NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice—Madame de Koerber.

Vocal and Instrumental Music—Prof H G Tiepke.

Notice to Contractors—F Braun.

The Ottawa Times.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5 1872.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC ITEMS.

At the conclusion of the cricket match between the English and the Canadians, the score showed for the former, 319; latter, 83 runs.

A collission occurred at Lyons between the municipal authorities which caused much excitement in the city. The Council had removed certain ecclesiastical teachers from schools nationale. The Government interfered and remonstrated with them. The citizens several times collected in large numbers in the streets to protest against the restoration of the teachers. The Government was at last obliged to call on the military to disperse the gatherings and prevent their recurrence. The mob at Narbonne to day assaulted sentries, pelting them with stones. The assailants were quickly dispersed by the troops, and ten were arrested. Rigorous measures are expected. M. De Penusuit declared today before the permanent committee of the Assembly at Versailles that the military party in Germany were dissatisfied with the treaty of peace with Bismarck, because France permitted to retain the fortress of Belfort.

Peace between Brazil and the Argentine Confederation is now secure.

France has paid another five hundred million francs of the war indemnity.

The Commissioners appointed to investigate the Mexican outrages on the Rio Grande left Brownsville on Sunday last for Rio Grande City. It is said they have made a very searching examination, and that the claims hitherto brought before them amount to more than $8,000,000.

Honble. Mr. Langevin returned to town yesterday.

Sir Francis Hincks is expected here today.

Mr. Walsh, chairman of the Intercolonial Railway Commissioners, is in town.

The South Granville contraverted local election case is being enquired into at Prescott, and the evidence, so far, confirms the truth of the charges of bribery and corruption brought by Mr. Ellis against his opponent.

We are glad to hear that Sir George Cartier is somewhat better. He is ready to come to Ottawa when especially required, but being at present under the care of a Montreal physician, he remains in that city as long as he can do so without detriment to the public service.

THE MAJORITIES.

Below we give a list of eighty-six members elected in Ontario, the amount of whose majorities is already made known. From it we find that thirty nine may with safety be counted as Ministerialists, one at least as an Independent with Ministerial sympathies, while forty-six may be given to the Opposition, although many of these will be little inclined, when the time of trial arrives, to join in a blind factious opposition to the present government. Since this list was made up, however, the Government have carried two constituencies, reducing the apparent Opposition majority in Ontario to five at the most, against which we may place a total majority in favor of the Government of at least forty eight from the other Provinces. These calculations are, we believe, more favorable to the Opposition than facts actually warrant.

We find that the majorities obtained by the thirty-eight Ministerialists elected amount in the aggregate to 8,268 votes, or an average majority of about 216 each, while the majorities obtained by the Opposition foot up to 7,131, or 151 votes each.

	MIN.	IND.	OPP.
Shibley	253		
Robinson	81		
Mills			593
Patterson			272
Fleming			310
Buell			11
Gillies			18
Blake			969
Cameron, J. H.	121		
Rochester	123		
Bergin			Acc.
Gibson			25
Ross, Lewis			57
Blake			Acc.
Harvey			160
Casey			116
O'Connor	850		
Kirkpatrick	Acc.		
Macdonald	1152		
Brouse	85		
Flesher	515		
Snider	141		
Landerkin	173		
Thompson	Acc.		
White	136		
Chisholm	103		
Witton	98		
White	44		
Bowell	244		
Brown	459		
Horton			400
Cameron			80
Farrow	213		
Stephenson	141		
Macdonald	131		
Mackenzie	634		
Galbraith	150		
Haggart	862		
Jones	375		
Richards			12
Cartwright		660	
Merritt	574		
Carling	304		
Glass	53		
Scritchord	Acc.		
Ross, G. W.	56		
Edgar	41		
Cockburn, A. P.	171		
Morrison		2	
Charlton	50		
Wallace	157		
Cockburn, Hon. J.	Acc.		
Gibbs (Ontario S)	99		
Gibbs (Ontario N)	200		
Keeler	98		
Currier	Acc.		
Oliver			
Bodwell	Acc.		
Lewis	Acc.		
Smith, R.			16
Daly	65		
Trow			300
Grover	286		
Hagar	Acc.		
Ross, W.			
Findlay	139		
Grant	105		
O'Reilly	258		
Little	288		
Cook	Acc.		
Archibald	89		
Wilkes	35		
Beatty	29		
Crawford	471		
Staples	88		
Young			Acc.
Bowman			Acc.
Street	529		
Ross, James			46
Higinbotham			60
Stirton			Acc.
Bain			105
Rymal			208
Dodge	283		
Metcalf			Acc.
Blaine			193

CHANGE OF FEELING IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

Perhaps there has never been such a complete revolution in public feeling in so short a time, as that which has occurred in the Maritime Provinces within the past five years. Changes which occur gradually and without any startling sensations or surprises accompanying them are very apt to pass unnoticed, or at all events are generally regarded as of far less importance than they really are. But anyone who looks back and remembers what was the condition of popular feeling in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick in the year 1867, and will compare it with that which exists now, will be struck with the change which has occurred, and more than ever inclined to approve of that statesmanlike policy which has been productive of such satisfactory results. Five years ago, so strong was the feeling in Nova Scotia against the people of this portion of the newly formed Dominion, that it was almost impossible for a resident of Ontario or Quebec to do business with the merchants of Halifax. Not only partizan newspapers and violent politicians declared openly that annexation to the States would be preferable to the union with Canada, but among the people themselves, in the social circle and in private conversation, the same feeling was expressed. The Nova Scotian members elected to serve in the Dominion Parliament were with one or two notable exceptions, pledged to oppose the Dominion Government and were hostile to union. Now how great is the change. Out of twenty one members elected from Nova Scotia, eighteen, at the very least, are pledged to support the present Administration, nor is one of them desirous of seeing the union destroyed. The great leader of Anti-unionism from Nova Scotia, Mr. Jones of Halifax, the man with whom the Grits formed an alliance, has been elected "to stop at home," while the Honorable Dr. Tupper who did more than any one else to bring Nova Scotia into the Union, was returned for his old constituency by an overwhelming majority. The same may be said of New Brunswick, where the Honble. Mr. Tilley was returned for his old constituency by a large majority, and the Honble. Mr. Mitchell was elected by acclamation for a seat formerly held by a member of the Opposition.

It is childish and absurd to attempt to deny that this wonderful change in public feeling is largely owing to the policy pursued by the Dominion Government. Among the reasons given by the anti-Union leaders five years ago against Nova Scotia becoming allied to old Canada, we well remember one. It was urged that Canadian public men had become so habituated to quarrel among themselves over certain questions, that feelings of factious, bitter political hostility so largely prevailed, that it was impossible that men so bound down and hampered by the chains of prejudice, could rise equal to the position which they were called upon to assume, as the administrators of public affairs of so much more broad and comprehensive a nature than those with which they had been accustomed to deal. The Anti Union leaders in the Maritime Provinces were shrewd enough to understand the difficulty of the task which the Dominion Government had undertaken. They knew that it was one which might well tax the abilities of great and accomplished statesmen. They were fully aware that if the members of the Administration allowed themselves to be betrayed into a renewal of old party quarrels they must inevitably fail to perform the great work which they had undertaken. And the ally of the Anti Union party in this Province, the Honble. George Brown, was fully well aware of this also, and thus it was, that even before Confederation was established, aye months before the dawning of that eventful first of July, 1867, he called for a renewal of the old party cries and the old lines of party demarkation. Fortunately for Canada and the Canadian people the hopes and prophecies of the Anti Unionists were not realized, and the efforts of Mr. George Brown to excite a factious contest failed. Fortunately the Government, and as a general rule the people of Canada, instead of looking backward have constantly looked forward, and have striven with earnest and united purpose to render the country prosperous, and the Union a blessing to every province and to every section. The object of the Administration has been to do justice to every Province, to remove every possible cause of complaint. How well they have succeeded, the changed condition of public feeling in the Maritime Provinces proves. The Grits claim that Nova Scotia's contentment has been purchased at the price of a wrong done to Ontario, but no man who takes into consideration the circumstances which led to the granting of an additional subsidy to Nova Scotia can doubt that the people of that Province were justly entitled to what they received; while the hollowness of the Grits' outcry against it is proved by the fact that they expressed their readiness only the Session before last when they wanted to buy assistance from the Nova Scotia members, to grant an additional sum of money to that Province.

We have said that we are all, naturally enough, liable to ignore or think lightly of changes which are wrought gradually and without any startling accompaniments, and therefore we are disposed to underrate the importance of the change which has occurred in the Maritime Provinces. But when we remember how absolutely essential national union is to national strength, and how impossible it would have been for this country to prosper or become powerful while one section remained disaffected and disloyal, we cannot fail to perceive how much reason we all have to be grateful for the change that has occurred. Blessed with the same prosperity, animated we believe by the same feelings of loyalty and patriotism as the people of the other provinces, our fellow subjects on the Atlantic coast are now one with us in heart and purpose; and the nominal union formed five years ago, has, thanks to wise and prudent statesmanship, become a union of hands and hearts which we may well hope will grow stronger and stronger as the years roll on.

THE MEETING OF THE EMPERORS.

The meeting of the Emperors disturbs the mind of Europe. Although both the German and Austrian Governments have officially declared that the sole object of the proposed interview between the Emperor, the Kaiser, and the Czar, is to take steps for the preservation of international peace, the public generally appear to be very much inclined to doubt the truth of the assertion. Whatever they may think of Francis Joseph of Austria, they cannot regard the Emperor of Germany and the Czar of Russia as angels of Peace. What renders this meeting of the monarchs still more suspicious is the fact that Bismarck arranged the affair, and although of course he put his puppet Emperor forward, he is at the bottom of all. Bismarck is disquieted in consequence of the great success of the French loan; secondly at the attention which the French Government are bestowing upon military organization; and thirdly by the large emigration which is taking place from Germany. When he fixed the French indemnity at the enormous sum of two hundred millions sterling he "calculated," to use an Americanism, that he had secured an excuse for the occupation of French territory for an indefinite period. He now perceives that the money will be paid within a few months, and that the French Government are quietly but assiduously labouring to put the nation in such a position as might enable them to drive the Germans out of French territory at the point of the bayonet should they attempt to prolong their stay in France after the ransom agreed upon had been paid. In such an event, it is said that it would be impossible to bring a large number of Germans into the field; first because no national enthusiasm could be aroused under such circumstances, and secondly because the people of Germany are growing so heartily tired of the conscription and of a system of military despotism, that they are leaving the country as fast as they can. Under these circumstances Bismarck seeks to play the Biarritz game over again, and to bring about an alliance with Austria and Germany by proposing certain little acts of territorial spoliation which will be likely to prove attractive. The Czar for instance will be invited to work his will upon Turkey; the Kaiser will be offered a slice off the Principalities, and thus, secure from all interruption on the part of Russia or Austria, Bismarck hopes to yet be able to hold France in a prostrate condition. From a perusal of the English papers such appears to be the general character of the scheme which Bismarck contemplates, and the first step towards its realization is the meeting of the three Emperors at Berlin which occurs this week.

GIVE THE BOYS AND GIRLS A CHANCE.

To the Editor of the OTTAWA TIMES:

MR. EDITOR,—I have read the rules of the Agricultural Fair and do not think them fair, for any man may show lots of horses and pigs and potatoes and pumpkins for $2, and ladies may do the same for $1, but how is a little boy to get $2, or a little girl even $1, if they wish to exhibit a drawing or any piece of work of their own in their own name. A quarter of a dollar would be quite enough upon each such thing, but with $2 for a boy to show some article he has made will always prevent the boys from sending their work to the Fair.

I am, Sir,
Yours truly,
JACK.

Ottawa, Sept., 4, 1872.

A SCIENTIFIC SWINDLER.

(From the Oswego Advertiser, Aug. 28)

The Bank of British North America, Montreal, on Saturday, succeeded, with the aid of science, in securing proof to convict one of the cleverest swindlers who has appeared in some years. For some time the bank has been receiving notices from its agencies in the United States and Canada of payments being made in a letter of credit to a man calling himself William Anderson, and claiming to be a British subject. These payments amounted to about $30,000, and as the letter of credit given to Anderson was for $5,000 only, the bank became very anxious to capture the culprit. The following is history of the transaction:—

On the 28th of May last, Anderson called at the agency of the bank in this city, and procured a letter of credit for £1,000, payable at any of its agencies. Anderson then went to St. John, N.B. and July 2nd, presented the letter and drew £500. The St. John branch informed the agency here of the fact. Anderson was next heard of in Havana, Cuba, a fortnight afterwards. There he drew £300, still leaving £200 to his credit. The New York agency was advised of this payment also, and thereafter notices began to reach this city from every section of the country, all telling of sums of money paid to, Anderson by agencies until the aggregate reached £6,000. The bank officers were astonished at the numerous payments made on their letter of credit and wondered how Anderson had so successfully swindled them. Their letters are printed on paper of a delicate pink hue, and several expert chemists declare it impossible to remove an endorsement from it without ruining the color and the texture of the paper.

Instructions were sent to the various agencies to have the swindler arrested in case he should apply to any of them for a further payment. A few days ago Anderson presented his letter to the branch in Savannah, Ga., and demanded payment. The cashier examined the document carefully but could find no evidence that it had been tampered with; there was not the slightest trace of an endosement on it; and but for the instructions he had received he would have paid the money without hesitation. Anderson, however, was arrested and a telegram was sent to the officers in Montreal. A requisition for his extradition was promptly sent to Savannah, but the authorities of that city refused to deliver the prisoner without stronger proof of fraud than they had then seen. They insisted that it was impossible to erase indorsements from such paper.

In this juncture, the bank officers at Savannah sent the draft to the agent in this city, relating the circumstances. A copy of the draft was made, two endorsements were written on its back similar to those on the original, and submitted to many eminent chemists with a request that they would, if possible, remove the endorsements without injury to the paper. Every man of them declared it impossible. At last Dr. Ehrhardt principal of the Manhattan Chemical and Assay Works was appealed to. He at once replied that he could remove the writing and in a few hours he returned the letter of credit to Mr. Barrett, the counsel of the bank, with all traces of an endorsement so skilfully removed that not the slightest mark or stain remained on the paper. The "cleaned" letter has been forwarded to the authorities in Savannah, and ere many days Mr. Anderson will, no doubt, be on his way to Montreal.

Anderson is said to be well known to the police under the name of Cohen, and is alleged to be an accomplished bank swindler.

The two best rules for a system of rhetoric are, first, have something to say, and next to say it.—Emmons.

IMPROVISATIONS.

BY BAYARD TAYLOR.

The rose of your cheeks is precious;
Your eyes are warmer than wine;
You catch men's souls in the meshes
Of curls that ripple and shine—
But, ah! not mine.

Your lips are a sweet persuasion;
Your bosom a sleeping sea;
Your voice, with its fond evasion,
Is a call and a charm to me;
But I am free!

As the white moon lifts the waters,
You lift the passions, and lead;
As a chieftainess proud with slaughters,
You smile on the hearts that bleed;
I see and heed!

CANADIAN MANUFACTORIES.

From the Brantford Daily Courier.

TUCKETT AND BILLINGS' TOBACCO WORKS, HAMILTON.

A short description of these works will be read with interest from the notoriety they have received by the manufacture of the celebrated "Myrtle Navy" brand, so well known to the lovers of the weed throughout the Dominion. The factory is situated on King street west, and occupies a three story building, 165 feet deep, by 50 wide. In the cellars, which are deep, are stored the original leaf, in hogsheads, piled tier upon tier, and which is constantly being received from Virginia and Kentucky, from which country the firm procures it direct, Mr. Tuckett having just returned from one of his periodical trips to the South. From the cellar the leaf is raised by means of a steam hoist to the top flat, where it is assorted according to grade. Boys are here engaged in taking out the stems, which are packed and shipped to Germany. The finest grades are then rolled into the large lumps which make the plugs of Myrtle Navy, while the other qualities are made into smaller ones, and form the other grades manufactured. The lumps, which have been previously moistened in the leaf, are now put out on long traps on the flat roof which covers the whole building, and when thoroughly dry are returned to closed chests, when they regain sufficient moisture for packing purposes, from thence they are removed and piled in pyramids in the weighing room, here each plug is weighed, and if found the least short is thrown out; so expert do the men become in making them up that it is a rare occurrence for one to be found short. The next process is pressing, this is done by putting the lumps into moulds the size of the plug required, and placed in a large hydraulic machine which receives 1,000 lumps at once, and exerts a pressure of 250 pounds to the square inch. From the moulds it is removed to large iron retainers, placed in layers with sheets of tin between each layer, and again subjected to a similar pressure. The Myrtle Navy plugs are then stamped with T. & B. and removed to the packing room, where men are busily employed filling the caddies, which, as soon as filled, are again subjected to pressure, and are then ready for the market. Messrs. Tuckett & Billings employ about 100 people and manufacture about 250,000 pounds of tobacco annually.

The old maxim, that the higher you rise the more envy you excite, is applicable to trade as well as individuals. The great popularity that the "Myrtle Navy" has gained, has excited the cupidity of more than one unscrupulous manufacturer, and although they dare not copy the trade mark, they make their imitations precisely the same size, and cover a very inferior tobacco with precisely the same leaf that the Myrtle Navy plugs are made of throughout, but the next thing is to sell it here (to the uninitiated reader) would be a stumbling block not to be got over, for what respectable wholesale grocer would introduce those goods as the Myrtle Navy, and would they not say they rather sell what was most likely to please the public? By no means. Self interest governs their actions in most cases to the exclusion of the public good, and the sharp competition in trade has made both the wholesale and retail dealer an enemy to the article that is pure. For instance let us suppose the price of Myrtle Navy by the hundred boxes to be 50c. per lb., and the price of small lots to be 55c, here is a fair profit of 10c. to the large dealer. A traveller from one of the commercial centres calls on a shrewd, close buyer, whose note is as good as the gold down, such as our friend Mr. Weir, and vainly endeavors to induce him to open an account. What do you pay for Myrtle Navy? at last asks the traveller. 52½c. is the answer. I will give you it for 51½c., the consequence is that he sells perhaps 10 boxes of tobacco and a few other articles and leaves, confident that the next time he comes to Brantford he will get a large order. An opposition house finding that Mr. W. has purchased the celebrated brand at 51½ lowers it to 51, and so on until it is often sold at less than cost in order to force a sale. Here is the opportunity for the spurious manufacturer. He calls upon the large wholesale man, look at my tobacco, gentlemen, says he, if it is not as good you cannot tell the difference from the outside, and the price is only 40c. Not being branded it is sold to the retailer, who is told that it is equal in quality to the Myrtle Navy, and only 45c. He in his turn (who commenced by selling Myrtle Navy for 75c, has, in competing with the other grocers in his town, reduced it perhaps to 60c.) perhaps at the chance of making 15c. instead of 9c. or 10c., especially as the tobacco really looks as good, and the consumer who very likely has every confidence in his grocer, takes it for granted that it is "just as good," or perhaps imagines it is the real thing, he is getting and unwittingly condemns the tobacco as having depreciated in quality, and not near so good as it used to be before it got its name up.

These reflections on spurious articles being palmed off on the public, apply not only to tobacco, but to almost every article of luxury, and ought to be exposed by every journalist in the country. A large wholesale grocer assured me at table the other day that the pepper I was using was about 2 3 adulterated. The only safeguard to the public was trade marks. Depend upon it when an article is offered to you on which the marker has not dared to place his name, it is a fraud, while it must be evident to everyone that those manufacturers, who, like Messrs. Tuckett & Billings, court identity by placing their initials on every plug of tobacco, or other package they send out, dare not make an inferior article if they have any respect for their reputation.

The newest designs in (English) Oil Cloths, from 80c to $1 40 the square yard, at
RUSSELL & WATSON'S.

MR. FRANK BUCKLAND AND THE WOOLWICH MONKEY SHOW.—Mr. Frank Buckland contributes to *Land and Water* an account of his visit to the monkey show now being held at Woolwich Gardens, on the banks of the Thames. He says:—One of the cages contained a very curious monkey indeed. It was a dishonoured check for £500—I believe £500 in betting circles is called "a monkey." This "monkey" was, I believe, exhibited by some unfortunate gentleman who had not received his £500, so he posted it on a board, and exhibited it in a cage all to itself. In the next cage was another curious object. It was a penny toy-monkey mounted on a stick, as sold at the toyshops and in the streets. Great fun was also caused by the smallest monkey in the exhibition. This pretty little animal was dressed up in yachting costume, and seemed very angry and indignant when people laughed at him. In the gorilla class I was the only competitor. I sent down a cast of the skull and hand of a huge gorilla, and also a little baby gorilla. I received the little beast some time back in a cask of spirits till his hair had come off in the cask, so I simply dried him. He is now a funny looking little creature, and not unlike a very ugly human black baby.

SLEEP THE BEST STIMULANT.

From Hall's Journal of Health.

The pulpit, the bench, the bar, the forum, have contributed their legions of victims to drunken habits. The beautiful woman, the sweet singer, the conversationalist, the periodical writer, have filled, but too often, the drunkard's grave. Now that the press has become such a great power in the land, when the magazine must come out on a certain day, and the daily newspapers at a fixed hour, nothing waits, everything must give way to the inexorable call for copy, and, sick or well, disposed or indisposed, asleep or awake, the copy must come. The writer must complete his article, whether he feels like it or not, and if he is not in the vein of writing he must whip himself up to it by the stimulus of drink. Some of the greatest writers of the country have confessed to the practice, on urgent occasions, of taking a sip of brandy at the end of every page, or even oftener. It may have escaped the general reader's notice that more men have died young who have been connected with the New York press within ten years, and that, too, from intemperance than in all other educational callings put together—young men whose talents have been of the first order and gave promise of a life of usefulness, honor and eminence. The best possible thing for a man to do, when he feels too tired to perform a task, or too weak to carry it through, is to go to bed and sleep a week, if he can. This is the only true recuperation of brain power, the only actual renewal of brain force. Because, during sleep the brain is in a state of ease, in a condition to receive and appropriate particles of nutriment from the blood which take the place of those which have been consumed in previous labour, since the very act of thinking consumes, burns up solid particles as every turn of the wheel or screw of the splendid steamer is the result of the consumption by fire of the fuel in the furnace. That supply of consumed brain substance can only be had from the nutriment particles in the blood which were obtained from the food eaten previously, and the brain is so constituted that it can best receive and appropriate to itself those nutriment particles during the state of rest, of quiet, and of stillness in sleep. Mere stimulants supply nothing in themselves—they only goad the brain, force it to a greater consumption of its substances, until that substance has been so fully exhausted that there is not power enough left to receive a supply, just as men are so near death by thirst or starvation, that there is not power enough left to swallow anything, and all is over. The incapacity of the brain for receiving recuperative particles sometimes comes on with the rapidity of a stroke of lightning, and the man becomes mad in an instant, loses sense and is an idiot. It was under circumstances of this sort, in the very middle of a sentence of great oratorical power, that one of the most eminent minds of the age forgot his ideas, pressed his hand upon his forehead, and after a moment's silence said, "God, as with a sponge, has blotted out my mind." Be assured, my readers, "There is rest for the weary" only in early and abundant sleep, and wise and happy are they who have firmness enough to resolve that—"By God's help they will seek it in no other way."

GREAT BRITAIN AND HER COLONIES.

From the St. Jame's Magazine.

It has been urged by the advocates of the Goldwin Smith policy, who would throw off our colonies, that England would have all the advantages of trade with the liberated settlements without any of the responsibility of protecting them. This is false as it is selfish and cowardly. Statistics show how great is the disproportion between the trade done by England with her colonies and with the Anglo-Saxon communities separated from her. I do not intend to quote statistics, but any one interested can at once, by consulting them, see how disastrous (taking the most selfish view of the question) would be this policy. True, the colonies have put on heavy duties for revenue on English manufactures, but what are these as compared with the retaliative protective duties which would be levied upon separation from British rule; these would probably equal the almost prohibitive duties in the United States, and the consequence would be a diminution in British exports to the colonies, quite equal to that which has taken place in the United States. Then, as to the responsibility of protection. Is it to be understood that in withdrawing her troops, England intimates her intention of allowing the colonies to defend themselves against outside attack? If so, then it is the strongest incentive to the colonies to secede from the connection with the mother country, because England is much more likely to become engaged in war than any of the States which would be formed by seceding colonies, and during the continuance of the connection any colony is liable to be attacked by the foes of England; therefore her safety is endangered by her political connection with a country from which she receives neither the assistance of money, credit, nor armed protection; but let it be asked has England become so selfish and fallen so low as to leave any of her colonies in the lurch, if unjustly attacked by a foreign power? Because the troops are withdrawn from Canada, would the British nation sit still and see Canada overrun by marauding Fenians from the United States? Every one knows full well that the generous sentiments of the people would be aroused, and that even in the event of an attack by the overwhelming forces of the United States Government, they would rise as one man and demand that the honor of England should be vindicated in defending the liberties of her American subjects; thus, in withdrawing the troops from our colonies, we neither save money nor do we practically give up responsibility, unless we were to sink down to a meanness of which no one will venture to accuse us. But it is true that England is weary of her high mission, that of being the pioneer of civilization all over the globe? Do the English people think that that mission, which, so nobly commenced by our forefathers, has been energetically carried forward to the present day is accomplished, and that really the time has come for them to "Rest and be thankful?" No! a thousand times No! England does not believe that her mission is accomplished, nor does she mean to allow other less worthy hands to take up her unfinished work, or to allow that work to remain unfinished. Rather will she, in the full plentitude of her wealth, with undiminished energy buckle to at the old work with increased intelligence and enlarged means. She owes her present greatness mainly to her colonies and her trade, which have stimulated and maintained her home industries, and she will never be mad enough to think of trying to cast off either one or the other of the sources of her prosperity, but rather with increasing knowledge of the power and wealth and loyalty of these distant possessions seek to draw them together into relations of closer amity.

CLOTHING IN HOT WEATHER.—The *Daily Telegraph* says: A Teufelsdrockh himself might laugh grimly to see how, under tropical influences, simplicity has reasserted itself. The waistcoat has been discarded, and its absence cunningly hidden by a loosely buttoned coat. Our collars have grown laxer, our neckties have dwindled into thin wisps of an apology. Flannel shirts have reasserted themselves, and white hats have ceased to be the distinctive badge of Liberalism. Nor have the ladies been slow to follow the example of the baser and feebler sex. High heeled boots have given way to dainty little shoes. Dresses, light and airy as blown sea foam, hold their own over stiff rustling silks and satins. And with our dress we have also changed our habits. Our menu has "formed itself," as a *chef* would say, of salads and iced fruits and ethereal pastry, cold meats and iced drinks. So we have done our best to hold our own against nature, and that not altogether unsuccessfully. Should the next summer, and yet the next, be even such as the present, use will, perhaps, become second nature.

BY TELEGRAPH.

MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, Sept. 4.

Sir Geo. E. Cartier is again able to appear in public.

The Court of Quarter Sessions closed this morning, there having been only four cases for trial, which resulted in no convictions.

The Point St. Charles Fair was continued to-day. The attendance being less than yesterday.

The iron steamer *Excalibor*, engaged in the carrying trade between here and Pictou, is reported ashore this evening at Island Reef entrance to Georgetown harbour.

Still very cool.

CORPORATION OF THE TOWNSHIP OF FITZROY.

Minutes of Council, 24th August, 1872.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment.

Present: The Reeve and Messrs. Fetherston, MacLaren and Elliott.

The minutes of last session were read.

Moved by Mr. MacLaren and seconded by Mr. Elliott, that the By-Law to levy rates for School purposes, for the year 1872, be now read first, second and third time and passed any rule to the contrary notwithstanding.—Carried.

By-Law No. 218 read first second and third time and passed accordingly.

Moved by Mr. MacLaren and seconded by Mr. Elliott that the By-Law to levy rates for Township purposes for the year 1872, be now read first, second and third time and passed any rule to the contrary notwithstanding.—Carried.

By-Law No. 219 read first second and third time and passed accordingly.

Moved by Mr. McLaren and seconded by Mr. Elliott that this Council do grant the sum of five dollars to widow Brown, she being poor and indigent, and that a copy of this motion be the Treasurer's authority for paying the same.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Fetherston and seconded by Mr. Elliott that the Council do now adjourn until the twenty first day of September next.—Carried.

BY LAW NO. 218.

By Law to levy rates for School purposes within the Township of Fitzroy for the year 1872.

Whereas the Trustees of certain School Sections of the Township of Fitzroy, have by their petitions prayed for the levy and collection of certain sums, within their respective School Sections, for the year 1872, for the payment of teachers salaries and other expenses within the said Sections;

The Corporation of the Township of Fitzroy enacts as follows:—

That there be rated, levied and collected within the several School Sections of the Township of Fitzroy, the sums hereinafter mentioned, the same to be levied equally on all the rateable property within the said sections That the said several sums be placed on the Collector's Roll for the current year and collected in the same manner as other taxes and that the Treasurer pay the said several sums to the orders of the Trustees of the said School Sections respectively, on or before the 24th day of December next.

School Sections.

No. 1. Two hundred and ten dollars.
No. 2. One hundred and seventy dollars.
No. 3. Three hundred and fifty dollars.
No. 4. Two hundred and twenty dollars.
No. 5. Two hundred dollars.
No. 6. Three hundred and sixty dollars.
No. 7. Two hundred and thirty dollars.
No. 8. Six hundred and fifty dollars.
No. 9. One hundred and sixty dollars.
No. 10. Three hundred dollars.
No. 11. One hundred and fifty dollars.

Given under the hand of the Reeve and the seal of the Corporation of the Township of Fitzroy this twenty fourth day of August, A.D. 1872.

(Signed) JOHN NEIL,
Reeve.

W. P. TAYLOR,
Township Clerk.

BY LAW NO. 219.

By Law to levy rate for Township purposes, within the Township of Fitzroy, for the year 1872.

Whereas it is necessary to provide for the payment of the current expenses of the Corporation of the Township of Fitzroy, for the year 1872, and whereas the Corporation of the said Township have estimated and do estimate that a rate equal to one cent. in the dollar will be required for the payment of the same;

The Corporation of the Township of Fitzroy enacts as follows:—

That there be rated, levied and collected for the payment of the current expenses of the said corporation for the year 1872 a rate of one cent in the dollar; to be levied equally on all the rateable property within the said Township, and that the same be placed on the Collector's roll for the said Township for the present year, and collected in the same manner as other taxes.

Given under the hand of the Reeve and the seal of the Corporation of the Township of Fitzroy, this twenty-fourth day of August, A. D., 1872.

(Signed,)

JOHN NEIL, Reeve.
W. P. TAYLOR, Township Clerk.

PREMATURE COUNTING OF CHICKENS.

(From the Toronto Leader.)

It will be remembered, that on Wednesday evening, the managing director of the *Globe* Printing Company struggled through his office window, and addressed a crowd of Clear Grits upon the victories of the day; and he then announced, with a great flourish of his "windmills," that the next evening (Thursday) he would be enabled to tell his friends that the obstructionists had secured six additional seats, including Cardwell. The poor dupes whom he addressed cheered Mr Brown to the echo, and promised to return the next evening in order to assist in celebrating the promised victories. They did so; but, alas! something had gone wrong in the meantime. The blackboard which had remained unchanged since early morning, still stood in front of the *Globe* office; and those who gazed upon it saw little to cheer their drooping spirit. The transparency was already in position—that is, the canvas was prepared for the reception of the magic words—"Cameron defeated in Cardwell by a majority of 1,000!" But for some reason or other which Mr. Brown did not explain, the lights were not exhibited; and even the broom sticks, which had been thrust through the windows of the upper portion of the *Globe* office, were lampless! The scene reminded one of the history of the "foolish virgins," "there was no oil in the lamps," and it was all owing to the very ungentlemanly conduct of the electors, who insisted upon returning no less than four supporters of Sir John A. Macdonald's Government. Now this was really too bad—Mr. Brown had made a solem promise the previous evening, that the whole six constituencies would be swept in the interests of the corruptionists and he was unable to keep his word. The crowd remained outside of his office till after nine o'clock, but still Mr. Brown did not appear—neither did the Chinese lanterns. A small boy, however, was seen to sneak out of the front door and quietly draw in the black board! The Jackanapes on the sidewalk took courage; they imagined that the "circus" would soon commence; but the big clown failed to enter the ring and the *Globe* office remained in pitchy darkness! The political chickens had unfortunately been counted before they were hatched, and consequently the Clear Grit "roosters" were unable to crow over anticipated victories!

Four cases Cornices, Poles, Cornice Ends and Stair Rods. Just opened at
RUSSELL & WATSON'S.
Hearth Rugs, Coca and Wool Mats, of every kind, shown in great variety, at
RUSSELL & WATSON'S.

BIRTH.

Yesterday, the 4th instant the wife of John C. Roger, of the TIMES office, of a daughter.

DIED.

On the evening of Wednesday, the 4th September, Annie, infant daughter of Dr. J. A. Grant, M. P., aged one year and two months.

The funeral will take place on Friday next, at 3 p.m., from the residence of Mrs. Malloch, Richmond Road, to the Hull Cemetery.

A CHEMICAL FOOD AND NUTRITIVE TONIC.

Without Phosphorus no thought, say the Germans and they might add, no action, since Phosphorous and its compounds are known to be the motive power of be nervous and muscular system. They constitute more than half the material of the human body, being sound in every tissue, and their presence is absolutely essential to nutrition, as they promote the conversion of albumen in the food into fibrine, which is the vitalizing agent of pure, healthy blood. They are now coming into universal use in Europe and America in the treatment of Scrofulous, Consumptive and Venereal diseases, which are caused by impoverished or poisoned blood; and in diseases of women suffering from irregularities, obstructions and exhausting discharges, in pale puny children, and that condition of nervous and physical prostration resulting from bad habits, excessive use of stimulants and tobacco, and all that train of evils known as a fast life. The great reliability and promptness in its effects is immediately and permanently restoring the devitalized constitution, has made DR. WHEELER'S COMPOUND ELIXIR OF PHOSPHATES AND CALISAYA a great favorite with the Physicians and public. Sold at $1.00.

NOTICE.

MADAME DE KOERBER begs to inform parents and guardians that it is her intention to proceed in a few weeks from Canada to Vienna, Austria, Germany to establish there an EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION for YOUNG LADIES, offering every advantage which can be procured by the help of the best teachers and professors.

Having been a resident of Canada for upwards of fifteen years she hopes that her proposed establishment will be patronized by parties intending to send their daughters abroad for their education.

References kindly permitted by His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto; D. Wilkie, Esq., Rector of the Grammar School, Quebec; The Honorable George Irvine, Quebec; Thomas C. Keefer, Esq., Ottawa.

Communications to be addressed to Box 368, Post Office, Quebec.

Sept. 5, 1872. 2066tf

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

PROF. H. G. TIEPKE begs to announce to the public of Ottawa that he is prepared to receive pupils for instruction on the Piano-Forte, Organ, and in Vocal Music. For particulars enquire at Messrs. A. & S. Nordheimer's Music Store.

Ottawa, Sept. 5, 1872. 2066tf

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Tenders addressed to the undersigned (endorsed Tender for Feeder) will be received at this office until noon of FRIDAY, the 20th SEPTEMBER, inst, for the clearing out and deepening of the Feeder of the WELLAND CANAL, from the Junction upwards to Dunnville, and to Port Maitland Lock.

Specifications can be seen at this office, and at the Welland Canal Office, St. Catharines, on and after TUESDAY, the 10th instant, where printed forms of tender may also be obtained.

The signatures of two solvent and responsible persons, residents of the Province, willing to become sureties for the due performance of the work, must be attached to each Tender.

The Department will not however, bind itself to accept the lowest, or any Tender.

By order,
F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, Sept 3, 1872. 2066 3

MUSIC HALL.

TWO NIGHTS ONLY—RETURN & FAREWELL VISIT.

Erin and the Brennans.

NEW SCENERY OF IRELAND & COMEDY COMPANY.

For the benefit of St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, on

TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, Sept. 10th and 11th,

Introducing a novel and interesting programme. New Songs, Duets, Trios, Quartetts, &c., with all the old favorites.

Tickets can be had at Orme & Sons Music Store or of the Committee.

Admission 25 cents; Reserved Seats 50 cents.

C. H. HICKS,
Business Agent.

Ottawa, Sept. 4, 1872. 2065 5

Nos. 13 and 25.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.

HUMPHREYS'
HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS

HAVE PROVED, FROM THE MOST AMPLE experience, an entire success: Simple—Prompt—Efficient and Reliable. They are the only Medicines perfectly adapted to popular use—so simple that mistakes can not be made in using them; so harmless as to be free from danger, and so efficient as to be always reliable. They have raised the highest commendation from all, and will always render satisfaction.