NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Lawrence and Ottawa Railway—Thos Reynolds.

American Invoices—R S M Bouchette.

The Ottawa Times

MONDAY, JANUARY 27, 1873.

It is supposed that the day for the meeting of Parliament will be fixed by the Privy Council, either this afternoon or some day this week.

There was a long sitting of the Privy Council on Saturday afternoon, and we understand that the Pacific Railway business was nearly if not quite completed.

The lighthouse keeper at Gannet Rock, New Brunswick, at the entrance to the Bay of Fundy, reports to the Department of Marine and Fisheries on the severity of the weather at that exposed place as follows: "The gale during the high tide on the 30th of November last was of a very severe character, damaging the light house to a greater extent than it suffered during the Saxby gale, about a couple of years ago. On the present occasion shingles were torn from the roof of the dwelling house, and for some time fear was entertained that the dwelling would be swept away altogether."

The Ontario Legislature will hardly have done its duty if it should separate without amending the Assessment Act. There are many points requiring consideration, upon some of which we may very likely be at fault. But there are others on which common sense precludes the possibility of a doubt.

On the question of real estate as against personal property, we have no hesitation in condemning the whole law. By what reason can a distinction be made between the ownership of immovable property and that which can be carried hither and thither? We are answered at once that the law has declared that goods and chattels are answerable for the taxes on the real estate upon which they may be found. This is the present law, but it was not, is not, and never will be justice. The writer has seen the scanty furniture of an emigrant not three months in the house sold out for three years' taxes on the property he occupied, and he appealed to the Courts without getting a remedy. It is true the judge told him he might reclaim from the landlord. But what could he reclaim? Merely the depreciated value of his household traps, which, as everybody knows, would not be worth one third of their real value at a bailiff's sale. Thus the personal property of inoffending tenants is sacrificed to pay the taxes on the landlord's property, and the poor man is crushed that the rich one may profit. We do not hesitate to express our gratification that these days are going by.

A balance has yet to be struck between capital and labor. But labor is gradually asserting its rights just as greedy ignorance is finding its level. Respect for the man with money—and nothing else—is going down; respect for active intellect is rising. The hard worker, whether with hand or brain, has a prospect *in futuro*, for himself, or his successor, which was not more than dreamt of a generation back. So let it be. Nearly two thousand years ago it was said that the laborer was worthy of his hire. Is he less worthy to-day?

One would almost think that the labourer was no more worthy of his hire, when banks are charging twelve or fourteen per cent. discount on good paper and the owners of stock going scot free of taxes. This infamy must cease. We do not blame the assessors, but the law under which they act. Turn to the assessment of our own city, and we find gentlemen with a span of horses to air themselves and families on a fine day, that are *assessmentally* speaking, living on an income that would not keep alive a government clerk, to say nothing of an average counterhopper! This is a state of affairs that ought not to be tolerated. We do not hesitate to say that in the light of the facts, and according to a fair system, the men who do the actual work pay for more than their fair share of taxes.

The tax on personal estate and income has been condemned in many quarters. If we mistake not, even the *Globe* has given its assent to all local assessments being borne by real estate; and it has argued very fairly that on this system the tax would ultimately come from the occupant. But the iniquity of the present law is, that the goods and chattels of the tenant, even for back taxes, may be seized by a corporation and the poor tenant left without bedstead or cooking stove, and without the necessary funds to fee a lawyer to prosecute his landlord in order to recover his own.

To put all local taxes on real estate, and to sell the real estate when the taxes are not paid, is a simple process, to which we should not object. But to hold personal property liable for taxes on real property is surely wrong, and the system should be abolished. When a lot is vacant the Corporation officials tot up the amount of taxes due for a certain number of years and instruct the sheriff to sell it, or as much of it as will pay for the taxes. Why not adopt the same rule in regard to real property occupied? Why should a tenant who brings his household goods upon a place be compelled to pay back taxes? If the vacant land has to carry its assessment, why not the occupied land, the same? There ought to be no distinction as to the responsibility of real and personal property in regard to its liability to pay local taxes. But on the other hand it is utterly unfair that personal property should be made to pay for real estate. If both are to be held liable, let each be accountable for its own share, but surely it is unfair that personality should be made to pay for real estate because of the accident of its being on the premises. The two should be placed on precisely the same basis, in so far as local taxes are concerned—that is, each should pay its own liability without reference to the other. If the tax on personal property and income could be conveniently remitted, we should be glad, but if the necessities of the municipalities require its continuance, then we insist that it should be levied in a manner more equitable than it is at present. Perhaps some day we shall take the trouble to give a list of the poor unfortunates in Ottawa who have little or no income, and yet are compelled to live in high style, and keep a carriage and pair of horses, while poor Hodge, who barely earns enough to keep body and soul together, finds his name conspicuously placed on the assessment roll. All the blame does not rest with the assessors; the most of it may be charged to the law and that we desire to see amended.

AS TO NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Nothing can be more pleasant to us, after so many years of antagonism, than to feel ourselves agreeably harnessed with the *Globe*. There are benign influences at work upon that heretofore obstreperous, and occasionally wicked, sheet. It has begun now to talk business in a manner so sensible that we copy, with pleasure, the following article from its Saturday's issue on the subject of Normal Schools:

"The statistics of attendance on the Toronto Normal School which we gave a few days ago very clearly show not simply that additional Normal Schools may be established without doing any harm to the one already in operation, but that they must be instituted for the benefit of the country, and for the accommodation of large numbers who would willingly take advantage of the instruction therefrom, but feel that they cannot do so on account of the distance or the supposed greatness of the expense. Argument against an outlay of the kind there is really none, and almost the only points that remain to be settled are the number of schools that ought to be established, and the places where they ought to be located. As a general principle it is all but universally allowed that, other things being equal, or nearly so, the larger place is preferable for any general educational institution. A large town or city may have its temptations and dangers, but it has its preponderating advantages. The pulse of life beats more vigorously there than in smaller places, or in rural districts. Mental and commercial activity is greater, and the whole genius of the place has a more stimulating influence than could be expected where the population is comparatively small. Students of all kinds are in danger when in a small place of contracting an exaggerated idea of their town importance; they are undoubtedly, if not exclusively, thrown upon each other's society, and in danger of falling into the somewhat deliberate, if not absolute, sluggish current of thought and feeling not calculated to fit them for the work to which they look forward. The mere fact of their being more persons working unitedly for any object assures a greater amount of success attending their efforts. Books are in greater abundance, preachers and lecturers abler, music and the arts more highly cultivated; educated life is more vigorous. Even the greater variety of people to be seen is not without its charm and power. All this and a deal more which might be urged point to the conclusion that, if at all conveniently situated, the larger place is to be preferred to the smaller for a Normal School.

If we look round the Province and ask ourselves where shall we find the most suitable places for locating these additional Normal Schools, so as to be best for the mental development of the students, most convenient of access, and at the same time most central for certain districts, we should have very little difficulty in saying, apart from local jealousies and preferences, that the larger places are so situated that they could scarcely have been better placed had the object been to make them educational centres. In reference to the Ottawa region there can be no doubt at all, for there is no other place that could be placed against the capital of the Dominion both for size, situation, and other very obvious advantages, while it is manifest that its youth have been deprived of educational opportunities and advantages of the kind we now refer to. As we noticed, York and the six adjacent counties have supplied more than one-half of all the students that have attended the present Normal School. Only 85 have come from the county of Carleton, in which Ottawa is situated, or not four in the course of each year since the School was established. Nor is this state of things improving, for in the forty-sixth session, the last reported on by the Chief Superintendent, there were only four from that county and city, while the adjacent counties gave a still more beggarly account. Let us take the counties abutting on the Ottawa and St. Lawrence, and what do we find in the latest attendance reported on? None for Renfrew; 4 for Carleton; 1 for Lanark; none for Russell; none for Prescott; none for Glengarry; none for Stormont; and one for Dundas! In other words, we have six students from eight counties. We think this leaves nothing more to be said in favour of a Normal School being placed at Ottawa. We may add that of the 183 students in attendance during the session referred to, 39 came from the county of York, 6 from Peel, 9 from Simcoe, and so on."

NEW MUSIC.—We have received some pieces of new music from Messrs. Orme and Son, which we shall notice as soon as time permits. We may say that Messrs. Orme and Son can supply the rarest pieces either from European or American publishers.

The present aspect of the Temperance Movement; a lecture by Miss L. M. Sherlocke.

This little pamphlet is now being sold in the city by the authoress, who seems to have her heart in the cause. The pamphlet (or rather the lecture) is cleverly written and worthy a close perusal. We make no extracts from it because we wish our readers to buy it and study it at their leisure. We bespeak for the authoress a kind reception from the Hon. Malcolm Cameron and other prominent friends of the Temperance cause in Ottawa.

THE ENGLISH MAIL BURNED.

A singular accident occurred on the Grand Trunk Railway yesterday near Grafton. While the train was in motion, the baggage car, in the bonded department of which the mail was being carried, took fire, and before the train could be stopped the whole of the mail for England, the larger portion of the ordinary Canadian mail, and all of the baggage, were destroyed. It is fortunate that the accident occurred so near Toronto, as correspondents will be able to duplicate their letters by the mail which leaves on Tuesday morning next, and thereby obviate any very great degree of inconvenience. The absolute loss will probably not be great.

At a Georgia revival meeting they search all all applicants for admission to the mourner's bench, and the proceeds, in the shape of bowie knives and revolvers, and raffle off, at the close of the services, for the benefit of the missionary fund.

In the early history of Massachusetts, when a bounty was paid for wolf-scalps, an Indian used to bring scalps every year to the country treasurer and receive his bounty. At length the treasurer said to him—'Why don't you get old wolves as well as young ones?' All your scalps are young.' 'If me kill the old ones,' was the shrewd reply, 'me have no more scalps.' The rogue had been keeping the old ones for breeding, to bring him in an annual allowance.

A Chicago alderman heard something reading about the approaching transit of Venus, just before the Council met the other evening, and immediately moved that the meeting be adjourned for one week, to permit the city fathers to attend the show. He thought it was something like the 'Black Crook,' or Lydia Thompson's anatomical exhibition, though he had not seen the small bills.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

MIDNIGHT DESPATCHES.

[By Montreal Line.]

CABLE NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

London, January 26.—T. Mitchell, assistant Secretary of the British legation at Saint Petersburg, has just left London for that city, bearing important despatches to Lord Loftus, British ambassador.

There is much uneasiness in consequence of an English note to Russia, regarding the disputed boundary question in Central Asia, in the settlement of the relations between the two powers, a few years ago, on the Forsyth understanding, that England only required Russia to abstain from the invasion of Affhanistan, but the boundary of that territory was left undefined. The present note declares that the northern boundary of Affhanistan commences at the Lake of Sire Kolo, in the Farnie Steppe, thence following the Oxus to Kadjah Saleh, and from that point westward to the Persian frontier. The note further states that England has informed the Emperor of Affhanistan that he may fight the Russians if they cross this line. The Russian reply declares the desire of the Russians is to maintain good relations with England, but it refuses to accept the indicated boundary, because it includes countries, which never belonged to Affhanistan, but were always independent Russians. The object in taking Khiva is apparently to establish depots, and hold and occupy the whole valley of the Oxus. England draws this line to interfere with the Russians' purpose, and to enable the former powers the better to hold the Hindokush as a line of defence when the day of fighting comes.

FRANCE.

Paris, Jan. 26.—The legitimist journals report the words of the Duke de Neinours, and say that the union of the Orleans branch with the oldest line of the House of Bourbon is complete, and seven Princes of the Orleans family have recognized the Count de Chambord as the rightful King of France.

PORTUGAL.

Lisbon, Jan. 26.—The Dowager Empress Amelia of Brazil, died in this city today, aged 61. She was married to the Emperor Peter I of Brazil in 1829.

SPAIN.

Madrid, Jan. 26.—Gen. Motionea is actively operating against the Carlist insurgents in Navarre and Basque Provinces.

Madrid, Jan. 25.—The committee on the abolition of slavery in Porto Rico will present their report to the Cortes on Monday. They will recommend the issue of bonds to the amount of 30,000,000 pesetas for the indemnification of slave owners.

Senor Podralf has announced his intention of moving several amendments, still further to liberalize the bill.

GERMANY.

Berlin, Jan. 26.—In the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, after the speech of Prince Bismarck, General Van Roon made a statement as to the constitution of the Prussian Cabinet. He said a ministry of the majority in Prussia was impossible. The Prussian ministry must be a royal ministry and the Chancellor must always be a Prussian.

Berlin, Jan. 25.—Bismarck appeared in the Chamber of Deputies to-day, and in response to his greeting made a speech explaining that his retirement from the Prussian Premiership was occasioned solely by ill health and a desire to be relieved of some of his official burden.

INDIA.

Bombay, Jan. 26.—A Lapore newspaper reports that Sirdairabdul Rakman, under Russian instigation, captured Fort Hissar dependency and Cabul, and sent the Governor of the place a prisoner to the Russian. Hissar is a good starting point for the Russians in any movement they may contemplate against Affghanistan or Turkestan. The same authority states that Sirdair Wahamed Isa Khan has made a successful attack on Sherabat in Cabul. The Governor of the city was likewise captured and delivered to the Russians.

American News.

New York, Jan. 26.—Ten days before the date appointed for the execution of Stokes and Foster, two deputy sheriffs will be constantly on watch to prevent escape or suicide.

Washington, Jan. 26.—Probabilities.—For New England, falling barometer, northeasterly winds to south east, cloudy and snow. For the Middle States, light to fresh northeasterly to south east winds, falling barometer, cloudy weather and snow, except for the Southern portion. For the South Atlantic States, falling barometer, north east and south east winds, and cloudy. For the North Western States, falling barometer, winds shifting to east and southerly, with probably cloudy weather in the afternoon.

New York, Jan. 26.—A Havana letter says a conviction has come over all that slavery in its present form will be abolished.

Accounts of ravages of late inflow and floods in the many tributaries of the Delaware show that large amounts of maple timber have been carried away. Dams have been destroyed and roads obstructed by immense deposits of ice left by the receding water. Dr. O. B. Maynard and wife of Lansingville, and Mrs. Jenny Carrington of Ham ten were drowned by being swept from the bridge of Little Delaware River, near Hamden. All had been attending the donation visit at Hamden, and returning to the doctor's house in the sleigh, at the time the bodies of Dr. and Mrs. Carrington were recovered. The horse was found near the shore and alive.

Saturday's Midnight Despatches.

New York, Jan. 25.—The Scottish Society of this city celebrated, last night, the anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns. The principal celebration was at the club house of the Scottish Society.

The reported privater *Elizabeth N. J.* was found yesterday disabled. Her crew had deserted her.

Key Way, Fla., Jan. 25.—The Spanish barque 'Virgin De Los Nieve,' from New Orleans for Malaga and Barcelona, with a cargo of cotton, went ashore on the Pacific reef, on the 20th inst. She was hauled off and brought to this port by wreckers today.

The steamer 'Cleopatra,' which sailed from Havana on the 22nd inst. for New York, broke her shaft off Carrysfort the same night, and was towed to this port by the steamer 'City of America.'

Stockholm, Jan. 25.—The new King of Sweden, Oscar XI, will be crowned on the 21st May.

London, Jan. 25.—A despatch from Genoa, says that Dr. Pusey is better.

Washington, Jan. 25.—Mr. Sargent, California, offered a resolution calling on the President for information concerning the occupation, by British subjects, of land in San Juan Island, or other islands acquired by the United States, under the recent award of the King of Prussia, and whether any legislation on the subject is necessary to be adopted.

London, Jan. 25.—The funeral of Lord Lytton took place to-day. Among the distinguished persons present were Baron Zelborn, Right Hon. Mr. Gladstone, Chief Justice Cockburn, Right Hon. Mr. Childers, Viscount Stansfield, Mr. Vernon Harcourt, Hepworth Dixon, and Miss M. E. Brandon. Dean Stanley read the funeral services.

Frankfort, Jan. 25.—United States 5-50 bonds at 96½ for issue of 1862.

Chicago, January 26.—A locomotive of the Freeport Express, on the Northwestern Railway, coming into this city this morning, jumped the track just at the switch, on which stood the Maywood hotel passenger train, and ran into the latter, injuring Mr. Clydesdale, his wife, three daughters and son, who were sitting in the rear passenger car. Mr. Clydesdale is reported to be dying, but the rest of the family are not seriously hurt. The accident is thought to be due to the accumulation of ice.

Key West advices received from Mexico to the 15th inst., states that the Vera-Cruse and Mexico Railroad have been finished festivities attending the inauguration, which lasted a week, were participated in by the President, members of the Cabinet, Congressmen and the principal artizans. Business suspended on the 1st. President Leerdo de Tejeda left the Capital on a train, which was preceded by an advanced locomotive at Tepexhum, the first station outside of the Capital. Desperados had placed three boulders across the track, but, with the exception of breaking the cow catcher of the first locomotive, no damage was done. At all the stations where the train stopped, the President was received with enthusiasm.

Havana, Jan. 24.—The schooner 'George Steele,' from Savannah, for Kingston, was lost during a gale on the 13th instant, 60 miles from Bara Cos, all on board saved. On the 16th instant, a party of one hundred soldiers and sailors came to the place where the shipwrecked party were and advised them to leave as it was necessary, everything was abandoned.

Paris, Jan. 25.—Rentes, 54f 37c.

The Samana Bay Company propose to purchase several steamers at once. They predict San Domingo will become a resort for invalids.

The "City of Antwerp" brought 251 mail sacks to-day, the largest single mail ever received in New York. Of this number 123 bags are for New Zealand via San Francisco.

New York, Jan. 25.—The Baltimore Coal Oil Refinery, on Eastern Avenue, belonging to Mrs. Hunt, was burned this a.m. Loss $45,000.

Washington, Jan. 25.—The number of British claims disposed of by the U.S. and British Commission is 184. Number of British claims filed, 478. Number of American claims disposed of, one. Number of British claims, 103. Number of American claims disallowed, one. Number of British claims dismissed without prejudice to prosecution to claims elsewhere, 21. Number of British claims withdrawn by claimant, 54. Total number awarded to British claimants to this date, 74.

Gold gents connected with the Commission say that its business will be finished by the 28th Sept., being within the time fixed by the Treaty of Washington.

Albany, Jan. 25.—The funeral of the late Wm. Cassidy to-day was the largest ever held in this city.

BY TELEGRAPH.

MONTREAL

[Special to the TIMES.]

Montreal, Jan. 25.

His Excellency, the Governor General and Countess Dufferin gave a dinner last night, to which twenty leading citizens were invited. This afternoon an "at-home" was held, when nearly all the elete and many general citizens visited their Excellencies.

The employees of the Court House, each will receive a bonus of one month's salary on the 1st of February, for good conduct during the past year.

At Burns' anniversary dinner, last night, about fifty sat down. The proprietor of the Terrapin provided for the entertainment.

Arrangements for the ball to the Vice Regal party, on Tuesday next, is now fully completed. No tickets are allowed to be issued since Thursday, as all are sold, for which room and accommodation can be provided. Numbers during the past two days have applied unsuccessfully for tickets. James Martin, of the Carlton Club, Notre Dame street, has received the contract for providing supper, and will be the general caterer on the occasion. Mr. Alexander, confectioner, has also the contract for his special department. All promises to be *recherche* in the extreme.

Professor Pepper delivers two more lectures on "Natural Science," on Monday and Tuesday next, under the auspices of the University Literary Society.

The Immigrant Home scandal is still the topic of conversation, but nothing has has been elicited since the last report.

Campbell Bryson is a candidate in the Council for St. Antoine ward, and is nearly certain of a prospect of election by acclamation.

The streets to-day are thronged with vehicles, sleighing being excellent and the weather fine.

The money market is unchanged, and stocks are dull and heavy, at unchanged rates. The Bank of Montreal changed hands at 179¼, and closed at 179¼ to 179½. The Merchants' Bank sold at 109, closing at 108½ to 109. The Ontario sold at 100½, closing at 100¼ to 101.

The weather is clear and frosty. Wind, southwest.

WHOLESALE FISHING.

We borrow from Lieutenant de Corbigny's paper some further interesting details on the great lake of Cambodge. This great island sea measures at low water sixty-nine miles by twenty, which is four times the size of the Lake of Geneva. In September, when the Mekong is swollen by the melting snow of Thibet, where it rises, and overflows the whole delta of Cochin China, the lake receives through a tributory an amount of water which increases its depth to twenty-seven feet, and its surface becomes four times as large as that above mentioned. In January the waters gradually recede to their natural bed, and then the Siamese and the Cambodgians return to it for the purpose of fishing. The gallant lieutenant relates in a graphic way how the process is carried out; and if not in strict accordance with the ideas of English anglers, we cannot help thinking that a great many of the most punctilious would not object to assist on such an occasion. All the fish that had peopled the vast expanse of the inundation are now crowded into one-fourth that space. When the depth is reduced to nine feet, the fishermen build a series of bamboo platforms on piles; their huts close by. When the level has fallen three feet lower, they set to work. Three or four fishermen go partners for the season, and sew their nets together, thus forming one enormous receptacle for the fish. The takes are, therefore, enormous, and are immediately transferred to the canoes; for it is by boatsful that a single draught of fishes is counted. Immediately the heads and waists are stripped off and thrown into the water, the rest of the body is laid open and salted on the platform. There are several kinds of fish, one highly prized, called a 'black fish,' and another called 'roval,' is of the size of small wasle, and yields plenty of oil.—*Globe.*

An applicant for a pair of boots at one of our shoe stores was asked what number he wore. As soon as he could recover from his surprise: 'Why, two, of course!'

A clergyman commenced a charity sermon by saying:—'Benevolence is a sentiment common to human nature. A never sees it in distress without asking C to relieve him.'

'Where are the men of '76?' shouted a Newton orator, Sunday evening. 'Dead,' responded a sad looking man in the middle aisle. The Newton orator was surprised at the intelligence of the audience.

DISPUTES BETWEEN MASTERS AND WORKMEN.

The bill introduced into the Legislature by Mr. Crooks to facilitate the adjustment of disputes between masters and workmen, provides that if any number of masters and workmen agree to form a Board for the friendly settlement of differences, such Board shall be deemed to be lawfully established by their filing a memorandum of the agreement in the nearest Registry Office. The Board is to consist of not less than two masters and two workmen, and of not more than ten masters and ten workmen, but no member of the Board shall adjudicate in any case in which he or any one of his relatives is one of the parties interested. The Board must be constituted within sixty days after the filing of the agreement, and its final awards shall be final and conclusive without being subject to review or challenge by any court or authority, and may be enforced by the judge of the county court, but the Board cannot establish a rate of wages or price of labor or workmanship at which the workmen shall thereafter be paid. The disputes to be adjudicated upon by the Board must first be submitted to a Committee of Reconciliation, consisting of one master and one workman. The Chairman of the Board must be unconnected with trade. Council will not be allowed to plead before the Board. The annual election of members of the Board will take place on the first Monday in November, and vacancies are to be filled up within fourteen days of their arising. All persons of twenty one years of age, who have belonged to the trade to which the registered agreement applies for three months before the appointment of the Board and within the limits of its jurisdiction are entitled to vote at the elections, if their names are registered with the clerk of such Board; the masters appointing the masters on the Board, and the workmen, the workmen. The clerks of the several divisions of the Board will act as returning officers, and the Board are empowered to frame by laws, regulating their business, &c. The bill, of course, does not apply to domestic servants or servants in husbandry. Mr. Crooks has in hand another measure to facilitate agreements between masters and workmen for participation in profits.—*Mail, Toronto.*

A SCHOOL-BOY GHOST.

A Newburyport School-House Haunted by the Spectre of a Child.

[From an occasional Correspondent to the N. Y. "World."]

Newburyport, January 19.—It may be true that 'every house has its skeleton,' but I doubt if every town has its ghost. Certainly not such spectre as ours; one who is by tradition and common report not only youthful, almost infantile, but decidedly bold and powerful beyond his years. Unlike the ghost of the story books, this audacious spirit comes not in the night, but persists in making himself manifest in the light of glaring day. We first heard of him something over twelve months ago, when the quiet and order of our little school was sadly interrupted by a rattling, racketting noise in the low, dark garret over the school-room. One of the larger boys was sent up to investigate, but could discover nothing unusual, and the disturbance was accredited to rats. These noises increased from day to day, sometimes in this part, sometimes in that part of the building. Miss Perkins, our pretty little teacher, was put to her wits' end to decipher the cause. The trustees were consulted, and half a dozen rat-traps were distributed throughout the house. No rodents were caught, however, though for a time a quiet ensued. Early last summer the manifestations were continued. Miss Perkins one hot afternoon was deep in the mysteries of an arithmetical problem that had puzzled one of her favorites, when the buzz and hum of the school-room was rudely interrupted by a slamming of a blind on the east side of the building, immediately followed by the repeated opening and shutting of the one opposite. She ran to the window and looked out, but nothing could be seen of the cause of the hubbub. The children inside the room were all in their seats, and as the air failed to perceptibly shake the leaves on the trees across the road, she knew it could not be attributed to wind. Several of the scholars were sent outside to look for the mischief-making loafers, who it was supposed must have caused the disturbance. Next day, about the same hour, the dust-pan and brooms in the entry were thrown to the floor, and an old bench that had long since been discarded tipped from the corner where it had accumulated the dust of years. The smaller children flegan to cry, the older ones looked pale, and even the face of the little perceptress bore a brave look. Seizing her ruler, she started herself to make a thorough inspection. Still she could find nothing but the idea that it was anything more serious than the pranks of ill-bred boys never entered her mind. But she returned to her desk more piqued than before, for her search had revealed nothing but the overturned desk and room. She counselled her scholars to keep quiet in regard to the noise, and moved her desk, where she could have a view of the entry as well as the study room. But "little pitchers have big ears," and lively tongues, too, and the story was told with great gusto in half the homes in the district that self-same evening. Day after day the same mysterious agency produced the same mysterious noises. Stones were thrown in through the open windows, the blinds and sashes were rattled, plaster knocked from the wall, and occasional screams and shuffling of feet would be heard in the entry and in the dark garret overhead. By degrees it began to be whispered among the children that the old school house was haunted. Told by the elder ones to the younger ones, it became very generally believed, and even the parents looked wise and ceased to 'pooh pooh' when it was mentioned at home. The three grave old gentlemen who officiated as trustees, consulted with Miss Perkins, but she stubbornly professed her unbelief in all supernatural causes, though acknowledging her inability to account for the trouble. Things began to assume a serious aspect. The scholars were frightened at the least noise, and the recurrence of the mysterious manifestations would entirely upset the school for the day. With the following vacation the excitement subsided, and for three whole days the school was continued at the commencement of the fall term without interruption. Some time during the forenoon of the next day, however, the school was thrown into an uproar. Little Mary Ingalls, the daughter of a farmer who had moved into the town but the summer before, was thrown into hysterics, and declared she had seen a strange face looking at her from the entry window. The teacher opened the entry door, but of course nothing unusual could be seen. Hardly had she closed it again before an exclamation from the children caused her to look the second time. Much to her surprise she saw the thin face of a boy pressen tight against the glass. She opened the door instantly and he turned from the window and looked her full in the face. The fright that had oppressed her at first now gave way to the more natural feeling of vexation, and she reached out to catch him by the jacket collar that the might secure him for punishment. The child stepped back into the corner and she followed, but as she reached out the second time he disappeared. The outside door was closed, he had not gone through the school room window, and she herself barred the way through the inner door. The many mythical stories she had ever read or heard of this or of similar mysteries pressed upon her mind in rapid succession. Though young in years, Miss Perkins is very practical in her conclusions and prompt to act, and inside of three minutes had searched every corner outside and inside the building. Still no explanation. She rubbed her eyes, she spoke to the children; she was not dreaming, neither could she believe she was the victim of an optical illusion. But the matter has not been solved to this day. The school continues, though with diminished attendance. Miss Perkins refuses to converse on the subject, and the scholars who yet attend by her advice are equally reticent. Scores of different stories are circulated, and each wise one has a different excuse to give, but none of a very satisfactory character. A prominent medium has had an interview with the macky little teacher, and has assured her that she was blessed with unusual spiritualistic power, but was shown to the door for his pains, and she persists in her assertion that she will continue the school so long as there is a scholar to teach, and longer if the trustees do not interfere. The noises are heard at frequent intervals, and several devices have been tried, but the child ghost has not been seen the second time; neither has there been any more tangible result. One story is to the effect that the mischievous spirit is that of a boy who was drowned in the little brook adjacent to the school house about two years ago, but his former playmates, with the exception of one, assent that there is a great difference in the color of eyes and hair. The trustees have had several meetings lately, and are entertaining a proposition to tear down the school house and build anew in another part of the district.

G.

REMARKABLE ACTION FOR BREACH OF PROMISE.

In the Court of Queen's Bench before the Lord Chief Justice and a Middlesex special jury, Miss Oredge 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 the establishment of Messrs Trueffis, hairdressers, Old Bond street, London, and the defendant, who was reputed to be a man of enormous wealth, being connected with an extensive firm in American engineers, and interested in what were known as the cigar boats, conceived an attachment for her through visiting that establishment. His attentions to her created observation, and the attachment becoming mutual he at length induced her to live with him as his mistress on a promise of marriage. A child was born, who bore marks of the defendant's vice. 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 such wealth, was unable to write when his connection with the plaintiff began, and that she afterwards taught him the art. The case was not concluded at the rising of the court.

THE EAST AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

The *Bombay Gazette* says:—The mission of Sir Bartle Frere and the steps to be taken in Western India for the suppression of the East African slave trade have caused a great deal of excitement among certain classes of native merchants in Bombay. Some of them have become seriously alarmed, while others, who have watched the operations of the slave trade with feelings of regret, are willing to come forward and assist in the suppression of it. We could wish that those of the latter class were a little more definite in their statements. They seem to know all about the traffic, and profess their willingness to give such information and to enter into the suppression business in such a way that an end can easily be made of the traffic; but when it comes to definite details, it is impossible to learn from them what it is that they are prepared to do or would propose to have done. The most definite information we have received is from two native merchants of considerable standing, one of whom has resided for many years on the East Coast of Africa, as his father had done before. They say we are quite right in asserting that the centre of the East African slave trade is neither in the interior of Africa nor in Zanzibar, but in Bombay, for it is from here that the money goes which purchases the beads, wire, and the other articles which are given in exchange for slaves; but it is not Banians alone who are engaged in this nefarious traffic. A number of Bhattias also have a hand in it, and so have the Kojahs, who, from being Mohammedans, have a certain advantage in dealing with the Arabs, Arabo-negritic half castes, and mulatto negroes, who penetrate into the interior and bring back the slaves. The noise which is now being made about the African slave trade, and the announced advent of Sir Bartle Frere, has caused a great deal of alarm among these gentry, and we have been assured the danger is that whenever Sir Bartle makes his appearance either here or at Zanzibar, they will, for a time, withdraw from the traffic altogether, and withdraw their agents in hundreds from the coast of Africa, so that it will be difficult for the British envoy to lay his hand on any of the actual operations. This is evidently extremely probable, and it is equally likely that, unless very stringent and effective measures are put and kept in force, no long time may elapse after the conclusion of Sir Bartle Frere's mission before the traffic in slaves will again creep into existence.

THE WOOLWICH "INFANTS."

An examination of the two 35 inch guns which recently met with an accident at Chatham Dockyards Extension, has been made by Major Maitland, R. A., Assistant Superintendent of the Royal Gun Factory at Woolwich Arsenal, and has had a very satisfactory result. The guns were found not to have sustained any damage, but merely to require cleaning, which was done on Saturday. An inquiry has been made into the cause of the accident, and the officials are pronounced free from blame; the disaster was a pure accident, from the improper working of some of the machinery of the sheer legs, which is new. Not a little surprise has been created that the guns should have been sent from Woolwich to Chatham, as it was not intended that the 'Devastation' should fetch them from Chatham, but that they should be re-shipped from Chatham to Portsmouth for that vessel. There was, however, a reason for this roundabout proceeding, whether sufficient or not. It appears that the 'Lord Panmure,' Government steamer, is to convey the guns to Portsmouth, but her draught of water being too great to allow her to get under the crane at Woolwich to ship the guns, they were sent in the Marlborough lighter to Chatham, to be landed, and then placed on board the steamer, there being plenty of water in the repairing basin to enable the 'Lord Panmure' to get under the sheer legs. The 'Marlborough was not a vessel of a class to carry the guns round the coast.

A FEW FIGURES ABOUT WOOL.

The holders of wool have brought the manufacturers to terms, and the trade is quite active now at the advanced prices. The statistics of the staple for 1872, show that the American clip amounted to 160,000,000 pounds, or 14,000,000 more than 1871, and 3,000,000 more than in 1870. The importations rose to 98,306,581 pounds, an unprecedented amount, 20,000,000 in excess of 1870. The present stocks in Boston, Philadelphia, and New York, are about 12,000,000 in excess of those at the same time last year. Of the entire stock, 154,000,000 pounds were used in domestic woollens, 19,000,000 in shoddy, 5,000,000 in hosiery, 13,000,000 in worsted, and 25,000,000 in carpets. Prices are now a trifle larger than in January, 1872, but a great improvement on those of last fall.—*Springfield Republican.*

William Well, at St. Austell, England, lately dried twelve dynamite cartridges in his stove. His wife, two children and his father were with him when he began, but they all separated immediately after.

Special.

REMNANT WEEK

COMMENCING

Monday, 27th Instant.

Remnants of all classes of GOODS will be selected from STOCK and placed on separate Counter, and

REDUCED TO PRICES

That will attract the attention of closest buyers.

BARGAINS

MAY BE LOOKED FOR.

Ottawa, Jany 25, 1873

Russell & Watson,
29. SPARKS STREET

A FUNERAL WITHOUT A CORPSE.

A conflict between the civil and ecclesiastical authorities has arisen at Tournai, in the diocese of Monsignor Labis; the bishop of that diocese. The bishop died on Saturday week at his country house, and was conveyed on the next evening to Tournai, under a permit granted by the communal authority of Kaih, where the late bishop's house was situated. On Tuesday morning, notice was given at the bishop's palace in Tournai, that no burial could take place without the permission of the civil authority, and Canon Ponceau replied that the chapter understood its own rights, and apply for such authority if needed. The remains of the bishop lay in state in a 'chapelle ardente' during Monday and Tuesday, but on Wednesday it was rumored that the body had been placed during the night in one of the cathedral vaults. The communal authorities sent two officers to inquire, and received the reply that it had been found necessary to inter the body in the cathedral. No permission had been asked or given, and on Thursday the funeral ceremonies were performed, the body being represented by a pall which was borne from the palace to the cathedral. The communal council, in consequence of the flagrant violation of the civil law, refused to be present, and have had a 'procès-verbal' of facts drawn up.

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

MARRIED.

In this city on the 23rd instant, by the Rev. T. Motherwell, John Shaw, Esq., to Miss Alda, fourth daughter of W. Halpenny, Esq.

DIED.

At Gloucester Street, on Saturday, Amelia Philbie, infant daughter of John Smith.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
Ottawa, Jany 25, 1873.

Authorized discount on American Invoices until further notice: 10 per cent.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,
Commissioner of Customs.

OTTAWA WATER WORKS

Notice to Contractors.

Tenders will be received until NOON of MONDAY, the 10th of FEBRUARY next, for the EXCAVATION of a TAIL RACE WHEEL HOUSE FOUNDATIONS, and WHEEL PITS, PIPE TRENCHES, and PIPE VAULTS, and for the MASONRY in FOUNDATIONS, FOREBAYS, RETAINING WALLS and WASTE WEIRS connected with the wheel house and ARCH BRIDGES over the aqueduct.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Commissioners' office, corner of Sparks and Elgin street, on and after Monday, the 27th inst.

The lowest tender will not necessarily be accepted.

By order

C. R. CUNNINGHAM,
Sec. W. W. C.

Water Commissioners' Office,
Jany. 20, 1873.

2173 2 awk td.

VALUABLE HOTEL FOR SALE.

A splendid Hotel for sale in the prosperous Village of Arnprior, Ontario, being composed of lots Nos. 11 and 13, fronting Elgin and Daniel Streets; the hotel is in the best of order. Attached to the hotel are capacious yard, sheds and stabling of the very best, suitable to accommodate twenty eight span of horses, and outbuildings, with every accommodation for hotel-keeping. An indisputable title will be given.

This is a rare chance.

For further particulars, apply to the owner on the premises.

DENIS McNAMARA,
Arnprior.

Jany 20th, 1873. 2173 3d&w

Caution.

GENUINE PANCREATINE AND PANCREATIC EMULSION.

The efficacy of these Medicines in the treatment of Indigestion, Bronchitis or Pulmonary Catarrh, Consumption, Wasting, &c., &c., depending entirely upon their purity and strength. Messrs. SAVORY & MOORE caution the public against imitations of them which are set forth as possessing the remedial properties of the true preparations, but which are in reality either saponaceous compounds, oitments or pomades, without a trace of the Pancreatic principle and entirely unfit and useless as medicines. These im