he was offended by what Mr. Dicas had just said.

"Not a word, Richard! Let me speak for you as well as for myself," said Sir Joseph. "For seven years past," he continued, turning to the lawyer, "I have been accustomed to place the most unlimited trust in Richard Turlington. His disinterested advice has enabled me largely to increase my income, without placing a farthing of the principal into jeopardy. On more than one occasion, I have entreated him to make use of my money in his business. He has invariably refused to do so. Even his bitterest enemies, sir, have been obliged to acknowledge that my interests were safe when committed to his care. Am I to begin distrusting him, now that I am about to give him my daughter in marriage? Am I to leave it on record that I doubt him for the first time—when my Will is opened after my death? No! I can confide the management of the fortune which my child will inherit after me, to no more competent or more honourable hands than the hands of the man who is to marry her. I maintain my appointment, Mr. Dicas! I persist in placing the whole responsibility under my will in my son-in-law's care."

Turlington attempted to speak. Sir Joseph—with a certain simple dignity which had its effect on both of them—declined to hear a word on either side. "No Richard! as long as I am alive this is my business, not yours. No, Mr. Dicas! I understand that it is your business to protest professionally. You have protested. Fill in the blank space as I have told you, Or leave the instructions on the table, and I will send for the nearest solicitor to complete them in your place."

Those words placed the lawyer's position plainly before him. He had no choice but to do as he was bid, or to lose a good client. He did as he was bid, and grimly left the room.

Sir Joseph, with old fashioned politeness followed him as far as the hall. Returning to the library to say a few friendly words, before finally dismissing the subject of the Will, he found himself seized by the arm, and dragged without ceremony, in Turlington's, powerful grasp, to the window.

"Richard!" he exclaimed, "what does this mean?"

"Look!" cried the other, pointing through the window to a grassy walk in the grounds, bounded on either side by shrubberies, and situated at a little distance from the house. "Who is that man? —quick! before we lose sight of him—the man crossing there from one shrubbery to the other?" Sir Joseph failed to recognise the figure before it disappeared. Turlington whispered fiercely, close to his ear—"Launcelot Linnie!"

In perfect good faith, Sir Joseph declared that the man could not possibly have been Launce. Turlington's frenzy of jealous suspicion was not to be so easily calmed. He asked significantly for Natalie. She was reported to be walking in the grounds. "I knew it!" he said, with an oath—and hurried out into the grounds to discover the truth for himself.

(To be Continued.)

PAPER HANGINGS,

A large assortment of newest patterns just arrived by first steamers, including a variety of

DECORATIVE PAPERS, OAK & MARBLE

The subscriber respectfully invites an inspection.

Prices as low as any house in the city.

H. MATTHEWMAN,
Opposite the Post Office, Ottawa

Ottawa, March 25, 1871 1635 y

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Montreal and City of Ottawa Junction Railway Company—D A Macdonald.

Notice—W P Lett.

The Hearthstone—G E Desbarats.

Rare Chance—Joseph Dey.

The Ottawa Times.

OTTAWA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, 1872.

For interesting reading matter see first page.

Mr. Brydges arrived in town last night.

The steamers *North American* and *Moravian* arrived at St. John's Newfoundland on Wednesday last short of coal. The *Hibernian* has arrived at Halifax.

Dispatches were received yesterday from Manitoba. The weather in the North West has been very cold and stormy. Mr. Gilbert McMicken and Mr. Russell intend leaving for Ottawa on the 22nd inst.

Mrs. Victoria Woodhull has been lecturing in Boston again, on the subject of "Free Love." She appears to be a very loveable woman. She said that she loved everybody and that she desired that every one present should love her.

The Kingston *News* is less hopeful than formerly, in reference to the Kingston and Pembroke Railway enterprise. It says: "We have been credibly informed that gentlemen owning stock in the railway to the extent of at least $25,000 are prepared to sell it for 75 cents in the $1 of the amount which it cost them, or 25 per cent discount."

This is the result of a Local Government coming into office, the members of which are avowedly opposed to the building of railways to the back country.

For the sake of our neighbours' well being, we trust that the murderer of Fisk will be dealt with according to law. The custom of "every man his own executioner" is a most dangerous one, and is becoming far too prevalent in the United States. It is not necessary that we should refer to the many notable instances of this kind which have occurred of late, but we know that it has become a by word in the States that "a murderer cannot be hung." If men are to be allowed with no more provocation that Stokes had, to kill their adversaries, homicide will become as common and as fashionable as partridge shooting.

We have never approved of those feelings of prejudice and dislike which a majority of the people of the Northern States entertain towards persons of African descent. Still we can to some extent appreciate the annoyance, which, according to the Washington *Capital*, Mr. Binny of Hamilton, (Ontario), experienced the other day when about to be presented to President Grant. It appears that he had worked his way to within hailing distance of General Grant, when his introducer cried out "the Hon. Mr. Binny, of Canada," and the President extended his right hand and shook hands vigorously with a colored gentleman who had intervened. Poor Binny had to stand by and hear the President ask about the weather in Canada of this American citizen of African descent. He saw the hand of the colored Binny that resembled a number twelve boot shaken vigorously, and the Hon. White Binny retired more determinedly opposed to annexation than ever.

THE ORDER OF ST. ISABELLA.

We mentioned yesterday that His Majesty the King of Spain had been pleased to signify his desire to confer upon his Excellency the Governor General, Sir John A. Macdonald, and Sir George E. Cartier, the Royal Order of Isabella. The honor thus proffered to the three most distinguished personages in Canada, is one of which not only they, but the whole nation may well feel proud. It is not the result of mere accident, as knighthood sometimes is, but is a tribute to the loyalty and fidelity displayed by the Government of this country in performing their international obligations. The order was established by King Ferdinand in the year 1815 in commemoration of that good Queen Isabella who proved such a true friend to Columbus, the discoverer of this continent. From this circumstance, it is also called the "Royal American Order of Isabella."

The badge of the order is a star of eight points, enamelled red, bordered with gold, and with golden beads at the extremities of the points. The centre contains a circular medallion, in the middle of which, on a gold ground, are two pillars, round which is entwined a scroll with the words "*Ne plus ultra*," also two globes of blue with golden crowns, the whole surrounded with a circle of white enamel, on which are the words "*A la lealtad acreditado*"—"To proved loyalty."

The star of the order is almost exactly similar to the badge.

THE DOWNFALL OF FACTION.

There can be no doubt that a large number of Grits of the stricter sort, are exceedingly disgusted with Mr. Blake and the Blake-Scott Government. We can understand that some of those among them who hoped to obtain office in the new Administration, and who firmly believed that it would be formed upon a strictly party basis, must be much annoyed and disappointed. But any patriotic man whose feelings have not in this way been prejudiced, must rejoice to find that the cause of Faction has proved so utter a failure, that even those who have obtained office by the arousal and encouragement of party feeling are compelled to admit the impracticability of the views which they have advocated during the past four or five years. It is of course a glorious triumph for the party of Union and Progress to find that such is the case. It cannot but be gratifying to us and to those who have thought with us, to find that even Messrs. Blake and Mackenzie have been compelled to adopt the very course which they have so long denounced as immoral and unwise. But we do not desire to sing peans over that political triumph which the formation of the new alliance in Ontario must be considered to be for the supporters of the Dominion Government. It is true that we have for years been battling for the principle laid down in the speech of Mr. Prince, a supporter of the Blake Scott Administration, to the effect that "good measures should be accepted, no matter whether they come from Conservatives or Reformers, or whatever the source from whence they come." We trust, however, that the alliance formed between Mr. Blake and Mr. Scott, two gentlemen whose opinions on Dominion politics so widely differ, may be received as an indication that we shall hear less about "party," and that whatever parties may exist in the future, will be formed upon some well defined principle and will not be based upon questions which have long since been determined. After what has taken place, we can scarcely imagine that Messrs Blake and Mackenzie, nor even the *Globe* itself, with all its hardihood and effrontery, will dare to talk about the "immorality of coalitions." So far as the Local Governments are concerned, there is no reason why the politics of the Dominion should be considered by them at all. On the contrary the more they keep themselves clear of all such political entanglements the better. Let them do this, and then, although the views of Mr. Blake and Mr. Scott may be diametrically opposed, as we know they are, on all those great questions which divide the supporters of the present Dominion Government from gentlemen on Mr. Blake's side of the House of Commons, there is no reason why they should not be able to deal with the local affairs of Ontario in a satisfactory manner. It is to be hoped that the Grits will take this view of the question, and that they will not allow their disapprobation at Mr. Scott's accession to office to drive them into extremes. It may be disagreeable to find that their leaders have renounced those political principles for which they have been for five years contending, but they should not allow their feelings of disappointment to prevent them from giving the Blake-Scott administration a fair trial.

THE TICHBORNE CASE.

The events of the last four days, previous to the adjournment of this trial for the holidays, appear to have rather strengthened the plaintiff's case. It was shown pretty conclusively that, while in Australia, sometimes passing under the name of Orton and sometimes calling himself Castro, the plaintiff often informed his acquaintances that he was not what he seemed to be, but the heir to a great estate in England. Medical and scientific evidence was also produced to show that upon his person he bears certain marks which were known to have been on the person of the real Roger Tichborne.

The following is a *resume* of the most important portions of these four days' evidence:

Robert Norman Nicholson, who in 1856 resided near the "run" of Mr. Forster, at Gippsland, where the claimant once was, stated that one Arthur Orton came there; he was marked on one of his arms, but not with the small-pox; he was called a butcher; Orton spoke of himself as the son of a man of rank in England, and talked of his horses and dogs; he said that he had been an officer of cavalry in Ireland, and that he had been at a college. James Henry Kemmis, a native of New South Wales, now a convict, who had charge of a station not far from that of Mr. Forster in 1854, had recognised a portrait of a man he saw at that station, who had no peculiarity of speech, no foreign accent, and whose name was Thomas Castro, who was conversant with horses, a good rider, had a nervous twitching in his eyes, and his left leg much bowed; he never knew any Arthur Orton at the station. Bernard Commee Motlawran, a licensed victualler, at Myer's Flat, near Bendigo, recognised a photograph shown to him as that of one Castro, whom he had known. A police constable, named James Fegan, stationed near Wagga-Wagga saw and knew in 1856 Castro, who was butchering and horse selling; Castro knew the sword exercise, and stated that he had been an officer in the army; was heir to a property; he spoke some foreign language. When he first saw Castro he was eleven stone in weight; but some years after he met him and he had grown so stout and rough that at first he did not recognise him. A photographic Artist of New South Wales, Wm. Fearne by name, knew Castro when he was engaged on a station near Wagga-Wagga in 1863, and offered to take his portrait in return for some little service; but he would not have it done, as he did not wish copies of it to go about the country, his reason being that he formerly held a high position, but his family believed him dead. Fortunately he had one glass picture taken. Fearne met him again in 1865, and they recognized each other, and had much conversation together; and Castro stated that his was one of the most ancient Roman Catholic families, that his name was not Castro, that he had a packet about him which contained information as to who he was. Castro was then much stouter than when the deponent saw him before. Michael Golden, who was formerly in the Ninety-ninth Regiment, had been at Wagga-Wagga, and knew Castro as a butcher. The first time he saw Castro he was butchering a pig. Conversation passed between them, in which Castro spoke of his real position being very different; that he belonged to one of the oldest Roman Catholic families in England. This was when he was going to be married, and a difficulty arose with the Roman Catholic priest about confessing. Castro said he had learned butchering after he came to the colony. The statement of Robert Clarke Robinson, physician and surgeon at Wagga-Wagga, showed that he knew Castro in 1864, and attended him for a broken nose caused by a fall from his horse, and performed an operation on the nose. The Chief-Justice, the jury, a counsel, an attorney, and a medical man on each side proceeded to make a personal examination of the claimant in the grand jury room with reference to the marks on his body which had been spoken of. Then Dr. Sutherland was called and stated that he began to attend the claimant in March, 1867, and continued to do so till the same time in 1868, his maladies being sore throat, bronchitis, and others which the witness did not wish to mention, but wrote down. Witness examined him for marks first in August, 1867, at the suggestion of Mr. Holmes, especially for the left ankle. Having in common with the learned counsel seen the scar on claimant's foot that afternoon, it seemed to be in all respects the same. David Wilkie Wingfield, an artist, having seen the claimant and examined now some of the portraits which had been produced in court, he could trace in them resemblance to the claimant. Another artist, Mr. George Dunlop Leslie, A.R.A., appeared and gave similar evidence as to the resemblance of the portraits to claimant. The next witness was Lieut. Col. Mackinnon, formerly of the Carabineers, though not at the same time with Roger Tichborne, having left the regiment shortly before he joined. He met claimant with Colonel Lushington's, at Tichborne, about three years ago, and had a good deal of talk with him on regimental matters, which induced witness to believe that he had been in the Carabineers.

BELGIAN EMIGRATION.

With a view of promoting Belgian emigration, we produce an extract from two letters which appeared lately in the *Courrier*. Mr. Deseri Frean de Coeli, the writer of this correspondence says:

"The Belgian emigration seems to take a certain importance, due to the zeal of Mr. Barnard, agent for Quebec.

It seems the Federal Government is disposed to receive favorably my countrymen, but it is not enough to promise them a favorable reception, they ought to be encouraged to undertake the voyage, either by a dimunition on the fare or by some advantage of that kind. If it is true that this would be an expense for the country without any immediate interest, it is incontestible that the establishment of a Belgian colony, would increase proportionally to its importance the revenue of Canada, and I dare say, without fear of being taxed with national pride, that the Belgian peasant is one of the best farmers.

I, have before me an official table, which proves that in 1854, there embarked at the port of Antwerp, 27,899 emigrants, and since that time, their number increased every year. It would be very easy for an active and zealous agent to persuade out of this number, a few families to choose Canada as their residence.

We have always seen that when establishing a colony, every thing must be done to encourage the emigrant.

In 1860, they established in Brazil, the colony of Santa Maria de Solidado, in the province of San Pedro de Rio Grande and many agents were sent to Europe to persuade the emigrants to choose Brazil as their future home, and this on the following conditions:

"The colony furnished the emigrants with a temporary lodging place, and this, during two months without any rent charge.

"It sells for 1,500 francs (about $2,800) 47 hectares (100 acres) of good land, with a legal deed, guaranteed by the Brazilian Government.

"The colony has its storehouse for all and every thing that is necessary to the farmer, which it sells at market price at Porte Alegre, chief town of the province, on easy terms, together with all cattle wanted.

"It accepts persons of no other occupation than a farmer except by special agreement.

"It gives 5 years delay for the payment of the land with 2½ p. c. interest.

"It accepts on account the products of the farm and the timber, at the market price of Porte Alegre, if the farmers will pay in this way; they are free though to sell for their own account either to private individuals or to the direction.

The regulations of the colony exclude the establishment of hotels, &c. The direction furnishes the family with the necessary spirituous drinks at moderate rates.

Such conditions are really of a nature to command confidence to those who leave their country with more enterprise than money. We cannot expect to see the farmer cross the ocean without the certainty of success, and this would be easier believed by him if it was given him by one of his own countrymen who had succeeded already, than by any agent.

I think it necessary to observe that the Dominion, by sending only one agent to Europe, does not expect to do anything—in fact, Belgium and France want permanent agents. What could a zealous and active man not do now in Alsace and Lorraine, always ready to give good and disinterested advice? It is evident that the people, being instructed by such a man, would easily take the route for Canada.

Some people may think two agents enough. Most likely they will have a partial success. But they will be much like travellers, always on the road, by night and by day, and nine times out of ten they will not be where their presence is most wanted.

THE LATE GOVERNMENT AND THE HON. E. B. WOOD.

The Brantford *Courier* of the 6th inst., contained the following communication from a common reformer:

SIR,—The defeat of the Government of Ontario, which was accompanied by the most unfair scheming on the part of Messrs Blake, McKenzie and Co., who took advantage of the absence of a tenth of the peoples' representatives, and to the disgrace of North Brant that the Hon. Mr. Wood, who left his friends in the time of need and played into the hands of those men whom he had so recently denounced in no unsparing terms in your own Town Hall of Brantford, as being utterly unworthy of confidence. The Hon. George Brown, the *Globe* and all the Opposition Grit Kings, as he called them were equally despicable and had been trying to injure and ruin the best Reformers in the Dominion, unless they would fall down and worship at the *Globe's* shrine. Howis it now, Mr. Wood! Oh! consistency, thou art a jewel! There is hope yet, that the reign of the Coalition, with Mr. Scott of Ottawa, will be short short-lived, and, therefore, your member will by and by have time to repent before he gets the County of York Attorneyship. Had Mr. Wood stuck like a man to his professions during the election in Brantford he would have received the commendation of all good men on both sides, who are in favor of a union party to put down faction and extreme partyism, which sets brother against brother on trifling matters and prevents that patriotic Canadian enterprise taking root amongst us, to develop the immense resources of our young Dominion. Is it not too late to accomplish this in Ontario; and the fact that Mr. Blake, with all his professions, has had to act upon this already to form a Government with even one Conservative is hopeful for the return to power of an honest Coalition Government on the assembling of Parliament.

DOMINION NOTES.

The Parry Sound folks want municipal institutions.

The Quebec street railway pays a dividend of eight per cent.

The Chicora has changed hands. She is now owned in Toronto.

An illicit distillery was seized in the neighborhood of Fergus on Thursday.

At the assizes in Toronto there are five cases of murder, one of arson, one of bigamy and two of perjury, besides about twenty other criminal cases.

Newfoundland is just now enjoying an era of great commercial prosperity. The capture of the almost fabulous number of 600,000 seals in the spring of this year, and a most successful cod fishery, have been followed by the re-appearance of mackerel on the coast after an absence of forty years. Money, too, seems to be abundant, the local banks having reduced the rate of interest.

Scarlet fever is raging in Three Rivers district, and is carrying off young and old, but particularly children. Forty children of the Christian Brothers' School are absent on account of the disease.

A thousand men are employed by Mr. D. Andrews, of Napanee, in getting out cedar on the Moira and Trent for the American market.

A Montreal paper says: It is reported that an employee in the Water Works Department has absconded, after having victimized his employers—the citizens—to a considerable extent.

An oil well of great promise has been opened at the Lake Ainslie oil works in Pictou County, N. S.

An application is made to Parliament, for an Act to amend the Acts respecting the Montreal Telegraph Company, to increase the capital stock of the Company to an amount not exceeding five million dollars, to enable the Company to extend its operations to any part of the Dominion; to alter the scale of voting by the shareholders, and to change the time of holding the annual meetings and for other purposes.

A wild goose was shot at Cedar Lake, in the body of which the head of an Indian arrow was found just back and under the wings, the ends projecting on either side. The arrow head is of bone, six and a half inches in length, with five sloping notches cut on the side, is quite sharp at the point, while the other end has nearly the shape of an Indian canoe. The wound caused by the arrow head had entirely healed, and it was firmly imbedded in the goose.

OLLA PODRIDA.

Somebody once asked M. Victor Hugo if he could write English poetry. "Certainement," replied the infallible; and sitting down, delivered himself of the following:

Pour chasser le spleen
J'entrai dans un inn
O'mais je bus legin,
God save the Queen!

The American press almost universally demand of Congress the immediate repeal of the income tax.

A Washington telegram says: The War Department is making active preparations for the defence of the Atlantic and the Gulf coasts.

War between Russia and Japan is one of the possibilities.

Bierstadt took from the Grand Duke Alexis $4,000 for a painting he had unwittingly sought customers for at a thousand.

It is said that 1,300 torpedo cases have been delivered into the store at Woolwich and tested by hydraulic pressure, for the purpose of ascertaining that they are watertight. They are simple wrought iron cylindrical cones, with rounded ends, one of which contains a cast iron cap, pierced to receive the electric wire, that screws into the substance of the torpedo.

A pair of brave fellows, indeed, were Berkely Craven and Lord Alvanley, when an accident happened to their carriage. The former, getting out to thrash the foot man, saw he was an old man, and said, "Your age protects you;" while Alvanley, who had advanced toward the postillion with the same intention, seeing he was an atheletic young fellow, turned away from him saying in his waggish way, "Your youth protects you."

A Boston publisher has had Alexis' autograph printed, which he advertises to send for ten cents and a stamp.

Agassiz has found a fish that builds its nest in the floating Gulf weed and sends its eggs afloat in such a cradle.

Stokes, the murderer of Fisk, is a handsome man of dark complexion, with piercing black eyes and regular features. His hair, which was jet black a couple of years ago, is now partly gray, and were it not for his active movements he would pass for a man of forty-five years.

Sixteen railways of England own 8,400 locomotives, the London and Northwestern Company having 1,591.

The late Charles Babbage, the eminent matehmatician, died worth about $200,000 and bequathed to his son Henry, for his own absolute use and disposal, his calculating machines and machinery, tools, models, and drawings of every kind relating thereto, and all the contents and materials of his workrooms.

A correspondent of the London *Daily News* thus describes the scene in Sandringham Church on Sunday morning, Dec. 17. Before the Litany the clergyman intimated, speaking in very impressive tones, "that the prayers of the congregation are especially besought for Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, and C. Blegg, who now lie seriously ill." It will surprise none to know that this supplement was by special request of Her Majesty, who desired that the conjunction of the two names should be made exactly as given. Clegg, it will be remembered, was the name of the groom who took the disease at the same time as the Prince, and who has since died.

The London comic papers are amusing themselves about the Tichborne trial. *Fun*, in a late issue, graphically describes the three thousand five hundred and seventy-ninth day of the hearing. During the years which have elapsed since the beginning of the trial and that time, important changes have taken place, at least if we may believe *Fun's* veracious chronicler. The monarchy has been dethroned, and the republic, built upon its ruins, has been succeeded by a military despotism. Citizen Dilke has expiated upon Tower Hill (the place of execution for political offenders) the crime of being an aristocrat, &c., &c. The hearing described consists entirely of a cross-examination of one witness on a trivial and ridiculous matter.

From its semi-annual statement just issued, the Union Pacific Railroad makes a very favorable showing under its new directory. For the six months ending Oct. 31st, the gross earnings were $4,385,964 and the expenses $1,935,744, leaving $2,450,219 as the net earnings for the half-year. The net earnings for the fiscal year ending April 30, 1871, were $3,435,257, and for the year ending April 30, 1870, $2,507,492. The per centage of expense to gross earnings was 69·3 for the first fiscal year, and 53·16 for the second, while for the six months ending with October the per centage was reduced to 14·13. This rate, which is exceptionally low, shows a close economy in every department of the business management of the road, and promises well for the financial future of the enterprise.

ANECDOTES OF FISK.

BLACK FRIDAY.

Mr. Fisk's explanation of his connection with the famous Black Friday gold speculation was characteristic of the man. He said:

"When Gould found himself loaded down to the gunwales and likely to go under, the cussed fellow never said a word. He's so proud for that. But I saw him tearing up bits of paper, and when Gould snips off corners of newspapers and tears 'em up in bits, I knew there was trouble. Then I came in to help. He knows I'd go my bottom dollar on him, and I said to him: Look here, old fellow! When I was a boy on a farm in Vermont, I've seen the old man go out to yoke up Buck and Brindle; he'd lift the heavy yoke on to Brindle's neck, key the bow, and then, holding the other end, motion old Buck to come under, and old Buck would back off and off, and sometimes before he could persuade him under, the yoke would get too heavy for dad. And Gould, old fellow, Wall street won't be persuaded and the yoke is getting heavy, and here I am to give you a life" And again in the same connection Fisk said to Corbin: "O, Gould has sunk right down under it. You won't see anything left of him but a pair of eyes and a suit of clothes."

GONE WHERE THE WOODBINE TWINETH.

And in the subsequent investigation which took place, his famous reply when asked where the money had gone—"Gone where the woodbine twineth"—will be remembered as long as the memorable panic itself will.

THE GUM SHOES.

And there is a plaintive humor in the well remembered expression to Stokes, after he had been dethroned by Josie. "See here, Ned, she won't even let me leave my gum shoes in the house."

In relation to his quarrel with Mrs. Mansfield, Mr. Fisk sent a characteristic letter to the *N. Y. World*, of which the following is the postcript:

"P. S.—I only wish, where your article states I burst into tears, that you gave the truth. Years ago, before the world battled me so fearfully, I have a vague recollection that emotion could be aroused which could call forth tears, but that is many years ago, far back, before energy had taken such complete hold of us all, and before ambition swayed the minds of men as it now does. But the memory of those days is lasting, and I can recall that when night came a mother's hand was laid upon my head and I was taught to repeat a simple prayer, and then I heard the words, 'My son, I must put you in your little bed.'

J. F., JR.

HIS WILL.

The following is a copy of the deceased's will:—

"I, James Fisk, Jr., of the City of New York, being of sound mind and memory, do make, publish, and declare this my last will and testament, hereby revoking all former wills by me made.

"1. I give, devise and bequeath all my estate and property, real and personal, except the special legacy hereinafter mentioned, to my beloved wife, Lucy D. Fisk, subject, however, to a trust to pay to my dear father and mother, jointly, or to the survivor of them, $3,000 a year for their support during the life of them, or either of them, and further to pay to Minnie F. Morse and Rosie C. Morse each $2,000 a year during their lives, respectively, until marriage, when the annuity of the one marrying shall cease. The property and estate aforesaid to vest absolutely in the said Lucy and her heirs for ever, subject only as aforesaid; and the said trust shall not affect her right freely to dispose of and transfer any such property.

"2. I give and bequeath to my sister, Mrs. Mary G. Hooker, stock in the Narragansett Steamship Company of the par value of $100,000, for her sole and separate use forever.

"3. I appoint my said wife, and my friend Eben D. Jordan, of Boston, executors of this my last will and testament.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this sixth day of January, 1872.

"(SEAL.) "JAMES FISK, JUN.

"Signed, sealed, published, and declared by the testator to be his last will and testament, in the presence of us who have hereto subscribed our names as witnesses, at his request, and in his presence, and in the presence of each other.

"Thomas G. Shearman, 16 West Twenty-second street, New York.

"Jay Gould, 578 Fifth Avenue, New York.

"F. Willis Fisher, M.D., Grand Central Hotel."

"CIVIS ROMANUS SUM."

The British Government has resolved on a war like expedition against one of the native tribes settled in the north west corner of India. In character it will be closely allied to the Abyssinian expedition, and the difficulties to be surmounted by the troops will be equally formidable. The Looshiana, which form the tribe to be chastised, if British valour and perseverance can carry the undertaking to a successful issue, live among hills forming part of the Himalaya range, occupying land which is now partially devoted to the cultivation of the tea plant. The land was given to them by the Indian Government, and upon it they peacably settled. The planters, it is stated, subjected them to tyranny, and encroached upon the territory set aside for occupation by the tribe. About a year ago these natives revolted, and, instead of submitting their grievances to the Indian Government for settlement, acted like savages by committing gross atrocities. They committed murder, and carried off as a hostage a young English lady named Miss Winchester. The force to whom will be assigned the task of rescuing this young lady and punishing the tribe, is to comprise ten thousand men chosen from British and native troops; for the transportation of supplies four hundred elephants have been procured and will be used. At the date of the latest dispatches a considerable proportion of the troops to conduct the expedition had been selected, and barges laden with rice and other requisites for the support of a warlike force were being sent up the river to the base of operations. The great difficulties to be overcome will be those encountered during the Abyssinian war, which may be summed up as bad roads, and an enemy difficult to meet with. The experience obtained during the expedition against King Theodore must prove of great service against these native tribes in India, and when placed under the command of an able officer acquainted with the country, the strong force of British and native soldiers now setting out will doubtless succeed in rescuing the unfortunate young lady held as an hostage and punishing the semi barbarous Looshians. The British Government by their action show to the world their determination to protect their subjects in whatever quarter of the world they may be placed.

☞ The efficacy of Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers in curing coughs, colds, and all bronchial affections, and cheering the afflicted, has passed into a proverb. In the United States, where these marvellous Wafers are known, they bear down all opposition and eclipse all rivalry; the demand for them has steadily increased for the last twenty years, until now the sales average over one hundred thousand boxes a year. Eminent members of the medical profession without number admit that they know of no preparation producing such beneficial results as these wafers. When taken in season they effect a permanent cure. Sold by every druggist and most of the respectable stores throughout the Province at 25 cents per box

BY TELEGRAPH.

Via Dominion Line.

MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, Jan. 11.

Miles McCaffrey, father of the children frozen to death on Kempt street on Sunday, died in the hospital last night. The wife is in a dying state to-night.

The Rev. J. Carmichael lectured to-night on Irish music to a large audience.

The Ladies Educational Association commenced exercises yesterday for the year, with lectures by professors Cornish and Hunt.

Perrin, the Water Works defaulter, arrived in this city last night from Plattsburg, and was to-day remanded for a hearing. The money is all secured.

The knighthood of the order of Charles the Third has just been conferred on Mayor Coursol by the King of Spain, in consideration of his services in the Cuban enlistment affair last summer.

Weather warm.

Latest Cable Telegrams

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, 10th.—A telegram from Limerick reports that an immense demonstration was made in that city by the supporters of Home Rule in the form of a reception to Messrs. J. J. Smith, Isaac Butt, and other prominent advocates of the movement. A procession numbering thirty thousand persons, bearing many banners, marched through the streets, and finally halted at Daniel O'Connell's monument, where speeches were made. Mr. Butt, in the course of his speech, spoke of the many wrongs inflicted upon Ireland, and urged the rising of an oppressed nation from the dust. He was very severe in his denunciation of the Marquis of Hartington.

The Right Hon. Sir John Pakington addressed a Conservative meeting at Rochdale last night. He stigmatized the policy of the government as sensational and extravagant, and in alluding to Ireland, he said that the administration of affairs in that country has been eminently unsuccessful.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—Another terrible explosion is reported in Wales, by which a number of lives were lost, and a large amount of property destroyed.

A disaster occurred yesterday in the Oakwood colliery while the men were at work. Many were able to make their escape, but one gang was shut down, and all probably perished. Seven men have been taken out dead, and parties are now exploring the mine for others who are missing. Immediately after the explosion flames broke out and the extensive works and machinery were entirely destroyed.

A special despatch from Berlin to the London *Echo*, states that the representatives of Great Britain has delivered to the Emperor of Germany the arbitration agreed upon by England and the United States under the Treaty of Washington and the memorandum of the British Government relative to the San Juan boundary question.

A telegram from Limerick says:—A banquet was given to Mr. Butt last evening. Two hundred persons were present. Mr. Butt announced that he will fight the Home Rule campaign in the House of Commons, and claim for Ireland industrial and municipal privileges. The National Anthem was hissed at the banquet.

5 a.m.—The Prince of Wales will remain at Sandringham until he has completely recovered from his illness.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—In the National Assembly to-day, the Committee of Parliamentary initiation, to which was referred the proposal of Duchafel, that the Assembly return to Paris be reported adversely. The report was received with great cheering by the Rights, but the Left remained silent.

Rinderpest prevails in several departments.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, Jan. 10.—The *Provincial Correspondence*, in its issue to-day, says that the re-establishment of diplomatic relations with France proves that the German Government wishes to restore the former friendly relations existing between the two nations.

ITALY.

ROME, Jan. 10.—It is announced that the Pope will shortly send his ultimatum to the Roman Catholic Bishops who have not accepted the dogma of infallibility.

Latest American Telegrams

UNITED STATES.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 10.—A boy, 13 years of age, named Hedgers, living near Mount Carmell, Ill., shot and killed his mother yesterday morning while quarrelling with his father. The boy is now in gaol.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 10.—Samuel Skead, conductor on the Worcester freight train, was knocked off the train by a bridge near this city, this afternoon, and was cut in two lengthwise. Twenty-seven cars passed over him.

DENVER, Jan. 10.—Governor Baldwin has issued a proclamation to the people of the United States, in which he says he now takes pleasure in announcing that further contributions of money for the relief of the sufferers by the late disastrous fires in his State are unnecessary. The Governor tenders the hearty thanks of the whole people of Michigan to those whose earnest sympathy and liberal aid have so greatly alleviated the sufferings of so many of its citizens.

NEW YORK, 10th.—Coroner Young will take no further action in the Stokes case until he has been advised by the District Attorney. Until he reports to the latter Stokes is under his jurisdiction. He states he will not admit him to bail.

The *Times'* New Orleans correspondent telegraphed last night:—There is much bitterness and bad blood engendered by the strife now going on, and many upon the streets say that a vendetta will begin to-morrow. There is no sign of a quorum in the Senate, yet most of the wandering Senators are said to be beyond the reach of the pinchbeck sergeant-at-arms. The State House is like a beleaguered castle, bristling with six-shooters, Gatling guns, and all the paraphernalia of war. Ingress or egress is denied, except to those who belong to the Warmouth Administration.

SAN FRANCISCO, 9th.—The storm which has raged here for three weeks has at last ceased.

COCO-GLYCERINE nourishes the hair.

DIED.

In this city, on the 11th inst., at the age of 52, Cleophee Peltier, beloved wife of Michael Boyle, Butcher, leaving six children to mourn their loss.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, 14th inst., at the hour of 3½ o'clock, from her husband's residence, Park st., to the Cathedral and thence to the place of interment. Friends and acquaintances are requested to attend.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that application will be made by the Corporation of the City of Ottawa, to the Legislature of the Province of Ontario, at its present Session, for an Act to enable the said Corporation to purchase a certain parcel of land lying on the west side of Broad Street in said city, for the purpose of widening said street.

W P LETT,
City Clerk.

City Hall, Ottawa, Jan. 10, 1872. 1865 1awk6

A SPLENDID

$10 ENGRAVING GIVEN AWAY

THE GREAT CANADIAN WEEKLY

The Hearthstone!

SUBSCRIPTION ONLY $2 A YEAR,

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JAMES GREENWOOD, "The Amateur Casual," will contribute papers on

SCENES IN THE LONDON STREETS.

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The new American poet Joaquin Miller, the great humorist Bret Hart, Jean Ingelow, Rev. Dr. Normam McLeod Editor of 'Good Words,' Alexander Dumas, Erckmann Chatrian, &c.

The present features of the paper—The Gardeners' Column, Household Column, Epitome of Latest News, Reviews of New Books, Market Reports, Wit and Humour, Scientific Intelligence, Literary Notes, Hearthstone Sphinx, &c., &c., &c.—will be continued; and in addition A CHILDREN'S CORNER will be added, in which will be published a delightful story by Rev. Charles Kingsley, M. A., Chaplain to Her Majesty, entitled "The Water Babies."

The paper will be handsomely illustrated, and no pains spared to make it welcome in every family as a most entertaining and instructive paper.

The Hearthstone gives more and better reading matter, for a smaller sum, than any other paper in the world. It is superior, in every point, to the most popular of the American weekly papers, while they are 50 per cent dearer. Compare them, and you will at once send in your subscription.

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Covering $30,000 worth of Watches, Sewing Machines and Parlor Organs.

Apply to

GEO. E. DESBARATS,
Proprietor.

Ottawa, Jan 8, 1872 1864

MONTREAL & CITY OF OTTAWA JUNCTION RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the Directors of this Company are prepared to receive tenders for the construction of the line.

Plans and Specifications, together with the conditions of Contract, and Forms of Tender, can be seen on and after the 22nd JANUARY, inst., at the office of the Chief Engineer of the line, Charles Legge, Esq., No. 162, St. James Street, Montreal.

And Tenders will be received marked "Tenders" at the office of D. A. Macdonald President of the Company, Alexandria, Glengarry, up to the 6th day of February next.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

D. A. MACDONALD,
President M. & O.C. J. Ry.

Alexandria, 70th January 1872. 1868

RARE CHANCE.

To be let for a term of years, the BELLEVUE GARDENS, Hull, the proprietor being desirous of retiring on account of poor health. Enquire at the WEBSTER HOUSE, Hull.

JOSEPH DEY,
Proprietor.

12 Jan. 1868 tf

OTTAWA DIRECTORY,

1872-73.

To be published by CHERRIER & KIRWIN, early in March next, comprising a reliable Alphabetical and Miscellaneous Directory, and a carefully compiled Street Directory.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Outside Front Cover	$30
do Back	25
Top lines through book	25
Bottom lines do	20
Inside front cover, 1 page	15
do do ½ page	10
do back cover 1 page	15
do do ½ page	8
Opposite same, colored paper	12
Beginning of Book, do 1 page	8
do do do ½ page	5
End of Book, white paper 1 page	8
do do do ½ page	4

Ottawa Address: Union Hotel, cor of King and Queen Streets. General office, 18 St. Lambert, Montreal.

Ottawa, Jan 11, 1872.

GRAND BALL.

JAN. 16. JAN. 16.

The 8th Annual Grand Ball of the Queen Fire Company will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, January 16, 1872, at the St. Patrick's Hall and Canad