





now proposes in his desperation to sweep away all the Commission and make arrangements for a new Commission of three judges, who are to perambulate the land from Don to Beersheba, searching out all the iniquities that have taken place, and putting the seals of all the members of this house at the disposal of those gentlemen. I have an objection to so many Commissions as the hon. gentleman pleases to ask for, but I very much doubt whether some highly respectable gentlemen on the other side are ardently desirous of such a Commission. (Laughter.) I extremely doubt whether many of those gentlemen feel grateful in their heart of hearts with the hon. gentleman for proposing such a scheme. Well, Sir, when I propose it, I shall discuss it. I have no objection to so many Commissions as he pleases, but I want to have one that will do speedily justice. If this Commission is to perambulate the land, Parliament would be over before half the constituencies were dealt with. But of course the hon. gentleman will take the Ministerial affidavits first. This proposal, which is thrown out as a bait to lead the House away from the topic, is simply another instance of the utter absence of consistency which the hon. gentleman exhibits in his arguments to this house. The moment the Election Committee is the palladium of our liberties; the next moment a Commission of three men, to be chosen by ballot. The hon. gentleman has said that being pressed by the enormous expenditure on the part of the Opposition, he would be driven to do what he would gladly have avoided. Sir, I have pointed out that the hon. gentleman's scheme was concocted when he refused a pure law for trying elections. I proceed to point out that he knew that the consequences of that refusal were that he would spend money, and intended to spend money. Before he and Sir George Cartier left Ottawa, as appears by his own evidence—before this frightful expenditure on the part of the Opposition had set in at all—before the writs were issued, the hon. gentleman was already preparing these and other means for influencing the people of this country. (Cheers.) On page 104 of the evidence, he says:—“When Sir George Cartier and I parted in Ottawa, he is to go to Montreal and I to go to Toronto, of course, as leading members of the Government, we were anxious for the success of our Parliamentary supporters at the elections, and I said to Sir Geo. Cartier that the foremost contest would be in Ontario, where we might expect to receive all the opposition the Ontario Government could give us and our friends at the polls. I said, ‘You must try and raise such funds as you can to help us, as we are going to have the chief battle there.’ I mentioned the names of a few friends to whom he might apply. Sir Hugh Allan among the rest, and that he was interested in all these enterprises which the Government were bringing forward.” At that early day he had seen that, to carry Ontario, he would want more than his personal influence, more than the patronage of his Government, more than the arguments which in the open face of a day a man may fairly address to his fellow-countrymen; that he wanted Sir Hugh Allan's money. (Cheers.) By that early day he had pointed out to Sir George Cartier the importance of getting at Sir Hugh Allan's money, and not his alone. “What is \$45,000?” does the Minister pretend that all he got from all sources for the elections? He says he got some friends in the west and from various quarters to contribute money to an amount which is not in the slightest degree in excess of what was only a portion of the election fund which was obtained by an abuse of the trusts and power of the Government. In addition to the political subscriptions of his friends at the time the Minister confesses he thought of Sir Hugh Allan. He knew that the interest in the enterprises which the Government were forwarding, amongst others the Pacific Railway. Sir George went to Montreal and he found that instead of Sir Hugh in his present frame of mind as likely to “shell out” as he expressed it, he had established a committee and advised a position which enabled the ruin, and which he intended to use for the purpose of raising politically the Government of the day; unless they would yield to his terms. (Cheers.) This great contractor, this powerful man, got him into such a position that the confidence of a number of leading men would be given or withheld from the Government as he decided. At that moment he was exercising that influence in an unfriendly spirit, at that moment he was raising a spirit of animosity, he was not because they were not yielding to his views; at that moment he was exciting discontent and suspicion in the ranks of his supporters, and was making his power felt, as the evidence shows. This friend of the hon. gentleman called him, was he from being a friend, but he was willing and honest enough to declare it—if the word can be used in connection with his name in any sense; he was willing to sell his influence and calm down the spirit he had raised, if he could only be secured in the object of his desires. I am going to go to investigate the subtle question how far Sir Hugh Allan's letters are evidence in this case, but I think any man of common sense will agree with me that letters written at the time, with perfect frankness, upon the subject of the transaction going on, are evidence that they are not distinctly connected or explained away, the best evidence of what the facts were at the time the letters were written.

Concluded next week.

ACCIDENT NEAR LYNN.—Some time about the 1st ult., a man supposed to be of unsound mind, and who had been wandering in the neighbourhood of Lynn and the Tin Cup for some time previous, was attacked near Lynn by a vicious bull, on the property of one of the neighboring farmers, and so severely mangled by the animal that he died in two hours afterwards, nothing being known with regard to his friends or relations, he was buried at once in the Episcopal Methodist Cemetery at Lynn. The name Milton, together with some Christian name undistinguishable, was marked on one of his arms, in India ink, but no other means of identification were found upon his person. The parties who performed the last offices for the dead are anxious that his friends should be discovered, and with that end in view, have furnished us with the above information, —a donor.

The Bessemer saloon which it is expected will secure passengers from the oscillation which produces sea-sickness, is rapidly approaching completion in England.

A number of petit jurors were the other day fined \$10 each in Kingston for being absent when their names were called by the presiding judge.

In that distrust is the secret of the hard times; in no failure of crops or other rational cause beyond our control is any reason to be sought. We stand like gamblers arrested with the cards in our hands, spying each other suspiciously. Perhaps the suspicion may last long enough to teach us an effective lesson. When A won't lend to B, nor C credit D as far as his work's expenses, the day of destruction will have come for wild-cat banks, hypothetical railroads, fraudulent insurance companies. The millionaire will not make us absurd abroad by aping royalty, the clerk will be satisfied to live as a clerk, the mechanic as a mechanic; the laborer's scanty wages will go to buy bread, instead of a sleazy suit for his wife's Sunday wear. In short we shall all be driven forward to conduct our business on prompt cash payments, instead of interminable shams on paper—no honesty instead of shams. Whether, when the panic is over, and the money actually in circulation, we shall go back to our false system of building, each for himself, toppling gilt palaces on sandy foundations—remains to be seen. It is to be hoped that the suspicion and real, biting poverty which many of us must experience will not fall of their salutary effect, but leave caution and fair dealing as their wholesome fruits.

Many of our readers are already aware of the resignation of the Ministry which took place on the 5th instant, the announcement of which was made, immediately after in the House of Commons. After the events of the previous week it was quite plain that the Government could not stand, and, indeed, except to those who had a personal interest to blind their judgments, this was evident from the second day of the session. In truth it was hard to believe after the 13th of August, and after the facts of that day had been supplemented by the confession of the Prime Minister before the Royal Commission, that any Parliament would debate itself so much as to sustain the late Ministry. But the unexpected turn of affairs in Prince Edward Island at the recent elections added a most valuable contingent to the majority already created on the Opposition side in the older provinces of the Dominion. It is that at first, the facts arising out of that election were, as so many others have been, audaciously controverted, and the accident of the introduction of the Island representatives by Ministerialists for a moment gave authority to the pretension, but those who were well informed at Ottawa knew that the predictions of the four gentlemen who made the Prince Edward Island majority were all on the Liberal side. Sir John A. MacDonald spoke as if he expected down to a late hour to have a majority adequate to the carrying on of the Government, and thus hinted that the declarations of Mr. Smith were the determining cause of his resignation to-day. But we suspect that really his hope was that of saving off the crisis a little, and taking the chances which might turn up from the beginning of the session: We doubt if there was ever a moment in which a division would not have resulted in a defeat by some majority though possibly a very small one. As to the new cabinet there is little positively to be said, Mr. Mackenzie received by his Excellency with the greatest cordiality, and at once accepted the task of forming a Cabinet. He left his Excellency with the impression that he would have at his hands the full measure of constitutional confidence and support.

The Montreal Gazette in a very candid article in reference to the political aspect of affairs in Canada, says, the new Government to which the destinies of Canada are entrusted are entitled to the greatest possible consideration. In the estimation of all true lovers of Canada there can be but one feeling, that of a desire for the progress of the country, and for the promotion of its interests, politically and materially. Mr. Blake, in his speech, characterized by most unfairness, but a speech, nevertheless, of which Canada may well be proud, laid down the principles upon which the incoming Government is to be judged. They cannot complain if, accepting the doctrines laid down by Mr. Blake, they are judged by those high principles of morality upon which he so eloquently decanted. The true policy of the Opposition will be to yield to them the fullest opportunity of developing their policy. If that policy should turn out to be in the interests of Canada the great mass of the people will be prepared to sustain them; but they must remember that in accepting office they accept it with great expectations, justified by their own professions as to their conduct in the future. For our own part, as independent journalists, we promise them a fair and frank consideration of the policy which they submit to Parliament.

The papers of the Mother Country, which were at first disposed to side with the party in power, have at length come into in severe condemnation of the Administration of Sir John A. Macdonald, whose acts in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway they declare to say the least of it were not as an English Minister's ought to be, above suspicion. They further more ask a very pertinent question, how many more subscriptions such as that of Sir Hugh Allan may there not have been. The Ministry may reasonably suppose, judging from recent developments, upon every public undertaking in the past, through the election fund mill, which doubtless had from many of them, far heavier returns in proportion, since so much was received from Sir Hugh Allan. The Government might almost be expected to have had success in the very unpromising undertaking of seeking blood from a stone, and it is more likely that other schemes were less trouble-

some and far more remunerative. They were, of course, far less troublesome, in only one or two cases did the cat get out of the bag; but these instances clearly showed which way the animal had jumped.

The following are the names of Hon. Mr. Mackenzie's Cabinet as announced in the House on Friday, by Hon. Mr. Holton. Mr. Mackenzie, Minister of Public Works; Mr. Dorian, Minister of Justice; Mr. Blake, Minister of the Privy Council, without a Department; Mr. A. J. Smith, Minister of Marine and Fisheries; Mr. Letellier de St. Jacques, Minister of Agriculture; Mr. Cartwright, Minister of Finance; Mr. Laird, Minister of the Interior; Mr. Christie, Secretary of State; Mr. J. Burpee, Minister of Customs; Mr. D. A. McDonald, Post Master General; Mr. Coffin, Receiver General; Mr. Fournier, Minister of Inland Revenue; Mr. W. Ross, Minister of Militia and Defence; Mr. R. W. Scott, member of the Privy Council without a portfolio.

Very extraordinary news has just become public; it appears that the outgoing Ministers have made a number of most important appointments on the very eve of their resignation, and apparently even after their resignation was announced, though it is hard to understand how they could then have been in a position to advise the Governor-General. However, several of them were actually in the House at the moment when the Premier announced that since the previous evening he had been convinced that he had lost the confidence of Parliament. The appointments in question are those of Hon. Hugh Macdonald to the Chief Justiceship of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia. Mr. Haviland, only the other day made a Senator, to a Judgeship in Prince Edward Island; Mr. Tilley to the Lieutenant-Governorship of New Brunswick; and Mr. Crawford to the Lieutenant-Governorship of Ontario. Except Mr. Haviland, all these gentlemen were in the House at the resignation, which they had no right to be, if they held these appointments; and two of them are actually Ministers against whom the House has just passed the gravest verdict ever rendered against Ministers in a British Parliament.

There will be universal rejoicing at the abatement of yellow fever in Memphis. Perhaps no city in this country has ever suffered so severely from the life-withering scourge. The desolation has been appalling and those who are now returning will see little for some time to come but memorials of sorrow and suffering. The Lady of Tears, who figures in the melancholy visions of De Quincey, will long retain her shade in the unfortunate city, and her bitter cries of lamentation and mourning will invade every ear. There will be vacant chairs, familiar faces gone, loved voices lost from the chorus. With the arrival of winter it is to be hoped that commercial energy will be revived and activity restored to the now deserted market. But there must remain many vacancies that can't be filled and many funeral shadows to darken the lives of those who have survived so many loved ones. First came the cholera, then came the devouring fever. Both did fatal work. But left deep and cruel scars. Yet both are gone, and we trust that the survivors will not abate one jot or tittle of heart and hope, but will devote themselves with unabated zeal to the work of rebuilding what has been broken down and of restoring that prosperity which has been lost.

SAD DROWNING.—The News says on Tuesday last, between 12 and 1 o'clock, a boat, with 6 men in it, left Pigeon Island, where they had been fishing, to come to Kingston. While about half way between Pigeon Island and Nile Mile Point the boat suddenly disappeared, and the occupants were seen no more. The names of the persons, so far as we could learn, were James Eccles, William Davis, and Louis Cadotti, with three Americans, whose names are not known. The boat was found bottom up at Nile Point, and was a total wreck. It is supposed that she foundered during the severe gale of Tuesday, and the men were thrown overboard by the pitching. The heavy sea running prevented her righting again, and in consequence the men were drowned. Mr. Eccles was well known in Kingston and was much respected.

Death has been an unusually frequent visitor amongst the English Judges during the last twelve months, several legal luminaries having been called away, the majority of whom have answered the dread summons after but a very short warning. The last, and by no means the least, to respond to the call was Sir William Bovill, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, who died on Saturday. He was the son of Mr. B. Bovill, of Dunsford Lodge, Wimbledon, of whom nothing special has been recorded. He was called to the Bar in the Middle Temple in 1841, and practised for some years on the Home Circuit. In 1855 he was made a Queen's Counsel, and in the following year a Sergeant-at-law and a Bencher of the Middle Temple. He was appointed Solicitor General in June of the same year by the late Lord Derby; this station he occupied for five months, as in November he was elevated to the Bench as Chief Justice of the Common Pleas with a salary of £7,000 per annum. From 1857 till his elevation he represented Guildford in the House of Commons, where he made his mark as an orator of high standing.

A keen controversy has for some time been going on in the Australasian Colonies in reference to steam communication with Britain. The Western Colonies, with the city of Melbourne at their head, took possession of the Suez route by arranging a contract with the “Peninsular and Oriental Company,” from the benefits of which New South Wales and the Eastern colonies, including New Zealand, were excluded. The latter had no alternative but to open the route via San Francisco. For this purpose, representatives from New Zealand and New South Wales have been in London for some time past, negotiating arrangements with Lord Kimberley for a four-weekly mail from both ends. The representative of New Zealand favoured the plan of giving the contract and subsidy to an American Steam Company to carry this mail to and from San Francisco, which would thence be transmitted to London and Australia respectively. The other representative objected, and stood out for an English Company. The latter has succeeded in carrying his point, Lord Kimberley guaranteeing the safe carriage of the mails from San Francisco to London. This has caused a great deal of ill feeling, and has led Melbourne and the other Western colonies to arrange with the American Company for a line to suit the West. What will be the issue of the competition is not easily forecasted. In the meantime the English vessels begin running under the contract about the end of next month. The struggle between the English and Americans for the trade of Australia.

The story of the burning of the steamer “Bavarian” adds one more to the melancholy catalogue of disasters in which human lives have been sacrificed. The steamer it appears, was off Oshawa, and fourteen miles from land, when two explosions were heard close to the engine room; smoke was seen issuing from the middle of the boat, and in an instant she was one mass of flames. Whether anything was done, or whether it was possible to check the spread of the fire, has yet to be learned. “Save yourselves who can” became the order of things, and there was a headlong and selfish rush made by the crew to the three boats, one of which was lost, it is plain, through haste and bad management. Into the remaining two crowded the most of the crew and two of the passengers, a man and a boy, leaving the remaining four passengers, three ladies and a gentleman, with the Captain and nine of his crew—fourteen persons in all—to a cruel fate. The ladies were accommodated in the cabin forward, and the fire cut them off from the stern of the vessel, where the boats were, and no attempt seems to have been made to rescue them. In one of the boats were the mate and eleven men and it is said they had hard work to keep afloat, it being nearly full of water. Whether this was owing to its bad condition, or its being overcrowded, remains to be ascertained, as the weather does not appear to be responsible. This boat, it is reported, made some attempt to rescue Captain Carmichael, who called the second mate by his name “Charley!” but he was lost, although a boy near him was pulled on board and saved. The other boat under charge of a French Canadian pilot, Napoleon something, contained nine persons in all, and it is stated that its crew exhibited gross cowardice in not trying to save the ladies and the others, the boat it is alleged being quite capable of containing those who perished in it. Fourteen human beings were thus deserted and left to an awful fate by fire or water. Assistance was sent approaching the scene of the disaster some time after the boats left, but too late to be of any use.

The accession of Prince Edward Island to our young Dominion, apart from commercial, fishery and shipping advantages, promises through the character of its representative men to be a source of strength. Coming into the union, at such an eventful period in our Parliamentary history, and taking for the first time a part in the politics of the Dominion, the course that they will take has been subject of much speculation and comment since the debate on the Address began, and their decision, or the decision of a majority of them, was even said to turn the balance of power on either side of the House. It is said that they were counted on by the government, who expected their support and who were much disappointed when they found the votes of P. E. Islanders could not be had in support of bribery and corruption, for either love or money.

A bad temper is a curse to the possessor, and its influence is most deadly wherever it is to be found. It is allied to martyrdom to be obliged to live with one of a complaining temper. To hear one eternal round of complaint and murmuring, to have every pleasant thought soiled away by their evil spirit, is a sore trial. It is like the sting of a scorpion—a perpetual nettle, destroying your peace, rendering life a burden. Its influence is deadly, and the purest and sweetest atmosphere is contaminated into a deadly miasma wherever this evil genius prevails. It has been said truly, that while we ought not to let the bad temper of others influence us, it would be as unreasonable to spread a blister upon the skin, and not expect it to draw, as to think of a family not suffering because of the bad temper of any of its members. One string out of ten will destroy the music of an instrument otherwise perfect; so if all the members of a church, neighborhood, and family, do not cultivate a kind and affectionate temper, there will be discord and every evil work.

Of the fall of the Macdonald Government the New York Tribune says:—“This conclusion will be greeted by all friends of good government as a victory for right principles. It was never denied that the Canadian Cabinet received enormous sums of money from the Canadian Pacific Railroad contractors; that this money was spent in the election canvass as admitted, the only defence put forth is that embodied in the able and ingenious speech of Sir John A. Macdonald and in the proposed ‘rote of confidence’ in the House; is that the general management of public affairs by the Ministry has been pernicious to the country, and that the lavish use of money in elections has not been confined to the Canadian Tories, and is sanctioned by British precedent. On this ground the Macdonald Ministry stood; on this they have been defeated. Public opinion in Canada, like that in the United States, sets the seal of disapprobation on public men who banish morals from politics, and the management of Governmental affairs. The lesson is worth much to the world.

Before the resignation of the late Government, John Crawford, Esq., M.P., was appointed Chief Governor of Ontario, in the place of Lieut. Governor Howland; and the Hon. L. S. Tilley, Lieut. Governor of New Brunswick, in the place of Lieut. Governor Wilnot. The retiring Governors have held office a few months beyond the prescribed time, but we do not doubt that the appointment of their successors will be received with satisfaction.

NEW POST OFFICES.—The following new Post Offices were established on the first of October: Golden Lake, County Renfrew, Peter Jeffrey, Postmaster; Rintow, township of Marysburgh, County Prince Edward, George R. German, Postmaster; Tramore, in the township of Hagarty, County Renfrew, Peter Foy, Postmaster.

We have been requested to intimate that Dr. Mostyn has been obliged to leave home for a short time on account of ill-health. The Dr. has been very unwell for two weeks past and requires a rest from his duties. We trust he may soon return with renewed strength, and be long spared to take his professional rounds.

The new Captain General of Cuba has issued an address, in which he expresses himself determined to improve the condition of the laborers, keeping in view the agricultural and industrial interests of the Island, advising moderation, and declares his determination to govern the country in accordance with the wishes of the National Government.

James D. Centre, one of the jurors on Stokes' trial, was sentenced to 31 day's imprisonment and a fine of \$250 for contempt of Court in speaking too freely of the case while the trial was in progress. If an example is once made of a constable who lets a prisoner escape—especially when charged with so serious a crime, due precautions will be taken in future, that all prisoners will be conveyed, without fail, to their destination.—Mercury.

Oshawa, Nov. 6.—The steamer “Bavarian” took fire last night, about 8 o'clock, while opposite Oshawa; she was a mass of flames in an instant, and only two boats were lowered; both of these reached land, containing 22 persons altogether. There were fourteen remaining, who are almost without a doubt lost. Among the fourteen are Captain Carmichael, of Toronto, the Chief Engineer, Wm. Finlayson, of Prescott; the Stewart, Wm. Spence, of Lachine; also 3 lady passengers, Mrs. Sibbald and daughter, of Brookville, and Miss Wear, of Chatham.

The Mormon Hawkins, who had two wives, and was prosecuted by his first wife for adultery in the District Court, convicted and sentenced to three years in the Penitentiary, obtained his liberty Friday by judgment of the Supreme Court, based on the English law decision, that the United States Marshal cannot serve venire in causes under the statutes of the Territory of Utah.

Mr. James Ellis, of Pakenham, has just sold 3,000 lbs. of butter, of his manufacture, at 25 cents per pound, realizing the handsome amount of \$750. Mr. Ellis is the champion butter producer of this section having taken the prize, for three years in succession at the Pakenham and Fitzroy Agricultural Exhibitions.—Mercury.

OTTAWA MARKETS.

Beef	4 00	4 50
Pork	7 00	7 50
Mutton	6 00	6 50
Veal	6 00	6 50
Poultry	6 00	6 50
Turkeys	1 00	1 25
Geese	0 50	0 75
Ducks	0 25	0 30
Fowls	0 25	0 30
Eggs	0 20	0 25
Butter	0 20	0 25
In pairs	0 22	0 25
Potatoes	0 25	0 40
Tomatoes	0 40	0 50
Onions	0 40	0 50
Carrots	0 40	0 50
Turnips	0 40	0 50
Corn	0 40	0 50
Hay	0 40	0 50
Straw	0 40	0 50
Oats	0 35	0 40
Wheat	0 60	0 65
Barley	0 50	0 55
Peas	0 40	0 45
Beans	0 40	0 45
Chickens	0 05	0 10
Chickens	0 05	0 10
Fowls	0 05	0 10
Deers	0 00	0 10

PEMBROKE MARKETS.

Flour	1 25	1 30
Do. do.	1 25	1 30
White	1 25	1 30
Spring	1 25	1 30
Wheat	0 70	0 75
Do. do.	0 70	0 75
Barley	0 50	0 55
Do. do.	0 50	0 55
Peas	0 40	0 45
Beans	0 40	0 45
Chickens	0 05	0 10
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Coal as an article of fuel has been imported in Winnipeg. The coal was imported at a heavy cost from Duluth, its price here being from \$30 a ton upwards. At that price it can only be looked upon as a luxury to be enjoyed by the richer classes able to afford it; but the day is not far distant when we may expect to see in general use and not imported articles. So says the Manitowan.

COUNCIL MEETING.

Carleton Place, Nov. 7, 1873. Council met pursuant to adjournment. Present: Councillors Wilson, Graham, Morphy, and Taylor. On motion of Mr. Graham, seconded by Mr. Taylor, Dr. Wilson was appointed to the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Moved by Mr. Graham, seconded by Mr. Taylor, that the by-law to extend and establish James' street in the village of Carleton Place, from Bell street to the First Bridge, be now read a second time. Carried. The by-law was accordingly read a second time.

Moved by Mr. Graham, seconded by Mr. Morphy, that the same by-law be now read a third time and passed. The by-law was accordingly read a third time and passed.

Two bonds in relation to the purchase of a part of the lot owned by the trustees of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in Canada, were read and approved by the Council.

Moved by Mr. Morphy, seconded by Mr. Taylor, that the Chairman grant an order on the Treasurer for the sum of \$45, being payment of the land purchased from the Trustees of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in the village of Carleton Place for the extension of Appleton street. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Taylor, seconded by Mr. Morphy, that the account of Mr. J. S. Anable be accepted, and that the Reeve grant an order on the Treasurer, for the balance due him, of \$17.75.

Moved by Mr. Taylor, seconded by Mr. Morphy, that the account of J. M. O. Connor, P.L.S., be accepted and paid, and that the Reeve grant an order on the Treasurer for the same, \$20.40.

Mr. Morphy gave notice that he will, at the next meeting of council introduce a by-law fixing the place for holding the next Municipal election, and also appointing a Returning officer.

Mr. Graham gave notice that he will at the next meeting of council introduce a by-law to regulate and enforce the cleaning of streets and roofs of houses from snow and ice and other obstructions.

The council adjourned until Friday, the 21st November, at 7 o'clock p.m.

CHARGE OF INCENDIARISM.

RECAP OF PRISONER.

We mentioned last week, that the fire at Mr. Elliott Johnson's, at Ferrall's Landing was supposed to be the work of an incendiary. A young man named Alexander Burnett was subsequently charged with the act, and after a preliminary examination, was placed temporarily in the lock-up here. He was examined before A. Jamieson and James Lindsey, Esqs., in this village, on Tuesday, and on the evidence adduced was committed for trial. He was placed in charge of the County Jail, to be taken to Pembroke, but made his escape, while still in the village, soon after being taken out of the lock-up. It is to be hoped that the committing magistrates will take care that this matter will be brought officially under the notice of the County Assessor. If an example is once made of a constable who lets a prisoner escape—especially when charged with so serious a crime, due precautions will be taken in future, that all prisoners will be conveyed, without fail, to their destination.—Mercury.

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Carleton Place, Nov. 7, 1873. Council met pursuant to adjournment. Present: Councillors Wilson, Graham, Morphy, and Taylor. On motion of Mr. Graham, seconded by Mr. Taylor, Dr. Wilson was appointed to the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Moved by Mr. Graham, seconded by Mr. Taylor, that the by-law to extend and establish James' street in the village of Carleton Place, from Bell street to the First Bridge, be now read a second time. Carried. The by-law was accordingly read a second time.

Moved by Mr. Graham, seconded by Mr. Morphy, that the same by-law be now read a third time and passed. The by-law was accordingly read a third time and passed.

Two bonds in relation to the purchase of a part of the lot owned by the trustees of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in Canada, were read and approved by the Council.

Moved by Mr. Morphy, seconded by Mr. Taylor, that the Chairman grant an order on the Treasurer for the sum of \$45, being payment of the land purchased from the Trustees of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in the village of Carleton Place for the extension of Appleton street. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Taylor, seconded by Mr. Morphy, that the account of Mr. J. S. Anable be accepted, and that the Reeve grant an order on the Treasurer, for the balance due him, of \$17.75.

Moved by Mr. Taylor, seconded by Mr. Morphy, that the account of J. M. O. Connor, P.L.S., be accepted and paid, and that the Reeve grant an order on the Treasurer for the same, \$20.40.

Mr. Morphy gave notice that he will, at the next meeting of council introduce a by-law fixing the place for holding the next Municipal election, and also appointing a Returning officer.

Mr. Graham gave notice that he will at the next meeting of council introduce a by-law to regulate and enforce the cleaning of streets and roofs of houses from snow and ice and other obstructions.

The council adjourned until Friday, the 21st November, at 7 o'clock p.m.

CHARGE OF INCENDIARISM.

RECAP OF PRISONER.

We mentioned last week, that the fire at Mr. Elliott Johnson's, at Ferrall's Landing was supposed to be the work of an incendiary. A young man named Alexander Burnett was subsequently charged with the act, and after a preliminary examination, was placed temporarily in the lock-up here. He was examined before A. Jamieson and James Lindsey, Esqs., in this village, on Tuesday, and on the evidence adduced was committed for trial. He was placed in charge of the County Jail, to be taken to Pembroke, but made his escape, while still in the village, soon after being taken out of the lock-up. It is to be hoped that the committing magistrates will take care that this matter will be brought officially under the notice of the County Assessor. If an example is once made of a constable who lets a prisoner escape—especially when charged with so serious a crime, due precautions will be taken in future, that all prisoners will be conveyed, without fail, to their destination.—Mercury.

Oshawa, Nov. 6.—The steamer “Bavarian” took fire last night, about 8 o'clock, while opposite Oshawa; she was a mass of flames in an instant, and only two boats were lowered; both of these reached land, containing 22 persons altogether. There were fourteen remaining, who are almost without a doubt lost. Among the fourteen are Captain Carmichael, of Toronto, the Chief Engineer, Wm. Finlayson, of Prescott; the Stewart, Wm. Spence, of Lachine; also 3 lady passengers, Mrs. Sibbald and daughter, of Brookville, and Miss Wear, of Chatham.

The Mormon Hawkins, who had two wives, and was prosecuted by his first wife for adultery in the District Court, convicted and sentenced to three years in the Penitentiary, obtained his liberty Friday by judgment of the Supreme Court, based on the English law decision, that the United States Marshal cannot serve venire in causes under the statutes of the Territory of Utah.

Mr. James Ellis, of Pakenham, has just sold 3,000 lbs. of butter, of his manufacture, at 25 cents per pound, realizing the handsome amount of \$750. Mr. Ellis is the champion butter producer of this section having taken the prize, for three years in succession at the Pakenham and Fitzroy Agricultural Exhibitions.—Mercury.

OTTAWA MARKETS.

Beef	4 00	4 50
Pork	7 00	7 50
Mutton	6 00	6 50
Veal	6 00	6 50
Poultry	6 00	6 50
Turkeys	1 00	1 25
Geese	0 50	0 75
Ducks	0 25	0 30
Fowls	0 25	0 30
Eggs	0 20	0 25
Butter	0 20	0 25
In pairs	0 22	0 25
Potatoes	0 25	0 40
Tomatoes	0 40	0 50
Onions	0 40	0 50
Carrots	0 40	0 50
Turnips	0 40	0 50
Corn	0 40	0 50
Hay	0 40	0 50
Straw	0 40	0 50
Oats	0 35	0 40
Wheat	0 60	0 65
Barley	0 50	0 55
Peas	0 40	0 45
Beans	0 40	0 45
Chickens	0 05	0 10
Chickens	0 05	0 10
Fowls	0 05	0 10
Deers	0 00	0 10

PEMBROKE MARKETS.

Flour	1 25	1 30
Do. do.	1 25	1 30
White	1 25	1 30
Spring	1 25	1 30
Wheat	0 70	0 75
Do. do.	0 70	0 75
Barley	0 50	0 55
Do. do.	0 50	0 55
Peas	0 40	0 45
Beans	0 40	0 45
Chickens	0 05	0 10
Chickens	0 05	0 10
Fowls	0 05	0 10
Deers	0 00	0 10

Flour—Extra, 100 lbs. \$3 25 to \$3 50  
No. 1 Fall ..... 3 25 to 3 50  
Buckwheat Flour ..... 1 75 to 2 00  
Buckwheat per bushel ..... 0 30 to 0 40  
Oatmeal, 40 lbs. ..... 3 00 to 3 25  
Spring, 40 lbs. ..... 1 10 to 1 25

