in Gloucestershire. Murders at sea are probably entered at the port of arrival. The murders reported by the police in the year were in proportion of 1 to 167,824 of the estimated population; in the preceding year 1 to 158,737; in the year 1865-6, 1 to 161,908. The attempts to murder in England in the year ending at Michaelmas, 1868, were 61, or 1 to 354,907 of the estimated population; in the preceding year, 1 to 476,211; and in the year 1865-66, 1 to 471,333. The number of persons apprehended for murder in England in the year ending at Michaelmas, 1868, was 118; and 99—74 men 25 women—were committed for trial, a rather larger porportion than three persons for every four murders reported. But we have no means of tracing these cases any further, for the results of trials for murder are given, not for the year ending at Michaelmas, but for the year ending on the 31st of December. In the year ending December 31, 1868, the number of persons committed for trial in England for murder was 71: in the case of 38 there was no bill found or else an acquittal; 12 were found insane, 21 were convicted and sentenced to death—17 men and 4 women. One man was pardoned; the sentences on 6 men 2 women were commuted to penal servitude for life; the other 10 men and 2 women were executed. The committals for trial for murder in the last ten years in England have averaged 69 a year, the number being exceptionally raised to 94 in 1867 by the commital of 26 persons to the special assizes for the murder of police-sergeant Brett at Manchester, and which affects the ten years' average. Since the consolidation of the criminal law in 1861 the capital sentence has been restricted to cases of murder, and the number of persons sentenced to death in England has averaged 25 a year, and the executions 14 in a year.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Cook and Housemaid wanted—Mrs. P. Thompson.

Autumn Fashions—Magee & Russell.

Notice—William Boland.

Do —Robert Turner.

Auction Sale—H. McLean.

Department of Crown Lands—S. Richards.

Steinway Piano for Sale—J. L. Orme & Son.

☞ All business communications to this office should be addressed to the

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The Ottawa Times

Office: 36, Sparks Street.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1869.

☞ *For interesting Reading Matter see First Page; for Ottawa Markets see Fourth page.*

His Royal Highness Prince Arthur is expected to reach Ottawa on the 8th of October.

Sir John A. Macdonald arrived here on Saturday morning.

Sir Francis Hincks returned to Montreal from Brockville on Saturday.

Hon. Chas. Tupper, C. B., and J. M. Currier, Esq., M.P., have returned to Ottawa from the West.

The public dinner to be given to the Hon. Mr. Rose to-morrow night by the citizens of Montreal promises to be a brilliant success. The concert which was to have been held on Tuesday has been postponed until Thursday next, to allow of the attendance of the band of the Rifle Brigade at the dinner.

In connection with the proposed visit of Prince Arthur to the capital, we feel it our duty to call the attention of our City Council, and of the Corporation of New Edinburgh to the positively dangerous and insecure condition of the bridge over the Rideau. Whether the blame of its present disgraceful state of insecurity to everybody who is obliged to pass over it, is due to the City Council of Ottawa, the Municipality of New Edinburgh, or to the County Council of Carleton, we are not prepared to say, but between them it has been allowed to fall into such a state of bad repair that immediate attention towards remedying the evil is urgently demanded. As we understand that a meeting of Council will be held to-night, it would be well if our City Fathers looked to it at once.

A letter signed "Justice" appeared in this paper on Thursday last, the heading of which was so ambiguously put that it was calculated to reflect injuriously upon the character of one of our banking institutions of the highest standing. The letter was headed by our correspondent—the Quebec Bank Imbroglio—meaning, no doubt, in his mind the bank imbroglio at Quebec, and referring to the late frauds on the Quebec branch of the Bank of Montreal. A casual glance at the letter itself would have dispelled the false impression conveyed by the heading; no reference was made or intended to have been made to the Quebec Bank, and indeed the character which that Bank bears for safety and reliable management was the best refutation of any erroneous impression, which was unfortunately easily conveyed by the title of the article.

So long as Dr. Cumming can get a congregation together, we are not likely to hear the last of the coming of that happy millenium when the lion and the lamb shall lie down together in peace, but we are not sure that quite as wonderful an alliance has not already come to pass in Canada itself. It is true that in this case there is neither a lion nor a lamb in the story, but we have at least one respectable donkey, a full grown sheep, and a "rat" laying their heads together at Toronto to decide upon the choice of a Cabinet. The managing director of the *Globe*, the ostensible proprietor of the *Telegraph*, and the editor of the latter paper—a Clear Grit, or as one might say, the grandmother of Clear Grits, a high Tory and grand officer of the Orange Society of the bluest stripe, and a Baldwin reformer of the original school! When shall they three meet again with a common object. The "Holy Alliance" was defunct before our day, and people say that the name was a misnomer, but the character and purpose of this unholy alliance are too plain to be mistaken, and we believe that its breaking down will be equally sudden and ignominious. The appointment of Sir Francis Hincks to a seat in the Cabinet is the object of the concentrated attack, and the reason of this union of forces will not, perhaps, be difficult to discover. Such an alliance being unnatural and out of the usual order of things, necessarily implies caution and distrust among outsiders by the mere fact of its existence. The old saying that when rogues fall out, honest folks come by their own again, has double force in the implication that when rogues unite, honest folks had better keep a sharp eye to their own interests, if they do not wish to be gulled or cheated under their very noses. Those three manufacturers of public opinion in the West—and a very poor article, indeed, they turn out, we must say—have a common nationality, and therefore a common axe to grind in their efforts to keep out of the Cabinet a Protestant Irishman who does honour to his country, such as Sir Francis Hincks. We all know that Scotchmen, especially if they are of the breed of the Toronto trio, will fight as heartily as any other people, if left to themselves, but a canny Scot's a Scot for a' that, and the Clear Grit-high Tory-Baldwin Reformer conspiracy is clannish enough to combine against Sir Francis Hincks, because he does not dance in the national philibeg. It is fortunate that all Scotchmen are not so prejudiced and unjust and that this spirit of ultra-exclusiveness is likely to be confined to a short-lived interchange of mutual compliments between the *Telegraph* and the *Globe*.

The *role* of a false prophet is not a new one for this pink of Baldwin Reformers to assume, although the stock company he is acting with now is rather a mongrel cast for a man of his antecedents to be found amongst. We have not all forgotten how, once before, he was the first rat to squeal and abandon the ship of state when he thought it was drifting among the breakers, nor how the ship rode safely at anchor, while the unlucky rat sank so deep among the waters that his head is only just beginning to emerge again above the surface. His "Whither are we drifting" article proved true only to this extent that he himself drifted helplessly on a lee shore where such political character as he had to lose—not a *priceless* freight at the best—was shipwrecked beyond repair. The Caledonian firm are now setting a new venture afloat, but the partnership is not altogether an auspicious one, and we venture to say that it will not prove a very good bargain for those who are foolish enough to put their money in it.

This whole scheme or opposition, concocted between the *Telegraph* and the *Globe*, is so evidently a "plant" to carry a common object, that they must be very simple folk, indeed, who will not see through it—far more simple than we take the ordinary run of shrewd Canadian electors, whom it is intended to influence, to be; and we are a good deal more mistaken than we should be willing to acknowledge, if the result does not show our confidence to be correct, to the chagrin and discomfiture of the allied conspirators. There is not a constituency in Canada which is over fond of being made the tool of such a trio of worthies, nor which is eager to have such a patent piece of humbug as this joint plan of the *Telegraph* and *Globe* shoved down their throats unresistingly. The insincerity and sham character of the whole line of policy adopted by the copartnership is too plain to be swallowed by most people without a good many grimaces. Here have been the two rival Toronto journalists and "statesmen"—bless the mark—Jeffersons Brick and the Hon. Elijah Pogram—blackguarding each other continuously, until the laughable character of the exhibition had given place in most people's minds to a very decided feeling of disgust with the whole performance—now falling into each other's arms with the heartiest good will. The transparent character of the show for the benefit of outsiders was too thin to hide its true nature from all but very green hands indeed, and the recording of the present family compact takes nobody by surprise.

It is well to know that all Scotchmen are not so illiberal and thin skinned as this trio, who have put themselves forward as the exponents of the popular opinion of their countrymen. Next to fair play a Scotchman likes unmistakable honesty in an opponent, and nothing is so sure to disgust him as a one sided and prejudiced attack upon a friend or foe, based only upon personal venom, and the smarting feeling of disappointment resulting from the memory of old defeats. We can all understand that the sudden fury of the managing director of the *Globe* is intensified by the stinging remembrance of many a sound whipping at the hands of his old master, and by the fear of a renewal of that castigation, which the re-entry of Sir Francis Hincks into Canadian politics surely implies, but the secret of the Baldwin Reformer's hostility is only to be found in that inherent love of treachery, as treachery, which is the distinguishing feature of some natures, twisted obliquely in the making. The sly and villainous Iago was Iago or nothing, but we doubt greatly if the opinions or predictions of men of that type will make much headway against the distinguished record of services in Canada and abroad which Sir Francis Hincks is able to present to friend and foe, and which, while gaining honour for himself, have also done honour to his adopted country. Any constituency in Canada might well be proud to have Sir Francis Hincks as its representative, and it is the smallest of small provincial jealousy which envies and clamours against his success. Any man in the Old Country, Scotchman, or Irishman, would throw his vote, if he had one, for a distinguished colonist whom his Sovereign has thought worthy to honour, and who won his first spurs in Canada itself, and it would be sometime before he could be made to understand the narrow spirit of sectionalism and selfish jealousy, which had dictated the opposition to his return to the field of his earliest triumphs. If Sir Francis Hincks should think well of offering himself as a candidate to the electors of North Lanark, we do not think that there is a Scotchman in the Riding—and they are a strong and intelligent body in that constituency—who would grudge him his seat, because he happens to be a Protestant Irishman, and because that circumstance has been made the pretext of the virulent attacks upon him by the jealous trio of mongrel politicians, which has its headquarters at Toronto. It is true that we have already one Minister in the Cabinet who is an Irishman, but he is the representative of another body, and it is not too late yet to secure the proper care of the interests of a very large, influential and intelligent section of the population of the Dominion, by its representation in the Cabinet, in the person of Sir Francis Hincks. The material development of the interests of this section of the country demand, moreover, that we should not continue to be swamped forever by the preponderance of Toronto claims upon the consideration of the Government, and that we should have a powerful and influential exponent of our own wants and opinions upon the floor of the House. Looking at all these considerations, we should be prepared to regard it as a good day for the country, and more especially for this section of it, if Sir Francis Hincks should decide once for all to cast his fortunes amongst us, and enter the field again, in the teeth of all his opponents.

All the Western papers concur in their opinion of the great success of the London Exhibition, to which the presence of his Royal Highness Prince Arthur lent additional attraction. The number of entries was larger than had been anticpated even by its most sanguine promoters, and the influx of visitors was almost unprecedented. Toronto has had the honour of being chosen as the city in which the next Annual Exhibition is to be held, although a strong effort was made to transfer it to Ottawa. We do not lose anything, however, by the delay, as we shall be better prepared in the succeeding summer to give every guarantee for success. Referring to the meeting of the Society of Agriculture and Arts, the *Leader* says:—

Mr. Johnston, of London, then moved, seconded by Mr. Tooley, of Westminster, that the next exhibition be held at Ottawa.

Mr. Stock, of Waterdown, moved, seconded by Mr. Shere, of Whitby, in amendment, that the next exhibition be held at Toronto.

A very lively discussion then ensued, several members speaking in favour of going to Ottawa, while others spoke as strongly in favour of Toronto.

Mr. Stock, of Waterdown, as a large exhibitor, spoke strongly in favour of Toronto.

Mayor Harman also advocated the same view. After complimenting London on the success of the exhibition, he contended that as a matter of right and justice the exhibition should be in Toronto next year. That city had expended $43,500 on the erection of buildings, and had been promised the exhibition every fourth year. He, as the Mayor of Toronto, offered the society that guarantee which had been found in previous years so fully and satisfactorily carried out.

Hon. Mr. Skeed, Malcolm Cameron, Mr. Wright, of Ottawa, Hon. Mr. Christie, Dr. Beatty, of Cobourg, Mr. Cotton and Mr. Cowan supported Ottawa, while Aldermen Medcalf, Dickey, Hynes and Strachan, of Toronto, and others, spoke as strongly in favour of Toronto.

A vote was finally called, when the chairman declared the show of hands in favour of Ottawa.

Ald. Strachan called for the yeas and nays, believing that the majority was in favour of Toronto.

After some wrangling the yeas and nays were recorded, when 45 votes were given for Toronto and 38 for Ottawa. The question was, therefore, settled in favour of Toronto.

The meeting then adjourned. The election of officers will take place at the January meeting.

THE REVIVAL OF TRADE.

The *Trade Review* has an article on the subject, from which we extract the following:

It is surprising what a change has taken place during the past few weeks in the feelings of the business community of Canada. After an undeniably dull spring and summer, during which most persons did well who held their own, the harvest was looked forward to with more than usual anxiety. All hopes were centred upon it. If it failed a period of hard times must inevitably ensue, which might test the stability of even wealthy houses; if it proved an average yield, an improvement in business would take place, which, if not all which was required, would at least partially dispel the dullness which existed.

These were the feelings of the commercial community when August came in, but almost a revolution (in feeling) has since taken place. Our farmers have now got safely and well secured one of the most magnificent harvests ever taken from Canadian fields, and the inspiring effect is already felt in business circles throughout the length and breadth of the land. Gloom has given way to hope. The feeling has become general that trade during the fall and winter will be brisk and animated—that better times are close at hand.

We feel great confidence that the commencement of a marked improvement in business has already set in, and that as soon as the general movement of crops to market takes place, which will not be before October or November, everyone will be able to see and feel it. But it may be well to warn those of very sanguine temperament not to expect too much. We have already been of the opinion that the recent short period of dullness felt in all parts of Canada did not arise from the country not being in a prosperous condition. That opinion is ours still. The real secret of the dullness was over-trading—the presence of more goods in the market than the public really required. Last season's harvest may not have thrashed out so well as was at first anticipated, but very fair crops were obtained, and there was no particular scarcity of money among the farmers. But they did not require the immense quantities of goods with which so many business men loaded their shelves, and consequently would not buy them. This is the real cause why so many merchants and others have had such difficulty to meet their engagements during the past six months, and splendid as we believe our present harvest to be, it cannot render trade so brisk as to make money plenty with individuals who persist in overtrading—in buying more goods than they can sell.

* * * * * * *

That we are on the eve of a revival in trade admits of little question. Whether it will come up to the expectations which some have formed—or whether it will be of long or short duration—cannot be predicted with any certainty. It is sufficient to know that we already feel the symptoms which precede improvement. A healthier tone—a more hopeful spirit—already pervades the business community. Importers are preparing to meet increased orders from the country districts. The banks are lowering their rates of interest to catch a larger share of the produce trade. Money is beginning to move more freely. These are signs which can hardly be mistaken; and as the organ of the commercial and manufacturing interests of the Dominion, we congratulate them on our improving prospects. Let us make the most of the revival while it lasts. If it should be short, then we will have nothing to reproach ourselves with. If it should be long, the full benefit will be ours.

—Swinburne has undertaken to edit Coleridge's "Christabel" and the "Lyrical Poems," and write an introductory essay.

THE COST OF RAILROADS.

Inquiries are frequently made as to the cost of building railroads in the West, but answers which give only the gross cost per mile of road, or of road and equipment with no details, are by no means satisfactory. The following account of the cost of the Galva & New Boston Branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad which is given in the last annual report, by Max Hjortsberg, the chief engineer of the road, will give the information which so many desire. It is a thoroughly well built road, built in the most economical manner by the company, without the intervention of contractors, and with money instead of stocks or credit—a very important point.

That part of the "American Central Railway," lying between Galva, in Henry county, and New Boston, in Mercer county, has been completed.

The line diverges from the main line at the west end of Galva station, and runs in a very direct line to New Boston, a distance of 31½ miles, passing through a rich agricultural country. The grades are easy, generally under 26 feet to the mile, and not exceeding 35 feet, except in two or three places, viz: about one-half mile west of Galva, where it is 46 feet for a distance of 2,000 feet, and four miles east of New Boston, in ascending the bluffs from the bottom lands, where it is 52 feet to the mile, for about a mile and a quarter.

There are no bridges of consequence on the road, except at Edward's river, which is crossed by a Howe Truss Bridge, in two spans of 125 feet each.

The cost of the work has been as follows:

For Lands and right of way	$49,000 00
" Grading and bridging	235,058 41
" Railroad iron	352,388 72
" " Ties	75,759 40
" " Spikes and splices	39,737 73
" Fences	1,974 50
" Telegraph lines	9,347 77
" Water works	3,429 27
" Labour	29,349 73
" Mis'laneous, including freight on material	89,457 63
	$886,303 16

BUILDINGS.

For Engine house at Galva	$14,417.93
" Coal chutes	5,481.43
" Tool and oil house	241.20
" Fr't & pass house at Nekoma	1,288.30
" Do do Woodhull	5,478.62
" Do do New Windsor	5,320.26
" Do do Viola	890.60
" Do do Aledo	4,165.97
" Do do New Boston	345.06
" New Stock yards	1,124.19
" Platforms	856.19
" Miscellaneous buildings	762 97
Total	$925,575 88

This shows the average cost per mile to have been $17,972.

SAVINGS OF THE AGRICULTURAL CLASSES.

A correspondent has plainly asked in the columns of the *Times* what it is of which an Irish farmer has to complain. Unless it be the fact of being an Irishman, the *Times* (August 31) thinks he would find it hard to discover an answer in the speeches from Tralee. Of course, things are not perfect; they never have been in this world of late years. But it is something to be able to say that everything is in a state of improvement and that is the burden of the speeches before the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland. There are better machines and more Irish machine makers. There are still, it seems, thistles in the land, but the country is so resolute to get rid of them that it has been found worth while to invent and exhibit a thistle-cutter. There is an increase in live stock, and though there has been a momentary diminution in the number of sheep, it is significant that the total number in the country has more than doubled since 1841. £50,000 have been expended on cottages. For general improvements £26,000 were lent in 1866; in 1867, £40,000; in 1868, £65,000 and this year the sum will reach £80,000. Lastly the savings in the banks have largely increased during the year, and nearly twenty millions sterling—in great measure representing the savings of the agricultural classes—have been deposited in the joint-stock banks. The "Lincolnshire Farmer" will probably be confirmed in his shrewd suspicion that the Irish are about as well off as himself. It is something, indeed, to live in a country where there is elbow-room for all this improvement. Over here a man has to rise early and go to bed late, he has to economise every rood of land, and to crowd as much flesh on every sort of animal as its frame will bear, if he is even to hold his head above water, not to speak of continuous advances. What would he not give for a chance in a country where fences are gigantic and ditches gulfs, and there is an opportunity of adding some five or six per cent. to the land on his farm?" "*O fortunatos minimum us si bona norint*" might, it seems, be said with abundant reason of Irish agriculturists.

WHAT THEY THINK OF SICKLES' MUDDLE IN ENGLAND.

London, September 22.—The *Times* of this morning says that the Spanish have found their advantages in a bold display of patriotism and national courage. They met an imaginary affront with immediate defiance, though their threatened adversary is ten times more powerful than themselves. Sickles is manifestly alarmed at the result of his proceedings, and has requested further instructions. Pending a reply from Washington he desires to withdraw his note. If this is actually the position of the case, Spain owes it to her own fearlessness, which may savor of unreason, but does not partake of the nature of bravado. She has declared that if driven to extremity she will fight. No doubt she will. For her to gain advantage by doing so is out of the question, but as matters stand she would lose less by war than her adversary. America may fairly decline an easy victory on such onerous and partial terms. The people and government of Spain are resolved not to part with Cuba without a struggle. A contest could only result in the sacrifice of Cuba, coupled with other but slighter losses. General Sickles expected no such resistance as his note has provoked. Possibly, in the face of such opposition, his proceedings may be qualified or repudiated by his government. It is believed that he exceeded his authority, and that America is not responsible for his act.

The *Standard* thinks the loss of Cuba, and perhaps Porto Rico, would be the certain result of war with the United States. Here the mischief for Spain would end, after some months of combat, for she must agree to peace. But this mischief would bring with it no corresponding good to the United States. War would cause serious interruption of her commerce and result in the wholesale destruction of her shipping. It is not probable that the American government will interfere any further in the affairs of Cuba.

—An International Congress, with the following programme, opens at Brest on the 20th September:—"To maintain and encourage the study of the language, literature, customs and history of the Celtic races, and create a bond of union between the men who take an interest in those questions in France, Great Britain and elsewhere."

—The Board of Health in this city, after discovering that there were one or two hundred milk-dealers who cheat their customers by furnishing them with an adulterated article, seem to have let the matter drop without acting upon our suggestion, that they should follow the Paris fashion and post the fraudulent dealers. Here is another hint from the advertising columns of the Boston papers:

EDWARD FARRELL, milkman, of North Quincy, having his place of business in Boston, dealer in milk, has been convicted, in the Superior Court of the County of Suffolk, of selling milk in said city of Boston, the same being adulterated by the admixture of water therewith.

HENRY FAXTON, Inspector.

City Hall, Boston, September 21, 1869.

And the notice is by law published conspicuously ten times in succession, so that he who runs may read, and he who reads may run to the nearest honest milk-dealer for future supplies. It is a Boston notion worth following here. A few advertisements of this sort would lessen the number of swindlers by at least the number of advertisements. —*N. Y. World.*

THE FOUR-MILE TUNNEL IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The present condition of the work on the great Hoosac tunnel is described by a correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, who says:

"The tunnel is making progress at the rate of about ten feet a day, which, with headings leading from the central shaft left entirely out of the question, would admit of its completion in less than five years. The Messrs. Shanly have four years and a-half (until March 1, 1874) to complete their contract, and are constantly increasing their facilities for work, so that there appears but little doubt of their ability to end their work within the given time. At the present rate it will take about a year longer to sink the central shaft. In company with Mr. Pratt I stepped up in front of the drilling machines to observe their operations. They evidently do their work effectually. There were drills to the right of us, and drills to the left of us, and a shower of stone dust came down on our heads from the working of other drills above us. It was a place no one would care to remain in long if he could easily get away, and how the miners stand it is a mystery. To be immured in such a gloomy dungeon any way is bad enough, but to be shut up with such a terrible clatter about one's ears adds ten thousand fold to the discomfort.

"Up to August 31 the east head had reached a distance of 5,968 feet from the portal. The present depth of the shaft is 675 feet, and the bucket is attached to a sort of elevator, which runs down in grooved timbers to within fifty feet or so of the bottom. A minute and a half to two minutes is usually the time occupied in hoisting or lowering a bucket. It was at this place that thirteen workmen lost their lives, October 19, 1867, in consequence of the burning of the buildings over the shaft, by which means all chance of escape was cut off. The water quickly filled the bottom of the pit, and the bodies could not be recovered for a full year. This accident occurred at the depth of 583 feet. There have been other accidents at this shaft, and no longer ago than the 20th of June three men were killed while descending in a bucket. The engineman away from the one in charge, allowing the bucket to descend with great rapidity, and to strike upon some timbers by the way, throwing out the three men, while a fourth, by some miraculous means, saved his life by jumping, all four landing upon the woodwork by the side. The shaft is twenty-seven feet by fifteen, and is filled for a part of the space with timber work. There is now a series of ladders upon the sides extending to the bottom, by means of which the men might escape in case of any accident to the hoisting apparatus.

"Arriving at the west shaft, a party of four was made up to accompany the superintendent, Mr. H. H. Pratt, to the bottom and to the west heading, some eighteen hundred feet beyond the shaft. The distance between this shaft and the west portal is about twenty-five hundred feet, and it is in this section of the tunnel that a large brick tube is being constructed to guard against the caving of the demoralized rock, which had caused so much trouble and about which so much has been said. The brick tunnel will reach to within some three hundred feet of the shaft. The descent at this point is made in a sort of box elevator, open on one side to admit a car, such as the rocks and *debris* are taken out upon. One of these elevators is coming up while the other is going down. The depth is 318 feet, or ninety-eight feet more than the height of Bunker Hill monument. Rubber suits were again brought into requisition, and rubber boots also put on, for the bottom is in places very wet.

"To journey to this heading is a more difficult matter than running in on a car at the eastern end, and it involves a little hard work. With Mr. Pratt as file leader and our 'lamps dimly burning' we march away from the shaft through the darkness, occasionally tumbling over a piece of rock or a piece of timber; some five hundred feet from the end we are forced to clamber up over the rocks several feet, for the heading at this end is carried forward at the top instead of at the grade, as at the other end. There is a noise as of half a dozen cotton mills and as many rushing, shrieking locomotives, as we draw near the end of our journey, and after jumping aside several times to avoid imaginary cars, gather from Mr. Pratt, who shouts in our ears at the very top of his voice, that the drilling machines are in operation. Here, as at the other end, the drills are driven by compressed air, which is also used to ventilate the tunnel. The rock now being worked through, however, is much harder, although of the same kind, and the progress made is somewhat less, averaging about three feet a day. Nitro-glycerine, instead of powder, is to be used in blasting, in the course of the present month, and it is conjectured that four feet per day will then be made."

—Lieutenant-General Thompson, a veteran British statesman and soldier, died on the 6th of this month at the ripe age of 86. He belongs rather to the past than the present generation. Throughout his whole career he has been a most ardent liberal, and that at times when the profession of liberalism was far from being the pathway to either professional advancement or social honour. His Radical principles could scarcely be said to be owing to the influence of his parents, who were vehement Tories. After taking his degrees at Cambridge, in 1807, he entered the navy, and sailed as midshipman in the *Iris*—the flagship of Admiral Gambier. In 1806 he entered the army as second Lieutenant in the Rifle Corps. In 1808 he was appointed Governor of Sierra Leone, but the Home Government thought his zeal for the suppression of the slave trade excessive, and he was superseded. In 1813 he went to Spain, and took part in the battle of Toulouse in 1814. From 1815 to 1820, Captain Thompson served in the East Indies; and after his return to England, in 1821, his career was literary and political, rather than military. He was, however, promoted to the rank of Major in 1825, and soon after became Lieutenant-Colonel, by which title he is best known throughout the political struggles in which he bore so prominent a part. Some of his best writings appeared in the *Westminster Review*, of which, about 1827, he became joint proprietor with Jeremy Bentham. As the pioneer of the Free Trade movement, however, General Thompson will be chiefly remembered. His "Corn Law Catechism," published in 1827, was the first effort to popularize the question; and when the celebrated "League" was formed, he was one of the most zealous coadjutors of Cobden and Bright. In his last days, his extreme Protestantism rather alienated General Thompson from the Liberal party. He was vehemently opposed to the Irish Church Bill, and there was an attempt made to bring him forward at the last general election as an opponent of Gladstone's Government. His whole career, however, has been an indomitable struggle for freedom to the oppressed, and fair play to all. If in the matter of the Irish Church Bill he seemed to belie his antecedents, it is to be remembered in that he had only too many associates, who could plead, as an excuse for their conduct, neither to extreme old age, or such strong religious convictions, as he. He lived to see his opinions on general political and social questions triumphant, and those principles which had been denounced as infidel and revolutionary recognised as most favourable to the progress of true religion and social tranquility.

—Madame Maria Sass has been re-engaged at the Paris Opera, for five years. She will make her re-appearance after a season in Italy.

Tom Thumb solipsed.—We read there has been a race between the New York showmen to obtain possession of one George Washington Nutt, who is said to be several inches shorter than General Tom Thumb, and that P. T. Barnum has succeeded in getting him for three years for $30,000, board and expenses. Is it not a great thing to be a small man! and is it not equally as great to have a medicine that can be depended upon for curing colds, rheumatism, burns, bruises, summer complaints, cholic, &c.; if so get at once a supply of the "Canadian Pain Destroyer," at the nearest medicine dealer's for 25 cents.

The Supreme Court of the State of New York have issued a perpetual injunction against Eaton and Jenkins for counterfeiting Ayer's Cathartic Pills, holding them responsible for the cruel imposition in what they have done and restraining them from further like injury to the public. If any class of our people more than another needs the interposition of law to shield them from imposture, it is the sick and suffering who are unable to protect themselves. A remedy so universally employed as Ayer's Pills by all classes, both to cure and prevent disease, should as it does, have every security the law can afford it, from counterfeit and imitation.—*Cabinet, Schenectady.*

—The burglars of Long Island appear to be a very remarkable class. They steal things that no previous burglars by whom the page of police records is graced ever dreamed of stealing. Just now a gang of these eccentric conveyors is operating in the neighbourhood of Jamaica. On Sunday night, a lot of them visited a building used as a church and abstracted a melodeon therefrom, after which they went to a school house and stole another:

"Insatiate burglar, would not one suffice?"

A burglar playing on a melodeon by moonlight must be a very touching sight. Of course, he would play in the key of B sharp; but, as he is more facile with false keys than with any other, it is reasonable to suppose that he would sometimes play out of tune. The Boston organ itself would hardly be safe from these musical burglars of Long Island, for whom Sing Sing would be a very appropriate residence, if only on account of its name.

—Tennyson's new poem is out in London.

ATROPHY ARRESTED,
FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES.

Wasting of the tissues of the body is arrested, the muscles made firm, and the nerves regain their power by using Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.

APHONIA CURED,
FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES.

Aphonia, or Loss of Voice, is remedied in a short time, no matter whether the cause be from inflammation of the living membrane, from cold or from nervous derangement.

Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites is free from all nauseating drugs, such as Antimony, Ipecac, Squills, &c., or from all sedatives such as Opium. Is really an assistant to nature—creating an appetite, causing the food properly to assimmilate, promoting easy expectoration, and imparting strength to all the bodily functions.

Sold by apothecaries. Price $1.50 per bottle, or 6 for $7.50.

JAMES I FELLOWS, Chemist,
St John, N B.

Agents—Francis Cundill & Co, Wholesale Agents, Montreal. 1139.3

Auction Sales.

By H. McLean, Auctioneer.

PIANO-FORTES
BY AUCTION.

The subscriber has received instructions from R J SHAW, Esq, of Montreal, to sell by Public Auction, a number of first class PIANO-FORTES, full Octaves, by VOSE, of Boston, in Rosewood, full round corners, and guaranteed for five years—very superior instruments.

Sale at his Auction Rooms, 18 Sparks street, on THURSDAY, the 30th SEPT. inst, at 11 o'clock, a m.

Terms—Cash in bankable funds.

H McLEAN,
Auctioneer.

Ottawa, 25th September, 1869. 1163tf

FOR SALE,
A very fine
STEINWAY PIANO,
Cheap for cash.
J L ORME & SON,
Sign of the Golden Lyre,
Sparks street.
1163-1

NOTICE.

I, the undersigned, do hereby give notice that the Co-Partnership existing between MESSRS TURNER, BONFIELD & BOLAND was dissolved in December, A D 1868.

And that I, WILLIAM BOLAND, transferred all my right, title and interest in the GOLDEN LAKE LIMITS to Messrs Turner & Bonfield.

WILLIAM BOLAND.

Eganville, September 23, 1869. 41.3

NOTICE.

I, the undersigned, do hereby give notice that I have transferred my claim in the GOLDEN LAKE LIMITS to MR JAMES BONFIELD, and that the Co-Partnership existing between MESSRS TURNER & BONFIELD is now dissolved with the mutual consent of both parties.

ROBERT TURNER.

Eganville, September 17, 1869. 41.3

Department of Crown Lands,
Toronto, 11th September, 1869.

Notice is hereby given, that by an order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, dated this day, the time for renewal of Timber Licenses for the present year has been extended to the 1st November next. All payments required by the 12th Section of the Crown Timber Regulations are to be made, and all renewals of Licenses are to be applied for and issued, on or before that date.

S RICHARDS,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.
1163a

FURS! FURS! FURS!

NEW DOMINION
HAT AND FUR STORE,
64 SPARKS-STREET, OTTAWA
Opposite the British Lion.

HENRY HODGES,

the proprietor, begs to thank his customers for the liberal support given him since commencing business. As the winter is fast approaching, parties wanting their

FURS CLEANED AND ALTERED

to the Latest Fashion, and those requiring

NEW FURS,

Will do well to give him a call. Being a practical furrier, and having been Foreman for Greene & Son's, of Montreal, for 14 years, he feels confident of giving every satisfaction.

CHARGES MODERATE.

On hand Silk and Felt Hats, Cloth Caps, &c., all the latest styles. 1161d

PIANOS! PIANOS!

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

A first-class Seven Octave Overstrung PIANO, with a five years guarantee, and privilege of exchange within one year, if not satisfactory, for

$245.00.

Not Manufactured for Auction Rooms, but of FIRST CLASS Workmanship, possessing the four indispensable requisites in a Piano, viz.:

Volume of Tone,
Pure Quality of the same,
Perfect Action, and
Durability.

COMPETITION DEFIED.

INSPECTION INVITED.

J. L. ORME & SON,
9 Sparks Street.
1161-a

TO LET.

That commodious dwelling containing nine rooms, besides a kitchen, &c, No 25 Rideau street, next door to MESSRS. BLYTH & KERR'S Hardware Store. Possession given immediately. Enquire on the premises. 1160a

Dry Goods.

AUTUMN FASHIONS.

MAGEE & RUSSELL

Having received, (in addition to large purchases of LONDON MILLINERY,)

THREE CASES LATEST FRENCH NOVELTIES,

Selected by one of the Firm in Paris,

WILL MAKE THEIR

FIRST GREAT SHOW OF THE SEASON,

ON

TUESDAY, 28th SEPTEMBER,

OF

Pattern Bonnets and Hats;
Chenille Mized Autumn Bonnets;
Black and Grey Straw Hats;
Velvet and Felt Hats;
Ostrich Feathers and Tips;
Ostrich Plumes, shaded Capucien, Garnet and other Colors;
Ibis, Grebe, Gull, Cocque, and other Fancy Feathers;
French Flowers, Wreaths and Hair Droops

NEW FRENCH ORNAMENTS, FLOWER BASKETS, &c.

IN MANTLES

We will shew an immense variety of the latest shapes.

Waterproof Mantles — Tartan Capes
Velveteen & Cloth Jackets — Imitation and Fancy Seal Jackets
Real South Sea Seal do — Waterproof and Cloth Costumes.

Mantle Materials—*in great variety,*

☞ Prices very moderate. ☜

In the LADIES' OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT we will shew—

New French Wove Corsets
..... Morning Wrappers
..... Made-up skirts
Ladies' and Children's Knitted Undervests
Skirt Improvers, &c.

OTTAWA

STEEPLE CHASE,

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, SIR JOHN YOUNG, K.C.B.,

will take place on the

EIGHTH DAY OF OCTOBER,

being the day following the close of the Ottawa Agricultural Exhibition.

STEWARDS:

N Sparks, Major Robertson, 60th
Mr Sheriff Powell, Rifles,
L N Duvernay, Mr Holbeck, 60th Rifles,
W McKay Wright, E S Sherwood,
John Graham.

Clerk of the Course—Mr A Coleman, V S.

FIRST RACE.

A Sweepstake of $10 each, half forfeit, with $300 added, for horses raised in the Counties of Carleton, Leeds, Grenville, Russell, Ottawa, Pontiac, Lanark, Renfrew and Prescott. Weights—4 years old 11 stone, 5 years 11 stone 7 lbs, 6 years and aged 12 stone. Distance—One mile and a half.

SECOND RACE

An Open Steeple Chase of $25 each, $10 forfeit, with $300 added. Weight—4 years old 10 stone 7 lbs, 5 years old 11 stone, 6 years and aged 11 stone 7 lbs. Winners of a public steeple chase—once 5 lbs, twice 10 lbs, three times 14 lbs extra. Distance—Three miles.

THIRD RACE.

A Sweepstake of $10 each P.P., with $200 added, for horses bred in the Dominion. Weights and penalties the same as Open Race. Distance—Two miles.

FOURTH RACE.

Consolation Stakes, $10 each, $5 forfeit, with a purse added, and Saddle given by S. & H. Borbridge, Saddlers, Ottawa, for horses beaten during the meeting, to be handicapped by the Stewards. Distance—One mile.

Races commence at 12:30 sharp, over a fair sporting country. Three *bona fide* starters or the added money withheld. Riders to appear in full Jockey Costume. Admittance to the course—One horse vehicle, or saddle horse, 50 cents; pair of horses, $1.00.

Entries to close at 2 o'clock, p m, on Thursday, the 7th October.

In all the above races Mares and Geldings allowed three pounds, second horse to save their stakes. English Steeple Chase rules will be adhered to by the Stewards.

R. S. CASSELLS,
Secretary and Treasurer.
1161td

TEA, TEA,
TEA,
TEA,
TEA.

We have just received by direct importation,

200 HALFE CHESTS JAPAN,

WHICH WE OFFER AT

48 CTS.

Samples of the said TEA can be seen at our

SAMPLE ROOMS.

A O AUDY & CO.,
Elgin street,
1160b Opposite the P O, Ottawa.

NO. 14, RIDEAU STREET,

NEW DRESS GOODS
NEW FRENCH MERINOS
NEW CLAN TARTANS
AT CUNNINGHAM & LINDSAY'S.

CHEAP PRINTS
CHEAP WHITE & GREY COTTONS
CHEAP WINCEYS

AT CUNNINGHAM & LINDSAY'S.

CANADIAN BLANKETS
CANADIAN FLANNELS
CANADIAN TWEEDS
AT CUNNINGHAM & LINDS