Local Intelligence.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—This institution re-opens this morning after the Christmas vacation.

TRUSTEE MEETING.—There will be a meeting of the Board of Public School Trustees this evening in the City Hall.

EPIPHANY.—Yesterday was pretty generally observed as a holiday in the Episcopal and Roman Catholic churches. It was a holiday, too, among the Civil Service Employees, who are very fortunate in this respect throughout the year.

THE SAPPHO OPERA TROUPE.—Yesterday evening this company was to have opened a short series of entertainments in Gowan's Opera House, but owing to the illness of two of the principal *artistes*, the entertainments have been postponed for a week.

ENGLISH MAIL.—An English Mail will close at the City Post Office to-morrow (Friday) at 12:05 o'clock p.m., destined for the steamship Scandinavian which sails from Portland for Liverpool on Saturday. A supplementary bag will close at 1:25 p.m., for the same destination, but will contain only unregistered matter.

INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY GUIDE.—The International Railway and Steam Navigation Guide for January has come to hand from the publishers, Messrs. Chisholm Bros. of Montreal, and is as usual replete with the latest information as to all routes of travel. This is an invaluable work to mercantile and other men who are obliged to travel a good deal. Copies of the guide can be had from the different booksellers of the City.

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.—The meeting in Upper Town, under this auspices, for devotional exercises, takes place to-night in the Metcalfe street Wesleyan Church. Addresses will be delivered by the Revds. Messrs. Moore, McCormac and Young. In Lower Town the meeting will be held in the York street Methodist Episcopal Church. The Revds. Messrs. Sym and Hall will deliver addresses. A collection will be taken up at the conclusion of each service.

ARRIVALS AT THE RUSSELL HOUSE.—Dr. Alfred Horsey, Ottawa; D. McNaughton, E. J. Devlin, Hon. D. A. Smith, J. H. Smith, James Plymister, W. T. Fairman, Wm. H. Cowan, H. Abbott, D. McPhee, E. Roberts, G. B. Huchison, Montreal; S. L. Lorimer, Cobourg; James D. Allan, Toronto; A. Bannerman, Carleton Place; E. Comstick, New York; H. Hems, Kemptville; A. J. Brown, Belleville; W. C. Edwards, Rockland; V. McDongall, Renfrew, Ont.

REFORM ASSOCIATION.—There was a large meeting of the Reform Association last night in the Reform rooms, Sparks Street, Mr. Waller, first vice-president, occupied the chair. A long discussion ensued in regard to some irregularity in the election of the officers for the ensuing year. It was finally agreed to leave the election over for a week. After some other business of a routine character, the Association proceeded to discuss the political situation. A great diversity of opinion prevailed. Some were desirous of consulting Mr. O'Donoghue, with the view to ascertain if his views were fully in accord with those of the Reform party. Others thought that if a Reformer of good standing were selected, that Conservative support could be secured. After a long and tedious debate, it was resolved "that a committee, composed of Dr. Sweetland, Messrs. Featherston, Nagle, Kirby, Waller, Lapierre, Wm. Pennock, and Rocque, be appointed to select a candidate from the Reform ranks, and that the said committee be not empowered to treat with Mr. O'Donoghue without first receiving from that gentleman a guarantee that he will abide by the decision of that committee, and that a report be made to a meeting of the Association to be held to-morrow night." The Association then adjourned, to meet again this evening to receive the report of the committee. The committee will meet this morning at ten o'clock to take the necessary steps to prepare their report.

WEEK OF PRAYER—MEETING IN BANK STREET CHURCH.—The third meeting under the auspices of the Ottawa branch of the Evangelical Alliance, was held last night in Bank street Presbyterian Church. The Rev. W. Moore occupied the chair, and on the platform were the Rev. D. M. Gordon, Rev. W. J. Hunter, and Rev. A. Cameron. There was a large attendance, and a spirit of earnestness was manifested during the services. After the customary devotional exercises, conducted by the Rev. Mr. Moore and Mr. Metcalfe, appropriate addresses were delivered by the Revs. Messrs. Gordon and Hunter, which were listened to with marked attention. Rev. Mr. Gordon spoke briefly of the duties of parents towards their children, and the importance of a family religious life. "Home" he characterized as a world within itself, where no reserve was ever to be seen. Allusion was also made to the tone and spirit observable in different families. In some there was a spirit of show; in others money was the characteristic trait; again in many scandal was the prevailing spirit in the family circle, while others boasted of their birth and ancestry. The speaker then dwelt at some length on the supreme importance of cultivating a religious spirit in the family circle under all circumstances and at all times, and glanced briefly at the great responsibility which parents incurred by neglecting to bring up their children in the nurture and fear of the Lord. Rev. Mr. Hunter followed, speaking on that divine institution, the "Christian Ministry," the sacredness of the office, and the great responsibility of the Christian minister, who was ordained to preach the Gospel to every creature. The trials and labours of the pastor were touched upon, and an earnest appeal made for the prayers, co-operation, and sympathy of the people towards their pastor. A collection was then taken up, and the meeting was closed by the singing of the Doxology and the pronunciation of the benediction. To-night meetings will be held in the Metcalfe Street Wesleyan Methodist Church and the York Street Methodist Episcopal Church, when addresses will be given by several clergymen of the various denominations in the city.

SEASONABLE.—On Tuesday evening, at the meeting held in St. Andrew's Church, one of the topics of exhortation and prayer was the welfare of kings, rulers, and legislators, and generally of persons in authority. The Rev. M. Hunter, to whom the development of the subject had been assigned, was evidently quite at home, and if his remarks did not go home, it was not because they were unintelligible. He regretted the fact that so many of the people's representatives (in which he positedly included aldermen) should be immoral and incompetent, but the fault was with the electors. He deplored and denounced, in the most scathing terms, the rabid partizanship which would lead professing Christian men to vote for persons whom they knew to be unworthy of the trusts to which they aspired, while they rejected men every way deserving of their confidence, and all because the bad man was nominally of their party, while the good man was regarded as of the other party, or of no party. It was bad enough that persons who had no strong convictions of Christian duty should be swayed from their better judgment in respect of the choice of representatives; but the man who pretended allegiance to Christ, to truth, and to right, and yet would vote for a notoriously immoral candidate, and perhaps for a rum-seller, when he could give his influence to an upright and pious person, was simply a traitor to the King of Kings, and would find out in the end that such truckling was a very sorry business. It certainly was one so utterly contemptible, that he could not understand how any one with a particle of faith in the great beauties of the Gospel could fall so low as to practice it. The rev. gentleman evidently had no idea of the bearing of his remarks, and with all diffidence for his character as a faithful pastor, we may be permitted to doubt whether, if he had known it, he would have been so bold and fearless in their enunciation. At any rate it was well he did not, for it would have been a pity that such valuable and forcible utterances should have been in any way emasculated.

POLICE COURT.

Before M. O'Gara, P.M.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6.

Thomas Finney was up on a charge of being drunk. He was ordered to pay $2 and costs; but in default went to gaol for a week.

John Evans, another inebriate was also sent down for a week to enable him to repent of his evil habits.

Walter Perry was next arraigned on a charge of being drunk, and was asked to contribute to the Civic Exchequer $2 and costs. He having no stamps also went to durance vile for one week.

Mary Kelly was arraigned for being disorderly at the corner of Elgin and Sparks streets. She went pretty lively for a young man, who had seduced her a year before, and also his father. She was fined $2 and costs.

John Arbuthnot, Samuel Robb, and Wm. Sparks were arraigned for drunken and disorderly conduct. They were each ordered to pay a fine of $10 and costs, but not being possessed of the needful they were sent to limbo for a week.

MUNICIPAL DECLARATION.

The Municipal Authorities for 1875.

Yesterday, at noon, the City Clerk, chief Returning Officer, declared the following persons returned to fill their respective positions of civic authority for the year 1875:

MAYOR.—Mr. J. P. Featherston.

VICTORIA WARD.

ALDERMEN.—Messrs. E. H. Bronson, A. Pratt, and Leon David.

WATER COMMISSIONER.—Mr. James Cunningham.

WELLINGTON WARD.

ALDERMEN.—Messrs. C. W. Bangs, Amos Rowe, and A. J. Christie.

WATER COMMISSIONER.—Mr. Francis Clemow.

ST. GEORGE'S WARD.

ALDERMEN.—Messrs. W. H. Waller, Thos. Birkett, and J. P. Robertson.

WATER COMMISSIONER.—Dr. Sweetland.

BY WARD.

ALDERMEN.—Messrs. P. H. Chabot, F. McDougal, and John Heney.

WATER COMMISSIONER.—Mr. Thomas Coffey.

OTTAWA WARD.

ALDERMEN.—Messrs. O. A. Rocque, Jas. O'Connor, and F. X. Groulx.

WATER COMMISSIONER.—Dr. Beaubien.

TIED TO A BOARD AND THROWN INTO THE WATER.

While the sloop "Helen James" was lying at anchor, off the mouth of the Nanticoke River, between 1 and 2 o'clock a.m., three masked men approached in a small boat, with muffled oars, and climbed noiselessly on deck, secured the negro man who was employed on the sloop, whom they bound and gagged, and then proceeded to the cabin which they entered. The captain, who was in his berth at the time, was aroused by the noise, but before he could get up to dispute their right of entrance, a revolver was placed significantly at his head, and a gruff voice commanded him to keep quiet. He was led from the cabin by the three ruffians, and one of them producing a strong cord, the three bound him to a board, and cast him overboard. Fortunately the knot became loose, and keeping hold of the board, he floated around for some time, when a captain of a passing boat, attracted by his cries, picked him up. He told the captain what had transpired, when the latter put his boat about and went back. The thieves had escaped, but the first think they did was to release the frightened negro. Next they proceeded to the cabin, where they discovered that a watch, a valuable gun, a suit of clothes, and $150 in money had been stolen.

ENFORCED CANIBALISM BY SAILORS.

Some weeks since, it will be remembered, an account of the loss of the Euxine by fire was received from St. Helena. The following is a report made by one of the survivors: "We endeavoured to make for the island of St. Helena, but our boat got separated from the others during the night, and finding that we were much to the westward of the island, we held a consultation, and it was agreed to steer for the Brazil coast, but another sad accident happened, which caused the loss of the boatswain and two other men; it was that of the capsizing of the boat. Consequently what little provisions we had in the boat were lost. In these straits and clinging to the bottom of our boat, and reduced to the very last extremity, almost to frenzy, for we should have given all our wordly possessions for a draught of fresh water, and hunger having gained upon us with its agonizing pangs, we were compelled to cast lots amongst ourselves as to which of us should be sacrificed, and it fell to the lot of an Italian, the only one with us, who bore his fate with the utmost resignation. Had we been able to have borne the hunger for a few hours longer this poor fellow's life would have been spared, for the same afternoon a sail hove in sight—what a joyous moment. Noticing our signals she made for us, and lowering a boat we were with difficulty taken on board, for we could scarce render ourselves the least assistance, being much reduced, almost as weak as babes. The vessel proved to be the Java packet, bound from Holland to Java. We were landed at Batavia on the 3rd November, having recovered much of our lost strength, and in comparative good health, owing to the very kind treatment offered to us by the good captain of the ship which saved us from a watery grave."

Thomas' Excelsior Electric Oil Worth Ten times its weight in Gold.

Pain cannot stay where it is used. It is the cheapest medicine ever made. One bottle has cured bronchitis. Fifty cents worth has cured an old standing cough. It positively cures Catarrh, Asthma and Croup. Fifty cents worth has cured crick in the back, and the same quantity a lame back of eight years' standing. The following are extracts from a few of the many letters that have been received from the different parts of Canada, which, we think, should be sufficient to satisfy the most sceptical: J. Collard, of Sparta, Ontario, writes: "Send me six dozen Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. Have sold all I had from you and want more now. Its cures are truly wonderful." William Maguire, of Franklin, writes: "I have sold all the agent left; it acts like a charm—it was slow at first, but takes splendidly now." H. Cole, of Iona, writes: "Please forward six dozen of Thomas' Electric Oil, I am nearly run out; nothing equals it. It is highly recommended by those who have used it." J. Bedford, Thamesville, writes: "Send at once a further supply of Electric Oil, I have only one bottle left. I never saw anything sell so well, and give such general satisfaction." J. Thompson, Woodford, writes: "Send me some more Electric Oil. I have sold entirely out. Nothing takes like it." Miller & Reed, Ulverton, P. Q., write: "The Electric Oil is getting a great reputation here, and is daily called for. Send us a further supply without delay." Lemoyne, Gibb, & Co., Buckingham, P. Q., write: "Send us one gross Electric Oil. We find it takes well."

Sold by all medicine dealers. Price 50 cents.

S. N. THOMAS, Phelps, N. Y. and NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ontario, sole agents for the Dominion.

Note.—*Electric*—Selected and Electrized. 3727

TIMELY SUGGESTIONS.

(From Pen and Plow.)

In the every day duties of life the first care of the humane man will be for his

ANIMALS,

which should have warm, well-ventilated, conveniently constructed stables. The latter will save much time and labour, and as to the former, warmth and proper ventilation are but other names for food and life. The animal not well fed literally lives, in part on its own fat, and if it should survive the winter, the poor starved creature takes all summer to restore "condition." In the main, then, it may be said, give the animals warmth, good air, a liberal supply of food, and enough of pure water. After all that has been said and done about the care of animals, the wholesome facts we now speak of cannot be too forcibly urged.

CUT FOOD

is more conveniently fed than that which is not. We have a dog and dog-power by which the hay is cut for quite a number of animals. It is not that chaffing hay, straw, &c., and steaming certain kinds of food, adds to its nutritive value so much as that it renders it easily assimilated by the digestive system. Let cows giving milk be fed with a view to milk and butter.

HORSES

should be fed according to their work, but let them be well groomed. Hay and oats, with now and then a feed of carrots, are, in our opinion, the best general food for horses. When thus fed, they thrive better than when fed on hay and oats alone, probably not so much on account of the nutriment in the carrots as upon its kind and influence in causing a wholesome appropriation of the other food. Such is the result of experience.

Sheep and their winter management we will speak of at another time.

SWINE

for breeding purposes should be kept clean, warm, in a healthy growing condition, but not fat. Fattening swine must be "pushed forward," and especially for home use should be "finished" with peas and oats, which will make the flesh solid and transparent. Some lovers of good bacon know this. Indian corn is too oily to lay the foundation for solid, transparent, beautiful bacon. Oh! delicious theme; but we have no room for it now.

A hog without appetite, we imagine, like the "lord of creation," lives with little pleasure to himself or profit to any body else. Sell him or kill him. It won't pay to keep him.

Poultry, aside from a dry house, cleanliness, warmth, ventilation, sun light, a choice variety of food, pure water, dry earth, prepared muck, ashes, plaster, &c., especially laying hens, should have animal food to make up for want of insects, to which they are accustomed in outdoor life at other seasons. "Scraps" are a cheap source of supply.

Plowing at this late date, is in order in many regions of country, and the doing of it will greatly facilitate the labors of spring.

Seeds should be cleaned and labelled, protected from mice, and put away in a dry, cool place.

Celery in trenches will need additional covering, prop ortioned to the severity of the weather.

Spinach should be mulched.

Cold frames should be ventilated on every favourable opportunity. In severe weather and frosty nights, protect with mats or shutters. Trap or poison mice if they infest the beds.

Window plants should be syringed to remove dust, thus showing the beauty of the foliage as well as keeping the plants in health. Let them have plenty of light and air.

Manure should be composted for the kitchen garden, for next season's use.

Make a Marker. It will be handy to have in the spring.

Hot bed sashes should be repaired and painted.

Make *straw mats* to protect frames in early spring.

Rustic work may be made. A man of ingenuity will construct a variety of pleasing forms an l useful things.

Gates are better than bars. Make some *new*.

Labour saving machinery, no matter how good it is, needs intelligence and care to keep it in order as well as to use it. See that it is ready for use. Put *all* implements under cover, clean up the premises, and let system and tidiness be the order of the day.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

The Health of the Emperor—His Private Life—An Imperial Family Jar—The Marriage of the Grand Duke Alexis—Attempts to Annul it—Count Shouvaloff's Mission.

(Correspondence of the World)

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 20.—The old report that the Emperor is insane is again in circulation, and several anecdotes are told to confirm the statement. It is well known that His Majesty is subject to fits of melancholy; in other words, he becomes ill-tempered and for days together possesses the amiability of a bear with a sore head. As the Emperor grows older in years he grows worse in temper, and it is just possible that he may make himself so disagreeable that many well-meaning persons will set him down as insane. That he is at times exceedingly morose is no secret; his fits of temper are uncontrollable, or at all events uncontrolled.

It is a matter of gossip that the Emperor and Empress do not lead lives of happiness and peace. The cause of these rows is like the cause of similar irregularities in humbler life—jealousy. If Alexander sees a pretty face he falls in love with it at once and embraces the first opportunity to embrace its owner. The Empress has frequently objected to this tendency of His Majesty. Last winter the Countess———, one of the Empress' ladies of honour, happened to attract the attention of the Emperor at one of the Court ceremonies. Etiquette forbids an Emperor going about afterward to make calls at the lodgings of young ladies. So he intimated to his confidential friend that he would like to see the Countess at the palace, and forthwith she was brought to his private apartments. History does not record the manner in which he declared his passion. He was not loved in return, and the Countess grew indignant, and threatened to tell his wife.

There were tears and hot words between ruler and subject, and then the Countess went and told the Empress, as she had threatened to do. The Empress was very indignant, and gave her husband a lecture, compared to which the best efforts of Mrs. Caudle were of little account. An endeavor was made to hush the matter up, but it couldn't be done. The story got abroad, and people talked about it in a quiet way. It didn't get into the papers, for the reason that the editors here do not consider it judicious to publish imperial scandals and go to Siberia the next day. The Countess was interviewed by an officer of the imperial staff, and the interview resulted in the payment of a sufficient number of roubles to cover the expense of a year's absence from the capital. She went abroad, and has been enjoying herself in Italy, Switzerland, and Paris ever since. She may return this winter, but I am inclined to the opinion that she will stay away for some time. Possibly she may marry an Italian Count and settle in Rome or Florence.

The popularity of the Emperor among the peasants is well known, his ukase abolishing serfdom and his efforts to improve the condition of the lower classes have endeared him to the populace, and whenever he appears in public he is loudly and heartily cheered. Not unfrequently a peasant will kiss the ground over which the Emperor has walked and by many of the people he is regarded as more than half a divinity. Alexander's devotion to his subjects is exhibited in special as well as in general ways. In several instances when he has seen a pretty peasant girl and admired her face he asks her name and expresses a desire to talk with her. She is sought and told of the honours that await her, and before her surprise is over she is brought to the palace and ushered into the imperial presence. In his mild, paternal way the Emperor greets her, and soon convinces her that she has nothing to fear from her august sovereign. From time to time in the moments that he can snatch from the perplexities of official duty he talks with her and learns how his humbler subjects live. When the wearies of her face he sends for her brother, and says, "Your sister has attracted my attention, and I take a deep interest in her welfare. I learn that she is about to be married; I hope she will have a good husband, and I should like to be informed of the day of the wedding, so that I can send her a handsome present." The brother goes away delighted, and breaks the welcome news to Mary Jane. As soon as the Emperor's proposal is known, she has plenty of offers from desirable bachelors who wish to indulge in matrimony. A candidate is selected from the crowds of suitors, the wedding is fixed for an early date, and the Emperor is duly informed. On the happy day the bride receives a liberal dowry from her sovereign, accompanied by his blessing, and an injunction to love, honor and cherish her husband and be a good and faithful wife; and the money that he uses in making these deserving girls happy and enabling them to marry well, comes not from the treasury of the country, but from the Emperor's private purse. In this way he is constantly using his personal funds for the advancement of his subjects, and seems to be never weary of doing good.

You remember the vague rumours concerning the marriage of the Grand Duke Alexis, the handsome youth about whom so many society belles in New York went half wild at the time of his visit to the United States. The story has never been told in print except in a very fragmentary way. Among the *demoiselles d'honneur* of Her Majesty the Empress there was a pretty and attractive girl, the daughter of a high official who was a member of the Council of Empire. She was attached to the Imperial household and lived in the palace; Alexis fell in love with her—fell in love over head and ears, which was very wrong for a Grand Duke. He declared his passion and found it reciprocated, and with the headstrong imprudence of youth, he proposed to elope with her and be married. She, poor girl, did not weigh the consequences, and probably was not aware what a mess she would make by accepting his offer. One day while the Court was at Moscow the twain met by appointment, sought a priest, and were united. The marriage was kept secret for two or three months, but marriage, like murder, will out, and this case proved no exception to the rule. When it became known there was a scene such as does not often happen. The Emperor swore and the Empress cried and the whole Imperial family was in a funk. Alexis was talked to in a very plain, old-fashioned way. It was determined to send him on a long journey in the hope of curing him of his love, and so he was started on the voyage that brought him to America, and took him home by way of Japan and Siberia. Mrs. Alexis was sent out of the Empire by a special train, and the eye of the police was not taken from her until she was safe over the frontier. The priest who performed the ceremony was packed off to Siberia in spite of his protest that he didn't know the parties, and that he married them just as he would have married any other couple. They didn't let on who they were, but only gave their names *a la Russe* as Alexis Alexandrovitch and Marie Paulovna, which are about as traceable or suspicious in this country as John Smith and Mary Jones would be in New York. Alexis came back after an absence of three years, and he is now the commander of one of the crack ships of the Russian Navy. It is intended when the Grand Duke Constantine, present Grand Admiral, has passed away, to make Alexis his successor, and so his voyage round the world cannot fail to do him good. The wife and the priest are still in exile, the former in Switzerland and the latter in Siberia.

Alexis has repented of his folly, and the family quarrel has been partially smoothed over. The laws of Russia very stupidly does not permit a divorce, and when you marry here you have no hope of release from trouble, except by the intervention of the old gentleman with the hour-glass and mowing-machine. In a case like this you can get around it by an imperial decree, but even that cannot be done without the disappearance and supposed death of one of the parties. Last winter they tried to fix up the business, and the undertaking was made by no less a personage than Count Shouvaloff. The Count has the reputation of never failing in any difficult and delicate piece of diplomacy that he takes in hand, and in the present instance he was confident of success. He went and he returned, and since his return he has not been in favor as he was.

Mrs. Alexis was stopping at one of the hotels on the Quai du Mont Blanc in Geneva, and one day a card bearing the name of a Russian nobleman whom she did not know, was sent to her room. In order to preserve an incognito the Count travelled under one of his inferior titles, and it was with this name that he presented himself. She descended to the parlor to see the stranger, and at once recognized the redoubtable Count, having become familiar with his face and its hugh mustache at Court. After the usual commonplaces the Count proceeded to business, and managed it with all the skill of which he was possessed.

It was proposed that she should renounce all claim to the hand of Alexis, should change her name and disappear, and let the places that had known her know her no more for ever. In return for this trifling and perfectly feasible service she would receive 1,000,000 roubles down, and an annuity of 75,000 roubles, which would be continued to her child in case the latter survived her, and it was devoutly hoped he would not. About this time the child was brought into the room, and the Count observed, doubtless with sorrow in his heart, that it was in vigorous health, and there was no reasonable hope that the gods would love it and enable it to die young.

The Count used all the arguments at his command, and there were plenty of them, but to no purpose. The woman was obstinate and spurned the offer with an air of indignation worthy of a tragic actress. "But remember," said the Count, "you can never see Alexis again; you will not be allowed to return to Russia, and his movements will be so arranged that a meeting will be impossible. You have learned by this time that even were the marriage acknowledged by the Emperor you could never appear at court, or receive the imperial recognition. If you love Alexis, release him from the consequences of his youthful passion, and enable him to fill the position which belongs to him. *Vous etes mere: pensez de sa mere et finissez cette folle de la jeunesse.*"

But she would do nothing of the sort, not even when she was told that she could name the financial terms and receive the money when and where she wished. She loved Alexis and had married him, and would remain his wife until death should do the graceful for one of them. Possibly the Count hoped that the pale warrior would begin on her at an early date, but if he thought so he didn't say so. The interview lasted a couple of hours, and was as unsuccessful as the most earnest admirer of pig-headed constancy in love could admire. Next day the diplomat called again, but she would not see him, and after trying the intercession of a Russian lady of high position who happened there in Geneva, he gave up the effort and took the train for Parm. "Rum things is women," said the elder Weller when Sammy told him of the capers of the old woman. "Rum things is women," muttered Count Shouvaloff as he shook the dust of Geneva from his delicate boots and settled into the corner of the first class compartment which his aid-de-camp had secur edon the through train.

And so the matter stands. Probably the woman will become wiser in time and consent to the arrangement on the basis proposed. She has the sympathy of sentimental school girls *et id omne genus*, and is considered a fool by a great many people who are supposed to be sensible. It has been hinted that an effort was made a few months ago to coax her and her child back to Russia so that they could be quietly secluded from the world, but I am inclined to doubt it. A hundred years ago such a proceeding would have been *en regle*, but times have changed, and, however much this woman's death may be desired, the Government would hardly take any measures to hasten it. The marriage of the Grand Duke Alexis in his proper station in life is indefinitely postponed, and Count Shouvaloff and his imperial master must wait, Micawberish, for something to turn up.

A SECOND MONTE CHRISTO.

The London *Graphic* tells us that Monte Christo's escape from the sack in which he was flung into the sea from the Chateau d'If has been imitated by an ingenious Persian. Having incurred the displeasure of a high functionary at Shiraz, Mohammed Mirza was condemned to be fastened up in a sack with a viper, a cock and a cat, and after an hour's time, when this happy family had improved their acquaintance, the sack and its contents were to be thrown into the river. Fortunately for Mahomet Mirza, his executioners forgot to search his pocket—which contained a small knife. Directly the mouth of the sack was closed upon him and his companions he cut in half the viper, which was already encircling his leg, the cock and the cat were next despatched, and our Persian occupied the remainder of his hour by simulating a violent fight of the three animals, and giving forth the most excruciating cries of agony. In due time sack and all were consigned to the water, and then Mahomet Mirza speedily freeing himself from the prison, gained the other side of the river, and came post-haste to Europe, for the future a voluntary exile from his fatherland.

BAD PROOF-READING.

Several curious stories are afloat in London, for which the bad proof-reading of the provincial journals is responsible. For example, Mr. Disraeli informed a Scottish audience that it was not his wont to "swagger or utter ambiguous words in the streets," and the local journal made him say that he did not "stagger or use big words in the streets." Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen, in a recent oration, referred to Mr. Disraeli as one who "towered above the rest of the Government as a giant amongst pigmies," but his local journal made him say that he admired "Mr. Disraeli, before whom the rest of the Government quailed like beaten hounds before their master." The short-hand writer in this case evidently had taken too much beer. But the types alone are to blame for the comical error of a suburban London journal which, in announcing a lecture for Darwinites, spoke of it as a "Sunday Evening Discourse for Advanced Tinkers." An "h" dropped out of the last word.

Commercial.

GOLD IN NEW YORK - - - 112¼

OTTAWA MARKETS.

FLOUR.

TIMES OFFICE,
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 7th.

The market to-day was a fair one, but neither farmers or citizens have yet apparently survived the excitement of the holidays. The poultry market was well stocked, but prices are on the decline, as the demand was not so great as during the previous week. The meat market was scantily supplied, and an evidence of dearness was manifest in quotations. Pork remains firm, with an upward tendency. Potatoes were plentiful, and still command a high price. Hay was scarce, and remains at about the old price. There is a downward tendency in the wood market, and the supply is in excess of the demand.

Superfine Extra	6 00 to 6 25
Extra	5 75 to 6 00
Superfine, No. 1	5 25 to 5 50
Cornmeal, per brl	4 50 to 4 75
Oatmeal, do	5 00 to 5 50
Bran, per cwt	0 80 to 0 90
GRAIN.	
Spring Wheat, per bushel	$1 00 to 1 10
Fall Wheat	1 10 to 1 25
Oats	0 40 to 0 45
Peas	0 60 to 0 70
Barley	0 80 to 0 90
Rye	0 90 to 1 00
Corn	0 75 to 0 80
Buckwheat	0 60 to 0 70
Beans	1 25 to 1 40
DAIRY, VEGATABLES AND FRUITS.	
Fresh Butter, per lb	0 28 to 0 30
Tub Butter do	0 27 to 0 28
Cheese, do	0 15 to 0 17
Eggs, per doz	0 25 to 0 00
Potatoes, per bush	0 50 to 0 60
Carrots, do	0 35 to 0 40
Turnips, do	0 40 to 0 50
Cabbages, each	0 10 to 0 15
Onions, per bush	1 40 to 1 50
Beets	0 45 to 0 50
Apples, per brl	3 50 to 3 75
POULTRY AND GAME.	
Chickens, per pair	0 40 to 0 45
Ducks, per pair	0 40 to 0 45
Turkeys, each	1 00 to 1 15
Geese, each	0 50 to 0 60
Patridges, per pair	0 50 to 0 60
Feathers	0 60 to 0 75
Wool	0 40 to 0 45
Yarn	0 75 to 0 80
MEAT.	
Beef, per 100 lbs	5 00 to 5 50
Pork, do	9 00 to 9 75
Mutton, per lb	0 07 to 0 08
Lamb, do	0 08 to 0 10
Veal, do	0 07 to 0 10
Lard, do	0 15 to 0 20
Tallow, do	0 15 to 0 20
Hams, do	0 15 to 0 20
Bacon, do	0 15 to 0 20
Tongues, each	0 25 to 0 35
Venison	0 12 to 0 15
FISH.	
White Fish, do	0 10 to 0 12
Halibut, do	0 17 to 0 20
Herrings, per brl	6 50 to 7 00
Oysters, per can	0 35 to 0 40
Haddock, per lb	0 07 to 0 08
Cod, do	0 07 to 0 08
Trout, do	0 10 to 0 12
Bass, do	0 00 to 0 10
FUEL.	
Wood, first quality, per cord	4 50 to 5 00
do second do	3 75 to 4 25
Hemlock, per cord	2 75 to 3 50
Coal, Chestnut, per ton	8 00 to 9 00
Coal, Egg, do	8 00 to 9 00
Coal, Soft, do	9 00 to 9 50
HIDES.	
Green Hides, per lb	0 6½ to 0 00
Sheepskins, each	0 85 to 0 90
Calfskins, per lb	0 00 to 0 00
FODDER.	
Hay, Timothy, per ton	18 00 to 20 00
Hay, Clover, do	16 00 to 17 00
Straw, do	8 00 to 10 00

Chicago Markets.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6th.

Flour: Nominal.

Wheat: Steady, No. 1 spring 92¾c; No. 2 do 89¾c.

Corn: Quiet and unchanged.

Oats: Steady, No. 2 at 45½c to 52¾c; cash 52¾c; Feb. rejected, 48½c to 45c.

Rye: Dull and unchanged.

Barley: Unchanged.

Pork: In fair demand, higher at $1 95; Feb. $19.37½; March lard firm in fair demand at $13.20; cash $12.40; Feb. bulk meats in good demand, shoulders 6¾c; short rib 9¼c; short clear middles at 10c, all loose cash.

Whiskey in fair demand and lower at 1¼c on call of board this afternoon.

Montreal Markets.

MONTREAL, Jan. 6.

Flour: Receipts, 3,900 brls; sales, 200 brls. Market quiet; transactions in small compass; quotations unchanged; a broken lot of spring extra sold at $4.40; 100 brls super at $4.05, and 100 brls rye at $4.

Grain: Nominal.

London Markets.

LONDON, 2.00 p.m., Jan. 6

Refined petroleum 9¾d per gollons.

2.30 p.m.—Consols, 21½ to 21¼. Erie, 26. The rate of discount in open market for three months bills is 41 3-16th per cent, which is 1 3-16th per cent below the bank rate.

4.30 p.m.—Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £68,000

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 6.—Corn, 39s 9d to 40s 3d per cwt.

ANTWERP, Jan. 6.—Petroleum, 27½ francs for fine pale American.

Toronto Markets.

Toronto, Jan. 6.

Barley: Market remains quiet, and without special change. A little enquiry is heard, but no business has resulted, and in the absence of transactions, quotations are nominal. American markets quiet and unchanged.

Wheat: Steady at late rates, with no reported transactions.

Peas: Inactive, with buyers at 75c in store.

Oats: Quoted at 42c to 43c on the track.

Flour: Sales of extra at $4.35 to 4.37½, and of spring wheat extra at $4. Fancy worth $4.20.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.

Cotton: Advancing; 9 15/16 for middling uplands.

Flour, steady; moderate inquiry; receipts, 17,000 bush; sales, 10,000 brls; quotations unchanged.

Rye Flour: Without material change; sales 400 brls at $4 10 to 5 25.

Wheat: Quiet and steady; receipts 38,000 bush; sales, 39,000 bush at $1 12 to 1 14 for No. 2 Chicago; $1 14 to 1 18 for No. 2 Milwaukee; $1 20 to 1 25 for No. 1 spring; $1 21 to 1 29 for winter red western; $1 23 to 1 32 for amber do.

Rye: Quiet.

Corn: Quiet and firm; receipts, 86,000 bush; sales, 33,000 bush at 98c for old western mixed afloat; 87c to 89c for new western mixed and yellow.

Barley: Quiet and unchanged.

Oats: Steady; receipts, 27,000 bush; sales, 34,000 bush at 68c to 71c for mixed western; 70c to 72c for white do.

Pork: Firm; sales 100 brls new mess at $20.

Cut Meats: Unchanged.

Beef: Western nominal; 8c for dry salted shoulders.

Lard: Firm; sales 30,000 tierces, at 13 13-16c for steam; 14¼c for kettle.

Butter: 28c to 42c for State and Pennsylvania.

Cheese: Steady.

Whiskey: 98½c.

Petroleum: Crude, 5¾c to 5¾c; refined, 12¼c to 12¾.

Miscellaneous.

H. M. ROWE & CO.'S

CELEBRATED

BALTIMORE OYSTERS

To be had in perfection, at

James Buchanan's

SUSSEX STREET.

January 6th, 1875. 1m

OTTAWA LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

The Fifth Lecture of the Season will be delivered by the REV. WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, M.A., on THURSDAY EVENING, the 7th inst., in the Lecture Room of the Society, at eight o'clock. Subject: "Tempest."

H. P. HILL,
Secretary.

January 7th, 1875.

THE BAZAAR in aid of County of Carleton PROTESTANT HOSPITAL will take place about the third week in FEBRUARY. Full particulars will be given in a future notice.

W. COUSEN,
Secretary Bazaar Committee.

January 7th, 1875. 3735-3

NOTICE

All parties indebted to

Mr. T. RAJOTTE

Are hereby requested to call in at Messrs. T. RAJOTTE & Co., Pooley's Bridge, and settle their accounts at once. Otherwise, the same will be placed in our Collector's hands for immediate collection.

T. RAJOTTE & Co.

Feb. 22 1874.

IF YOU WANT GOOD BREAD

USE THE

Diamond Yeast Cakes

BOARD AND LODGING.—Two gentlemen can be accommodated with good board and comfortable lodging at Mrs. MOINTYRE'S corner of Hugh and Maria streets.

Oct 16, 1874.

MINERAL WATER.

The Lethean Mineral Water, which has been so extensively used in this City during the past Summer, is the best cure for Kidney Disease and Dropsy ever known, is now for sale at H. F. McCarthy's, Upper Town; Alex. Christie's, Centre Town, and Dr. Carmichael's, Lower Town.

Oct. 27th 1874. 3676-3m

TREES, SHRUBS, &c.

Auguste Dupuis, Esq.,

Proprietor of the well known Nurseries at St. Roch des Aulnets, Province of Quebec, has established

AN AGENCY IN OTTAWA

For the supply of Fruit Trees and Ornamental Shrubs.

These Trees being raised in Lower Canada, are preferable to those from American Nurseries, being thoroughly acclimatized, and better adapted to stand the winters of this district.

Catalogues and prices can be had on application to the undersigned, who is now ready to receive orders for the Spring of 1875. Parties wanting Trees should lose no time in ordering.

J. E. LEMIEUX,
Ottawa-st., between King & Nelson-sts.

Nov. 6, 1874.

The Canadian Washer

A. E. GILES, Manufacturer, Jewell's Bridge, and Bolton Streets, Ottawa.

OTTAWA, NOV. 13, 1874.

A. E. GILES,

SIR,—I, the undersigned, have purchased one of your Washers, and find it to be all you have said it is in your handbill. For some time, and have seen it in use by others, I feel confident in saying it is the most durable, simple, and best Washer in use. I think it is a great saving of labour to the housekeeper, and I think it should be in every family. I can recommend it to any and all.

Yours truly,
JOHN MORRAT.

JOB MOSES' FEMALE PILLS.

This well-known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, they contain nothing hurtful to the constitution.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysteries and Whites, those Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or