

IRON MANUFACTURE.

In an article calling attention to the large deposits of the most valuable varieties of iron ore found in different parts of Canada, and to the fact that we have not yet reached the art of smelting those ores, the Montreal News says:—"Take the Hull mines as an illustration; they contain rich deposits of the most abundant property of an American Company and are worked by them. This year twenty thousand tons were extracted, and so soon as the Northern Colonization (Railway) gets into operation, one hundred thousand tons will be the annual income. Not one ton of this ore is smelted in Canada. Shipped to Cleveland or Pittsburgh it is there manufactured into iron, and either returned here or enters the American market." Our contemporary here touches upon matters of vast importance to the whole country, and which are deserving of the most careful attention of the Government and the Legislature. There are, however, one or two questions of fact which our contemporary has erred in, no doubt unwittingly, that we would first allude to. The Hull mines are not owned by an American company nor are they worked by Americans. It is true that one or two American gentlemen own a small interest in the mines, about one-eighth; the remaining seven-eighths being owned by Mr. A. H. Baldwin, a gentleman who has been engaged in lumbering on the Ottawa for the last eighteen years, and whose management of the mines have been worked for the last twelve months. The amount of ore taken out last year was ten thousand tons, not twenty thousand tons, as alleged by our contemporary; but the larger amount will, in all probability, be taken out this year, at least, and one may be taken out when the "Northern Colonization gets into operation" is a matter of speculation; it may be a hundred thousand tons, or it may be two hundred thousand tons, the amount must obviously depend upon circumstances and the exigencies of the country. But, one thing is certain: there is abundance of ore, and of the most excellent quality, in the Hull mines, to afford a supply at the rate of two hundred thousand tons a year for generations to come. Our contemporary is quite correct in saying that not one ton of the ore extracted was smelted in Canada; the whole of it was shipped to Cleveland, where it was sold to the smelters of Pennsylvania and Ohio, and being mixed with the inferior ores of the Lake Superior region, was converted into iron. Some of the iron made from this ore was purchased by the Toronto Car Wheel Company, and we have the testimony of Mr. Garsshore, the manager, that the metal is very superior for the purposes of the company. We are also informed that the Hull ore has found very great favor with the smelters of Pennsylvania and Ohio, and that the demand for it has increased and is likely to go on increasing. It is satisfactory to hear such good opinions of Canadian ore; but it is hardly so satisfactory to see the ore leaving the country to be converted into iron, nor to know that this very iron, which is made from ore mined in our country, is used in our own manufactures. The questions then arise: Why should we not convert our own rich and abundant ore into iron? Why not enrich our country by fully developing our own resources and finding employment for our people? What do we utilize the fuel of our forests and the labor of our mines? Why send these of ours to the United States, there to be manufactured for us and to find profitable employment for the people of that country? And why put ourselves to the unnecessary loss of sending ore to the United States, and bringing iron back to our market? It is a mistake to suppose that our market is so limited as not to afford encouragement for the manufacture of iron within the country. Of iron in what may be termed its various crude manufactured conditions, we import to the extent of 200,000 tons per year, or a value of nearly one million and a half; and we could produce nearly all these varieties from our own ores and with our own resources. Our market now affords ample encouragement for the manufacture of pig iron, rails, bar, rod and hoop iron; and if we are afforded the manufacture of bar, rod and hoop iron? The principle has been adopted in the interests of one branch of manufacture, and why not go a step further, or begin a stage earlier, and adopt it in the interests of the other? If moderate protection were given to the manufacture of iron from the ore, we should not very long have to deplore that our valuable ores are sent out of the country to be converted into iron elsewhere, nor should we have to complain that our industrial interests were lagging behind. With proper encouragement from the Government and Legislature of the country, there is no doubt that our deposits of ore could be made a great source of national wealth, the nursery of great industries, and in time we should be the manufacturers not only for ourselves but for the United States.

It was not proper to invite total strangers to attend an affair of that kind, but when they did extend an invitation it was a flagrant insult to the Board to turn them away from the door when they presented themselves for admission. About six o'clock in the evening a notice to the following effect was posted up in the Russell House:—"That the members of the Dominion Board of Trade who are attending the ball are requested to appear in fancy costume." Signed, R. E. KIMBER. This was virtually countermarching the invitation. We leave it to the reader to say if this was a proper manner to treat some of the most influential and honorable gentlemen of the country. We think not, and we regret to say, we have not a word to say in exculpation of such conduct. A meeting was organized about ten o'clock, when Sheriff Powell condemned the conduct of the committee, and invited the Board of Trade to the ball, and afterwards denying them admittance. Messrs. Brymer (Montreal Gazette), Deslauriers, M. K. Dickinson, H. J. Doherty (St. Hyacinthe), and F. C. Clements spoke. Mr. Doherty thanked the citizens of Ottawa, personally for their kind manifestations of feeling and friendship. He did not pretend to represent the Board of Trade of which he was a member, but simply expressed his own sentiments. He was greatly pleased to see a cordial sentiment generally entertained. Mr. F. C. Clements said fortunately or unfortunately he was the first Bachelor to speak and he spoke as an Ottawa Bachelor. Having consulted several of the Bachelors of Ottawa, he could also say that the Board of Trade had invited the Board of Trade to attend the ball, and refusing them admittance. He could assure those gentlemen that they were not thus treated by the Bachelors of Ottawa. He and the Bachelors of Ottawa sorely felt the consequence of the occurrence, but he hoped they would not blame Ottawa as a whole for it. A self-constituted committee had perpetrated the injury. He for one felt deeply the stigma that such conduct would bring upon Ottawa, and he hoped the gentlemen would look at it in its proper light, and simply excuse the gull and not the whole Bachelor fraternity of Ottawa. He might also speak for the ladies of Ottawa, and he felt sure that they would hail with pleasure the advent of the gentlemen of the Board of Trade to the ball. Mr. Clements concluded amid much applause. A resolution moved by Mr. Dickinson, seconded by Mr. Deslauriers, passing a vote of censure on the Committee, was then put and unanimously carried. To add injury to insult, the committee had a posse of policemen called in during the discussion of the proceedings. What did such action mean? The gentlemen of the Dominion Board of Trade required to be watched by policemen. We will say no more.—Times.

SALT LAKE, 18th.—The Grand Jury presented a document to the Court yesterday, making serious charges against United States District Attorney General Bates who is now on his way to Washington. It seems that great distances have been voluntarily from witnesses to testify concerning the murder of Mr. Robinson, so Judge McKen ordered the case to be investigated immediately, as three Mormons are implicated and charged with the crime. One of the Grand Jurors has been lacking of a juror until to-day. The Grand Jury came in for the case, and without favor to the Government, the Grand Jury has charged that the District Attorney had directed absent jurors to stay away, contrary to their expressed wishes, and has told the jury to adjourn and not investigate the Robinson murder. The jury refused to adjourn without an order of Court, and the Court refused the order. The Federal Grand Jury has generally condemned the course of Bates in this and other matters very damaging to the interests of the Government and loyal citizens. London, Jan. 6.—While a meeting of loyalists was being held to-night at Wellington barracks in London, a mob of Irish and other lawless characters expelled the chairman and demolished the platform and furniture belonging to the room. Though police were gathered outside of the building they made no efforts to prevent the disgraceful behavior of the rioters, who held possession of the room for an hour, when the gas was turned off and they retired, singing the "Marseillaise" as they went out.

The Herald.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT \$1 A YEAR.
CARLETON PLACE, JAN. 24, '72.
It is highly gratifying to observe that exertions are being made in a greater or less degree, by the several governments of the Dominion to induce emigration to our shores during the next season; and that these exertions are being ably seconded by friends at home. On the 18th of December a largely attended meeting of the British and Colonial Emigration Society was held at the Mansion House, London, the Lord Mayor presiding. The principal object of the meeting was to hear the report of our friend Mr. Haly concerning what he saw and did during his visit to Canada in September last. Mr. Haly said that he had attended a general conference on immigration, held at Ottawa on the 19th of September, and submitted several proposals on behalf of the society, viz., the establishment of a larger, more active, and better situated head agency in London; the formation of active local agencies in those parts of the United Kingdom in which distress might prevail, or from which emigrants might be desired; the abolition of the capitation tax upon bona-fide settlers in the Dominion; a scale of assistance for such suitable emigrants as might need aid; and the formation of agencies in Canada to receive emigrants, look after them, and collect the sums advanced in aid of their passages. He also submitted a plan to the effect that the Government of Ontario should select selected and approved emigrants to the extent of £2 per statute adult during the coming season. There was no question, he said, that Canada was an excellent field for the hard-working, able-bodied man. In all districts he visited there was great demand for labor.

A Toronto correspondent, early out of humor with the present aspect of political affairs in the Province, gives vent to his feelings in the following high-flutin style:—"The still small voice whispering in hissing accents seems to anticipate their fate, and the terrors of denunciation with anathemas of proscription already rumble in the distance. Soon the terrible volcano will vomit forth its lava of fury, and the Grita, dissolved in liquid fire, will be scattered to the four winds of heaven, in particles so minute that the aid of the microscope will be required to detect the organisms that once existed as human beings." We think that a person capable of getting up such a high pressure, in cold weather should be looked after and taken care of by his friends when the dog days arrive. It is possible that he may explode.

THE MANUFACTURER AND BUILDER.—This excellent scientific monthly begins the new year with an unusually good number. As a presage of its future excellence, it appears in a new and beautiful dress, which can not fail to be admired by every one. We are glad to notice the continued success of this valuable magazine, and recommend all of our readers interested in scientific or industrial matters to subscribe to it, as its pages always contain practical information regarding the newest and most useful discoveries and inventions in science and art. Among the articles in the present issue we notice those on "Ready-Made Houses," "International Societies," "New Rotary Drilling Machine," "The Selden Double Action Plunger Pump," "Floral Fountains," "Manufacture of Rancid Iron," "New Sources of Supply for Paper," "Palladium Theories of Boiler Explosions," besides many others, all admirably illustrated. Published by the Engineering and Manufacturing Publishing Company, 97 Park Row, New York, 9th year.

PARLIAMENT OF ONTARIO.
Toronto, Jan. 18.
The House opened at 3:15.
The Speaker read the declarations of the returning officers of the new members as follows: Blake, McKenna, McKellar, Brooks, Scott, Goss, Monk, Ardagh and McLean, and Mr. Bell, Esq., excellent introductions to the House and excellent members to their respective sides of the House.
Several petitions were then presented, among them one from the Mayor and citizens of Ottawa, praying for an Act to amend the law relating to the sale of liquor, and lot adjoining to enable them to enlarge the same.
Mr. Blake moved, seconded by Mr. Scott, that an addition be made to the Select Committee for striking the Standing Committee, composed of Messrs. McKenna, McKellar, Clark, Goss, Wellington, and Hodgins.—Carried.
Mr. Cameron asked if the Government was prepared to make a more definite declaration of its policy.
Mr. Blake thought the policy had been declared before.
Mr. Cameron asked for an explanation of the Government's policy.
Mr. Scott moved that a motion be made to the effect that the Government should be asked to make a more definite declaration of its policy.
The House then adjourned at 3:50 p.m.
Toronto, Jan. 19, 1872.
The House opened at 3.
Messrs. Bethune and McQuinn moved that the attention of the Dominion Board of Trade, now in session at Ottawa, be called to the fact that the Dominion Board of Trade, now in session at Ottawa, is a project of some interest brought forward by Mr. Fortin, the member for Gaspé, for a submarine cable from the Gulf shore to Point de Monts, a distance of 24½ miles. As a condition of receiving a subsidy for this line, Mr. Fortin proposed that the telegraph line connection from Fort River to Matane, a distance of 160 miles be completed. This important work will be finished next summer, the line following the route of the public road, which will be completed next October. There will be a saving of some communication round the County of Gaspé. One important advantage claimed by Mr. Fortin for the submarine cable is that it will be of great use in transmitting intelligence respecting vessels on the North coast. The point at which the cable will touch the North shore is in the vicinity of some of the most dangerous places on the coast. The proposed line would bring these parts into close communication with Quebec whence steamers could be despatched instantly when occasion required.
An Elopement was attempted in Upper Town last night. A certain gentleman who believes in the doctrine of spiritualism, as propounded by Victoria Woodhull, fell in love with a bonny damsel, but unfortunately, he could not like the illustrious "Vic," cast off those ties considered sacred, even in the street called Broad. He was already married and his wife was one of that class of strong minded women who believe in keeping one husband in order. Under these circumstances he determined to elope to the States with the damsel afore said. Accordingly they made all requisite arrangements for a departure by the Canada Central Railway last evening. But "the best laid plans of mice and men gang a-ga-gone," for some how or other the injured wife learned of her husband's intention, and just as he was taking his place in the car before the train started she dropped upon him. The scene can better be imagined than described. The neighbors eager to hear of a corner's inquest being held in the neighborhood before long. When it takes place the full particulars will be given.—Citizen.

COLLINGWOOD, Jan. 16.
About five o'clock this morning a fire broke out in Messrs. Long Bros. storehouse and packing house, completely destroying it. There were stored in the building, when the fire commenced, 3500 bushels of wheat, 700 bags of flour, and a large lot of salt, which will all be almost a total loss. Had it not been for the well directed efforts of the firemen and citizens the adjoining broom and paper factory of Messrs. Mulholland and Smith would have shared the same fate. The building was on fire several times, considering damage to the building and stock. The Messrs. Long Bros. will lose heavily. Their total loss on the building and contents will be about \$10,000. Insured in the Liverpool and London for £2,250, and in the Loyal for \$1,500. Messrs. Mulholland and Smith's loss, through damage to the building and stock, will be about \$12,000. Fortunately, it was calm at the time.
Utica, N. Y., 17.—Melton Thompson, of this city, was this forenoon shot through the nose and chest, and H. H. Hall, a coal dealer, of Ogdensburg, was shot in the heart and instantly killed by a woman giving the name of McCarthy from Albany.
The woman McCarthy got on a street car, where, near the head of Greenleaf street, Thompson and Hall, who were relations, got on the car at Thompson's residence. Some words passed between Mrs. McCarthy and Thompson, when the woman drew a revolver and shot at Thompson, the ball passing through his face and struck H. H. Hall in the heart. The latter sprang from the car and fell dead on the bottom of the car. Thompson's wound is not considered dangerous. The woman is under arrest.
"With you a happy New Year!" once twice to James Kirk, Jan. 5, five days before he was shot. With one of these greetings came a plinking of lightning, which was a carriage behind his side. In-hand, which was presented to him by Henry Harley at a cost of \$2,000; with the other came an opera glass upon which \$900 little diamonds twinkled, costing \$2,000 to the thirty friends who gave it.

MARRIAGE LAWS IN SWITZERLAND.
Very considerable stir is going on at present in Switzerland over a proposed reform of the Constitution. Among other changes likely to be carried is one which refers to the law of marriage. This law as it stands at present is exceedingly cumbersome and oppressive. For instance, no priest or clergyman can celebrate a marriage without a certificate from the Communal Council of the District in which each of the parties residing, giving consent to the marriage, and such consent is uniformly refused unless the proposed husband and wife are supposed to be in comfortable circumstances. In the Canton of Lucerne, for example, a man must pay a hundred francs before he can get married, and must show that he is worth two thousand and if the marriage without doing this, he is liable to imprisonment for two years. The result of all this is that the number of illegitimate children in the country is very great. Such a country where things could not go on forever. Pauperism and crime have increased under such a system that the Legislature has been forced to take the matter up, and the following change has been proposed and carried by overwhelming majority: "1. The right of marriage is placed under the protection and control of the Confederation. "2. No marriage shall for the future be forbidden, either from Confessional motives, from poverty, or from the conduct and mode of living of either of the parties. "3. Children born before marriage shall be rendered legitimate by the subsequent marriage of their parents. "4. No tax or money payment of any kind shall for the future be demanded from persons about to marry."

THE STOKES TRIAL.
New York, 18th.—Owing to the fact that Stokes, the murderer of Fisk, would be arranged before Judge Ingraham this morning in the Court of Oyer and Terminer an immense crowd blocked up the outside of the Court House from a very early hour, and waited very anxiously the opening of the doors. Stokes was brought from the toms at 9:30 o'clock in a close carriage to the Sheriff's office, where he was kept waiting his removal to the court. At 10:30 District Attorney Garvin made his appearance, followed by the counsel for the prisoner. Judge Ingraham came into the court soon after, and at 25 minutes to 11 the Court opened and the prisoner Judge Garvin rose and moved for the arraignment of Edwin S. Stokes for murder. The clerk then asked the prisoner to stand up and put to him the formal question as to what plea he would interpose to the indictment. Stokes arose and faced the court with a firm unflinching manner and gave no answer to the question asked him, being requested by his counsel to remain silent. He looked weak and anxious and seemed to have changed greatly since his incarceration. John McKeon asked time for the defence to prepare for the case. After a slight delay it was agreed that the matter lay over until next week, and the court adjourned until Saturday.

The King of Sweden opened Parliament in person, and read his address. The examination of witnesses for the defence in the Tichborne trial has commenced. The Duke of Edinburgh will shortly take command of the new iron-clad Sultan. The Kookah revolt in India has been suppressed. One hundred rebels were killed and several hundred taken prisoners. The Japanese Embassy arrived in San Francisco. The costumes are described as being of "styles since the flood." A man named Berden, while coupling cars at Point St. Charles, yesterday, was crushed to death between them. Some sacrilegious scoundrels broke into the Methodist Church in York street, Ottawa, with a view of plundering it, but found nothing worth stealing. Horace Greeley lately recommended the prairie farmers of Minnesota to utilize the strong winds which prevail in that section to do some of the work. They declined, urging as a reason that Congress would levy a prohibitory tariff on the wind as being of foreign origin. SMALL CHARGE.—The Ottawa Citizen says complaints among our city retail merchants about the scarcity of small silver and cents. Shipplatters are looked upon as vehicles for small profit, and the discontent arising from both circumstances requires, and will doubtless receive, attention in the proper quarter. The Methodists of Philadelphia have recently built a Home for aged and infirm members of the Church in that city. It is not an hospital or a general charity, but what the city needs. A piece of ground six in extent has been purchased, and new and splendid buildings erected on it, which are now ready for occupation. A CONSIDERATE TAVERN KEEPER. A milkman of Lachine, named Marr, while intoxicated went into a tavern kept by Mr. Arcand, and called for a drink. The tavern keeper, seeing the condition of the man, and that he had a good deal of money about him, gave him in charge of a policeman, and the man and his money was kept safe until next day. The tavern keeper noted like a man of honor and deserves all praise. A drunken husband in an Ohio village who had a mania for breaking furniture, and the lady turned out him very neatly by his better half. She quietly looked on while he was engaged in his rambles, then sat down and made out a bill embracing each article destroyed and its value. This done, she went to the saloon keeper who kept her husband in spirits and demanded the amount of his bill. She promptly presented the bill, and he was promptly and collected it from her husband.

MORTALITY.—The number of deaths from small pox in Ottawa during the past week ending Thursday 18th inst., was fifteen. Of these fourteen were Roman Catholics and one Protestant. Twelve were children of tender age, and two were adults. One death occurred in Upper Town, in the Parish of St. Joseph, and the remaining twelve in that part of the city known as "Little Ot" and its appendages. Of the total fifteen deaths were children of French Canadian parents.—Ottawa Citizen.