Time passed. Ere long my guard began to snore. I then cautiously worked my hands, and found to my joy, that I could strain upon the knots and slip my hands through. This I did. Next I made some slight movements to try my chance; and I found they did not arouse the sentinel. The fire was dying down to a flickering shade, and I knew that it must be within an hour or two of daylight. I crawled past my guard; he did not stir; and keeping well in the shadow, I made for the horses of the party. When close up to them, I cautiously rose upright and snatched up a picket-pin, seized the halter, and vaulted upon the back of a powerful horse. He seemed docile enough; but the moving him out from amid the others made them uneasy. They stamped, and pawed, and neighed; and when, with a rap of my heel as a spur, we dashed for cover of the woods, the disturbance made by these treacherous animals armed the camp.

I was in for it now. Life or death depended upon the events of the next fifteen minutes. I dashed into the thick, tangled woods. Utter darkness reigned. In five minutes I was unhorsed, but holding to the halter, I leaped on again, and madly dashed forward to life or to death.

What a ride that was! Without bridle or saddle, dashing full tilt against the wild grape vines everywhere strung across the way, went I. Once they caught me under the chin, and swept me off over the horse's back into the brush with the perspiration oozing from every pore.

I scrambled out and mounted again. It was a good horse, but a dangerous way. Now a dead branch would catch the corner of my mouth, and now something would come in contact with my eyes, making them sparkle again.

But I escaped. The very dangers which beset my path saved me. The half drunken rangers lacked spirit to pursue their escaped captive.

I got through that seventeen miles ride somehow, coming out scratched and bleeding, but alive. Out on the plains, some five miles from L——, I ran upon the remains of a mule train that had been bringing us provisions. The drivers lay around murdered, the carts were plundered and broken, and one boy of fourteen, with his scalp clean gone, lay on the ground, yet alive. I got him up before me, for how could I leave him there, and still carried him into S——. Talk of frontier life! Its wild, reckless excitement may have charms for some men; but they must encounter dangers.

'But did the boy live, Captain?'

'Bob? Oh, yes, and afterwards became a soldier too, and fought against the Indians.'

'Without his scalp?'

'Yes, and thereby escaped much trouble, you understand. Pass the cigars.' —*The Argosy.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Grand Operatic Concert at the Convent of the Sacred Heart.

Enamellene—Esmonde Bros.

List of Letters—G P Baker.

Situation Wanted by a Watchmaker

Please be Prompt—G H Preston.

Notice—R S M Bouchette.

The Ottawa Times

TUESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1873.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE.

A. W. Lauder, Esq., M.P.P. for South Grey, was in town yesterday, and left for the West, last night.

His Excellency the Governor General and the Countess Dufferin arrived at Montreal on Saturday evening at 10.30 p. m., and remained there until last night, when, the snow permitting, the Earl and Countess intended to proceed to Quebec, to make a stay of a few days.

We learn that the consulting engineers called in by the Government to report upon the merits of the rival routes of the Welland Canal improvement are busily at work, one of them being now upon the ground to examine them for his own satisfaction.

The Ontario Bank is about establishing an agency at Pembroke, under the management of Mr. Beath. This gentleman has held a confidential position in the Branch in this city, under Mr. Woodman, for some time, where he won the confidence and esteem of all the customers of the Bank. We congratulate Mr. Beath on his promotion, and the business community of Pembroke on the increased Banking facilities which the new agency will afford them.

The civic elections were conducted yesterday in an orderly and peaceable manner. From the first Mr. LeSueur was behind in Wellington Ward, Mr. Abbott heading him by several votes. The three old members were returned. In By Ward the three old members were also returned, Mr. Durocher having kept at a respectable distance, on the poll book, behind Mr. Lapierre. Mr. Coffey was re-elected as Water Commissioner, over his opponent, Mr. Egleson, by a very large majority. In St. George's Ward the contest was somewhat exciting, Mr. Stewart having, for a time led the poll against Mr. Lyon. About noon, however, Mr. Lyon's friends came to his rescue and by some thirty or forty plumpers, brought him neck and neck with his antagonist. From that time Mr. Lyon went ahead at a spanking rate, beating his opponent by a considerable majority. The old Council is therefore re-elected, excepting Mr. Mosgrove, who resigned, and Mr. LeSueur, who has been defeated. In the places of these two gentlemen we have Messrs. Featherstone and Langford, both of whom have had considerable experience in civic affairs. We regret Mr. LeSueur's defeat, because it seemingly implies a feeling of antagonism between the Civil Service and the rest of the citizens. It is a mistake to suppose that Government *employes* have nothing more to do with Corporation affairs than to submit to be taxed to the full extent of their incomes. But we shall take another occasion to refer to the gross inequalities of the Ontario Assessment Law, and the apparent defects in its administration, with the view to secure the application of a remedy for both.

AN EXPLANATION.

Local reporting has sadly degenerated in Canada during the past few years. An imitation of the worst features of American journalism was imported by a Toronto paper, now fortunately gone to its long rest; but the pernicious style has spread throughout the country, and sorely afflicted the Capital. The change from "Local Reporter" to "City Editor" has not been a healthy one, and as a consequence a style of writing known as 'sensational' has been largely indulged in. Sometimes this style is simply amusing; more frequently it has a tendency to be offensive in some shape. The dabbling in private personal matters by insuendo, or by vague allusion, should be discouraged in our "Sidewalk Items" of yesterday morning a paragraph crept in to the effect that a rich old gentleman of this city had run away with "a beautiful young lady "who had recently taken the veil." It is needless to say that such was not the fact. It was a "romance" in two lines founded on a harmless bit of "chaff" perpetrated upon a respectable citizen by a few of his friends merely as a joke. Such "jokes," however, are calculated to wound the feelings of some, and cannot give much pleasure to anybody beyond the private circles in which they originate. We desire to discontinue them in future.

SNOW BLOCKADES AND RAILWAYS.

Since the Railway managers have taken away the "free pass" privilege, may we not ask them to abolish the annual series of snow blockades? Possibly they might not be as successful as they would desire in this undertaking, but since they cannot prevent them, they have it in their power, with a very little forethought and the expenditure of a small amount of money, to make them more endurable than they usually are, under present arrangements.

During the months of January and February heavy falls of snow accompanied with high winds and consequent "drifts" are frequent. The weatherwise cannot prognosticate their coming twelve hours before they begin, hence the traveller by rail is usually unprepared for them. The most effective system of snow ploughing and the best supply of engines cannot enable any railway company to run its trains on time in the face of these tremendous storms, and they are only unreflecting grumblers who rush to the papers with complaints about delays when snow storms render them unavoidable. Common sense ought to suggest that the Railways lose far more than their passengers by the snow blockades. Even the delay, to say nothing of the expense of clearing the track, must be a very serious item of expense to the Railway Companies, so that we may well believe they exert all their strength to overcome every obstacle that impedes the steady running of the trains.

Knowing these things better than we can tell them, we wonder that railway managers do not make some better arrangements for the comfort of the passengers in such emergencies. It is safe to calculate upon from two to five blockades, more or less severe, during the months of January and February in each year. Travellers, especially, through travellers on long journeys, seldom think of carrying provisions with them, to meet these delays, they become hungry and can get no food; thirsty and perhaps not even water to drink. Hence it is that some of them take the first opportunity of rushing into print and complaining of the delay which the railway officials could not prevent, when they should complain of their own privations which the said officials could very readily prevent.

Our suggestion is simply to place under charge of the conductor of each passenger train a sufficient supply of provisions for the average number of passengers to withstand, say, a forty-eight hours' seige. Even in the worst of storms there is seldom a risk of being so long stuck in the snow upon any of our railways. But the precaution we have mentioned if generally adopted would tend much to soften the wrath of the passengers at the occasional detentions imposed by the state of the weather. The railroad companies may say they do not agree to give their passengers board; but on the other hand the passengers do not agree to be starved, and the companies would gain greater confidence with the travelling community if they would enable their officers to give passengers some substantial refreshment, instead of leaving it in their mouths to say: "We were snowed up at —— for "fifteen hours, and could not get a bite "to eat!"

HEMLOCK BARK EXTRACT.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

SIR,—The late hour at which I sent in the communication to you, relative to Hemlock Bark Extract, sufficiently accounts for your mis-conception as to its object and argument. I did not try to lay down a general principle by which the sale of raw material may be regulated. I took a special case, and trusting to your known fairness, I would request you to allow me a short space to point out in what respect I think you have, in the hurry, mis-conceived my position. Taking up first the statement as to which you must strongly object that the bark would be better on the trees than turned into extract, and shipped off to build up foreign industries. I see nothing extreme in this, if the circumstances of the country are taken into account. Neither Ontario nor Quebec are all Canada. The great North West has just been opened for settlement. For many long years the older Provinces must become the places of manufacture to supply the new. At the present moment, there is a large trade to be done in tanning hides, for which we have every facility. The hides and material for tanning, can be brought together cheaper here than they can be in Boston, and even now, it would pay us to prepare our own leather, "furnishing employment for people here, to the enriching of the whole country." When thousands and tens of thousands of new customers are added in the North West, is it not evident that the trade must be enormously increased? In view of the great future of the country, and the *certain*, not *probable* demand in a few years (if we act wisely) for raw material for the tanning of leather, I repeat that the preservation, not the destruction, of our hemlock bark, becomes a matter of the most serious consequence. Would it not be desirable to give an approximate estimate, if one more exact cannot be obtained, of the quantity we have to draw upon? I venture, from some personal knowledge, to say that the limited supply in this neighborhood, would somewhat surprise those who imagine there is an inexhaustible fund. You say:

"If we must export the raw hides and buy them back as leather, surely it is better that we should also be able to export at a handsome profit, the material for tanning them, than that we should waste the hemlock bark and send the skins to a foreign market at the same time."

In this sentence lies the whole fallacy on which your remarks are based. There is not only no necessity to export our raw hides, but, on the contrary, were our affairs properly managed, we ought to be large importers. There is a time in the history of men, and of countries, in which they are compelled by their necessities to do what can be proved to be wrong in an economic point of view, and which they know must result in evil. For instance, a poor settler may grow nothing but wheat, and sell it all off the farm to his immediate profit, but to his ultimate loss if he persevere in this shiftless method of working. He may sell all his hay, and keep no stock, and any farmer can tell to what that leads. I need not say what has been the history of our lumber trade; how, year by year, more and more labor is expended on it before it is allowed to leave the country, although at first it was sent off in logs, leaving nothing behind it in the shape of wages, for women beyond the bare cost of getting the timber out of the wood. I would "push this to the legitimate conclusion," and say that the more labor and the higher finish we can lay out on our own lumber, or any other raw material, before it leaves the country, the more wealth will it leave in the country. This is undeniable.

Apply this to hemlock bark. In Boston the supply of hides is almost altogether drawn from abroad; so, also, is the material for tanning. The same market is open to us as to them for hides; we can import them at least as cheaply. Were the trade to spring up, ships could be engaged by the round trip to load lumber and bring back hides, the chances being that a slight reduction would be made on the cost of each, by the fact that the freight for the whole instead of a half voyage was secured. I take it for granted, then, that the hides would be got as cheaply here as in Boston. That the extract is cheaper is self evident. There is nothing in the climate of Boston to give that city an advantage over Ottawa; the cost of living there is very much higher; wages are more. Although those employed cannot lay past as much as here after paying household expenses, the taxes are at least double.—Why then should we employ them to work for us when we can work more cheaply for ourselves, and at the same time add to the resources of the country and bring in a large population. By all means put up bark extract factories, but only as *part* of the work to be done. I do not pretend to cope with you in wit, but repeat that the immediate gain by sending off a raw material we absolutely require, will be nothing compared with the future and probably irremediable loss the country will sustain.

I have said nothing of the assured sale of the hides produced in the country. As a matter of course, the tanworks will be a ready market for them also.

B.

[In presenting the "worst view" of the case, as quoted from our note to B's letter of yesterday, we did not impute that view to him. The subject he has ventilated is one of very serious importance, and if his letter printed above will lead to the establishment of extensive tanneries here, we shall have done a good work in "drawing him out."—ED.]

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

MIDNIGHT DESPATCHES.

[By Montreal Line.]

CABLE NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

London, Dec. 6.—Napoleon had a second operation performed to-day with favorable results.

The British Government declines to support the proposal of the Royal Geographical Society for sending out an Arctic expedition partially at the public expense.

The ship 'Wallace,' from Boston was burned to the water's edge in the harbor of Torbay to-day.

The steamer 'Halsates,' which arrived at Plymouth yesterday from New York went ashore for a while last night on Drake Island. She soon floated, but little damaged.

Consols—for money, 91¼ to 92, on account, 92¼. Bonds, '62, 92¼; '67, 93; 10-40's, 89¼; new 5's, 90¼.

FRANCE.

Paris, Jan. 6.—The new census of France shows the population to be 36,102,921, being a decrease of 366,935 since 1866.

Paris, Jan. 6.—The Assembly met to-day. The proceedings were unimportant.

The Commercial Treaty between France and Great Britain was finally signed by the representatives of the two Governments on Saturday, and now awaiting Parliamentary ratification.

The *Gazette de France* reports that Don Alphonse entered Catalonia on Saturday night with 7,000 Carlists, and are concentrated in the Province of Olot. The insurgents are about to enter upon a vigorous campaign.

GERMANY.

Berlin, Jan. 6.—The Ministry have settled the provisions of a bill which regulates the authority of superior over inferior clergy, and sets up rules to govern ecclesiastical appointments.

ITALY.

Rome, Jan. 6. A large deputation of Roman Catholics from Ireland waited on the Pope to-day and presented an address thanking him for the benefits conferred upon Ireland by the Holy See, and tendering His Holiness a contribution of Peter's pence. The Pope in responding deplored the ingratitude of the people who permitted the spoliation of the Church. He made an exception in favor of the Irish people whom he praised for their enduring attachment to the church, and congratulated them on the preservation of their faith. He concluded by giving the Appostolical blessing to Ireland.

GREECE.

Athens, Jan. 6.—The Greek Government on the recommendation of the great powers has consented to submit the question of the Laurium Mines to arbitration.

American News.

New York, Jan. 6.—Stokes was in the Oyer and Terminer Court this morning to receive sentence

Mr. Tremain, his counsel, made an address in relation to the bill of exceptions to the Judge's rulings, which he proposed to offer.

The prisoner was then asked what he had to say why sentence of death should not be passed.

Stokes thereupon said he had not violated the law intentionally, and that the testimony upon which he had been convicted was manufactured by perjury

Judge Barnard then, in a feeling address, in which he alluded to the prisoner's youth and social surroundings, sentenced the prisoner to be hanged on Friday the 28th of February next, it being the shortest time that could be legally allowed a convicted man.

Stokes' counsel were in consultation last evening. They were greatly surprised at the verdict, and expressed their purpose of applying at once for a stay of proceedings, and ultimately, if possible seek another trial. It seems that the lawyers regard the newspaper and public clamor about the prevalence of murder as partly responsible for the adverse verdict. They would have deferred the trial of the case at this time, but for the demands of the prisoner and his relatives.

Boston, Jan. 6.—The organ factory, of Geo. Wood & Co., Cambridge, was damaged by fire last night to the extent of $25,000.

New York, Jan. 6.—A large number of Communists will shortly arrive in this city, from Paris; their friends are preparing to give them a grand reception.

The Tweed case was adjourned again to day, owing to indisposition on the part of some of his lawyers.

Ex-Mayor Hall slipped and broke his ankle bone, last evening and will be confined to the house for about a month.

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 6.—The trial of Mrs. Elizabeth G. Wharton, indicted for attempting to poison Eugene Van Ness, in the month of June, 1871, has commenced in the Circuit Court of Anne Arundel County.

Washington, Jan. 6.—In the House Report, after the 1st paragraph by Hawley, Illinois, for canal connection with the waters of Lake Michigan and the Illinois, Mississippi and Rock Rivers.

Burlington, Vt, Jan. 6.—Edward Shields, a noted burglar who broke out of jail here a fortnight ago, was recaptured, after an exciting chase, at Colchester Point, last night. He crossed Lake Champlain twice yesterday, with great risk to his life, over the ice, which was only two inches thick.

Washington, Jan. 6.—Hopper has introduced a Bill to provide for the convertibility of U. S. notes into coin, for the first of May, 1874. It was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency and ordered to be printed.

Panama, Dec. 28.—There has been a great inundation in the city of Bogota, caused by the overflow of two small rivers that run through it. Much property and some lives were lost. The loss is calculated at $15,000.

President Morales, of Bolivia, after having threatened Congress with dissolution, and abusing not only the Members of Congress, but his personal staff, was shot dead by his own nephew while the latter was being abused by him. Congress quickly elected Gen. Bates as successor to Morales.

YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES.

London, Jan. 6.—Napoleon was more restless during the night of Sunday, than any night since the operation, but his physicians express themselves well satisfied with his progress. He will probably undergo a second operation.

Auburn, Jan 6.—Yesterday, at Moraven village, John Hillsman murdered his wife and William Shepherd, a farmer residing near Moraven. From appearances, neither of them ever struggled after the fatal shots were fired.

Hudson, N.Y., Jan. 6.—The Rev. Isaac Roseuthal, Rabbi of the Jewish Church in this city, died very suddenly this morning.

St. Louis, Jan. 6.—The snow storm which prevailed over a large portion of this State and Kansas, on Friday and Saturday, was very severe. The snow was from one to two feet deep on the level. Trains were delayed many hours; some of them stuck fast in drifts.

New Orleans, Jan. 6.—City quiet this morning. Fears of a conflict are subsiding. Very little business doing. Some three thousand persons are assembled about the City Hall. The meeting to-day will be large.

Louis Bergmall has been extradited to Bremen on a charge of forgery.

Yesterday morning a rain storm began, which soon turned to sleet, and continued for some time. No such spectacle was witnessed here for many years. Trees were cased in ice, locomotion on the side walks became almost impossible, and throughout the day the streets looked deserted. Telegraphic communication with points outside of the city was stopped. The ice froze to the wires and broke them. The police and fire telegraphs were destroyed throughout the city. The damage to property must have been large. It cleared off during the night, and to day is pleasant. The Telegraph Company is fast repairing its wires, and will probably have communication restored by the afternoon.

BY TELEGRAPH.

MONTREAL

[Special to the TIMES.]

Montreal, Jan. 6.

His Excellency the Governor General and Countess of Dufferin having graciously expressed their willingness to leave to the Ball Committee the selection of any day within the period prescribed for their stay in this city, after their return from Quebec, the committee, responding to the representations of the Corresponding Secretary of the Montreal Auxiliary Bible Society that the Society held their stated annual meetings, in accordance with their constitution and also long usage, in the fourth week of January, have decided to postpone the ball to Tuesday, 28th January. This has not been done without inconvenience, as considerable progress had been made in the arrangements for the ball, and the contract had been entered into with the proprietor of Queen's Hall, Cathedral Block, to have the place in readiness within a specified time, the hastening of its completion necessarily involving a large outlay on the part of that gentleman. This is not the first instance in which the Committee have deferred to the wishes of the religious community at large.

Their Excellencies the Earl and Countess of Dufferin, attended by Col. Coulson and F. Hamilton, Esq., A. D. C., arrived at Bonaventure Depot on Saturday night at half-past ten o'clock. They were met by His Worship the Mayor, and afterwards drove to the St. Lawrence Hall, where an elegant suite of apartments was prepared for them. The Vice Regal party attended Divine Service in Christ Church Cathedral yesterday morning. They will proceed to Quebec this evening, returning from that city on Friday to make a short stay here. The furnishing of the suite of apartments prepared for the reception of His Excellency the Governor General at the St. Lawrence Hall is substantial and elegant. The Vice Regal party will occupy nearly the whole of the ground floor of the hotel. The reception, dining room, office, in fact all the rooms are furnished with most excellent taste, showing to the best advantage the numerous gems of art which embellish the walls.

His Lordship the Metropolitan held an ordination in Christ Church Cathedral yesterday morning. Rev. J. Carmichael preached the sermon. Five were admitted to the priesthood, and two as deaconites.

To-day being the feast of Epiphany services were held in all the Catholic and Episcopal churches.

All the pupils at the convents of Villa Maria returned to their duties, as well as of all other educational institutions.

Three Chinese, serving women, arrived to-day, and a large influx may be expected by the next ship. The effect will be to supplanting Irish servant girl labor to a large extent in the city.

The heaviest snow storm of the winter set in yesterday, nearly two feet of snow has fallen. All the trains are behind. The telegraph lines between here and New York are broken down, delaying despatches of this morning till to-night.

TOWNSHIP OF HUNTLEY ELECTIONS.

[Special to the Times.]

MOHR'S CORNERS, Jan 6.

Reeve, Charles Mohr; Deputy Reeve, Mr. Neill, returned by acclamation. Councillors, Dean, McLaren and Curry.

BEACHBURG.

[Special to the Times.]

Peachburg, January 6.

The following is the state of the poll at the close of the municipal election for the Township of Westmeath, viz:—For Reeve, Daniel Ferguson; for Councillors, John Wright, N. W. Jackson, J. D. Ross, W. J. Moore.

DUNCANVILLE.

[Special to the TIMES.]

Duncanville, Jan. 6.

R Simpsons carding mill was burned this morning, together with two sets of cards and other machinery. Loss $5,000. No insurance.

WHAT NON-RECIPROCITY HAS DONE FOR CANADA.

[Canadian Correspondence N. Y. Herald.]

St. John, N. B., Dec. 25.

It requires but a short stay in this unloyable town to find out that it is thoroughly permeated with the American ether. You find it in the address, manners and business habits of the people. It is true many Americans are here engaged in the lumber and many other kinds of business, but the tone of the whole native population is of the republican and go-ahead order. It also needs but a brief sojourn to become convinced of the fact that the repeal of reciprocity is at this moment working considerably in favor of Canada and to the injury of the United States. Canada manufactured almost nothing while reciprocity lasted. In exchange for her lumber and agricultural products, we supplied her with a hundred important articles of manufacture. We supply her with nothing now—not even with petroleum oil. America cut off her nose to spite her face—when she revoked the Reciprocity Treaty to punish Canada for her sympathy with the South. But, really, America, of her own volition did not commit this senseless act of self mutilation. It was in the interest of Mr. John Lynch, Mr. Hale, Mr. Peters, and Mr. Blaine, all good Republican members of Congress from the State of Maine, that the proclamation was issued, which had first the effect of destroying all annexation spirit in Canada, and of kindling bitter feelings against America in the breasts of Canadians, and secondly, of building up a manufacturing interest in the Dominion, and destroying

A GOOD FLOURISHING TRADE

between both countries. The immaculate Congressmen named were interested in several million acres of timber land in Maine at the time of the St. Albin's raid. Under the guise of retaliating on Canada for her course subsequent to that memorable event, Lynch succeeded, by raising a great outcry about the villany of the Canucks, in having the Reciprocity Treaty abrogated and thus the american nation, through its Executive, unwittingly lent itself to a scheme for enchancing the timber stock of Mr. John Lynch & Co., thirty per cent. by a virtual exclusion of Canadian timber. Of course the Canadian people felt extremely sore over what they looked upon as a petty piece of vindictiveness; and when they came to consider how their interests might be affected, they yielded all at once and rashly to the fantasy their commercial goose was cooked. Time corrected this.

Accustomed to rely for a market on the United States, they felt stunned when a barrier in the shape of an excessive tariff was suddenly erected against them. It taught Canada one excellent lesson—commercial self reliance. When England throws her off one of these days she will be taught political self-reliance, and then she will be a nation fit to enter the lists with the nations of the world. For the first few years Canada fretted much—her merchant classes—over America's course towards her. The same classes are better pleased to day that the repeal took place. It had the effect of drawing many

MILLIONS OF CAPITAL

into the country from the States. To this town of St. John it drew shipbuilders and lumbermen from Maine, and here they invested large sums of money. American money to the amount of over fourteen millions of dollars has been invested in the Dominion within the past five years. The greater part of that would have remained at home if reciprocity prevailed. The merchant classes have no hankering after reciprocity now. In truth, I doubt if they would allow it to us should we seek it.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

Dresden is to set about building a lockup immediately.

At the Belleville High School, 21 out of 72 applicants for admission, failed to pass the prescribed examination.

The Strait of Canso is now full of drift ice, and most of the out-posts of Nova Scotia are closed for navigation.

The *Telegraph* claims for St. John, the title of the Banner City of North America, in the matter of owning ships.

Both the St. John *Telegraph* and *Reporter* are urging upon the people of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia to adopt the Municipal system of Ontario.

The oil well in Wyoming has been sunk to the depth of 500 feet without any indications of oil. Another 100 feet will be tried before giving up the search.

The woollen factory of Messrs. Snider & Brothers, of St. Jacobs was destroyed by fire on Saturday night, entailing a loss of $5,500, with only $1,500 insurance.

A sailor in St. John was sent to gaol last month for threatening the life of his captain, and upon his release, the skipper had to foot the mariner's board bill of $23.65.

Mr. Sweet, of Sutton, has leased quite a territory in Sutton and Brome, where, it is said, there are large deposits of iron ore, which are expected to be sold to a company in Scotland.

Of fourteen deaths which took place in St. Vincent, during the year, six of them were of the respective ages of 92, 92, 87, 80, 71 and 57; the remaining eight were infants under the age of five years.

The Cowansville *Observer* says Mr. Wolfred Gilman, of Potton Township, has lost eleven head of cattle within the last few months, of a disease which he calls blackleg. They generally die within from one to two hours after they are attacked.

A few days since, Mr. R. Fields, of Ascott, received a very severe injury from the kick of a young horse he was in the act of breaking to drive single. For some time his life was despaired of, but under skilful treatment he is likely to recover.

Now is the period for industrious maidens of the rural districts to engage in the apparently in erminable task of making patch-work quilts, and one young lady residing near New Hamburg has succeeded in putting 3,500 pieces of calico together.

The Kincardine *Review* relates the case of a man named John Curtain, of Huron, committing suicide by swallowing about two-thirds of a box of Kennedy's Dead Shot Rat Poison. He had attempted self destruction twice before, but failed

A volunteer writes to the London *Advertiser* to know why he has not received pay for duty done on the Governor General's guard last October. The *Advertiser* says the delay is occasioned by the Ottawa officials, and the volunteer had better possess his soul in patience, as some of those who served on the guard furnished to Prince Arthur three years ago have not been paid yet.

UNITED STATES.

General Gideon J. Pillow was married to a wealthy widow at New Orleans not many days ago.

Forty converts to Mormonism passed through Chicago on the 26th ult., *en route* to Salt Lake City.

It is rumored that Rosa Bonheur is coming to America to make original sketches of the buffalo, the mustang and the coyote.

The average daily attendance at the Rochester Public Schools during the past year was 2,588, and the cost for tuition was $80,577

Of the 508 miles of paved streets in the city of New York, 248 are of cobble stone, 11 are of the Belgian species, 9 of wood, and 10 of concrete.

The snow is upward of three feet deep in the valley of the Upper Connecticutt.—This is more than usual before the end of the first month in winter.

The Southern States are agitating for direct trade with Europe. Louisiana is arranging for a transatlantic line for New Orleans, while a legislative committee is deliberating in Georgia on securing one for Savannah.

Miss Florence Birney, daughter of Gen. Birney, has been learning to set type in the office of the Dedham, (Mass.) *Gazette* for the past six months, and last week she went south to assist in editing a newspaper.

It is believed the wheat which California will send abroad the present year will exceed in value that of the gold which the State will produce during the same period. The crop will bring from $25,000,000 to $30,000,000.

A scientist, who has made investigation into the breaking of iron rails during frosty weather, considers that good iron is not affected by frost, but that poor iron does suffer loss of strength. He holds, however, that the extreme rigidity of the earth beneath the rails in cold weather offers a better explanation of breaks than the effects of mere frost upon iron.

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. d1509r

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Linen Shirt Bosoms,

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Lace Curtains,

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By the use of

Enamellene

The most ordinary ironer is enabled to compete with the most skilful, giving the Linen the appearance it had when it came from the store—new and beautiful. Goods done up with it keep clean much longer, thereby saving time and labor in washing. This is the most economical article that can be used, costing only about three cents to do the ironing of a large family. It gives the Linen such a smooth glossy surface that the dust and dirt will not adhere to it, so that it will keep clean much longer. It is very highly recommended by the Montreal *Herald*, *La Minerve*, *Le National*, and by all the leading American papers.

It is put up in boxes to last a family about three months, and can be had from all respectable Grocers, Druggists, and Dealers in House Furnishing Goods, at 30 cents per box.

Wholesale at

HENRY F. LEMONT & CO.,

236 St. James-st. Montreal.

ESMONDE BROS.

Wholesale Agents for Ottawa and vicinity

Ottawa, Jany 7, 1873. 2157 1y3w

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Ottawa Post Office, Dec. 31st, 1872.

Acton Miss Mary	Moffatt Mrs M
Albert Miss Annie	Moult Jas
Andrews A G	Murray E
Andrew Archibald	Murphy Miss M A
Armour Wm	Mosgrove & Beatler
Armstrong Hugh	Messrs.
Barnes Miss Maggie	Newcomb G Y
Barron Andrew	Nicholson T Y
Barron Wm	O'Donnell P
Beggs Charles	Olsen Rosa
Beharrie Jas S	Ogilvie Chs
Belleville Samuel	O'Kielly Wm
Berry Geo	Payne A
Boleau Wm	Perry Miss M L
Bolan Jas	Pleased Wm
Brown Jas	Powley W
Brown Miss Annie	Raven Miss A
Brown Miss M	Rea David
Bradley Wm	Robinson Geo
Byrne Mrs	Roberts Mrs J
Cave Mrs G	Robinson J
Cameron John A	Russell Wm
Cameron Archibald	Sayers H
Childs Mrs Mary	Sayers L
Conway Geo	Sadlor Miss E
Crawford Theo	Sager Miss C E
Crawford Mrs	Shepherd M
Crane G W	Shiack Miss M
Currie Jas 2	Sherwood Miss A
Cuddie A	Shoefly Miss M
Cullen Mary	Short Thos
Cummings Robt 2	Shannon Miss M A
Cunningham Arthur	Sinclair C
Cusach Jas	Slane H E
Charlton Thos	Smith R
Cody Chas G	Smith Wm
Cotters Miss Mary	Spencer Mrs T
Davidson L L	Stockwin Chs
Davidson Jas	Stiles Miss E
Dixon J G	Stewart J
Dreelan John	Taylor T
Duncan Edward	Thompson Mrs H
Dwyer Jas	Tierney J H
Eastman Hiram	Tunney Ant
Farmer Mrs C	Vaughan J
Fassell L	Vickery W
Forbes Jas	Walsh John
Fraser John 2	Waters Miss N
Gallagher Mrs	Waters Miss M
Giles Miss	Waters Jas
Giles W	Waddle J
Gorman Miss B	Watts Miss E
Grant J	White A P
Grant Miss M	Whiten Wm
Gunn J	Wilson W M
Harvey Miss M	Wilson David
Harten Thos	Williamson Thos
Hall Mrs L	Williams M
Harper E	Woods L
Handey Miss M	Young G
Holman E	McCuaig D
Hurman S	McCool C B
Jackson Wm	McCarthey W
Jenkins H	McCuaig J B
Kellie Miss E	McFarland Miss E
Kelly Mrs Mary	McDonald J
Lawson L E	McDonald M
Lewis H	McDonald Geo
Lee Albert	McDonald Mrs R
Lyons Peter	McEdward W
Lillico Jas	McDonald Miss Grace
Logan R S	McDonald D A K
Lord Jas	McDonald Miss A
Loose E C	McKinnie Miss K
May Miss Isabella	McIntosh Miss C
Martin Mrs Nancy	McIntyre Mrs
Miall Mme A	McGuire M
Moring Robd	McKean Geo
Monaghan Thos	McKay Robt
Moffatt Wm	McLaughlin Thos
Mosher Miss O A	McLean Miss J
Morrow Miss M	McLean Alex
Moore Miss M	McNeil Mrs R A
Moore P	McMullan A G
Moffat Robt	McMullan Mrs L
Moore Jas	

2157 G. P. BAKER.

GRAND OPERATIC SOIREE,

TUESDAY NIGHT, 7th Jany.,

IN THE

New Hall of the Convent of the Sacred Heart, Rideau Street.

PART FIRST.

LA DAME BLANCHE,

Opera in three acts.

Vocal and Instrumental Music.

PART SECOND.

CALIXTA—English Opera.

N. B.—The Hall will be warm and comfortable.

Admission, 50 cents.

Ottawa, Jany 7, 1873. 2157 1

PLEASE BE PROMPT.

All persons indebted to the late firm of Preston & Son, are respectfully requested to call at either store of Preston & McLachlin and settle their indebtedness. The undersigned who has retired from business, and who collects all accounts, will for a few days longer leave the books at the said stores for settlement, after a short time they will be given to my Solicitor for collection.

G. H. PRESTON.

Ottawa, 7th January, 1873. 2157 2

SITUATION WANTED.

By a Practical Watchmaker. Can Electro plate and Repair Jewellery. Good correspondent and Book keeper. Apply A. D., at Robert Graham's Hotel, Sussex Street, Ottawa

Ottawa, Jany 7, 1873. 2157 1

LOST.

On New Year's evening, between Bank and O'Connor Streets, a ROBE, part Bear Skin and part Wolf. Any person returning it to the Times Office, will be suitably rewarded.

Ottawa, Jany 3, 1873. 2151

CAUTION.

Any person or persons hiring or harbouring Robert Kissella,—who has left my employment,—after this date, will be prosecuted.

JONATHAN WATSON.

Bearbrook, Jany 2, 1873. 2154

WANTED BY A COOK.

A French Cook, having been employed in some of the first houses in France and Belgium, an engagement in Ottawa having expired, he is now desirous of obtaining employment in a first-class Hotel.

Address, M COSTIER,

Nelson Street, between Patrick and Parry Streets

Ottawa, Jany 1, 1873. 2153

WANTED.

For School Section No. 8, in the Township of Huntly, a First or Second Class Male Teacher, (Roman Catholic preferred.)

Apply to JAMES VAUGHAN,

Powell, Post Office.

Dec 31, 1872. 2152 3

NOTICE.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

Ottawa, Dec 27, 1872.

Notice is hereby given that His Excellency, the Governor General by an Order in Council, bearing date the 26th instant, and under the authority vested in him, by the 3rd Section of the 34th Victoria, Cap. 10, has been pleased to order and direct that the following articles be transferred to the list of goods which may be imported into Canada, free of duty, viz:

Felt, Cotton and Woollen Netting and Flush, used in the manufacture of Gloves and Mits.

By Command,

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,

Commissioner of Customs.

Ottawa, Jany 6, 1873. 2157

NEW YEAR'S AUCTION SALE

OF

Fancy Goods.

The subscriber begs to announce that he has just received a large and varied consignment of fancy goods of every description, from one of the most extensive wholesale houses in Montreal, which he will sell by Public Auction, commencing at 7.30 p. m., on

SATURDAY Ev'g., 4th Instant,

And will continue until the entire extensive consignment is disposed of. The stock is perfectly new, being last Fall's importation, and consists in part of handsome Parian, Porcelain, Bohemian and other Vases, inlaid Rosewood and Tortoise Shell work boxes, fancy shell boxes, clocks of every design and style, oil paintings, chromos, engravings and hundreds of other fancy articles that cannot be enumerated.

To the trade this is an excellent opportunity to replenish, and to housekeepers an opportunity to purchase useful as well as ornamental articles. All will be sold without any reserve, as instructions are positive.

J. BERMINGHAM,

Auctioneer.

Ottawa, Jany 4, 1873. 2155 tf

SAURIOL & PRUNEAU,

DEALERS IN

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH,

And Importers of

FRENCH, ENGLISH & AMERICAN

PAPER HANGINGS.

Every description of

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING,

DONE ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

All kinds of PAINTS Mixed,

READY FOR USE.

Brushes, &c.

Window Glass,

Ornamental and Stained Glass, &c.

☞ Shop opposite the Post Office,

OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Jany 3, 1873. 2154 1m

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The Court of Directors hereby give notice that a half yearly dividend at the rate of eight per cent per annum, on the Capital of the Bank, will be payable on the FOURTH day of JANUARY, 1873, to the proprietors of shares registered in the Colonies.

The dividend will be payable at the rate of exchange current on the fourth day of January, 1873, to be fixed by the Local Boards or Managers.

No transfers can be made between the 23rd instant and the 4th proximo, as the books must be closed during that period

By order of the Court.

R. W. BRADFORD,

Secretary.

No