhat smashed. No one was seriously hurt, though escape was wonderful.

YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES.

New York, Dec. 29.—The body of Jane Stewart has been recovered from the ruins of Centre Street fire.

Augusta, Me., Dec. 29.—The Kowhegan Hotel in Skowhegan was burned this evening. Loss, $60,000.

Paris, Dec. 29.—President Thiers visited the English Embassy yesterday. On leaving the building he fell and suffered a slight contusion of hip and elbow, but was able to be present at his reception this evening.

Bourgoing has left Rome.

Boston, Dec. 30.—The ship 'Peruvian' that went ashore on Cape Cod, has been broken into fragments. Three bodies have been recovered.

From the bark 'Kalosh' the bodies of Capt. Mathews and seven seamen have been recovered.

Capt. Korbbing, of the 'Francais,' died on Saturday night.

New York, Dec. 30.—Weather clear and pleasant.

The steamship 'Greece,' from Liverpool, has arrived.

Count Corti, the Italian Minister at Washington, denies that he has been recalled.

Paris, Dec. 30.—A collection was taken up in the Churches of Rochelle yesterday for the relief of the passengers who were rescued from the wreck of the steamship Germany, and one thousand francs were obtained.

Queenstown, Dec 30.—Arrived—The steamships "Spain" "Minnesota," "West India" and "India" from New York.

New York, Dec. 30.—Arrived—The Victoria, from Glasgow.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 30.—Gold, 12¼.

Cotton, 20¼.

Flour—Steady. Receipts, 5,000 barrels. Sales, 3,000 barrels.

Rye Flour—Quiet.

Wheat—Quiet and very firm. Sales of 16,000 bushels at $1.53 to $1.63 for No. 2 Spring in store and afloat; $1.65 to $1.66 for No. 1 do; $1.70 to $1.85 for Winter red Western; $1.85 to $2.00 for amber Western; $1.75 to $2.20 for white do.

Rye—Scarce and firm.

Corn—Quiet and steady. Receipts 11,000 bus. Sales, 21,000 bushels, at 65c to 66c for new Western mixed; 66c for old do.

Barley—Dull and heavy.

Oats—Quiet and without a decided change. Receipts, 16,000 bushels; sales 14,000 bushels at 46c to 48½c for new mixed Western; 45c to 47c for black western; 50c to 52c for white do.

Pork—Quiet, at $13.25 to $13.50 for new mess.

Lard—Steady 7¼c to 7½c for steam; 8c to 8½ for kettle.

Butter—24c. to 30c.

Cheese—11c. to 14½c.

Petroleum—Crude 11c to 11½c; refined 27½c.

LONDON MARKETS.

London, Dec. 30, 2 p.m.—Consols, 91¾ to 91.

American securities; nothing doing, prices nominal.

Bonds—'65, 92½; '67, 92; 10-40's, 88¾; new 5's, 89½; Erie, 57¼.

The rates for money at the Stock Exchange on gold securities is higher than the bank rate by 3⅓ per cent.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

Liverpool, Dec. 30, 2 p.m.—Cotton Firm Uplands 10¼d; Orleans, 10¼d.

Breadstuffs quiet.

Pork 63s per cwt.

BY TELEGRAPH.

MONTREAL

[Special to the TIMES.]

MONTREAL, Dec 30.

Grand Vicar Truteau died on Saturday night. He was born in 1808, and ordained in 1839. The funeral services over the body will be held at the Cathedral tomorrow and Thursday.

A horse ran away to-day breaking a pane of glass in Baird's grocery establishment on St. James street valued at $100.

The water works are out of order, and the supply of water to the city has been short since Saturday.

His Excellency the Governor General and the Countess of Dufferin has signified their intention of being present as patrons of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society at its annual meeting on the 17th prox.

Further accounts to-day add largely to the loss of shipping in the late gale.

The grocer O'Toole who was on bail for shooting James McMullin on Wellington street last September, was to day discharged, he proving that he had no intent to kill.

Thermometer 9 below zero at 2 p.m.

AGRICULTURAL MATTERS.

FROM CONTINENTAL CORRESPONDENCE OF PRAIRIE FARMER.

In several parts of France, Lot, Tarn, etc., several rich deposits of phosphates have been found. It is English speculators that buy up and work the beds, the French hesitating to invest though patriotically appealed to to do so. There is an evident desire in France to find in phosphates and vitrates a substitute for guano; during the last twelve months there was a remarkable increase in the sale of commercial manures. In the neighbourhood of Nantes the trade was peculiar. There the farmers have had a prejudice that no manure was good which had not a "black look." It was there that phosphates from their color became unfashionable, and turf was artfully reduced to powder, and thanks to its color, met a ready sale as animal black. At present the most barefaced frauds are committed in Nantes. The coarse sand of the Loire is reduced, by powerful machines, to powder and mixed with phosphates, or Britany contributes its achist, which on being reduced to powder, is elegantly made up in bags, labelled, and returned to the Britons as pure phosphate.

With the view of checking frauds in manures, as well as to secure a diminution of price, several local farming societies have formed themselves into companies to purchase their industrial manures *en bloc*. The price of these manures has, since the war, augmented some 25 per cent. One pound of nitrogen, as now estimated, costs one franc and a half; formerly the price was a little over one franc. Then the loss of live stock by the war and the plague, and the diminished supply of manure, may be judged by the figures that, 1869, France employed but 12,000 tons of superphosphates, whilst in 1871, she used 6,000 tons.

Lucerne is in this country regarded as the 'Providential forage' plant, and exhibits a marvellous development when irrigated—a process that France has much neglected. It is acknowledged that artificial grasses can be more profitably replaced by lucerne. In Saxony this latter plant works wonders on light soils, when plowed in green as a preparations for a grain crop. French farmers adopt the same plan; they sow about twelve pounds of lucerne per acre with the barley in February, plowing down the lucerne after the harvest, as preparation for winter wheat.

PRACTICAL LESSONS IN FEEDING HOGS.

Some years ago, when I was just beginning to farm, I was desirous of knowing the best way of fattening hogs, and I determined to try the different plans, and also to ascertain how much pork a barrel of corn would make. I made a floored pen and covered it in; weighed three hogs and put them in the pen. I also weighed three of the same size and put them in a dry lot—average weight one hundred and seventy-five pounds. I fed six barrels of corn to the six hogs. They were forty days eating the corn with a plenty of salt and water. The average gain was seventy-five pounds. The hogs in the lot gained three months. One that was fattened in the lot gained eighty-eight pounds. One in the pen gained eighty-four pounds; the other four not so thrifty.

These hogs were about fourteen months old when slaughtered. I put them up to the 25th of October. There was a great deal of sleet and snow during the month of November, which gave the hogs in the pen an advantage they would not have had if the weather had been favorable; they were each fed on the same quantity of grain. It also shows that one bushel of corn will make fifteen pounds of pork, and that the six barrels of corn made eleven dollars and twenty five cents' worth of pork, at two and a half cents per pound, and that the farmer gets twelve and one half cents for his labour of feeding per bushel. Hogs will fatten faster in September and October than they will in colder weather.

Another very important question or inquiry suggests itself from the foregoing, and that is:—What is it worth to raise hogs to the average weight 175 pounds? It may be difficult to determine the exact value of the grass, clover and grain fields that the hogs feed on while growing to the gross weight of 175 pounds, but with these assistants, I can raise a hog to weigh 175 pounds and over, with one barrel of corn. It will be seen from these estimates that two barrels of corn, with the advantage of grass, clover and grain fields, will produce about 280 pounds of pork to 250 gross.

Hogs do best in large fields with plenty of water, and the farmer who cuts up his corn in the months of September and October, and hauls it out on his fields, will be amply paid for his labor, in the improvement of his land, from the stalks and manure of hogs. It is a great saving of labor to turn the hogs in the field when the quantity of hogs and size of the field suit.—*Cor. Ohio Farmer.*

THE CHRISTMAS GIFT.

BY M. D. BRINE.

Around the Christmas tree we stood,
And watched the children's faces,
As they their little gifts received,
With childish airs and graces.
We grown folks had our share of fun
In making wee ones merry,
And laughed to see the juveniles
Kiss 'neath the holly berry.'
Beside me sat sweet Bessie Moore,
A lovely dark haired maiden,
While near her stood our little Eve,
Her arms with love gifts laden.
Until around the room she went,
The blue eyed baby shyly,
And, blushing red, into each lap
Her offerings dropped slyly.
But when to me the darling came
A I empty-handed was she,
And when I asked, "Why slight me thus?"
She answered, "Oh, betause we—
We dinna know *you* tumming here!"
And then, with blue eye shining,
To Bessie's side she went, her arms
Her sister's neck entwining.
"But *something* I must have," said I,
"My christmas night to gladden."
A shade of thought the baby face
Seemed presently to sadden.
Till all at once, with gleeful laugh—
"Oh! I know what I do, Sir!
I've only sister Bessie left,
But I'll div *her* to you, Sir!"
Amid the laugh that came from all
I drew my new gift to me,
While with flushed cheeks her eyes met mine,
And sent a thrill all through me.
"Oh! blessed little Eve!" cried I,
"Your gift I welcome gladly."
The little one looked up at me,
Half wonderingly, half sadly,
Then to her father straight I turned,
And humbly asked his blessing
Upon my Christmas gift, the while
My long stored hopes confessing.
And as his aged hands were raised
Above our heads, bowed lowly,
The blessed time of Christmas ne'er
Had seemed to me so holy.

Harper's Magazine for January.

OLD COUNTRY NEWS.

SHOCKING MURDER IN LEEDS.—On Friday week a young man of twenty-seven named John Morris, and who has been employed in a tan yard in Leeds, went to lodge with Peter Dooker, seventy years of age, who was a distant relative of his, at his house in Back George street. On Tuesday afternoon Morris asked Dooker to give him a bit of tobacco, and in the presence of Patrick Kelly and a daughter-in-law of Dooker's, both of whom also lodged in the place. As Morris was unable to smoke any tobacco, he was asked to have a cup of tea instead. It is not stated that he (Morris) was then in liquor, but consequent upon this refusal, Morris appears to have become exceedingly aggravated and violent, for he suddenly siezed Mary Dooker, who is about 56 years of age, by the head and attempted to beat her. Kelly ran out and called for the police, but on looking through the window he observed Morris take up a stool, about two feet in height by one in diameter, and strike poor Dooker with it over the chest. The consequence was that blood soon issued from the mouth and the nostrils of the old man, but Morris not content with this severe punishment, took up a sharp pointed poker, and struck Dooker with it several times in the stomach. By this time the neighborhood was thoroughly aroused, and as the people about could perceive Morris' brutal violence to the old man, they became so exasperated that they hurled bricks through the window, one of which struck the murderer over the right temple. Morris, however, was so thoroughly brutalized, that he threw the missiles back again at the outside crowd. When Police Constable Kaye came up, he burst open the door of the dwelling, and having obtained assistance, soon succeeded in wresting the poker from the murderer. Dooker was removed at once to the Leeds Infirmary, but he expired shortly after his admission, and his widow is in a dangerous state, from the murderous attack of Morris. The prisoner was taken to the Central Police Station, where the injury done to his head by a brickbat, was dressed by Mr. Price, surgeon. Morris then appeared to be comparatively calm, but he did not evidently realize the dangerous position in which he stands.

THE MARQUIS OF QUEENSBERRY CONVICTED OF ASSAULT.—The Marquis of Queensberry, aged 28, was charged at the Bow Street Police Court, London, on Tuesday, before Mr. Vaughan, with assaulting Tom Toby, a detective at the Charing Cross Hotel. Mr. Abrams appeared for his lordship, who was permitted to stand in the box allotted to persons summoned at the Court, instead of in the dock. Tom Toby, a private detective employed at Charing Cross Hotel, said—Just before twelve in the morning I was standing in the hall. I saw the defendant standing there. He called the porters there a lot of humbugs. He came from the inner part of the house. He is not stopping there. When he came back, I saw that he was going to strike the porter, so I went to see what was the matter.—The defendant had his arm up. I told him to leave the hotel. He made no reply, but struck me a severe blow in the mouth. I don't know what it was for, and what he wanted. After that he ran out of the hotel, and with the assistance of Constable Wilshire I took him in charge. My lip is not cut; it is very sore and swollen.

Mr. Abrams said that the defendant went to the hotel to inquire after his friends. One porter could not tell, and his lordship was referred by one porter to another, and he had a fruitless search. He came back and told the porter he had been humbugging him about. One of them told his lordship to go out. Toby placed his hand upon him, and in warding it off his lordship's hand touched his face. The defendant was then roughly seized. He had lost his train, and asserted emphatically that Toby was the aggressor.

Mr. Vaughan said it appeared to him that that there had been some exaggeration on the one side, and that the employees at the hotel had acted with great precipitation. He should therefore impose a penalty consistent with the position of the defendant and the facts of the case.

His lordship was then fined 20s, which he at once paid

REMARKABLE ACTION FOR BREACH OF PROMISE.

In the Court of Queen's Bench on Tuesday before the Lord Chief Justice and a special jury, Miss Dredge sued Mr. Winans for damages sustained through the breach of an alleged promise to marry. Serjeant Ballantine, who appeared for the plaintiff, Serjeant Parry representing the defendant, stated that his client was formerly a bookkeeper at Messrs. Truefit's, hairdressers, Old Bond street, and the defendant, who was reputed to be a man of enormous wealth, being connected with an extensive firm of American engineers and interested in what was known as the "Cigar Boats," conceived an attachment for her through visiting the establishment. Inattentions to her created observation, and the affection becoming mutual he at length induced her to live with him as his mistress, on a promise of marriage, and a child was born. They lived in the most luxurious style for a time, but ultimately the defendant married another lady, in consequence of which he obtained an income of £6,000 per annum from his brother. The defendant at first made the plaintiff an allowance of £500 a year, but subsequently reduced it to £2 per month, and in the end she was obliged to institute legal proceedings. It was stated, as a remarkable fact, that the defendant, although a man of wealth, was unable to write when his connection with plaintiff began, and she afterwards taught him that art. On the part of the defendant it was denied that he had betrayed the girl under a promise of marriage. He admitted there was a moral claim upon him to support the child of which the plaintiff was the mother. Had it not been for the unreasonable conduct of the plaintiff in forcing herself upon members of his family and demanding more money than an allowance of £35 a month which he had made her would never have been withdrawn. His Lordship interposed at this juncture, and said that although the defendant might be anxious to go into the witness box to refute the more damaging imputations that had been made against him, he, the learned judge, thought it must be admitted that the defendant was bound to make some provision both for the mother and the child. Ultimately it was settled between the parties that a juror should be withdrawn, and a judge's order made upon the defendant for £1,500.

CASE OF MISTAKEN IDENTITY.—A curious case was brought to light at the Stonehouse Board of Guardians' meeting on Thursday. A woman named Jane Chalk, applied to the Board to make them order her husband to maintain her. She has been married three years, twice since the disappearance of her first husband forty years ago; but both the subsequent husbands have died. In July last, she saw a man in Wolster Street, Plymouth, and declared him to be her first husband. She afterwards saw him in the house of a woman she knew, and whilst in conversation with him, she asked him if he had served in the Marines (from which corps her husband deserted forty years since), and he said he had, but denied ever having been a shoemaker (as the woman's first husband was by trade), stating he had been a clerk before enlistment. Her husband was born in Yorkshire, but the man denied being a native of that county. Her husband's name was Francis Cooton, but the man accused of bearing the relation to Chalk, appeared before the Board, having been summoned to appear to show cause why he should not maintain his wife, and stated his name was George Murray. He was a native of Ireland and had been in the 56th Regiment, from whence he was discharged in 1856, and had a medal for long service and good conduct, which he showed the Board. He had lost his discharge paper. He afterwards received a letter from Mrs. Chalk, in which he was called 'Dear Francis;' it also stated that Mrs. Chalk knew he was her husband, for when she first saw him a strange feeling passed over her. She said he had deserted her at Windsor when he deserted from the Marines. Having received the letter, he called on the woman, and seeing she was very poor gave her a shilling. He afterwards received another letter, in which she asked him what he intended to do, and she and she could swear to him in a thousand. Murray said Chalk told him her first husband worked for Mr. Harris, bootmaker, Stonehouse, who was still alive, but he called on Mr. Harris, who did not believe him to be the man who used to work for him. Chalk said her first husband told her before he deserted that he should enlist in the 56th Regiment. Murray, who is evidently a person of good education, said the case was entirely one of mistaken identity. The case was allowed to stand over till next week, in order to obtain, if possible, Murray's discharge from the War Office, and also to call Chalk's sister before the Board and hear what she has to say.—*Western Morning News.*

BIRTH.

At Grand Metis, P. Q., yesterday, the 30th instant, the wife of Henry J. Cambie, Esq., C. E., Intercolonial Railway, of a daughter.

THE STOMACH AND ITS DERANGEMENTS are the common cause of most of the Chronic Wasting Diseases for which invalids are constantly seeking specifics. When the food is imperfectly digested and assimilated the blood becomes impoverished, and all the organs and tissues of the body debilitated by want of nourishment. This general depravity of the system manifests itself in some constitutions by disease of the Lungs, Heart, Liver or Kidneys, and in others by Scrofulous Humors, Tumors, Dropsies, Eruptions of the skin, ulcers of bone and flesh, spinal weakness, irregularities, exhausting discharges, nervous prostration, mental anxiety, neuralgic and rheumatic pains, all of which arise from depraved nutrition. To invigorate the Stomach and perfect digestion, and the formation of healthy Blood Dr. Wheeler's Compound Elixir of Phosphates and Calisaya is of great efficacy and reliability, being harmless to infant or adult, and prompt and permanent in its effects. Sold by all Druggists.

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13.	" Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing	25
14.	" Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	25
15.	" Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains	25
16.	" Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Agues	50
17.	" Piles, blind or bleeding	50
18.	" Ophthalmy, and Sore or Weak Eyes	50
19.	" Catarrh, acute or chronic, Influenza	50
20.	" Whooping-Cough, violent coughs	50
21.	" Asthma, oppressed Breathing	50
22.	" Ear Discharges, Impaired hearing	50
23.	" Scrofula, enlarged glands, Swellings	50
24.	" General Debility, Physical Weakness	50
25.	" Dropsy and scanty Secretions	50
26.	" Sea-Sickness, sickness from riding	50
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28.	" Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, involuntary Discharges	1 00
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PRIVATE BILLS.

Parties intending to make application to Parliament for Private Bills, either for granting exclusive privileges, or conferring corporate powers for commercial or other purposes of profit, or for doing anything tending to affect the rights of property of other parties, are hereby notified that they are required by the 51st and following Rules of the House of Commons (which are published in full in the *Canada Gazette*), to give TWO MONTHS' NOTICE of the application (clearly and distinctly specifying its nature and object), in the "Canada Gazette," and also in a newspaper published in the County or Union of Counties affected, such notices to have one or more signatures attached.

All Petitions for Private Bills must be presented within the *first three weeks* of the Session.

ALFRED TODD,
Chf. Clk. Committees and Private Bills, H. of Commons.

Ottawa, Dec. 3, 1872. 2133-9-law

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

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