

REVIEW OF THE OTTAWA MARKETS.

Union Office, Dec. 29, 1862.

The weather still continues mild and soft. The atmosphere to-day is very much like rain. Since our last report we had a slight fall of snow, not near enough however to make any kind of sleighing. In our last issue we gave a report of a meeting held by the Board of Trade to take into consideration the "Silver nuisance." A resolution was passed, recommending the merchants to cut down the American quarter dollar to 23 cents. This is a very good way to remedy the evil, but of course all the merchants must agree to it, to make it work well.

On Saturday and today our markets were pretty well attended: the farmers coming to town principally with their waggon, which go much better than sleighs. There has been very little change in our market prices since our last report. We give below a full report of prices realized to-day.

WHEAT.—Full, none in the market; prices nominal, at \$1.00 to \$1.05 per bushel. The supply of Spring offering is very small, and prices remain unchanged at our last quotations.

BARLEY.—None offering.

OATS.—The quantity of oats brought into market is not very large, and prices have advanced slightly. Farmers are asking as high as 40c a bushel, for good, but we saw some very fair samples sold to-day at 35c per bushel.

PEAS.—The quotations for Peas have advanced about two cents. The price at which they have been held for some time past was 50c to 55c per bushel; they now draw 50c to 55c per bushel.

POTATOES.—Potatoes have been well supplied in the market this week, and are selling readily at 30c per bushel.

CARROTS.—The supply of carrots in the market is large, and of a superior quality; prices remain unchanged, at \$4.00 per cent. for heavy pork, and \$3.50 to \$3.75 for light pork.

FRESH BUTTER.—Remains unchanged, at 10c to 12c per lb; prime dairy packed butter would draw 11c to 12c per lb.

Eggs.—Well at 15c per dozen.

Turkeys.—Are selling at 4 1/2c to 60c each, according to size.

Beef.—There was a fair supply of beef in the market to-day; prices nominal at our last quotations, viz: \$2.50 to \$3.00 per cent, according to quality.

Lamb.—Farmers are asking \$17 per ton for heavy. The quantity in market to-day was not large.

Straw.—Four or five loads were in the market to-day, and sold freely at \$7 to \$8 per ton.

Wood.—The supply of wood offering to-day was pretty large, and consisted principally of soft wood, which was selling at our last quotations.

Stonewall Jackson at Warren.

A correspondent of the New York Times, with the Eleventh Army Corps, writes from Stafford Court House, Dec. 22nd:—

The bulk of Lee's command, it is believed, has fallen back from the earthworks in front of Fredericksburg, and now occupies a line, the left of which extends to Occoquan. Jackson's headquarters are now at Warren.

Warrenton, with outposts or small detachments scattered along the vicinity of Bull Run, and guarding the Orange and Alexandria Railway, up to near Manassas Junction.

Captain Coffin, of the 9th New York Cavalry, left last Thursday night to reconnoitre the vicinity of Brentsville, and returned today. He ascertained that the rebel Generals, Walker, and Barry, with at least two brigades, occupy Brentsville. Their pickets are thrown out two and a half miles east on the road to Dumfries.

Union troops occupy the latter place, but unless the Commander is sharper than some of the officers in the service, they are liable to be gobbled up by the rebel cavalry at any moment it may suit their convenience, as was done last Thursday at Occoquan Creek, when a squad of Stuart's cavalry captured 26 new army waggon, fully loaded, and three sutler's waggon.

Another correspondent of the Times, with the Central Grand Division of the army of the Potomac, writes, Dec. 23:—

A report, circulated two or three days ago, to the effect that the rebels had crossed 30,000 infantry over the Rappahannock, proves to have been greatly exaggerated.

General Averell, who came in from that direction to-day, brings the intelligence that the rebel cavalry General Hampton, with one brigade of horsemen, crossed Kelly's Ford on the day of the battle of Fredericksburg, and was scouring the country on our right flank until last Sunday, at which time General Averell started in pursuit. It had been known to General Averell that Hampton was on the North side of the river, some time before he started on his expedition, but as the rebels were operating wholly upon Sigel's front it was considered the duty of the cavalry attached to Sigel's force to route the enemy, consequently, Averell did not receive marching orders until Sunday morning.

At 2 p. m., he left camp with 1,000 cavalry, selected from the different regiments of the brigade. Arriving at Hazelwood, the force proceeded to Elkton, which place they reached at 5 p. m. At 1 o'clock the same afternoon, the rebels, under Hampton, left the town, taking the direction of the Rappahannock river, which it is supposed they recrossed at Kelly's Ford.

The Federal Government was so delighted with the refusal of Austria to recognize the Confederates that it sent an agent to that Court to purchase any surplus arms it had to spare. Its millions arrived in the nick of time, for the Austrian exchequer was bare of money, while his armaments were full of condemned arms. They were at once sold to the Federal Government, and a specimen of the result is thus given by the New York Tribune:

Lieutenant Colonel S. H. Lathrop, on the 27th day of November, inspected by order, the arms of the 153rd New York Volunteers, Col. McMartin. His report shows that the regiment was armed with the Austrian Mauser. The public will be astonished to learn that this inspection did not receive marching orders until Sunday morning.

At 2 p. m., he left camp with 1,000 cavalry, selected from the different regiments of the brigade. Arriving at Hazelwood, the force proceeded to Elkton, which place they reached at 5 p. m. At 1 o'clock the same afternoon, the rebels, under Hampton, left the town, taking the direction of the Rappahannock river, which it is supposed they recrossed at Kelly's Ford.

On Monday morning a man was fearfully mangled at Dow's brewery in Montreal, by the explosion of a new wooden malt-pot, which was heated by steam from the boiler. The man in the hospital is in a very dangerous condition. He has a wife and family in Toronto. A short time ago another man in the same establishment is said to have fallen 30 feet, into an empty beer vat, and is now in a very precarious state.

FROZEN TO DEATH.—The Durham Standard states that last Saturday night a man named Philip Irvine, of the North West part of the township of Benincosa, was frozen to death. He went out to secure his cattle and did not return; when found, life was extinct.

Bombay has already been enriched to the extent of nearly \$2,000,000 by the advance in the price of cotton, one Parson also having cleared \$200,000 by his speculation in that article, whilst other firms have done nearly the same.

PRESIDENT DAVIS.

A live President is still something of a curiosity in Tennessee, notwithstanding the fact that he has been visited by many, and his own account is to-day the resting place of a Jackson and a Polk. It may not be out of place here to attempt a description of the person of so important a personage as the President of the Southern Confederacy. Mr. Davis is a man rather above the middle stature; of slight but well proportioned figure; features decidedly handsome for a middle-aged gentleman, and wearing a perpetual expression of good humor; of exceedingly pleasing address and graceful manner, and not without a certain senatorial dignity, which sits well upon him. His head is slightly sprinkled with gray, and his eyes are gray; yet he is a younger man in appearance and feelings than we had conceived him to be; his voice soft and persuasive, yet distinct and full-toned, and he is in the habit of speaking occasionally an exceedingly good thing in a most quiet, unassuming, and his baggage limited to a single leather valise, with the initials "J. D." marked upon the side. Attended by one body servant alone, his mode of travel was without ostentation or parade.

Then follows an account of the review, then which says the *Rebel*, a more imposing scene than any witnessed in America since the war commenced. Here is a part of its preliminary description:

The sun rose gorgeously above the spires of the city and aspersed bayonets glittering in every direction as the regiments of the first division filed into the open area of the field. The review took place in an open plain, on the road leading to Shelbyville, about one mile from Murfreesboro. An immense concourse of people assembled to witness it, and the elite of beauty and fashion of old Kentucky and the "surrounding country" was fairly represented in the graceful presence of the daughters of the old volunteer State.

The outskirts of the plain were bordered with people of all ages and costume, horses and vehicles of every description, presenting altogether a bustle of excitement that reminded me of one of England's race course on a Derby day; while the lines of infantry with waving banners and gleaming bayonets, the superbly mounted cavalry, and gaily caparisoned chargers, together with the generals and their respective corps of staff officers and outriders, on mettled steeds, with rich housings and trappings, revived old and pleasant reminiscences of the Champ de Mars, and suggested vivid pictures of Napoleon's review of his army.

There was a host of other general brigadiers and colonels commanding brigades—whose gallant services in the present war have already endeared them to the hearts of their countrymen, and whose bright names will live for ever in the memory of the people of the General Breckenridge was first reviewed. The President followed by the corps and division generals, the brigadier generals of the command and their staff officers riding down the lines at full gallop. The General of each division rode on the right of the President, and their respective divisions were drawn up in review. Then the officers saluted and the regimental bands playing, each band taking it up in succession as the cortege passed, the regiments were then wheeled into column, and passed in "review" before the President.

As he sat there on his horse, and those gallant spirits the heroes of many a well-fought field, the survivors of many a dreadful march and battle passed before him to the martial measures of the band, I fancied his eye to kindle and his features to lighten up with the natural enthusiasm of a soldier who has not been upon such a scene. No doubt it awakened within him memories of his own experience of the tented field. He certainly looked the soldier on this occasion and every inch the President of a nation of warriors.

The Importance of a Mile.

By constructing a canal about three-fourths of a mile in length from the St. Lawrence Lake to Lake Tette, steamboats from St. Paul could navigate both the Minnesota river and the Red river of the North, to Lake Winnipeg, a distance of seven hundred miles. The country traversed by these rivers is surpassingly fertile, and capable of supporting a large population. Lake Winnipeg is larger than Lake Ontario, and receives the Saskatchewan river from the West. The Saskatchewan river is navigable to a point (Edmonton House) near the rocky Mountains, seven hundred miles West of Lake Winnipeg, and only one hundred and fifty miles East of the coasted gold diggings on Fraser river, in British Columbia. The digging of that one mile of canal, would, therefore, enable a steamboat at New Orleans to pass into Lake Winnipeg, and from thence to Edmonton House, some 5,000 miles! A bill has been introduced into the Senate, which makes provision for the building of this canal. Probably it will not receive marching orders until Sunday morning.

At 2 p. m., he left camp with 1,000 cavalry, selected from the different regiments of the brigade. Arriving at Hazelwood, the force proceeded to Elkton, which place they reached at 5 p. m. At 1 o'clock the same afternoon, the rebels, under Hampton, left the town, taking the direction of the Rappahannock river, which it is supposed they recrossed at Kelly's Ford.

On Monday morning a man was fearfully mangled at Dow's brewery in Montreal, by the explosion of a new wooden malt-pot, which was heated by steam from the boiler. The man in the hospital is in a very dangerous condition. He has a wife and family in Toronto. A short time ago another man in the same establishment is said to have fallen 30 feet, into an empty beer vat, and is now in a very precarious state.

FROZEN TO DEATH.—The Durham Standard states that last Saturday night a man named Philip Irvine, of the North West part of the township of Benincosa, was frozen to death. He went out to secure his cattle and did not return; when found, life was extinct.

Bombay has already been enriched to the extent of nearly \$2,000,000 by the advance in the price of cotton, one Parson also having cleared \$200,000 by his speculation in that article, whilst other firms have done nearly the same.

A VAST SUM AVAILABLE FOR THE CONFEDERATES.

A London correspondent, referring to the distress in Lancashire, calls attention to the fact that £1,500,000 are wasted every week in liquors, that disease, and destroy our people; that £1,500,000 even lent to the Relief Fund, would, at the rate of 5 per cent interest, yield £75,000—an annual sum sufficient to employ 15,000 men in the manufacture of cotton goods, and to give all the external aid that could possibly be required. But what, ask our contemporaries, are the Lancashire people doing for themselves? A population of 2,200,000 spent annually £2,000,000 in alcoholic drinks, being 115,000 weekly or £16,000 every day. Deducting a fourth of this amount to cover the consumption of tea, coffee, and other stimulants, we have still £1,500,000 spent weekly on intoxicating drinks in Lancashire alone. All this spent on an article of consumption not only unnecessary but injurious? By all means let us accompany the Lancashire people in their search for relief, and let us see what can be done to relieve the distress in Lancashire. A population of 2,200,000 spent annually £2,000,000 in alcoholic drinks, being 115,000 weekly or £16,000 every day. Deducting a fourth of this amount to cover the consumption of tea, coffee, and other stimulants, we have still £1,500,000 spent weekly on intoxicating drinks in Lancashire alone. All this spent on an article of consumption not only unnecessary but injurious? By all means let us accompany the Lancashire people in their search for relief, and let us see what can be done to relieve the distress in Lancashire.

A London correspondent, referring to the distress in Lancashire, calls attention to the fact that £1,500,000 are wasted every week in liquors, that disease, and destroy our people; that £1,500,000 even lent to the Relief Fund, would, at the rate of 5 per cent interest, yield £75,000—an annual sum sufficient to employ 15,000 men in the manufacture of cotton goods, and to give all the external aid that could possibly be required. But what, ask our contemporaries, are the Lancashire people doing for themselves? A population of 2,200,000 spent annually £2,000,000 in alcoholic drinks, being 115,000 weekly or £16,000 every day. Deducting a fourth of this amount to cover the consumption of tea, coffee, and other stimulants, we have still £1,500,000 spent weekly on intoxicating drinks in Lancashire alone. All this spent on an article of consumption not only unnecessary but injurious? By all means let us accompany the Lancashire people in their search for relief, and let us see what can be done to relieve the distress in Lancashire.

A London correspondent, referring to the distress in Lancashire, calls attention to the fact that £1,500,000 are wasted every week in liquors, that disease, and destroy our people; that £1,500,000 even lent to the Relief Fund, would, at the rate of 5 per cent interest, yield £75,000—an annual sum sufficient to employ 15,000 men in the manufacture of cotton goods, and to give all the external aid that could possibly be required. But what, ask our contemporaries, are the Lancashire people doing for themselves? A population of 2,200,000 spent annually £2,000,000 in alcoholic drinks, being 115,000 weekly or £16,000 every day. Deducting a fourth of this amount to cover the consumption of tea, coffee, and other stimulants, we have still £1,500,000 spent weekly on intoxicating drinks in Lancashire alone. All this spent on an article of consumption not only unnecessary but injurious? By all means let us accompany the Lancashire people in their search for relief, and let us see what can be done to relieve the distress in Lancashire.

A London correspondent, referring to the distress in Lancashire, calls attention to the fact that £1,500,000 are wasted every week in liquors, that disease, and destroy our people; that £1,500,000 even lent to the Relief Fund, would, at the rate of 5 per cent interest, yield £75,000—an annual sum sufficient to employ 15,000 men in the manufacture of cotton goods, and to give all the external aid that could possibly be required. But what, ask our contemporaries, are the Lancashire people doing for themselves? A population of 2,200,000 spent annually £2,000,000 in alcoholic drinks, being 115,000 weekly or £16,000 every day. Deducting a fourth of this amount to cover the consumption of tea, coffee, and other stimulants, we have still £1,500,000 spent weekly on intoxicating drinks in Lancashire alone. All this spent on an article of consumption not only unnecessary but injurious? By all means let us accompany the Lancashire people in their search for relief, and let us see what can be done to relieve the distress in Lancashire.

A London correspondent, referring to the distress in Lancashire, calls attention to the fact that £1,500,000 are wasted every week in liquors, that disease, and destroy our people; that £1,500,000 even lent to the Relief Fund, would, at the rate of 5 per cent interest, yield £75,000—an annual sum sufficient to employ 15,000 men in the manufacture of cotton goods, and to give all the external aid that could possibly be required. But what, ask our contemporaries, are the Lancashire people doing for themselves? A population of 2,200,000 spent annually £2,000,000 in alcoholic drinks, being 115,000 weekly or £16,000 every day. Deducting a fourth of this amount to cover the consumption of tea, coffee, and other stimulants, we have still £1,500,000 spent weekly on intoxicating drinks in Lancashire alone. All this spent on an article of consumption not only unnecessary but injurious? By all means let us accompany the Lancashire people in their search for relief, and let us see what can be done to relieve the distress in Lancashire.

A London correspondent, referring to the distress in Lancashire, calls attention to the fact that £1,500,000 are wasted every week in liquors, that disease, and destroy our people; that £1,500,000 even lent to the Relief Fund, would, at the rate of 5 per cent interest, yield £75,000—an annual sum sufficient to employ 15,000 men in the manufacture of cotton goods, and to give all the external aid that could possibly be required. But what, ask our contemporaries, are the Lancashire people doing for themselves? A population of 2,200,000 spent annually £2,000,000 in alcoholic drinks, being 115,000 weekly or £16,000 every day. Deducting a fourth of this amount to cover the consumption of tea, coffee, and other stimulants, we have still £1,500,000 spent weekly on intoxicating drinks in Lancashire alone. All this spent on an article of consumption not only unnecessary but injurious? By all means let us accompany the Lancashire people in their search for relief, and let us see what can be done to relieve the distress in Lancashire.

A London correspondent, referring to the distress in Lancashire, calls attention to the fact that £1,500,000 are wasted every week in liquors, that disease, and destroy our people; that £1,500,000 even lent to the Relief Fund, would, at the rate of 5 per cent interest, yield £75,000—an annual sum sufficient to employ 15,000 men in the manufacture of cotton goods, and to give all the external aid that could possibly be required. But what, ask our contemporaries, are the Lancashire people doing for themselves? A population of 2,200,000 spent annually £2,000,000 in alcoholic drinks, being 115,000 weekly or £16,000 every day. Deducting a fourth of this amount to cover the consumption of tea, coffee, and other stimulants, we have still £1,500,000 spent weekly on intoxicating drinks in Lancashire alone. All this spent on an article of consumption not only unnecessary but injurious? By all means let us accompany the Lancashire people in their search for relief, and let us see what can be done to relieve the distress in Lancashire.

A London correspondent, referring to the distress in Lancashire, calls attention to the fact that £1,500,000 are wasted every week in liquors, that disease, and destroy our people; that £1,500,000 even lent to the Relief Fund, would, at the rate of 5 per cent interest, yield £75,000—an annual sum sufficient to employ 15,000 men in the manufacture of cotton goods, and to give all the external aid that could possibly be required. But what, ask our contemporaries, are the Lancashire people doing for themselves? A population of 2,200,000 spent annually £2,000,000 in alcoholic drinks, being 115,000 weekly or £16,000 every day. Deducting a fourth of this amount to cover the consumption of tea, coffee, and other stimulants, we have still £1,500,000 spent weekly on intoxicating drinks in Lancashire alone. All this spent on an article of consumption not only unnecessary but injurious? By all means let us accompany the Lancashire people in their search for relief, and let us see what can be done to relieve the distress in Lancashire.

A London correspondent, referring to the distress in Lancashire, calls attention to the fact that £1,500,000 are wasted every week in liquors, that disease, and destroy our people; that £1,500,000 even lent to the Relief Fund, would, at the rate of 5 per cent interest, yield £75,000—an annual sum sufficient to employ 15,000 men in the manufacture of cotton goods, and to give all the external aid that could possibly be required. But what, ask our contemporaries, are the Lancashire people doing for themselves? A population of 2,200,000 spent annually £2,000,000 in alcoholic drinks, being 115,000 weekly or £16,000 every day. Deducting a fourth of this amount to cover the consumption of tea, coffee, and other stimulants, we have still £1,500,000 spent weekly on intoxicating drinks in Lancashire alone. All this spent on an article of consumption not only unnecessary but injurious? By all means let us accompany the Lancashire people in their search for relief, and let us see what can be done to relieve the distress in Lancashire.

A London correspondent, referring to the distress in Lancashire, calls attention to the fact that £1,500,000 are wasted every week in liquors, that disease, and destroy our people; that £1,500,000 even lent to the Relief Fund, would, at the rate of 5 per cent interest, yield £75,000—an annual sum sufficient to employ 15,000 men in the manufacture of cotton goods, and to give all the external aid that could possibly be required. But what, ask our contemporaries, are the Lancashire people doing for themselves? A population of 2,200,000 spent annually £2,000,000 in alcoholic drinks, being 115,000 weekly or £16,000 every day. Deducting a fourth of this amount to cover the consumption of tea, coffee, and other stimulants, we have still £1,500,000 spent weekly on intoxicating drinks in Lancashire alone. All this spent on an article of consumption not only unnecessary but injurious? By all means let us accompany the Lancashire people in their search for relief, and let us see what can be done to relieve the distress in Lancashire.

A London correspondent, referring to the distress in Lancashire, calls attention to the fact that £1,500,000 are wasted every week in liquors, that disease, and destroy our people; that £1,500,000 even lent to the Relief Fund, would, at the rate of 5 per cent interest, yield £75,000—an annual sum sufficient to employ 15,000 men in the manufacture of cotton goods, and to give all the external aid that could possibly be required. But what, ask our contemporaries, are the Lancashire people doing for themselves? A population of 2,200,000 spent annually £2,000,000 in alcoholic drinks, being 115,000 weekly or £16,000 every day. Deducting a fourth of this amount to cover the consumption of tea, coffee, and other stimulants, we have still £1,500,000 spent weekly on intoxicating drinks in Lancashire alone. All this spent on an article of consumption not only unnecessary but injurious? By all means let us accompany the Lancashire people in their search for relief, and let us see what can be done to relieve the distress in Lancashire.

A London correspondent, referring to the distress in Lancashire, calls attention to the fact that £1,500,000 are wasted every week in liquors, that disease, and destroy our people; that £1,500,000 even lent to the Relief Fund, would, at the rate of 5 per cent interest, yield £75,000—an annual sum sufficient to employ 15,000 men in the manufacture of cotton goods, and to give all the external aid that could possibly be required. But what, ask our contemporaries, are the Lancashire people doing for themselves? A population of 2,200,000 spent annually £2,000,000 in alcoholic drinks, being 115,000 weekly or £16,000 every day. Deducting a fourth of this amount to cover the consumption of tea, coffee, and other stimulants, we have still £1,500,000 spent weekly on intoxicating drinks in Lancashire alone. All this spent on an article of consumption not only unnecessary but injurious? By all means let us accompany the Lancashire people in their search for relief, and let us see what can be done to relieve the distress in Lancashire.

A London correspondent, referring to the distress in Lancashire, calls attention to the fact that £1,500,000 are wasted every week in liquors, that disease, and destroy our people; that £1,500,000 even lent to the Relief Fund, would, at the rate of 5 per cent interest, yield £75,000—an annual sum sufficient to employ 15,000 men in the manufacture of cotton goods, and to give all the external aid that could possibly be required. But what, ask our contemporaries, are the Lancashire people doing for themselves? A population of 2,200,000 spent annually £2,000,000 in alcoholic drinks, being 115,000 weekly or £16,000 every day. Deducting a fourth of this amount to cover the consumption of tea, coffee, and other stimulants, we have still £1,500,000 spent weekly on intoxicating drinks in Lancashire alone. All this spent on an article of consumption not only unnecessary but injurious? By all means let us accompany the Lancashire people in their search for relief, and let us see what can be done to relieve the distress in Lancashire.

A London correspondent, referring to the distress in Lancashire, calls attention to the fact that £1,500,000 are wasted every week in liquors, that disease, and destroy our people; that £1,500,000 even lent to the Relief Fund, would, at the rate of 5 per cent interest, yield £75,000—an annual sum sufficient to employ 15,000 men in the manufacture of cotton goods, and to give all the external aid that could possibly be required. But what, ask our contemporaries, are the Lancashire people doing for themselves? A population of 2,200,000 spent annually £2,000,000 in alcoholic drinks, being 115,000 weekly or £16,000 every day. Deducting a fourth of this amount to cover the consumption of tea, coffee, and other stimulants, we have still £1,500,000 spent weekly on intoxicating drinks in Lancashire alone. All this spent on an article of consumption not only unnecessary but injurious? By all means let us accompany the Lancashire people in their search for relief, and let us see what can be done to relieve the distress in Lancashire.

A London correspondent, referring to the distress in Lancashire, calls attention to the fact that £1,500,000 are wasted every week in liquors, that disease, and destroy our people; that £1,500,000 even lent to the Relief Fund, would, at the rate of 5 per cent interest, yield £75,000—an annual sum sufficient to employ 15,000 men in the manufacture of cotton goods, and to give all the external aid that could possibly be required. But what, ask our contemporaries, are the Lancashire people doing for themselves? A population of 2,200,000 spent annually £2,000,000 in alcoholic drinks, being 115,000 weekly or £16,000 every day. Deducting a fourth of this amount to cover the consumption of tea, coffee, and other stimulants, we have still £1,500,000 spent weekly on intoxicating drinks in Lancashire alone. All this spent on an article of consumption not only unnecessary but injurious? By all means let us accompany the Lancashire people in their search for relief, and let us see what can be done to relieve the distress in Lancashire.

A London correspondent, referring to the distress in Lancashire, calls attention to the fact that £1,500,000 are wasted every week in liquors, that disease, and destroy our people; that £1,500,000 even lent to the Relief Fund, would, at the rate of 5 per cent interest, yield £75,000—an annual sum sufficient to employ 15,000 men in the manufacture of cotton goods, and to give all the external aid that could possibly be required. But what, ask our contemporaries, are the Lancashire people doing for themselves? A population of 2,200,000 spent annually £2,000,000 in alcoholic drinks, being 115,000 weekly or £16,000 every day. Deducting a fourth of this amount to cover the consumption of tea, coffee, and other stimulants, we have still £1,500,000 spent weekly on intoxicating drinks in Lancashire alone. All this spent on an article of consumption not only unnecessary but injurious? By all means let us accompany the Lancashire people in their search for relief, and let us see what can be done to relieve the distress in Lancashire.

A London correspondent, referring to the distress in Lancashire, calls attention to the fact that £1,500,000 are wasted every week in liquors, that disease, and destroy our people; that £1,500,000 even lent to the Relief Fund, would, at the rate of 5 per cent interest, yield £75,000—an annual sum sufficient to employ 15,000 men in the manufacture of cotton goods, and to give all the external aid that could possibly be required. But what, ask our contemporaries, are the Lancashire people doing for themselves? A population of 2,200,000 spent annually £2,000,000 in alcoholic drinks, being 115,000 weekly or £16,000 every day. Deducting a fourth of this amount to cover the consumption of tea, coffee, and other stimulants, we have still £1,500,000 spent weekly on intoxicating drinks in Lancashire alone. All this spent on an article of consumption not only unnecessary but injurious? By all means let us accompany the Lancashire people in their search for relief, and let us see what can be done to relieve the distress in Lancashire.

A London correspondent, referring to the distress in Lancashire, calls attention to the fact that £1,500,000 are wasted every week in liquors, that disease, and destroy our people; that £1,500,000 even lent to the Relief Fund, would, at the rate of 5 per cent interest, yield £75,000—an annual sum sufficient to employ 15,000 men in the manufacture of cotton goods, and to give all the external aid that could possibly be required. But what, ask our contemporaries, are the Lancashire people doing for themselves? A population of 2,200,000 spent annually £2,000,000 in alcoholic drinks, being 115,000 weekly or £16,000 every day. Deducting a fourth of this amount to cover the consumption of tea, coffee, and other stimulants, we have still £1,500,000 spent weekly on intoxicating drinks in Lancashire alone. All this spent on an article of consumption not only unnecessary but injurious? By all means let us accompany the Lancashire people in their search for relief, and let us see what can be done to relieve the distress in Lancashire.

A London correspondent, referring to the distress in Lancashire, calls attention to the fact that £1,500,000 are wasted every week in liquors, that disease, and destroy our people; that £1,500,000 even lent to the Relief Fund, would, at the rate of 5 per cent interest, yield £75,000—an annual sum sufficient to employ 15,000 men in the manufacture of cotton goods, and to give all the external aid that could possibly be required. But what, ask our contemporaries, are the Lancashire people doing for themselves? A population of 2,200,000 spent annually £2,000,000 in alcoholic drinks, being 115,000 weekly or £16,000 every day. Deducting a fourth of this amount to cover the consumption of tea, coffee, and other stimulants, we have still £1,500,000 spent weekly on intoxicating drinks in Lancashire alone. All this spent on an article of consumption not only unnecessary but injurious? By all means let us accompany the Lancashire people in their search for relief, and let us see what can be done to relieve the distress in Lancashire.

A London correspondent, referring to the distress in Lancashire, calls attention to the fact that £1,500,000 are wasted every week in liquors, that disease, and destroy our people; that £1,500,000 even lent to the Relief Fund, would, at the rate of 5 per cent interest, yield £75,000—an annual sum sufficient to employ 15,000 men in the manufacture of cotton goods, and to give all the external aid that could possibly be required. But what, ask our contemporaries, are the Lancashire people doing for themselves? A population of 2,200,000 spent annually £2,000,000 in alcoholic drinks, being 115,000 weekly or £16,000 every day. Deducting a fourth of this amount to cover the consumption of tea, coffee, and other stimulants, we have still £1,500,000 spent weekly on intoxicating drinks in Lancashire alone. All this spent on an article of consumption not only unnecessary but injurious? By all means let us accompany the Lancashire people in their search for relief, and let us see what can be done to relieve the distress in Lancashire.

A London correspondent, referring to the distress in Lancashire, calls attention to the fact that £1,500,000 are wasted every week in liquors, that disease, and destroy our people; that £1,500,000 even lent to the Relief Fund, would, at the rate of 5 per cent interest, yield £75,000—an annual sum sufficient to employ 15,000 men in the manufacture of cotton goods, and to give all the external aid that could possibly be required. But what, ask our contemporaries, are the Lancashire people doing for themselves? A population of 2,200,000 spent annually £2,000,000 in alcoholic drinks, being 115,000 weekly or £16,000 every day. Deducting a fourth of this amount to cover the consumption of tea, coffee, and other stimulants, we have still £1,500,000 spent weekly on intoxicating drinks in Lancashire alone. All this spent on an article of consumption not only unnecessary but injurious? By all means let us accompany the Lancashire people in their search for relief, and let us see what can be done to relieve the distress in Lancashire.

A London correspondent, referring to the distress in Lancashire, calls attention to the fact that £1,500,000 are wasted every week in liquors, that disease, and destroy our people; that £1,500,000 even lent to the Relief Fund, would, at the rate of 5 per cent interest, yield £75,000—an annual sum sufficient to employ 15,000 men in the manufacture of cotton goods, and to give all the external aid that could possibly be required. But what, ask our contemporaries, are the Lancashire people doing for themselves? A population of 2,200,000 spent annually £2,000,000 in alcoholic drinks, being 115,000 weekly or £16,000 every day. Deducting a fourth of this amount to cover the consumption of tea, coffee, and other stimulants, we have still £1,500,000 spent weekly on intoxicating drinks in Lancashire alone. All this spent on an article of consumption not only unnecessary but injurious? By all means let us accompany the Lancashire people in their search for relief, and let us see what can be done to relieve the distress in Lancashire.

A London correspondent, referring to the distress in Lancashire, calls attention to the fact that £1,500,000 are wasted every week in liquors, that disease, and destroy our people; that £1,500,000 even lent to the Relief Fund, would, at the rate of 5 per cent interest, yield £75,000—an annual sum sufficient to employ 15,000 men in the manufacture of cotton goods, and to give all the external aid that could possibly be required. But what, ask our contemporaries, are the Lancashire people doing for themselves? A population of 2,200,000 spent annually £2,000,000 in alcoholic drinks, being 115,000 weekly or £16,000 every day. Deducting a fourth of this amount to cover the consumption of tea, coffee, and other stimulants, we have still £1,500,000 spent weekly on intoxicating drinks in Lancashire alone. All this spent on an article of consumption not only unnecessary but injurious? By all means let us accompany the Lancashire people in their search for relief, and let us see what can be done to relieve the distress in Lancashire.

A London correspondent, referring to the distress in Lancashire, calls attention to the fact that £1,500,000 are wasted every week in liquors, that disease, and destroy our people; that £1,500,000 even lent to the Relief Fund, would, at the rate of 5 per cent interest, yield £75,000—an annual sum sufficient to employ 15,000 men in the manufacture of cotton goods, and to give all the external aid that could possibly be required. But what, ask our contemporaries, are the Lancashire people doing for themselves? A population of 2,200,000 spent annually £2,000,000 in alcoholic drinks, being 115,000 weekly or £16,000 every day. Deducting a fourth of this amount to cover the consumption of tea, coffee, and other stimulants, we have still £1,500,000 spent weekly on intoxicating drinks in Lancashire alone. All this spent on an article of consumption not only unnecessary but injurious? By all means let us accompany the Lancashire people in their search for relief, and let us see what can be done to relieve the distress in Lancashire.

A London correspondent, referring to the distress in Lancashire, calls attention to the fact that £1,500,000 are wasted every week in liquors, that disease, and destroy our people; that £1,500,000 even lent to the Relief Fund, would, at the rate of 5 per cent interest, yield £75,000—an annual sum sufficient to employ 15,000 men in the manufacture of cotton goods, and to give all the external aid that could possibly be required. But what, ask our contemporaries, are the Lancashire people doing for themselves? A population of 2,200,000 spent annually £2,000,000 in alcoholic drinks, being 115,000 weekly or £16,000 every day. Deducting a fourth of this amount to cover the consumption of tea, coffee, and other stimulants, we have still £1,500,