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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Tug Service, Upper St. Lawrence—F. Braun.

Notice to Land Surveyors—J. C. Aikins.

Notice of application to amend the St. Lawrence & Ottawa RR. Act.

House to Let—I. B. Tackaberry.

New Hair Dressing Parlor—Venance Charron.

The Rev. Dr. O'Connor's Pamphlet.

The Ottawa Times.

THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1872.

For interesting reading matter see first page.

Mr. Thompson, of the Niagara and Erie Railway, is in town.

The Tichborne case is at an end, and the claimant has been provided with quiet lodgings in the Old Bailey.

We hope that steps will be taken in this city to provide for the due celebration of the National holiday on the 15th of April.

WHISTLING TO KEEP UP THEIR COURAGE.

"Now that things are getting into a desperate condition in Ottawa."

Toronto Globe.

We believe it was Bob Acres who was in the habit of whistling to keep up his courage. A feeling akin to his evidently inspires the Grit organ. Mr. Brown knows perfectly well in his own mind that the Dominion Government are stronger to-day than they ever were. He knows that all the abuse and misrepresentation of which he was the author during the past five years has been thrown away, and that as a natural consequence of the wise and prudent administration of public affairs since Confederation, the people of Canada have learned to place more confidence than ever in Sir John Macdonald and his colleagues. Mr. Brown is quite aware of all this, and yet he seeks to deceive himself and the Grits by talking about the desperate condition of affairs in Ottawa. We have not the slightest objection to his doing so if he likes. If he can manage to infuse a little courage into the minds of that strange medley of individuals which constitutes the Opposition by ridiculous statements of this nature, by all means let Mr. Brown indulge his propensity for misrepresentation to his heart's content. It may be gratifying to him and his followers, and cannot fail to be amusing to the majority of the Canadian public, who of course are too well informed to believe any such stories.

The desperate condition of affairs in Ottawa! Why should things be in a desperate condition here? Because the Dominion Government are able to show a large surplus in the Treasury, and can point to it as one of the results of their five years' stewardship? Because, in spite of all the efforts that have been made to prove the members of the administration corrupt and dishonest, their worst enemies have been unable to bring home a single charge of wrong-doing? We have had no Proton outrages perpetrated in Ottawa by the Dominion Government! We have had no "bunkum" resolutions introduced by them, but on the other hand a vast amount of practical legislation during the past five years. Not only have contentment and prosperity prevailed throughout those provinces, which in 1867 were united together, but the boundaries of our Dominion have been enlarged, until now they extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific shores. The people of British Columbia have been willing to cast in their lot with us, and in their own journals they tell us why they have been not only content, but glad to do so. Because they have seen that those to whom was entrusted the guidance of public affairs here, were men who have proved their ability to rise above the petty jealousies and disputes of by gone times, and to deal in a broad and enlightened manner with the living questions of to-day. Large public works have been energetically pushed forward, despite the efforts of those who for party purposes have from time to time sought to impede their progress. The Imperial Government have been constrained publicly to acknowledge the wisdom, prudence, and statesmanlike ability displayed by the Dominion Government in dealing with a question which called for the exercise of more than ordinary sagacity. With such a record as this to point to, does the *Globe* or the honorable gentleman who controls it, imagine that the Ottawa Cabinet have anything to fear? We do not believe that they do. As we said before, all this talk about a fast approaching "breaking up," "crumbling away," and "universal smash up," is simply a transparent little trick of Mr. Brown's, whereby he hopes to be able to keep up the courage of his followers. He may continue to rave about "coalitions" as wildly as ever, but no sane man, unless hopelessly bigotted, will pretend to say that an alliance formed between men, who, however they have differed upon questions forever settled are now agreed upon every important question, is not a far more natural one than that unholy compact which Mr. Brown seeks to bring about. It is politicians like himself who have reason to stand in fear of a general "smash up" at the next elections. It is men like himself and Mr. Blake, men who have tried to play "battledore and shuttlecock" with the feelings and religious prejudices of the people, who have good reason to dread an ignominious exposure. They have deceived and misrepresented too long, and the public generally are beginning to appreciate this fact. The Proton outrage has opened the eyes of the people of Ontario to what the political morality of the Grit leaders is worth. Nor can anything which they or their organs can say, have much weight against the record of practical legislation and administrative ability which the Dominion Government have to show.

According to the census just taken the total population of New Zealand is 256,393. This number which is exclusive of aborigines, consists of 150,356 males and 106,037 females. The live stock returns show that there are 9,700,629 sheep, 436,592 head of cattle, 81,028 horses, 151,460 pigs, and 872,174 head of poultry. The dairy produce of the year was 5,199 072 pounds of butter, and 2,547,507 pounds of cheese.

We understand that a medal in commemoration of the recovery of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales is to be struck in England under the auspices of Her Majesty the Queen. We hope to hear that a similar one will be struck in Canada. In no part of the Empire has there been a more general feeling of gratitude experienced than in this country, and something to commemorate the Prince's restoration to health would be universally acceptable.

USEFUL SPIRITS.

We never thought very much of those "household spirits" who, upon being invoked, confine their efforts to turning tables and upsetting chairs and other articles of furniture. We have always held that dwellers in the mystic land are provided with more useful and more noble employment; and for this reason, more than any other, we have been disposed to regard incredulously all table-turning and spirit-rapping performances. We are glad to learn, however, that Mr. Home, the celebrated medium, has succeeded in enlisting the services of a spirit which appears to have no objection to make itself useful in a gentleman's family. Instead of throwing the furniture about the room, this more quiet and peaceably disposed denizen of the spirit world, runs the sewing machine and we are told, "runs it quickly and well." All that has to be done, according to the reports which have been published, is to place the calico upon the machine, then Mr. Home goes through his calabalistic exercises, the sewing machine commences to work, and continues to do so until the piece of calico, cloth, or whatever it may be, is stitched along its entire length. If Mr. Home can really accomplish results of this kind and call up spirits of this useful domestic turn of mind, his services are likely to be in great request. Possibly in this way the secret of perpetual motion may be obtained, and sewing machines and other labour saving implements, may be kept running all the time by the aid of spiritual agency. There are no bounds to the wonderful results to which we may look forward, always supposing that this, unlike Mr. Howe's former spiritualistic exhibitions, is not a gross piece of imposture. Perhaps we shall have newspapers set up by spiritual compositors, who, unseen by us, will manipulate the type as deftly as Benjamin Franklin himself. Inasmuch as they are able to dispense with clothing and food, spiritual labourers will be able to drive mortal working men and women completely out of the field, who will speedily be starved into becoming spirits themselves! The London *Echo* in referring to the subject says:—

We trust the *Labour News* will take up the subject thoroughly and at once, and let us know when and how we can hire "a spirit;" also what the sewing machine spirits charge per day for coming to work, whether in addition to the usual 2s, which we trust they will not exceed, they will require dinner and tea, and whether they will condescend to dine in the housekeeper's room?"

BARMECIDE BANQUETS.

In the course of a very entertaining paper on "Stage Banquets," which we have lately seen, we notice that mention is made of a poor old veteran actor, who always expressed the utmost disgust for the "sham wine parties" of Macbeth and others. He said that he—

Was aweary of the Barmecide banquets of the stage, of affecting to quaff with gusto imaginary wine out of empty pasteboard goblets, and of making believe to have an appetite for wooden apples and "property" comestibles. He was in every sense a poor player, and had often been a very hungry one. He took especial pleasure in remembering the entertainments of the theatre in which the necessities of performance, or regard for rooted tradition, involved the setting of real edible food before the actors. At the same time he greatly lamented the limited number of dramas in which these precious opportunities occurred.

He had grateful memories of the rather obsolete Scottish melodrama of Cramond Brig; for, in this work old custom demanded the introduction of a real sheep's head with accompanying "trotters." He told of a North British manager who was wont—especially when the salaries he was supposed to pay were somewhat in arrear, and he desired to keep his company in good humor and, may be, alive—to produce this play on Saturday nights. For some days before the performance the dainties that were destined to grace it underwent exhibition in the green room. A label bore the inscription: "This sheep's head will appear in the play of Cramond Brig on next Saturday night. God save the King." "It afforded us all two famous dinners," reveals our veteran. "We had a large pot of broth made with the head and feet; these we ate on Saturday night; the broth we had on Sunday." So in another Scottish play, the Gentle Shepherd of Allan Ramsay, it was long the custom on the stages north of the Tweed to present a real haggis, although niggard managers were often tempted to substitute for the genuine dish a far less savory if more wholesome mess of oatmeal. But a play, more famous still for the reality of its victuals, and better known to modern times, was Prince Hoare's musical farce, No Song, no Supper. A steaming hot boiled leg of lamb and turnips may be described as quite the leading character in this entertainment. Without this appetising addition the play has never been represented. There is a story, however, which one can only hope is incorrect, of an impresario of Oriental origin, who supplying the necessary meal, yet subsequently fined his company all round on the ground that they had "combined to destroy certain of the properties of the theatre."

A NOVEL RACE.

A New York paper furnishes the following account of what was decidedly a novel race:

On Monday afternoon, with a gale of wind, Mr. Aaron Smith, of the Ice boat Hail, resolved to enter into a race with the Chicago express train which leaves Poughkeepsie for New York at 4:45 p.m. Accordingly he got sail up and shook out all but one reef in mainsail and jib, lashed his colors to the mast, and started with four persons to stand on the runner planks and keep the craft down to her work. Arriving at the wharf he beat off and on waiting for the train to make its appearance, as when it passes the point mentioned it is under full headway. A puff of smoke and the sharp clang of the engine bell told him his rival was at hand. The boat was not a hundred feet from the train, and the faces of the passengers filled the windows. Gently the helm of the Hail was put down, the boat answering it promptly as she wore away. Then followed one of the finest races ever witnessed. While the Hail was getting in position the train shot some distance ahead, but the victory of the iron horse was but of short duration. The ice boat gained and gained rapidly. Every cord was taut, and the sails were crowded with wind. She swept over the ice like a tornado. The last car of the train was reached, then the next, and the next, until the boat was abreast the train. On the cars windows where shoved up, handkerchiefs and hats were waved, and though the train did no more than hold its own, the engineer lifted the whistle valve and sent forth a thrill scream of defiance. At that moment a tremendous flow of wind struck the ice boat. She lifted and reeled and staggered like a drunken man; but it was only for a second, for as soon as the forward runners struck the ice again the Hail passed every car on the train then lapped the engine, and despite the powers of the locomotive dashed ahead of the entire train, the men on the runner planks waving their hats with one hand and holding on to the shrouds with death grips with the other. For two miles did the winged racer lead, when she was put about on the home track, and as the train passed the boat again passengers cheered from the car windows and were cheered at by the ice boatmen, while the locomotive gave a sulky whistle and the great race was over.

THE LATE DREADFUL DISASTER IN THE RIVER PLATE.

Some weeks since we heard of the dreadful calamity which had occurred on the River Plate where one hundred persons had been drowned or burnt to death. A Buenos Ayres paper furnishes full particulars of the affair:

The steamer *America*, which left Buenos Ayres on Saturday the 23rd inst., with from 200 to 220 passengers, for Monte Video, took fire at half-past one on the following morning, about twelve miles from that city, and seven from the shore. It appears that the fire originated from a steam pipe which burst on board the steamer, and was thought at first could be readily extinguished. All attempts, however, proved fruitless, and the dreadful reality broke on the sleeping passengers. The boats were attempted to be lowered, but, according to the statement of the officers, the crew, as well as the passengers, became quite uncontrollable. 11 of the crew, with 16 passengers, escaped in one of the boats, which was capsized, and only 22 reached the shore. When the *Villa del Salto* arrived on the scene she succeeded in picking up 66. All the remainder of the 200 or 220 passengers on board the *America* it is feared have perished, although it was thought that some might have been saved in a French vessel near the scene. From the accounts by eye-witnesses we take the following:—Everyone crowded upon deck in their underclothing, but Borsi told them he had anchored, and that there was no danger and that it was only a tube had burst. Upon this many returned to their cabins. In a moment more the fire came crackling up. Bossi cried "Sacramento!" and ran off. No orders were given by anyone, no fire bell was rung, no mustering of the men at quarters. It was nothing but every man for himself. Life buoys were snatched from frightened ladies, and bloody encounters took place among the men. Dr. Dario Marco del Pont saw his son stabbed before his eyes by a ruffian who appropriated his buoy. A gentleman from Buenos Ayres named Giraldo clung to the paddlewheels for more than three hours, along with Mr. and Mrs. Ackerley; also the Escribano Garrido with his wife. They were all dreadfully burnt. Poor Ackerly lost three children, and poor Garrido and his wife were scorched to death or drowned before assistance could reach them. The flames from the America were so overpowering that the boat from the Villa del Salto could not approach her within 100 yards. Garrido leaped off first, and was picked up just as he was sinking. Ackerley went next, and having obtained a good English life buoy courageously returned, and had the inexpressible pleasure of saving his wife, though in an almost dying state from burns and immersion for such a length of time. Words cannot describe her anguish at the loss of all her precious little ones, at one fell swoop. The saddest part of the disaster is, that nearly all the women and children perished, which is explained by the crew running away with the only boat. Numbers of people struggling in the water tried to hold to the sides of this boat, but the occupants struck at them and forced them to let go. Strong men held on by the wheels and chains till their strength was in many cases exhausted, foolishly trying to keep half their body out of water, whereas the strain would have been much less if they kept only their face above water; some gave way from the overpowering heat of the flames above, others after the skin had peeled off their hands, one held on by his teeth for some time, but went down about ten minutes before the boats came up. Mr. Rohl, who succeeded in saving his wife and children, displayed great coolness and presence of mind. He put a belt on his wife and one on each of the children, then forced his way through flame and smoke to the ship's side; he ordered his eldest son to jump off first, then followed and caught his wife as she fell, and then each of the little ones. After three hours a boat picked up his wife and children; he was left 20 minutes longer, being one of the last picked up. Some touching episodes are mentioned, especially that of Mr. Viale, who gave his two life-belts to his nephew and Madame Marco del Pont, generously sacrificing his own life. Larrazabal and his wife went down locked in each other's arms. Mr. Ackerley saved his wife with the most superhuman exertions, but lost his three children. Mr. Arocena was fearfully burnt in trying to save himself and his nieces. It is narrated of Madame Marco del Pont, that she sustained her husband for a long time over water, and as he gradually slipped from her grasp, she still clutched at him, and held by the hair of his head even after he was dead, for she said she could not bear the idea of even surrendering his corpse. The fighting for planks was most inhuman; it was a life and death struggle, in which brute strength alone availed; no consideration for age or sex. One fellow was seen to stab a woman and tear off her life-belt. He met a speedy justice, however, being too weak to put it on, he sank to the bottom. Mr. Rohl and family's escape was the most miraculous of all. On one little boy, 13 years old, he strapped two buoys, with a large bag of hard dollars to keep his feet down. More still, as the flames spread around, he had to keep bobbing their heads under the water to save them from the fire.

A number of deputies are said to be favourable to the idea of permitting gambling tables in certain towns in France, and even M. Thiers is represented as not wholly averse to this plan for coaxing foreigners to spend their money in the country.

The inhabitants of Alsace and Lorraine have addressed numerous petitions to the German Government praying that the term of their exemption from military service might be extended as long as possible. The subject has received much consideration in the Chancellor's office, but the result is not very favourable; and it is expected that some recruits, though not any large number, will be called upon to serve as early as next autumn.

An eloquent but terribly long winded speaker was recently cut short most adroitly at a meeting in South London. He had discoursed for an hour or more, refreshing himself as he went by reference to voluminous notes. At last he accidentally dropped a quire or so of the notes down among the reporters, one of whom was about to hand them up, when another more sagacious seized the precious manuscript, with the observation that by its aid the speaker would go on for ever. Discovering his loss, but unable to account for it, the orator hesitated, blundered, and ultimately came to an untimely end, and sat down. Then the sagacious reporter politely handed him the missing notes with serene unconsciousness of their value, and with an air as if nothing would have induced him to have done it before lest it might have interrupted the speaker.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Via Dominion Line.

TORONTO.

Toronto, March 6.

Kirrison's concert last evening was a decided success.

L. H. Blake delivered a lecture last evening before the Young Men's Christian Association on Infidelity.

Loyal Orange Lodge No. 219, subscribed $10 to the Orphan's Home.

Mr. Carr, the Tennysonian reader, appears to-morrow night again in the Music Hall.

Dr. May lectured at the La Salle Institute last evening.

A Literary entertainment was held last night in the Zion Church.

A lodge of the Knights of Pythias has been organized in the city, and officers were elected last night.

A clerk named Henry Elliott, was detected last night in carrying off a roll of tweed from Petley & Dineer, his employers, and arrested. He was sentenced this morning to eight days imprisonment.

A private meeting of the master printers was held this afternoon for the purpose of considering a proposition of the employers to adopt the 9 hour movement, but it is understood that the request has been refused, and that the men will strike at the end of the week.

MONTREAL.

Montreal, March 6.

Indignation meetings regarding the cutting of trees on the Mountain continues, and the proprietors have in effect given way.

The city census places the city proper without environs at 118,000.

A meeting in favor of the nine hours movement was held last night. The workmen are gathering strength and the question is becoming important.

Weather stormy and cold.

Latest Cable Telegrams

GREAT BRITAIN.

London, March 5.—The claimant in the Tichborne case has summoned a meeting of his friends.

Sir Charles Mordaunt has applied for the appointment of a medical practitioner to examine into the sanity of Lady Mordaunt.

William Lowther, Earl of Lonsdale, formerly Postmaster General and President of the Council, died to-day, in the eighty-fifth year of his age.

John Bright has written a letter to the Anti-Income Tax Association, in which he declares that only in the reduction of Government expenditure can he see a chance for the abolition of this odious tax. He despairs of the creation of a real economical party, and advises the withholding of confidence from a Government which cannot govern without taking £70,000,000 annually from the nation.

In the House of Commons, to-night, there was a long debate on a resolution introduced by Mr. Muntz, to remedy defects in the Education Bill. Mr. Forster offered an amendment to the effect that the law had not yet had a fair trial. The amendment was adopted by a vote of 333 to 38.

Mr. Biener, the new member from Kerry, introduced a Bill providing for the purchase, by the Government of the railways in Ireland.

Feb. 6th.—The celebrated Tichborne case was brought to a sudden and most unexpected termination this morning. Upon the opening of the court the counsel for the claimant of the Tichborne estate announced that their client had decided, in view of the action of the jury on Monday, in saying that they had heard sufficient evidence whereon to base a verdict to withdraw his case before the court. After this announcement of the counsel for plaintiff, counsel for the defence asked Lord Chief Justice Boville to issue a warrant for the arrest of the claimant on a charge of perjury, and to fix his bail at £50,000. The petition was granted, and a bench warrant was issued. The claimant was not present at the session of the Court this morning, and it is believed he had fled from the city,

Later—The claimant to the Tichborne Estate did not as was first supposed this morning leave London immediately upon his decision to withdraw his case. Shortly after the issuance of the warrant for his arrest by Lord Chief Justice Bovill he was taken into custody by the police and conveyed to Newgate.

Liverpool, March 6.—The steamship City of London and Anglia from New York have arrived.

The steamship Atlantic from New York, arrived at Queenstown yesterday from New York, reports having spoken to the City of Washington on Sunday evening at 7 o'clock, in lat. 50, deg. 30, long. 23. The City of Washington had broken her main shaft and was making for Queenstown under sail, all on board were well.

FRANCE.

Paris, March 5.—There are reports that two regiments of the line, which have shown Bonapartist tendencies have been removed from the city.

The Minister of Finance to-day signed a decree for 830,000,000 francs in part payment of anticipatory instalments of the war indemnity to Germany.

The Committee of the Assembly reported in favor of confirming the election of Rouher to the Assembly, and censuring the conduct of the local authorities of his district.

The Duke D'Braglie has informed the Minister of Foreign Affairs that there is little hope of an understanding with the English Government in regard to a Commercial Treaty between France and England.

A movement is on foot for the organization of a new Conservative party, the main object of which will be the liberation of French territory from German occupation, and the formation of a Ministry pledged thereto, and all constitutional questions to be shelved until that end is accomplished.

PRUSSIA.

Berlin, 5th.—The Emperor, on Saturday, made a final distribution of donations to the generals distinguished for their services in the late war.

INDIA.

Calcutta, 5th.—General Brownlow telegraphs, under date of the 26th ultimo, that the northern chiefs have submitted, binding themselves to peace with the usual oaths and ceremonies, and all the captives have been recovered.

Latest American Telegrams

UNITED STATES.

Washington, 5th.—The Government to-night gave a grand reception to the Japanese Embassy at the Masonic Temple.

Salt Lake City, March 6th.—The situation on the Union Pacific Railway is discouraging. Heavy snows are rapidly thawing, and creeks and water courses are rising and have already swept away the track at several points. What with snow and floods the road is likely to remain closed some time. No one knows when the road will be clear, and the authorities will not tell.

New York, March 5th.—A society has been organized in this city to obtain funds to liquidate the French war debt, with Mdlle Bausson, who, during the late war, was so active in securing food and clothing for the French soldiers, as the leading spirit. Addresses to the ladies of America, setting forth the object of the society, are published, and similar associations throughout the Union are earnestly requested.

IN MEMORIAM.

To Mrs. D. M. B., on the death of her infant.

I saw sweet roses blooming
Beside a limpid stream,
The morning breezes woo'd them
So beauteous did they seem;
One tiny bud beside them
Unfolding to the morn,
A gentle maiden gathered
Her bower to adorn.

Thus are there roses blooming
On the sunny shores of life.
Youth's morning zephyrs bless them
With dewy sweetness rife;
And opening buds grow nigh them,
Nurs'd by love's vernal showers
That angel hands upgather
To grace celestial bowers.

W.

Rideau Bank, March 5th, 1872.

SWEARING BY PROXY.

How many of us are like the old Quaker in the following? How many of us, professing to restrain our vindictiveness, are glad, nevertheless, to see others pummel our enemies? A certain Quaker was riding through the Western country, and in the course of his travels he found himself obliged to pass over a road which was abominably bad. The surface was rough and treacherous. Gullies had been filled up with old logs from which recent rain had washed the covering of earth; and at many points the mud was deep and clingy. The Quaker's horse struggled on, at times upon his knees on the rough corduroy, and anon up to his haunches in the mud. Our Friend was a hero; but this thing tried his patience wofully. He shut his teeth tightly, and grunted his dissatisfaction. At length he overtook a sailor who was trying to navigate a mule through the treacherous sloughs of the wretched highway. And the sailor was swearing lustily. The oaths round and full, dropped from his lips with great point and vigour. He cursed the road, and he cursed the men who made it, and he cursed the rascals who had allowed it to become so awfully bad. The Quaker listened, and his face brightened. Finally the sailor turned his head, and beheld the traveller close behind him, and recognising the garb as denoting a man of peace, he hushed his profane invectives. 'Friend,' cried the Quaker, after a few moments of silence, 'let not my presence restrain thee in these vigorous expressions of thy just indignation. *Ah ra her doeth me good to he r thee swear!*'

GENERAL NOTES.

A jubilee is to be celebrated in Russia this year in honour of Peter the Great.

The *Gaulois* states a society is being formed at Madrid to demand the surrender of Gibraltar.

It is stated that the use of steam for the protection of power to propel street locomotives is to be superseded by ammonia. Dr. Lamm, of New Orleans, has succeeded in driving a street car for seven miles by the use of ammonical vapour.

The charge of drunkeness against the Vicar of Leamington, was again before the Commission. It was decided that a *prima facie* case had been proved upon which to recommend legal proceedings against the vicar.

From New Zealand we hear of the capture of Kereopa, the murderer of poor Volkner, the New Zealand missionary, whose fate at Opotiki, in the Bay of Plenty, six years ago, excited so much regret. A letter from Wellington says:—"Our relations with the natives continue to improve. The policy of conciliation has triumphed over the jealousy of races. Hundreds of natives are now working for Government wages who, three years ago, were burning our villages and murdering our out-settlers almost without resistance."

The New York *Times* announces that no efforts of corruption are to be spared to work upon the Legislature of the State of New York so as to avert the threatened extinction of the Erie Ring.

Mr. Holder, a merchant of English origin at Rheims, has subscribed 1,000,000f. towards paying of the war indemnity. Four other inhabitants of Rheims have subscribed 100,000f.

Mr. Winterbotham, M.P. for Stroud, and Under Secretary of State for the Home Department, has declined the office just vacated by Mr. Fitzjames Stephen of Legal Adviser to the Supreme Council of India. The post is worth £10,000 a year.

Some time ago the wife of an Aberdeen farmer died, leaving a young and numerous family. The minister of the parish naturally called to administer some words of comfort to him in his bereavement. "This has been a sad blow to you, my friend," he said, "a sudden and sore visitation!" "It has been all that," was the reply, "I have had nothing like it since the death of the old horse!"

The Glasgow ironfounders have agreed to concede to their workmen the limit of fifty-one hours per week—to commence on the 1st of April next.

Mr. Spurgeon (the *Nonconformist* says) tells the following story of the conversion of a servant girl. When she was asked, "Are you converted?" she replied, "I hope so, sir," "What makes you think that you are really a child of God?" "Well, sir, there is a great change in me from what there used to be." "What is the change?" "I don't know, sir; but there is a change in all things; but there is one thing, I always sweep under the mats now!"

The Prince and Princess of Teck and family return to Kensington Palace towards the close of this month from passing the winter in Germany.

Mr. Pope Hennessy, who was lately appointed Governor of the Bahamas, has been offered and has accepted the post of Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the West African Settlements, including Sierra Leone, Gambia, the Gold Coast, and Lagos; and is now at the Hague, where he has assisted in the negociations connected with the cession to Great Britain of the Dutch Colonies on the Gold Coast.

Lately the "Marriage of Figaro" was performed at the Royal Opera House, Berlin—Madame Lucca and Madame Malinger appearing in their respective *roles*. These ladies have long been rivals, and the matter has now come to a crisis. The battle of disapprobation and of applause increased in fierceness from act to act; and at last it became impossible to carry on the performance. Madame Lucca then stepped forward to the footlights and rated the public highly; while her rival, Madame Mallinger, sought relief in tears. Outside the opera house the disturbance was very great, and the Emperor, who was passing at the time, had to give orders to the police to clear the streets. Herr von Huelson, the superintendant of the royal theatre, has since received the resignation of both ladies.

The movement commenced some time since, at Portsmouth, for the establishment of some memorial of the late Charles Dickens in his native town has, we understand, been almost a failure. The amount of subscriptions received has been extremely small; and it is now pretty certain that no memorial worthy of its object will result from the recent appeal.

A remarkable suicide occurred near Rotherham. A boy named Frederick Dolphin, seven years of age, had been sent from a neighboring village into the town of Rotherham for some groceries. Returning, he met another boy on the bridge which crosses the river Rother, just outside the town, and to him he had said he lost his satchel containing his parcels, and that his mother would be sure to beat him, and that he should drown himself. The child then got over the bridge into a field, threw his cap and cape into the river, and then jumped in himself. The river being much swollen, his body was soon carried away by the swift current.

A medical officer writes to the *Panjaub Times* that during a long professional experience in India, he has never succeeded in curing a case of snake bite by either the *cobra* or *kerait*. All the remedies recently suggested proved useless, and the writer regards the entire extirpation of the snakes as the only means of reducing the mortality of nearly 20,000 lives a year which they inflict upon India.

The latest *on dit* at the clubs, and one which I have excellent reason to consider as well founded, is that Earl Granville, in his private capacity, offered to subscribe £1000 towards the Livingstone Exploration Fund, if Captain Burton would consent to undertake the command of it. It is to be regretted that the famou traveller, whose experience would have been invaluable, could not be induced to accept the command.

The other day one of the urchins who was furnished with a stock of pencils accosted a young naval officer in the suburbs of London, and asked him to buy. In order to silence the boy's importunity the officer said jestingly, "I cant write." The pencil boy at once hailed a passing policeman with, "Hi, bobby, take this gentleman off to school to be heddicated; he can't write."

General Moltke, the Prussian strategist, is expected in Naples in a few days' time *en route* to Egypt, where he is going to spend some weeks as a guest of the Khedive.

Good Mr. Sneake had been talking to little Calvin, in Sunday school, about the evils which result from using tobacco, and told him how when he was a little boy, he had met a gentleman in the street with a cigar in his mouth, and had asked him to throw it away; and how the gentleman said, "My Boy, you have taught me a lesson," and never smoked again. So little Calvin tried it. He asked the first man he met to "please throw away that nasty cigar." But all he said was, "I'll teach you manners, you little fool you;" and he cuffed little Calvin's ears until his nose bled. So little Calvin thinks things are changed since Mr. Sneake was young.

JOKES AND JESTS.

"Give us only one trial," say the quack advertisers to invalids. "Walk into my parlour only once," said the spider to the fly.

"I have turned many a woman's head," boasted a young nobleman of France. "Yes," replied Talleyrand, "away from you."

A soldier being asked if he met with much hospitality in Ireland, replied that he was in the hospital nearly all the time he was there.

Douglas Jerrold, in an argument, declared, with his fine ironical sincerity, that he "did not like to meet good people, they were too much in the right, and had no fine salient points of ridicule about them, he preferred fools—they were so amusing."

"I saw an excellent thing in your pamphlet," said Daniel O'Connell to a young writer. "Eh? what sir?" was the eager rejoinder. "A penny bun, my friend."

"You would be very pretty, indeed," said a coxcomb patronisingly, to a young lady, "if your eyes were only a little larger." "My eyes may be very small sir," she replied, "but such people as you *don't fill them.*"

In driving screws into hard wood it is advisable first to grease the threads. If the wood is soft, or the screws are likely to work loose, warm them, dip them into dissolved glue, and put a few drops of glue in the hole. If you wish to put a new screw into an old place, first insert a wooden plug with glue, and make a new hole.

NEW HAIR DRESSING PARLOR.

The subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public generally that he has opened a new Hair Dressing Parlor in Mr. Palmer's Store, 29 Sussex street.

Customers may depend on receiving every attention and treated with civility.

All kinds of perfumery at very low prices

Observe the address:

Palmer's Store, 29 Sussex Street.

VENANCE CHARRON
Proprietor.
Ottawa, March 7, 1916 1m

THE REV. DR. O'CONNOR'S

Pamphlet in reply to the Rev. Wm. Stephenson's sermon, "Why I am a Protestant," is for sale at all the principal Book Stores in the city.

Price TEN CENTS.

Ottawa, March 7, 1872 1916 10

HOUSE TO LET.—A BRICK HOUSE situate on the south side of Maria Street, CentreTown, between Metcalfe and O'Connor Streets, containing a Parlour, Dining Room and Kitchen, also four large Bedrooms. Good outhouses attached and water on the premises. Possession given on the first of May. Apply to the undersigned on the premises or at his Auction Rooms, York Street, Lower Town. I. B. TACKABERRY, Auctioneer.

Ottawa, March 7, 1872. 1916tf

TUG SERVICE, UPPER ST. LAWRENCE.

SEALED Tenders will be received at this office until noon of Friday, 5th April next, for the maintenance of an efficient line of Tug Steamers for towing vessels between the upper entrance of the Lachine Canal and the Port of Kingston, and vice versa, for a term of three or five years from 1st May, 1872, at the option of the Minister of Public Works.

The Tug line to consist of not less than nine (9) powerful steamers, and the rates to be paid by the vessels towed are to be the same as those of the tariff of 1871.

Persons tendering for the performance of this service will state the amount of annual bonus they will accept from the Government in addition to the rates to be paid by the vessels towed, and also the names, horse power, and dimensions of the tenders of the steamers to be employed.

The conditions of the contract, and all further particulars, may be obtained on application at this office on and after the 15th of March inst. The tenders are to be addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tenders for Tug Service," and are to contain the signatures of two (2) responsible parties who are willing to become security for the due performance of the contract.

By order,

F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 4th March, 1872. 1916 3

NOTICE TO LAND SURVEYORS.

DULY Commissioned Land Surveyors who may desire employment in Manitoba during the ensuing season, are invited to communicate by the 21st inst., with this Department, describing the instrument they use

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.
Ottawa, 2nd March, 1872. 1916 6eod

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the ensuing Session thereof, for an Act to amend the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway Act, and to authorize a further extension of the Railway or deviation of the present extension thereof from any point of the same respectively to a point at or near Portage du Fort, in the Province of Quebec, and thence to or near the Town of Pembroke, in the Province of Ontario, with power of further extension from the said Town of Pembroke, to any point on Lake Nipissing, French River, or upon the Georgian Bay; and to continue the said Railway to the Sault Ste. Marie and for other purposes.

Ottawa, 4th March 1872. 1916aw2m

ST. PATRICK'S DAY

The 17th of March falling on SUNDAY this year, St. Patrick's Day will be celebrated in Ottawa on MONDAY, the 18th inst. There will be Divine Service and a Sermon in the Cathedral in the morning, a Procession with Flags, Banners and Bands of Music in the afternoon, and

A Grand Concert

In the evening in the RINK MUSIC HALL, under the auspices of the St. Patrick's Literary Association of Ottawa, in which the first Amateur Talent of the city will take part.

All Irishmen and their descendants in Ottawa and vicinity are cordially invited to take part in the celebration.

By order,

JOHN CASEY,
Rec. Sec. St. P. L. Ass'n.
Ottawa, March 6, 1862. 1915a

New Prints! Prints!

JUST OPENED OUT

AT THE

REGENT HOUSE!

400 PIECES NEW PRINTS, comprising all the latest novelties.

DOLLY VARDENS, new designs.

PRINTED CAMBRIC de Francois.

YOURSIMETTE STRIPE.

ROMAN STRIPE.

BATISTE de Francois.

DRESS.

PLAIN Fancy and Figured Lustres.

MARL LUSTRES.

BLACK LUSTRES and Alpaca.

SPRING STREET Costumes.

EMBROIDERED Poplinette Costumes.

EMBROIDERED Pique Costumes.

BATISTE Trimmed Blue and Purple Costumes.

LADIES Embroidered Skirts.

LADIES Twilled Flannel Dressing Gowns

DOLLAY VARDEN Cashemire Dressing Gowns.

PRINT Morning Wrappers.

CHILDREN'S Embroidered Batiste Dresses.

CHILDREN'S Embroidered Pique Dresses.

CHILDREN'S Muslin & Holland Pinafores.

2 CASES Ladies Underclothing of every description.

HORROCKSES Long Cloths in all numbers.

LYBSTER Celebrated Grey Cotton, very Cheap.

SINCLAIR, STITT & CO.
Ottawa, March 5, 1872 1914

LIVERPOOL & MONTREAL

STEAMSHIP LINE.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION

BETWEEN

LIVERPOOL, QUEBEC AND MONTREAL,

With leave to call at Queenstown or Moville.

SHANNON, POTOMAC,
LADY LYCETT, NYANZA,
GALGES, TIBER,
TAGUS, TRENT.

The First Class Steamship

"NYANZA."

Or other of the above named first class Steamers, is intended to be despatched from LIVERPOOL for QUEBEC and MONTREAL on

SATURDAY, 13th APRIL.

(To be followed Weekly).

Carrying goods at through rates to the Inland Canadian Towns and Cities in the Western States.

For terms of freight or passage apply in Liverpool to Dunkerley & Steinmann, 43 Tower Buildings, Water Street, or William Hunter & Co., Exchange Buildings. Agent in Montreal.

DAVID SHAW.
March 4, 1871 1914 1m.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

This splendid Hair Dye is the BEST IN THE WORLD. The only True and Perfect Dye. Harmless, Reliable and Instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and Washes. Produces IMMEDIATELY a superb Black or Natural Brown, and leaves the hair CLEAN, SOFT and BEAUTIFUL. The Genuine signed W. A. BATCHELOR'S. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 Bond Street, New York.

Ottawa, January 25th, 1872. 1879

NOTICE

is hereby given that application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of Canada for an Act to incorporate a company to construct a Railway from the City of Toronto to the City of Ottawa with power to connect with existing or projected Railways in the Dominion.

Toronto, Feb 29, 1872. 1913 1dw

FIRST SPRING ARRIVAL!!

WROUGHT IRON BEDSTEADS, 2ft., 2ft. 6in., 3ft., 3ft. 6in., 4ft. and 4ft. 6in. wide, all different and beautiful patterns.

We make a specialty of these English made Bedsteads, and import them direct.

Hotels, Convents, Hospitals, and families can be supplied with any number large or small. Parties requiring quantities for early spring delivery would do well to order at once.

Bird Cages,
Bird Nests,
Bread Platters,
Bird Cages,
Bird Baths,
Butter Plates,

and a large stock of

HOUSEKEEPING UTENSILS,

and other articles, and the very best.

COOKING STOVES

suitable for the farmer, city resident, lumberman or hotels.

Tinware—as usual, wholesale and retail.

H. MEADOWS & Co.,
35 Sussex Street.
Ottawa, March 4, 1872. 1914

AUCTION SALE.

The executors and trustees of the last Will and Testament of the late Benjamin McConnell, deceased, will offer for sale at Mr McConnell's late residence in Pembroke, on THURSDAY, the 14th March, 1872, at 9 o'clock a.m (unless previously disposed of by private sale) 2 valuable farms in the County of Renfrew, one situate in the Township of Rolph and known as "the Point Alexander Farm," and the other in the Township of Westmeath, 4 valuable timber limits, numbers 248, 249 and 250 on Chalk River, containing 40 miles, and No. 48 on the Ottawa River, containing 12 miles; also