NOTICE.

The undersigned beg to announce that they have entered into co-partnership, from and after the 7th inst., under the name and firm of

ROBERTSON, ROGER & CO

and that from said date the Ottawa Daily and Weekly Times will be published by them at the office Wellington Street, Ottawa

ALEX. ROBERTSON,
JOHN CHARLES ROGER,
LOUIS ARMAND GRISON,
GEO. SHERMAN BARNUM

Ottawa, Feby. 21, 1873.

The Ottawa Times

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1873

For interesting reading matter, see first page.

It is understood that at a meeting of the Privy Council, held yesterday afternoon, the resignation of the Hon. Sir Francis Hincks as Finance Minister, was accepted; that Hon. Mr. Tilly was sworn in to fill the vacant office, and that Hon. Dr. Tupper was appointed Minister of Customs. His Excellency the Governor General was present.

The time is approaching with rapid strides when the half of this continent which was wont to be described as British North America will have been united under one Federal Government. A little more than six years ago the first Parliament of the Dominion of Canada met in this city. The territory over which it then held sway was certainly not more than a third of the dimensions to which it has now attained, and the prospects are that within a few months the outlying Islands of Prince Edward and Newfoundland will acknowledged its control. Does any one comprehend the magnitude of the work which has been accomplished? Who is there that looking back on those six brief years can see the importance of the bloodless resolution that has taken place? Provinces of themselves ample to support the population of Empires have been joined together in one great indissoluble union, with common interests, common aims, and a common ambition. Even Rome in her palmiest days could not boast of having extended her borders so rapidly. True, there have been janglings, and the machinery has not worked so smoothly as one could have wished; but to-day we stand united with scarce a speck of trouble in our horizon: and as we enter upon the second half of our first decade of political existence, our prospects are brighter than even the warmest advocate of confederation could have dared, five years ago to hope. Who then shall venture to say that this country has produced no master minds? or that those men were not truly great who first mapped out the plan of this mighty nation that is to be?

"WHAT CAN IT MEAN?"

No one who has watched the course which the London *Times* has pursued for the last eighteen months, in writing upon Canadian affairs, can fail to have asked himself this question. "What can it mean?" It is now about eighteen months since that journal, supposed to be the *avant courrier* of public opinion in England, began to hint that it was time that the connection between Canada and the Empire should be severed; and that England, in withdrawing her soldiers from this country had taken the first step towards abandoning us. This strain was followed by no echo either from the press or the public men of Great Britain, and the *Times* in commenting on a lecture delivered by the Hon. Joseph Howe, before the Young Men's Christian Association of this city, made a partial recantation. Thus matters stood until last autumn, when writing on the award of the Emperor of Germany in the San Juan boundary arbitration, it in the plainest terms told us that England was tired of the connection, and desired us to take our leave forever. That the *Times* was utterly at fault as to what the sentiments of the entire public of Britain were, no one who has perused the English journals that appeared on the day following the publication of this now celebrated article, can doubt. With one voice it was condemned, and the "Thunderer" was again compelled partially to recant. This last excitement had hardly died away when Mr. Tennyson in the epilogue to his new "Idyls of the King," wrote those lines so full of stinging reproof, in which he describes the utterances of the *Times* as a "strain to shame us." This was entirely too much, and for once the *Times*, false to the time-serving principles which have gained for it the unenviable title of "weathercock," turned round and stood at bay. The dirt it had formerly eaten was forgotten, or only remembered to embitter its utterances, and like a baited bear it faced the storm of public opinion which it had raised. Fitting the cap to its own head it took up the lines of the Poet Laureate and defended itself by repeating the arguments that had won for it the rebuke. Again, on all hands it was attacked and we were once more shown that the *Times* does not express the public sentiments of England. Nor is it from the Press only that we receive intimations of this kind, for within the last six months there is scarcely an English public man of note, either Liberal or Conservative, who has not repudiated any desire to see us separated from the Empire.

This being the case, from what source can our namesake draw its inspiration? Is it possible that there is a new hand at the bellows who has resolved to strike out for himself and to cast aside all the precedents by which that journal was formerly guided? If it should be so the *Times* is surely swimming in strange waters. But we forget. There is one other subject on which the *Times* has almost invariably been at variance with public opinion. That is with respect to Russian affairs. Even so far back as 1853 and '54, this was marked; and latterly, if we may credit so highly respectable an authority as Dr. Eddy, Secretary of the Royal Colonial Institute, its articles upon the negotiations pending between Russia and England, have led many people seriously to believe that the *Times* is a paid organ of the Russian Government. Such a theory seems hardly credible, and yet what has appeared in its columns will scarcely bear any other construction. It is startling to think that a journal which once wielded such a power in the Empire, should now be in the pay of our most inveterate enemy. [illegible] an impression having gone abroad every effort should have been made to remove it, but the statements published by Dr. Eddy, now more than a month ago, still remain unanswered, and the *Times* lies under the suspicion of being open to receive bribes. If then, the *Times*, will for a money consideration favour England's enemy? Why not ours for a like reason? If it takes a bribe from Russia, why not from the United States—of whom we have every reason to believe, that there are few expedients to which they would not resort to become possessed of our vineyard? Is this then what it means? We leave the question for our readers to answer.

BRITISH CONNECTION.

ANOTHER REPLY TO THE LONDON "TIMES."

The Saturday *Review*, an English liberal paper in a long article on the comments recently made by the London *Times* on the subject of Canadian connection with the Empire, from which we make the following extracts:

"There is a curious infatuation which sometimes leads people to go out of their way to touch on subjects which for every reason had better be left alone. There is a well known story of Charles Lamb visiting the relations of a lady on the day she was to be hanged. He had been expressly cautioned not to allude to the circumstance even in the most remote manner, and he was particularly anxious not to do so; but its magical influence was too strong for him, and in the midst of conversation he could not help suddenly looking at his watch and blurting out, "Ah well, I suppose it's all over with poor Miss. Blandy now." Everybody must have noticed something of the same kind in private life; how people with the strongest personal reasons for avoiding particular topics are almost certain to rush straight at them as if impelled by an irresistable destiny. It is difficult to explain the recurrence of the *Times* to the question of Canadian independence except as an aberration of this sort. Anybody who happened to recollect that a few months ago the *Times*, in an odd fit of reckless and rather brutal cynicism had published an article telling the Canadians that it would be well for them and for us to part company, and urging them to take measures accordingly, must have thought that, of all subjects in the world, this was about the last that the *Times* would be desirous of bringing into recollection. The article had been a three days' wonder. What was said about it on all hands showed plainly enough how little it reflected the actual opinion of the country, and it naturally excited surprise that such a prudent and circumspect journal as the *Times* should have been led astray in this manner. There was nothing very novel in the argument of the article; it had been heard in other quarters often enough before, and was remarkable only for the place where it appeared; like the fly in amber, it made one wonder how the devil it got there. In these days, however, the world moves fast, and even *Times'* articles are speedily forgotten. What evil spirit prompted the *Times* to rake up again this luckless article? Mr. Tennyson, it is true, in an ode to the Queen, had referred not very respectfully to "a strain to shame us" which had lately been heard concerning Canada:—

"Keep you to yourselves;
So loyal is too costly! Friends, your love
Is but a burthen; loose the hand and go."

But the Laureate mentioned no names, and there was no need for the *Times* to fit the cap on its head, and to cry "That's me." When a mistake has been made the best course is either to apologize promptly or allow the error to be forgotten. Unfortunately the *Times* not only revives the memory of the slip, but tries to justify it.

It is difficult to understand why the *Times* should be so extremely anxious that the Canadians should part from us. The Canadians themselves know perfectly well that if they desire to go they have only to say so. Nobody supposes that we should go to war to compel them to remain with us. They are free to choose for themselves, to go or to stay as they think for the best; and there is no possibility of doubt as to the nature of their choice. The vehemence with which the *Times* argues with them that it would be so much better for them to be independent shows that they are still disposed to hold fast by the old ties, or of course there would be no need for these passionate appeals to them to go away. It is equally certain that there is no desire in this country for a separation. Indeed it is impossible to say why there should be such a desire on either side. Whatever may have been the origin of the union, it has now come to be a purely voluntary alliance, which adds to the greatness of the Empire without involving any serious sacrifices. Canada is practically a democratic Republic, without the nuisance of Presidential elections and the widespread corruption which they engender. She is not liable to be handed over every four years to the tender mercies of a fresh body of hungry and unscrupulous jobbers and place hunters. The Canadians have an honest Administration, an untainted judiciary, moderate taxation, and constitutional freedom in the fullest sense. How would they be likely to better their condition by throwing in their lot with the United States, or by starting, if that were practicable, which may be doubted, as an independent Republic? Would they be much happier if their railways were at any moment liable to be seized upon by Mr. Jay Gould and the fraternity of Wall street? But, then, says the *Times*, the connection of England exposes Canada to a risk of unpleasantness on the part of the United States. It might be answered that the Canadians are quite competent to take the measure of this risk, and that is for them to say whether it is too much for them. The *Times*, however, answers itself. Canada, it says, is strong enough to hold her own ground; but in any case, even if see were independent, we should be bound to stand by her in the event of her being attacked by her powerful neighbor. Then, what is to be gained by separation? If Canada is able to defend herself without our aid, she will be rather a strength than a weakness to the empire; if, on the other hand, she happened to require assistance, we should not the less be bound to assist her because she had taken up her independence. What the *Times* had to say about Canada requiring the "education of self-reliance" would seem to be either nonsense or impertinence. Canada, as far as her domestic affairs are concerned, is a perfectly independent and self-governing community, as any Colonial Secretary who was rash enough to try the experiment of meddling with their affairs would quickly discover. It is true that Canada has not yet set up a foreign policy of her own, and perhaps that is what the *Times* means when it suggests that Canada should "teach something to her great neighbor," and should take up a position as a great people. It is perhaps hardly worth while for Canada to embroil herself with her great neighbour by a course of spiritual teaching, in order to oblige a crochetty journalist who seems anxious at all hazards to make mischief in this quarter. Perhaps the most important lesson that Canada can teach is that a people may be great by their high-minded simplicity of character, unassuming manliness, loyalty, integrity, respect for law, and personal honour, without striking an attitude and swaggering in the face of the world.

☞ See in another column advertisement about Iowa and Nebraska Lands.

A movement is on foot in Paterson, N.J., to prohibit children under ten years of age from being employed in factories.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

MIDNIGHT DESPATCHES.

(By Montreal Line.)

CABLE NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

London, Feb. 24.—Letters from Madrid state that an Alphonsist rising is anticipated, to begin during Carnival. Great anxiety is felt among the peaceably disposed citizens at the threatening aspect of affairs.

The men composing the garrison of Madrid are said to be in a condition bordering on insubordination. Many of the private soldiers absent themselves from their barracks nightly without leave.

The Federalist parties are pressing their claims with aggressive energy.

Reports which are privately circulated in Madrid of the condition of affairs in the Provinces are of a nature to increase rather than allay the feeling of insecurity which prevails at the Capital.

The *Telegraph* this morning has a special despatch from St. Petersburg, which intimates that Count Schoualoff will shortly replace Count Von Brunnow, Russian Ambassador at the Court of St. James.

A despatch to the *Telegraph* says that Prince Gortschakoff is about to submit to the Government of Great Britain a proposal for a special Anglo-Russian commission to settle the boundaries of Affghanistan.

The Russian Government has advices warranting the announcement that the Khivese will shortly sue for peace.

A special despatch from Berlin to the *Times* says that the Russian Government is hurrying forward larger reinforcements to Turkistan.

The Moscow *Gazette* hints that the establishment of a neutral government with Affghanistan as the intermediate between Great Britain and Russia will accelerate instead of prevent the collision between those powers, which is apprehended.

SPAIN.

Madrid, Feb. 24.—The Government is hurrying forward reinforcements to the troops now operating against the Carlists in the north. The insurgents continue to burn railway stations and bridges.

The action at the Heights of Miravalles between the royal forces and the Carlist band under Ollos was one of the most serious that has taken place since the breaking out of the insurrection.

The Carlists, who numbered 1,500, fought with great stubbornness, but were finally repulsed by the Government troops. Many of the Republicans in the districts infested by the Carlists have volunteered to assist in repelling the insurgents, and have been supplied with arms.

American News.

Washington, Feb. 24.—The President sent the following message to-day to Congress: In my annual message to Congress at the opening of the second session of the present Congress in December, 1871, I recommended legislation necessary on the part of the United States to bring into operation the articles of the Treaty of Washington, of May the 8th, 1871, relative to the fisheries and, to other matters touching the relations of the United States towards the British North American possessions, to become operative as soon as the proper legislation should be had on the part of Great Britain and its possessions had not then been had, having prior to the meeting of Congress in December last received official information of the consideration by Great Britain and its possessions of the legislation necessary on their part to bring those articles into operation. I communicated this to Congress in my annual message at the opening of the present session and renewed my recommendation for your early adoption of legislation in the same direction necessary on the part of this government. The near approach opened an expression indecisive again to urgently call your attention to the importance of this legislation on the part of Congress. It must be remembered that the Treaty of Washington resulted from an overture on the part of Great Britain to treat with reference to the fisheries and coasts of Her Majesty's possessions in North America. To this overture a reply was made on the part of this Government, that while appreciating the importance of a friendly and complete understanding between the two Governments with reference to subjects specially suggested by the British Government, it was thought that the removal of the differences growing out of what is generally known as the Alabama claims was essential to the restoration of cordial and amicable relations between the two Governments, and the assent of this Government to treat on the subject was made dependent on the assent of Great Britain to allow the Commission which it had proposed on questions suggested by that Government to treat also and settle differences growing out of the "Alabama" claims. Great Britain assented to this, and the treaty then proposed as a settlement of both classes of questions, those relating to the "Alabama" claims and North West boundary, commonly known as the San Juan question, have been disposed of in pursuance of the terms of the treaty. Those relating to the fisheries were made by the terms of the treaty to depend on the legislation which the constitution of the respective powers made necessary to carry these provisions into effect. Great Britain and her possessions have on their part enacted the necessary legislation. This Government is now enjoying the advantage of those provisions of the treaty which is the result of the condition of the assent to the treaty on the questions which Great Britain had submitted to the Tribunal of the Geneva award in favor of the United States on the "Alabama" claims, and his Majesty, the Emperor of Germany, has decided in favour of the United States on the North West boundary line. I can't urge too strongly the importance of your early consideration of the legislation that may be necessary with regard to the fisheries.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

Washington, Feb. 24, 1873.

Washington, Feb. 24.—House, evening. The discussion to-day on the fisheries question and Washington Treaty taken and received that the United States Government fulfil their part of the treaty.

Panama, Feb. 11.—A small boat arrived at Panama this morning from Chirichri, under command of Commander Thomas O. Selfridge. The expedition left here in the United States steamer "Tuscarora" the latter part of January. After examining the coast of the Darien, for a week or more they selected the bay named as the most suitable base for this year's operations. The bay is located some 15 miles south of Simon Bay, which was the base of last year's surveys. The expedition has already commenced its work and has penetrated some distance into the interior. The route is looked upon as more favorable than that of last year.

Washington, Feb. 24.—The fancy goods store of Gotleib & Behrandson, on W street, caught fire last evening. Loss estimated at $10,000, principally caused by water and smoke. Insured.

Camden, N. Y., Feb. 24.—The fire, after considerable difficulty, was got under control. Loss on building $15,900. James & Read's loss in hides and tallow is $10,000.

YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES.

Buffalo, Feb. 24.—At the residence of Mrs. Fargo, yesterday, while Maggie McGowan, the nurse, was kindling a fire, her clothes caught fire, causing her death in a few moment's after. She formerly resided in London, Ont.

Chicago, Feb. 24.—The thermometer, this morning, ranged from 14 to 20 below zero; now moderating.

New York, Feb. 24.—A special from London says: In the considerations that induced Amadeus to abdicate, the possible declaration of a Spanish Republic was never for a moment contemplated. It was a complete surprise — a veritable Coup de E'tat. Amadeus would not have abdicated had he deemed the consequence of his act in any degree probable, inasmuch as two Latin nations, France and Spain, having each a republican government, would have enormous influence on a third Latin nation, thus directly endangering his Father's Throne. Amadeus abdicated in expectation that he would be recalled by the army, whose side he has taken against the Ministry. For this he remained in Portugal. Artillery officers are all monarchists, all members of old families. He believed that as he cast away the throne rather than act with the ministry, who determined to humiliate the army, they would pronounce in his favor and he would return at their head, his hands being free then from constitutional trammels, but he was completely checkmated by the turn of events. Apparently, it was the same suspicion of this that induced many members of the Cortes, not republicans, to vote with the republican party in order to overreach the royal manoeuvre. Amadeus, however, seems not to have relinquished his hope for recall.

The Spanish Republic is a source of uneasiness at Berlin. The Emperor now regrets his false step in France and is sorry he did not re establish a Napoleon or some other monarchy and accept payment of slight indemnity rather than let things take their course. He regards the Spanish Republic as a consequence of French Republic and is uncertain where this desire for republics will stop.

Madrid, Feb 22.—The excitement is increasing, particularly among workingmen. There is an apprehension of barricades appearing and Red Republicans arguing extreme measures. Carlists in their operations and intrigues are very active and the army is dissatisfied.

Washington's birthday reception by the American Minister became a republican demonstration. The Reactionists are extravagant in their expressions of hostility to the American Minister whom they regard as officiously active in Spanish politics.

London, Feb. 24.—Count Von Beust, the Austrian ambassador has returned to his post at the Court of St. James.

The meeting of the Conservative leaders, which was announced to take place on Saturday last, after a lengthy setting came to a unanimous determination to oppose the Ministerial Education Bill. The course to be pursued in carrying on the opposition to the Government was not definitely decided upon.

The strike of the South Wales miners will probably be brought to an end by compromise to-day. Sixty thousand of the strikers will return to the mines to-morrow.

The Rev. Thomas Gutherie, the English author, is dead.

Washington, Feb. 24.—In the House to-day the Speaker laid before the House a message from the President reminding Congress of that portion of his annual message which recommended the Legislature to bring into operation the articles of the Treaty of Washington, of May 8th, 1871, relative to the fisheries and other matter touching the relations of the United States with the British North American possessions, and calling attention urgently to the importance of that legislation.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 21.—Gold 14¼.

Cotton, 20¾.

Flour—Dull. Receipts, 11,000 barrels; sales, 4,000 barrels.

Rye Flour—Quiet.

Wheat—Dull and unchanged. Sales of 17,000 bus at $1 58 to $1.70 for No. 2 Spring; in store and afloat; the latter price for very choice; $1.75 to 1.80 for No 1 do; $1 80 to $1.95 for winter red western; $1.90 to $2.00 for amber western; $1 82½ to $2.25 for white do.

Rye—Dull.

Corn—Steady. Receipts, 15,000 bush Sales, 40,000 bush. at 65c to 70c for new mixed western; 66c to 66½c for old do afloat, 64½c to 68c for do in store; 65c to 65½c for yellow western.

Barley—Dull. Receipts 5,000.

Oats—Unchanged. Receipts, 50,000 bushels; sales, 31,000 bushels, at 53c to 54c for new mixed western; 53½c to 54c for old do in store; 53c to 55c for white western; 52c to 53c for black western.

Pork—$14 97 to $14.97½ for new mess.

Lard—Steady at 8 5-16c for steam; 8½c for kettle.

Butter—32c. to 38c.

Cheese—12c to 17.

Petroleum—Crude, 9c.

LONDON MARKETS.

London, Feb. 24, 2 p.m.—Consols, 92.

Bonds—'65, 93½; '57, 93¾; 10-40's, 89¼; new 5's, 90¼.

The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities is lower than the Bank of England rate by 1½ per cent.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, Feb. 24, 1 p.m.—Cotton, steady. Uplands 9¼d; Orleans 10¼d.

Breadstuffs, quiet.

Cumberland cut bacon, 3s 4d.

BY TELEGRAPH.

MONTREAL.

[Special to the Times]

Montreal, Feb. 24.

The dinner to Sir Hugh Allan at the St. Lawrence Hall is a brilliant affair. Nearly all the principal citizens are present.

A fire occurred this morning at Martin's photographic rooms, Bleury street, spreading to the adjoining buildings, which were damaged. The stock of J. Latham, druggist, was totally destroyed, but was insured for one thousand dollars; Martin's stock, instruments, &c., were destroyed—partially insured.

The Belle scandal investigation continued this afternoon. Further testimony of Muller, the late Assistant Superintendent of the Emigrant's Home was taken. The evidence throughout is of the most damaging character as regards Col. Belle. Immigrants were compelled to sleep in their disgusting apartments with the roofs open to the weather; food was improperly cooked and filthily served. Muller had frequently seen potatoes as they were peeled for dinner thrown into unrinsed slop pails to wash, the chamber contents of the latter having just been emptied out.

Rev. J. Potts preached a sermon to young men in the Dorchester street Wesleyan church last night, which was crowded.

The thermometer stood 5 degrees below zero at 4 p.m.

MITCHELL.

[Special to the Times.]

Mitchell, Feb. 24.

A tremendous fire is just in progress at Listowel, county of Perth. It threatens to destroy the whole business part of this fine village. Already the large Dominion Hotel and several stores have been a prey to the flames, embracing both sides of the principal business street, with a strong west wind. The fire is now near the Telegraph office.

The steamer "Pollitokshy" and bark "Tidal Wave," were driven ashore at Port Townsend, British Columbia, during the prevalence of a severe gale on Wednesday. The "Pollitokshy" lost her smoke-stack. The "Tidal Wave" lost an anchor. It is thought that the vessels will be successfully towed off by the tug "Goliah."

CANADIAN NEWS.

It appears that the establishment of a ladies' college at Cobourg has been placed beyond a doubt. The majority of the stock is subscribed, and the residence of Mr. Wm. Hargraft has been secured for the building. Some changes and enlargements may be determined upon. A board has been organized, and much energy evinced in the promotion of the undertaking.

A very respectable young man named Gomtineau, who was working in one of Mr. Bonfield's shanties on the north side of Golden Lake, was accidentally killed on Friday afternoon last.

The Kentville *Star*, N. S., is informed that Mr. J. E. Starr, of Starr's Point (one of the most successful breeders of Short Horned Durhams in the county) has now on hand a magnificent pair of Steers of the above celebrated breed, four years old, supposed to be the best ever grown in the Province. They weighed before being stabled last autumn 4,500 lbs., girth something over eight feet, and are expected to dress by next Easter, about 1,700 or 1,800 lbs. of beef each.

On Thursday evening last at half past three o'clock several boys were shooting at a mark, in Titherington's flour and feed store, St. Catharines, when one of the boys, named Titherington, thinking that all the barrels of the revolver which he was using were emptied pointed it at one of his comrades named Doyle, when the latter said, "Don't shoot," and tried to get out of the way, but too late. The weapon was discharged, and the bullet lodged in Doyle's face, a little below the left eye. Medical aid was at once procured but the bullet is not yet extracted. Hopes of his recovery are entertained.

The American fishing schooner, "Belle Bartlett," McDonald, from the Banks, arrived in Halifax recently. The captain reports having lost light sails, hawser and anchor.

A recent number of the Halifax *Acadian Recorder* says: "A remarkable instance of sprightly old age is Mrs. Connors, who resides with her son, Patrick Connors, on Le Marchant street. She is 106 years of age, moves about with a lightness and energy of a woman of half her years, does not use spectacles, and a few days ago knit a pair of socks in less time than many young women now a days would require to do the same work. She is a native of Ireland, and can understand but little of the English language, though she immigrated to this country when quite young.

"Col." Saunders, of Fredericton, with a number of assistants, killed sixteen cariboo at the Newcastle Barrens. He returned to Fredericton with six of the number—leaving the remainder in the woods to rot.

It was feared by many that the late extreme cold had killed all the peach buds, and that we would be deprived the privilege of eating any of this delicious fruit, grown in Canada, this year. We have taken some pains to ascertain to what extent the buds have been killed, and from information supplied by horticulturists we learn that although a great many buds have been killed, there are many buds, left healthy and strong and if no untoward occurrence happens we may anticipate a fair crop yet.—*Hamilton Spectator*.

At a meeting held recently at Winnipeg to discuss the question of the hay privilege, it was moved by Hon. Mr. Bannatyne, seconded by Mr. Robert Tait, that this meeting is of opinion that, seeing no commutation has ever been hinted at, the original holders should at once be put in possession in fee simple, of the two mile hay privilege. Carried unanimously.

On Tuesday evening, the 4th inst., a meeting was held in Springfield, Manitoba, for the purpose of organizing a Mutual Improvement Association. Rev. Mr. Pritchard in the chair. There were about twenty young men present, all of whom became members.

The *Manitoban* notices the arrival of a leading member of a large Ontario lumber firm, which has machinery on the way for the erection of a large saw-mill. They have received a large grant of timber land from the Dominion Government, on the condition of selling lumber at the mill at a price not exceeding $30 per thousand feet.

The revenue of Prince Edward Island is $10,300 in excess of that of last year.

Two St. John pilots are missing—Pilot Mullin, who took out from that harbor the ship "Talavera," on the 18th of December, and Pilot Havelin, who on the 27th of the same month took out the "Montezuma." Both vessels have arrived at their destinations, London and Penarth Roads respectively, but the pilots have not yet been heard from. Havelin left the "M," about midnight on the 27th, off Little River Head, and there can be no doubt but he is lost.

A nearly fatal case of poisoning occurred at Rimouski on Friday last. A man named Garon was given a glass of weak nitrate of silver, in a photographers named Fradit, by a man named Lavoie. Lavoie says he mistook it for whiskey, but it fortunately caused nausea. He was taken to Dr. Duquet's, where an antidote was administered, which proved effectual. It seems Lavoie had some case in court to come off the same day, and Garon was a witness against him. The affair causes considerable excitement in the neighborhood.

An inquest was held on the 10th inst., by Coroner Gauvreau, on the body of Marcel Gaudreaue, labourer, of St. Angele, working at a place called Tartigoux on section 13 of the I. C. R. R, who was accidently killed by a blast, which exploded while being emptied. The body was covered with heavy fragments of rock and was frightfully bruised and mutilated; seven other men were slightly injured or wounded. Another man has since died from the injuries received.

The several Agricultural Societies of St. Francis district held a Convention in the town of Sherbrooke, on Monday, the 17th inst., to consider the expediency of forming a District Agricultural Association. The meeting unanimously resolved to form a District Society and to apply to the Quebec Legislature for amendments to the general act for the incorporation of agricultural societies.

The St. John *Daily News* of the 19th inst. says: It gave us great pleasure last night to hear of the safe arrival home of Messrs. Burpee and Gibson and of the complete success of their mission in England. They have procured from British capitalists the sum of $1,000,000 on the Bonds of the Company represented by them, and have thus ensured the early completion of the Riviere du Loup Railway. We heartily congratulate them and the Company on their success. Work on the road has been pushed forward with commendable vigour. Twenty-four miles of rails have already been laid and ten miles are graded.

The Cape Breton *Times* says: A fine seam of coal, five feet ten inches in thickness, has, within a few days, been struck in the Gardener shaft, at a depth of 163 feet. Further developments will no doubt identify this seam with the so-called Lorway dirty seam, which will greatly enchance the value of Lorway stock.

A man named Frederick Beatton was arrested on board the Allan steamer "Moravian," at Portland recently, on a charge of embezzling funds from his employers in England to the amount of £1 500. He disgorged £1,000, and was allowed to depart.

At the annual School Meeting of the Kildonan, Manitoba, School District, the report of the Trustees was called for and the following financial summary for the year was submitted: Balance on hand from last year, $2 00; Cash received as Government grant, $477 44; Cash received on subscriptions, $524 24; Total $1,003 70; Expenditure, $827.23; Balance on hand, $190.

A form of influenza has broken out among the prisoners in the St. John Penitentiary. About ten or twelve are at present suffering from the disease, which is very prostrating in its effects.

☞ See in another column advertisement about Iowa and Nebraska Lands.

UNITED STATES.

On Thursday the 13th inst., a flock of some sixty or seventy blue birds came out of the trunk of an old hollow tree in East Haven, Conn., and sang sweetly in the sunshine.

The Chief Engineer of Philadelphia has devised a plan for the benefit of visitors to Fairmount Park, enabling them to get a better view of it in a shorter time. He proposes an inclined plane railway, making a circuit of about twelve miles of the park, the power to be supplied by stationary engines, and puts the fare at only ten cents.

Within the past twelve months Father Burke has realized, principally for American charities, over $300,000, less than ten per cent. of it having been sent to his convent in Dublin.

Among the reports submitted to the Health Board in New York at a recent meeting, was one in relation to the condition of cellars and basements in the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Tenth and Thirteenth wards. During the last week 856 cellars and basements were visited, of which 135 were found to be in a condition detrimental to health, and of the latter, 92 were unfit for human habitation.

The San Francisco *Commercial Bulletin* reports the following as the largest single *bona fide* transaction in grain ever made in California, if not in the United States: The wheat was all in the city warehouse, was of uniform, good shipping quality, and was the property of Scholle Brothers, having been purchased by them in lots during the fall, at low prices. The sale consisted of 12,000 tons, valued at $500,000.

That part of the Midland and Northern Railroads lying between New Durham and Erie Junction, N. J., is frequently the scene of exciting races between the trains of the two roads.

The bedstead upon which President Washington slept when he visited New Hampshire is still shown in the mansion where President Weare lived at Hampton Falls. The table cloth used for state dinners by President Weare, is still kept in a well preserved condition by one of the President's descendants, a lady of Portsmouth, while other descendants, resident in Salem, Mass., cherish like keepsakes of their celebrated ancestor.

The case of Leavitt Alley reminds the editor of the Newton (Massachusetts) *Journal* of a crime which was committed in the South Cove, Boston, fifteen or twenty years ago. Upon entering a stable of that locality one morning, the dead body of a man was found under the hind feet of a horse, and it was at first supposed that the man had been killed by the kicks of the horse. A more careful investigation, however, showed that he was dead when carried into the stable, as he had evidently been killed by blows upon the head, inflicted with some heavy instrument. The mystery enveloping this murder has never been explained.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A most extraordinary phenomena occurred a few days ago on the bog of Foxhall, in the County Longford, the property of Richard E. Fox, Esq., J.P., High Sheriff. A few days ago the occupiers of the lands were not a little surprised on finding that the bog opposite their holdings had moved about ten perches up on their arable land, leaving a corresponding vacancy upon the opposite side, the movement having taken place in a northerly direction, and somewhat in a semicircular form. The most singular feature of the occurrence is that the bog remains in its usual form, except that one man's turf bank is placed opposite another man's holding. Although the surrounding neighborhood is inundated with water, a total absence of that element is visible in the bog.

A few nights ago a party of men fully armed, entered the dwelling house of a man named John McEnertney, of Darycassan, in the county of Longford, took him outside his door and putting him on his knees presented arms at him, when one of the party said, "Come forward, Rory of the Hills." Then a man came over from the party, produced a book, and tendered an oath to McEnertney in the following words: "That he should for the future treat his father in-law better, and allow him full possession of a farm of land. Also that he would not reveal the proceedings to the police or any other person." The man was compelled to comply, and the party took their departure, firing several shots on going away. The man immediately got up off his knees, and as soon as he possibly could, informed the police at Granard. Head-constable Gorman at once instituted inquiries, which led to the arrest of a man named Dolan, from the County Cayan, about eighteen miles distant from the scene, and upon his being marched among others in presence of McEnertney, he at once identified him as the man that stepped forward as Rory of the Hills.

On January 28 a serious explosion, with the loss of two lives, occurred at half-past ten o'clock, a. m., at the County Club House, Ennis. It appears that the boiler of the kitchen range burst, and the damage done is extensive. A young lad named John Cleary, aged fifteen years, and John Rehan, waiter, aged fifty-six years, were killed, the former on the spot; the latter died soon after being removed to the Infirmary.

John Smith has brought discredit upon his name by stealing poultry in Iowa.

A wife of nearly ten years in Lancaster Pa., having given her servant a holiday, was attending to culinary matters herself, and hearing her husband coming in the kitchen thought she would surprise him as soon as he entered the door by throwing her hands over his eyes and imprinting a kiss upon his brow, as in the days of the honeymoon. The husband returned the salute with interest, and said, as he disengaged her hands, "Mary darling, where is your mistress?" The wife discharged "Mary darling," the next day, and has adopted a new way of "surprising her husband."

DIED.

At New Edinburgh, on the 22nd instant, of scarlet fever, Randal Francis, youngest son of William Wilson, M. D., aged three years.

IMPROVE NUTRITION.

The central idea in the treatment of a Chronic Wasting Diseases, resulting in Nervous Prostration and General Debility, is to improve the Digestion and Assimilation of Food, and the formation of Healthy Blood. Dr. Wheeler's Compound Elixir of Phosphates and Calisaya contains the only agents known that act directly as excitants of nutrition, by imparting tone to the Stomach, Liver and Pancreas, the great tripod that prepares nourishment for building up the organs and tissues of the body. The action of this remarkable preparation is extraordinary in strengthening and vitalizing the constitution, whether impaired by age, exhausted by excesses, bad habits, or run down by old complaints that have resisted all ordinary methods of treatment.

Being a delicious cordial to take, and perfectly harmless under all circumstances, it is eminently adapted to prostrate, anemic women and delicate children.

15th Feb., 1873. 2189

GRAND OPENING.

HOTEL DE PARIS.

This Fine Hotel will be opened on the 1st of March by

MR. COSTIER,

Late Chief Cook, Russell House.

BOARDERS supplied with the choicest viands, at moderate prices.

FRENCH COOKERY

DINNERS supplied at the shortest notice. A Hall for social gatherings.

MR. COSTIER,
Church Street, near Dalhousie.

Ottawa, February 22, 1873. 2108-6m

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,

Monday, 17th day of February, 1872.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

On the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under the provisions of the 8th Section of the Act 31 Vic., Cap 6, intituled: "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the Town of St. Thomas, in the County of Elgin, Province of Ontario, be and the same is hereby constituted and erected into an Out Port of Customs, and placed under the survey of the Collector of Customs, at the Port of London.

W. A. HIMSWORTH,
Clerk Privy Council.

WANTED—A Good Local Reporter. Apply at this office.

GOD WILLING,
Lectures will be delivered to christians in the Temperance Hall, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY Evenings, the 26th and 27th instants, at half-past seven o'clock.

SUBJECT—The Epistle to the Romans. 2106-2

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
Ottawa, Jany 31, 1873.

Authorized discount on American Invoices until further notice: 12 per cent.

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

UNION MEN TAKE NOTICE.

A Mass Meeting of Sand Stone Cutters, Lime Stone Cutters, and Masons and Bricklayers, will be held at ROWE'S HALL, Rideau Street, near Sapper's Bridge, on

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 24, 1873,

At Half-past Seven O'Clock.

All Union Men are requested to attend, as business of importance will come before the meeting. By Order,

A. MACGREGOR, Pres. S. S. U.
R. H. GRAHAM, Pres. L. S. U.
WM. McEVELA, B. & M. U.

Ottawa, Feb. 21, 1873. 2195

RARE CHANCE FOR BUSINESS.

$5,000 Per Year.

All persons out of employment, or desirous of getting into a better paying business than they are now in, should send $2 for full particulars, &c., &c., of a business at which they can unquestionably make from $2000 to $5000 per annum.

Address,
HENRY F. LEMONT & CO.,
234 and 236 St. James Street,
Montreal.

Nov 20, 1872. 3330lmw

GARDNER WANTED.—A first class Gardner Wanted. Apply at the Ottawa College.
February 20, 1873. 2194

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of J. M. C. DELESDERNIERS, Grocer, Ottawa, Insolvent.

I, the undersigned, JAMES TYRE, of the City of Montreal, have been appointed Assignee in this matter. Creditors are requested to fyle their claims before me within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at the Russell House, in the City of Ottawa, on TUESDAY, the TWENTY-FIFTH day of March, 1873, at ELEVEN o'clock a.m., for the examination of the insolvent, and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally.

JAMES TYRE, Assignee.

Montreal, Feb. 19, 1873. 2191 2w

ENGLISH OAK TANNED LEATHER BELTING AND TAPS.

Single Belts of this will do the work and last as long as a Double Belt of Canadian Leather.

Oils, Paints and Colors and Varnishes, Oakum, Pitch, Tar and Cordage, Anchors and Chains, Dominion and British Flags, Grain, Bags and Canvas, pig iron.

P. S. ROSS & BROS.,
10 Grey Nun Street,
Montreal.

2195 6m

RINK MUSIC HALL.

Crowded with the Elite of Ottawa.

IMMENSE RECEPTION OF

LINDLEY'S COMBINATION

THIS EVENING, Buckstone's Drama,

Cynthiana, Queen of the Gypsies.

Musical and Banjo Specialties,

and the Farce,

DODGING FOR A WIFE

Prices as usual. Seats at Nordheimer's.

NOTICE.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned at the city of Ottawa, as manufacturers of sawed lumber, under the firm of JOHN ROCHESTER & CO., has been this day dissolved by mutual consent, the said business to be carried on hereafter on his own account by the undersigned John Rochester, who will pay all liabilities of the said firm, and to whom all debts due to the said late firm are by the terms of dissolution made payable.

JOHN ROCHESTER.
JOHN LAW.

Witnesses:
ALEX FLECK.
G. B. PATTIE.

Ottawa, 18th February, 1873. 1w.

BAZAAR

IN AID OF THE

FUNDS of St. ALBANS CHURCH

A Bazaar under the patronage of Her Excellency the

Countess of Dufferin,

and under the auspices of the Building Committee, will be held at the Temperance Hall, Rideau Street, on the 27-28 and 29th of MARCH next, the proceeds to be devoted towards the reduction of the debt on the St. Albans Free Church.

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

Lady Macdonald,	Mrs. Robertson Ross,
Mrs. Bliss,	Mrs. Perry,
Mrs. Bate,	Mrs. Langton,
Mrs. Dewe,	Mrs. Meredith,
Mrs. Patrick,	Mrs. Grant Powell,
Mrs. Featherston,	Mrs. Whitcher,
Mrs. Bucke,	Mrs. H. Wicksteed.

Subscriptions may also be sent to—
Messrs. Langton,
" Meredith,
" Bernard,
" Grant Powell,
" White,
" Ross,
" Wicksteed.
} Building Committee.

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

Ottawa, Feb 22, 1873. 2195

CANADA CENTRAL AND Brockville and Ottawa Railways

BUY YOUR TICKETS

For Ottawa via Brockville.

CERTAIN CONNECTIONS MADE WITH THE GRAND TRUNK TRAINS.

Three Express Trains Daily.

LEAVE:

Brockville	7.45 a.m.,	3.30 p.m.	
Ottawa,	9.30 a.m.,	5.00 p.m.	
Renfrew,	8.00 a.m.,	3.15 p.m.	

ARRIVE:

Ottawa,	12.20 p.m.,	8.00 p.m	
Renfrew,	2.00 p.m.,	9.45 p.m.	
Brockville,	1.50 p.m.,	5.10 p.m.,	9.45 p.m.

☞ These Roads are of the same gauge as the Grand Trunk, and there is consequently no transhipment of Freight, when in car loads.

H. ABBOTT,
Manager.

Feb. 18, 1873.

NOTICE.

I hereby forbid any person or persons from hiring or harbouring WILLIAM CRAIG, jun, of Quio, with team, and ADELLARD COLUMBE, the above having left my employment contrary to their agreements. Any person doing so will be prosecuted according to law.

ALLAN FRASER.

Kinburn, Feb. 17, 1873. 2191

RICHARDSON'S NEW METHOD FOR THE PIANO!

Unequalled—Incomparable! So admitted by the leading Pianoforte Teachers of the country, and its annual sale of 25,000 copies abundantly testifies to the fact.

The TEACHER—cannot use a more thorough or effective method.

The PUPIL—cannot study from a more concise or attractive system.

The DEALER—cannot keep in stock a book for which there is surer and greater demand.

Sold Everywhere. Price $3.75

OLIVER DITSON & CO, Boston.
CHAS. H. DITSON & CO
711 B'dway, New York.

15th Feb. 2189

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

NOTICE

The inhabitants of the City of Ottawa are respectfully requested to visit the "HOUSE OF LORDS," No. 60 Sparks street, opposite the Russell Lion Hotel, which contains the most extensive and varied stock of

CHINA, GLASS, EARTHENWARE AND CUTLERY,

To be found in the Dominion.

Hotel Poprietors will find it to their advantage to examine my stock.

H. LORD,
Formerly of Liverpool, England.

Ottawa, 10th Feb., 1873.

1st MARCH 1873

We show the Largest and most complete assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES

For Spring and Summer wear,

ever before seen in the City, comprising English, French, American and Canadian Manufactures.

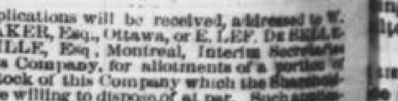
☞ DIRECT IMPORTATIONS ☜

Meantime we offer the few Gents, Ladies and Childrens Winter Boots and Shoes remaining on hand at tremendous bargains to get rid of them.

JARDINES'
JARDINES'
JARDINES'
MAMMOTH GOLDEN BOOT STORE,
83 SPARKS STREET,

Ottawa, Feby 15, 1873. 2181

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.



NOTICE.

Applications will be received, addressed to W. B. BAKER, Esq., Ottawa, or E. LEF. DE BELLEFEUILLE, Esq., Montreal, Interim Secretaries of this Company, for allotments of a portion of the Stock of this Company which the Shareholders are willing to dispose of at par. Such applications to be accompanied by a certificate of the deposit of TEN PER CENTUM on the amount applied for in the Banks or Branch Banks, hereinafter indicated for that purpose; and to be mailed on or before the SEVENTH DAY OF MARCH next.

Interest on the deposit at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. will be allowed until the allotment of Shares is made, and any portion of the amount not absorbed by a ten per cent. deposit on the Shares finally allotted, will be returned to the depositor.

Deposits may be made, and Certificates obtained as follows:

AT MONTREAL:
At the
MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA.

AT TORONTO, OTTAWA, HAMILTON, LONDON and WINNIPEG:
At the Branch Offices of the
MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA.

AT QUEBEC:
At the
UNION BANK OF LOWER CANADA.

AT HALIFAX:
At the
MERCHANTS' BANK OF HALIFAX.

AT VICTORIA:
At the
BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

AT ST. JOHN, N.B.:
At the
MARITIME BANK.

Forms of application and certificates of deposit can be obtained at all the Banks and Branches where deposits can be made.

E. LEF. DE BELLEFEUILLE,
W. B. BAKER,
Secretaries pro tem.

February 14, 1873.