NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice to Mill Owners and Lumbermen —Thos. H. Johnson.

Rooms to Let.

The Ottawa Times.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1872.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC ITEMS.

Mrs. Street, mother of the member for Welland is dead, and will be buried at Niagara this afternoon.

Sir Alexander Cockburn, British member of the Board of Arbitration, will deliver an elaborate opinion on points wherein he differs from the decision of the Court. His secretaries are now engaged on the work of copying the opinion.

The Corporation of Berlin has extended to Prince Bismarck an honorary citizenship. In his reply to the communication of the Mayor the Premier expressed a wish that history should remain at a standstill for awhile.

A very considerable number of orders have been conferred by the august sovereigns whose meeting is now drawing to a close. The Emperor of Austria has conferred the cross of the Order of St. Stephen of Hungary on Bismarck, Gortschakoff, and General Manteuffel; Count Andrassy has been decorated with the Order of the Black Eagle by the Emperor of Russia; the Emperor William has made the Emperor of Austria honorary colonel of the Schleswig-Holstein Regiment of Hussars; and the sons of the Prince Imperial of Germany have been appointed to colonelcies in the Russian army.

Another marine disaster is reported. A despatch from Lisbon says that the English steamship *Bela* has been totally wrecked off the coast of Portugal. No details of the disaster have been received, and it is not known how many of the passengers and crew were lost, or whether they were not all saved.

Prince Albrecht, Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian army, is dead. He was 55 years of age.

A Paris letter says that it is generally conceded on all sides that Thiers' death would result in civil war in France; that no little disquiet is caused by the chance of an occurrence of such a contingency. When the Prince of Wales visited France, Thiers did not treat him cordially or invite him to his house. The Prince is an aristocrat, and Thiers hates aristocracy. Great comment has been made on the action of the President.

Despatches from Victoria report matters in Alaska in a very unsatisfactory condition. The steamer *Rose* was seized at Cross Sound by the Indians, and the vessel, together with her passengers and crew, were to be held as hostages for the payment of damages for the killing of Indians by the garrison at Sitka. Some time ago the steamer made her escape and arrived at Sitka, the only place where there is anything like government in Alaska.

Heavy rains have prevailed throughout the North West for the past week or ten days. The reports from some points show a damage to the wheat crop.

Mr. Brydges is in town.

Mr. Burton, the newly appointed Collector of Customs at Port Hope, was in town yesterday.

Sir George Cartier was not quite so well yesterday, the damp weather having an injurious effect upon his health. Still the intrepid baronet gave audience to about sixty persons in the course of the day.

THE NEW YORK CRICKETERS.

The following are the names of the twenty-one New York Cricketers who are selected to play against the English team:—Gibbs, Cox, Bowman, Orr, Moreau, Jones, Torrance, Fortune, Bance, Sleigh, Sparks, Lemon, Cashman, Keelen, Eyre, George Wright, Harry Wright, Brewster, Stubberfield, Hatfield and Talbot. But one now remains to be chosen.

A PUBLIC ENEMY.

We publish in another column a characteristic letter from a loyal and patriotic gentleman residing in Prescott County. He expresses in plain language, unadorned by any rhetorical ornamentation, the views held by a large number of the Canadian people to day, views which are becoming more and more common among all classes of the community. Here in Ontario the opinion is fast gaining ground, that the prosperity of the country has too long been marred, the tone of its politics lowered, and immigration checked, by the inordinate ambition and vindictive temper of one man. "Why attack the Hon. George Brown so constantly?" we are sometimes asked, and one Grit journal a day or two since having made the inquiry, had the unblushing effrontery to add, "he is only the proprietor of a leading Opposition journal, that and nothing more." If such were the case, if Mr. Brown were "nothing more" than the proprietor or editor of a leading Grit journal we certainly should not think of attacking him, at all events by name. But when we bear in mind how he deserted the cause of Confederation in 1861; how he risked the success of the Union scheme in order to gratify his abominable temper; and how, since Confederation was inaugurated, by organizing an Opposition to the Government based not upon principle but upon faction, he showed his utter want of real patriotism, we cannot regard Mr. Brown as anything but a public enemy, a man who, so long as he aspires to be a leader of Canadian opinion and a columnist of Canada's public men, ought to be held up to scorn and opprobrium by every well wisher of the country. We believe that this gentleman, who, whenever he is publicly attacked, is in the habit of whining out that he is "no longer in public life," is the worst foe that Canada has had for many a year. At all events, whatever his intentions may have been, he has done more to check the progress of the country than any one else. In the columns of his widely circulated journal the public have been informed, among other things;

First. That Canada is the worst governed country in the world.

Second. That the men whom for many years, the people of Canada have preferred as their rulers and as the administrators of public affairs, are liars and corruptionists.

eighteen years has been the foremost man in the country, is corrupt beyond all others and desperately wicked.

Fourthly. That the prosperity which now exists in Canada is a deceptive one, which will not and cannot last.

Fifthly. That a journey upon our principal Canadian railway is nothing but one long series of "smash ups and crash ups," thus diverting traffic worth thousands of dollars, which would otherwise have passed through the country, from the Canadian line on to the American railways.

Sixthly. British subjects have been induced to give up the idea of emigrating to the North West in consequence of Mr. Brown warning them through the columns of his organ that Manitoba was to be made a French settlement, and that no Englishman, Scotchman, or Irishman could hope to succeed there or to have justice done him.

These are a few of the many instances in which Canada has been most unjustly spoken of and most wickedly misrepresented by the man whom we feel justified in denouncing as a "public enemy."

It may be said that the *Globe* cannot be much read, or have much influence in Great Britain and foreign countries, and therefore its utterances cannot have any perceptible effect in checking emigration to Canada. But it must be borne in mind that the agents of American railway and land companies are busily at work in all parts of England and the continent, and that anything which is likely to prevent people from coming to Canada is eagerly sought after and made the most of by them. They know that this country offers greater inducements to the industrious workingmen and women of the Old World than the United States do, and they are aware also that this fact is gradually becoming known to the people of Europe. Consequently they are not satisfied with giving exaggerated accounts of the advantages which the American Republic offers to emigrants; they must also bring forward every argument they can adduce to show that Canada is not likely to prove a desirable place of residence. What better text can they find from which to preach a sermon against this country than is furnished in almost every number of the *Globe*? We can fancy with what eagerness they must await the arrival of that delectable sheet, how carefully they must read over its editorials, filled as they generally are with abuse of all things Canadian. "Listen," they no doubt say, to the immigrant, who has expressed a desire to make his future home in this country rather than in the United States, "listen to what a leading journal of the Dominion has to say about the state of affairs there. Learn from it that it is the worst governed country in the world; that all Canadian leading public men are corrupt and unreliable; that the public debt is increasing at an enormous rate, and that the Canadians will soon be the most heavily taxed people on the face of the globe. Learn from it that this great North West territory you talk about and of whose boundless resources you have heard something, is to be devoted to the use of French Canadians only, and no Englishman can hope to live there in peace." These are some of the deductions which American agents would draw, and we must add would fairly draw from the editorials which constantly appear in Mr. Brown's paper. Just as he has been driving traffic off the Grand Trunk Rail and has thus been the worst enemy of that great Canadian enterprise and the best friend of the American lines, so does he wish the assistance of American agents and American journalists, who are only too glad to reproduce his remarks as condematory of this country and its present position, labour effectually to check immigration to Canada and thus to lessen our material progress. Is it not time that Mr. Brown's character was more generally known, and the motives which inspire him revealed to the world?

To honest political criticism no one can object. A close and careful scrutiny of all Government measures is a duty which a loyal and patriotic Opposition is called upon to perform. But the man who at a trying and critical period of the country's history organizes an Opposition based on Faction only, who condemns the Ministerial policy in advance, and then, in his efforts to damage a political opponent and to promote the interests of his party, grossly misrepresents the condition of Canada, is certainly unworthy the respect of any honest or patriotic man, and may fairly be regarded as a public enemy.

PUBLIC FEELING IN THE WEST.

A gentleman who has for the past ten days been travelling in the West and has had abundant opportunities of becoming acquainted with the state of public feeling in Western Ontario, says that he was greatly surprised to find the change which has within a very short time taken place in the political views and opinions of many of the Grits themselves. He assures us that there is not the slightest doubt that when the House meets, the Government will have a reliable majority in Ontario as well as in every other province. In spite of all the efforts that have been made to deceive and mislead them, the more intelligent Grits have ascertained beyond a doubt that the result of the elections have been so favourable to the present Government, that there is not the slightest prospect of Mr. Mackenzie and his party coming into power. Before the elections they had been taught to believe that the Opposition would sweep everything before them in all the provinces, and it was arranged that Mr. Blake should resign one of his seats in favour of Mr. Brown, who was to be the Premier ("Heaven save the mark") of the new administration. They are now beginning to discover how grossly they have been misled, and disgusted as they well may be with the political charlatans who deceived them, they are determined to array themselves under the banner of Union and Progress. There is mutiny in the Grit camp! We trust it will continue and extend.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Now the Grits want to claim DeCosmos as one of themselves! We should not be much surprised if they were to claim Sir John himself.

McKellar is minister of public works. It is to be hoped they will give more satisfaction than his public acts do.

The Hon. E. B. Wood intends stumping South Bruce in favor of Mr. Wells, the quondam law partner of Mr. Edward Blake. Wood is always ready to "speak now"—for a consideration.

It is said that Riel has telegraphed to the Ontario Reform League for the assistance of a good speaker. George Brown is willing to go, but he cannot talk French. Why not send McKellar? We are not sure that he speaks French, but we are certain that he doesn't speak English.

A SLANDEROUS FALSEHOOD DISPROVED.

The leading Opposition organ asserted a few days since that Mr. Patterson, Superintendent of the Grand Trunk Railway works at Stratford, had given a holiday to the workmen (at the expense of the Company), in order that they might join in the popular welcome to Sir John Macdonald; sent some of his men to St Mary's with instructions to prevent Mr. E B. Wood from making a speech there; and used improper influence in order to secure their votes for Mr. T M Daly.

A meeting of Grand Trunk employes was held at Stratford on Wednesday, at which the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

"We, the workmen employed in the Grand Trunk Railway shops, Stratford, in mass meeting assembled, do emphatically and indignantly deny the truth of the following assertions, made in the Toronto *Globe*, respecting our esteemed superintendent Mr. Patterson:—

"1st. That, upon the occasion of the visit of the Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, Mr. Patterson gave us a holiday. The fact is we in a body requested him to grant us one, which he did, but we lost the time.

"2nd. That he sent some or any of us to St. Mary's to disturb Mr. Wood, or any other gentleman.

"3rd. That, during the political contest, we were in any way influenced, or intimidated, or coerced by him."

TO THE LOYAL WELL WISHERS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

GENTLEMEN,—Our elections are now over, and the excitement somewhat subsided, giving place to consideration. Let us scan our acts in this recent contest, and see if we have been actuated by reason, or whether party has not had too much to do in the matter. The contest has been warm, the excitement such as seldom seen, and the means resorted to such as was never seen before. Now what was the contest and what the object sought? I think it might be solved in a few words, —An aim for position by the Partyists; an aim for the offices by others, and a deadly thrust by others at British supremacy in our Dominion. Let us examine the position by those calling themselves Reformers—what was it? The first raid was upon the Washington High Commission. It was heralded from one end of Ontario to the other, "They had robbed us;" "They had swindled us;" "They had sold our country's interest." Now let me ask was such a position honest? Was it loyal? Was it designed to rivet the ties more closely between us and the mother country? Every man of reason must say no. The whole effect (if not designed) must be to alienate us from Great Britain, and I am sorry to say very many have fallen in with their deceit and formed wrong impressions of the acts of our mother country towards us. They could not shake the old U. E.'s who have known and felt our mother's kindness, who have ever watched England's parental care over us, and acknowledged her lavished millions spent upon us, and many who have thoughtlessly joined the opposition, upon reflection, will come back to the old standpoint. We have confidence in England and her statesmen. And great will be their chagrin when they come to reflect upon the opposition they have given to our most able statesman at the present time so much required, at the indirect insults they have even given Her Majesty by the slanderous attacks they have made upon one of her High Commission appointed to adjust the difficulties between our American neighbours and our mother country. Sir John A. Macdonald, who is he?—One of Her Majesty's High Commission; one of Her Majesty's Privy Council, not only to consult upon the affairs of the colonies but the whole realm. And who opposed him? Was it men who were putting their shoulder to the wheel to assist to bring about those great progressive measures for the well-being of our Dominion? or was it such men as Dodger in England dissatisfied, and endeavouring to make others so?

There is another statesman also must be overthrown, Sir Francis Hincks—a man whose talent and ability have been felt and acknowledged by even the factionists themselves; as a financier not surpassed on the continent of America. The whole conglomeration of the Grit faction must be brought to bear against him, every means must be resorted to, the interest of the country must go to the winds, they cry away with him." Is that patriotism? I blush for shame for the country that rejected him, and the whole Grit conglomeration throughout the Dominion who gloated over it. There was Hon. John Hilyard Cameron as well—a man whose legal talent is so much required in the House to revise, correct, and put in proper form the statutes introduced. The conglomerated Grits must chase him as well. The interests of our country must be disregarded by them. There is the Hon. William McDougall as well, a man of superior talent and acknowledged ability. The Factionists must attack him also. In short every clever man in Ontario was the target aimed at by those pretended reformers. And it did not rest here. Lower Canada acquiesced in the Grit movement. Sir George E. Cartier had to be overthrown also. And why? Because he was known and acknowledged to be British in his feelings and endeavoured to instil British feeling amongst his French brethren. Who and what were they who displaced him? I will leave the *Globe* to explain the matter. In last night's *Globe* it is stated, "Cartier has been defeated—and Lower Canada owes allegiance to him no more—and hails with his fall the hour of her emancipation." Here is the victory, and the feat that creates such great rejoicing from one end of Ontario to the other among the conglomeration.

But where is the gain? I hope every party in the house and out of it will kick faction to the winds and unite with a will to continue our prosperity, and further it. Listen not to George Brown and tune Globe. We know he has overthrown every Reformer Canada ever had, even the Hon. Robert Baldwin who stood at the head, whose name will be handed down to generations yet unborn as the great father of Reform in Canada. What has George Brown done to further the prosperity of Canada? Has he ever attempted to induce British capitalists to come amongst us or tried to make pay what British capital has already been spent here? I will leave the poor stockholders of the Grand Trunk Railroad to answer that question. I would say to the people of our Dominion, unite—Unite men of Ontario, make our Dominion what it can be and could be, one of the most prosperous and happy countries in the world, make it not only a desirable home for ourselves, but open up our country from the Atlantic to the Pacific and make a home for all Britons as well, and as one of the old stock I am with you.

E. SILLS.

Picton, Sept. 4, 1872.

MR. STANLEY'S REPLY TO HIS DETRACTORS.

Mr. Stanley writes a bitter letter on the criticisms which have been passed upon him. He does not think it possible for a man to be more misrepresented than he has been. He considers Dr. Beke's letters are unscientific and illogic l, and thinks Sir Henry Rawlinson's ideas respecting central African rivers and watershed s are wild, absurd, and childish, to use the mildest terms. "If," he says, "the *Saturday Review* wishes to know what I resent, let it be understood that I resent all manner of impertinence, brutal horse laughs at the mention of Dr. Livingstone's name or of his sufferings; all statements that Dr. Livingstone is either insane or irritable, that he has no right to complain of being neglected; all insinuations that I have written, interpolated or suggested one word, phrase or quotation in Dr Livingstone's letters to the New York *Herald*; all statements that I am not what I claim to be—an American; all gratuitous remarks on sensationalism, as directed to me by that suave gentleman, Mr. Francis Galton, who is evidently no friend to Dr. Livingstone or myself; and all such nonsense as the *Spectator* has seen fit to attribute to my pen." Mr. Stanley thinks that Dr. Livingstone is far happier pursuing the noble course he has taken than he would be in England, exposed to the taunts levelled at him by some of the scientists of the Royal Geographical Society.

DOMINION NOTES.

Since the publication of O'Donohoe's voters' list, it has turned out that a large number of spurious votes were recorded for him.

At Napanee, August 25th, the wife of Wilder Joy, Esq, of a son, reads an announcement in a Napanee paper. Probably the papa's Joy was made Wilder than ever by the advent of the little stranger.

Mr. S. Hutchinson, of the Globe, has purchased the Galt Reformer, and will take possession in a few weeks.

Mr. Legge, C.E., of Montreal, has just finished the survey of a line of railway from the Grand Trunk to the Rockland slate quarry. Work on this road will be begun very shortly. The Company are now making a large quantity of excellent slate. They are getting their men from Cornwall, and certainly they are unexceptional in comparison to many of our miners, being remarkably steady men.—*Sherbrooke Gazette.*

We understand that the Guelph Turf Club have made arrangements for a Fall meeting, to come off on their race course on Thursday and Friday, the 26th and 27th of this month, when several handsome purses will be given.

The average majorities of Ministerial candidates in Ontario in late contested elections was 216, while that of Opposition candidates was 151.

A drunken shoemaker at St. John stabbed his wife in the abdomen with a knife the other day, inflicting injuries which will probably result in her death.

A box containing the body of a female child, about three years old, and some lumps of coal, has been picked up off the Nova Scotia coast, two miles east of Boccaro Light.

That young lady who pretended to have thrown herself into the vortex at Niagara Falls because Charles had deserted her, proves to be a "little fraud." It was only a ruse, and she is alive and well. It is thus that the public are swindled with bogus sensations. The girl ought to make good her pretensions or be punished for swindling.

On Monday eight hundred sheep were shipped at Guelph, Ontario, by the Grand Trunk Railway for Detroit.

A man named Combe was brutally murdered by a bar tender named Keogh in the Commercial House, Cobourg, Ont., on the 6th inst.

The Montreal *Star* says: We regret very much to learn by cable despatch sent to Messrs. S. H. & J. Moss, of the sudden death of their esteemed parent and relative, David Moss, an old and respected merchant of this city, who had taken up his permanent residence in London, Eng.

It is not an unusual event to see over two hundred and fifty waggon loads of cheese passing through Ingersoll, Ont., in one day for shipment to the old country. The daily average during the season undoubtedly exceeds fifty waggon loads.

The Montreal *Herald* the other day declared that Mr. DeCosmos would hereafter be found in the Grit-Rouge ranks We think not. Just previous to his election he addressed a meeting of the electors of Victoria, at the conclusion of which he said: "The present Canadian Ministry were *the right men in the right place*, and were as liberal as the Opposition, who could bring no successful charge of corruption against the Ministry."

The following is the score made by the English eleven in London:

Grace, c Cooke, b Henley	76
Ottaway, bb w, b Gillean	6
Hornby, b Whelen	21
A Lubbock, c Neville, b Whelan	8
Harris, c Eberts, b Sanders	10
Hadow, b Healey	0
E Lubbock, b Sanders	6
Francis, b Gillean	3
Appleby, not out	4
Rose, c Eberts, b Sanders	0
Pickering, c Danks, b Sanders	1
Fitzgerald, c Eberts, b Gillean	2
Byes, 12; leg-byes, 3; wides, 9	24
	161

It is said that two more bishops are to be consecrated for the Anglican Church in the North West Territories; and it is urged that as there must be more or less missionary bishops, they should be chosen from the clergy already in the Territories.

In chess circles there is a good deal of talk just now of a congress of Canadian chess players to be held during the Provincial Fair week at Hamilton. Such a meeting would probably be attended by a representative from all the leading clubs in the Dominion.

The Halifax Common Council want their speeches reported in full, and propose giving a phonographic reporter $200 a year. If the speeches are of a kin to those of the St. John Council, they will than be published, be funnygraphic, indeed.—*St. John News.*

A ROMANCE OF THE INDIAN MUTINY

The Indian papers announce that Liakut Ali has been found guilty, and sentenced to transportation for life by the Sessions Court at Allahabad. The charge against him was that "Liakut Ali, son of Mehir Ali, by caste a sheik, resident of Muhagon, Pergunnah Chail, aged about forty five years, being a person owing allegiance to the British Government, was a leader in revolt, rebelled and waged war against the Queen and the Government of the East India Company, in the month of June or thereabout, in the year 1857, at Allahabad." One of the witnesses called on his behalf was a woman named Amy Bennett, who said that she was thirty-three years, and that she resided in Calcutta with her father, Captain Horne, who commanded a vessel. The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* summarises her story thus:—

In May, 1857, the witness, with her mother and stepfather, and five brothers and a sister, removed from Lucknow to Cawnpore for protection, there being rumors of an intended outbreak. They remained in the intrenchment with the other Europeans till the surrender of General Wheeler, and then they all attempted to escape in boats but witness was seized by a native, and forcibly taken away, just before the boats were fired upon; in fact, she was barely saved from the massacre. She was taken before the Moulvie, Liakut Ali, the prisoner, she believed, though he was then grey, and he gave her the choice of becoming a Mahommedan or dying. She elected to die, and thereupon the Moulvie ordered her to be taken away and fed. She expressed to the court her strong belief that there was no intention on the part of the prisoner to put her to death. At this time she could hear the firing and the death-knell of her friends. There is some discrepancy in the reports as to whether the firing had or had not actually begun when she was taken away from the fort, but in any case it would, if the prisoner speaks truth, appear to be merely a question of moments. On the way to the Moulvie she had exchanged her European dress for a native one. She received a little blanket tent for her residence, and remained there until the British arrived, when she was hurried away by the retreating rebels. She was taken from Cawnpore to Bithoor, and she believes the Nana was there at the time, and that, he would certainly have put her to death if he had heard of her. Afterwards she was taken further up the country, but the party returned on hearing of the fall of Delhi. At Futtehghur she was told that she was to be blown from a gun, and she made her escape at night with the sowar who had her in charge, but she felt confident with the connivance of the Moulvie, whom, however, she never saw again after her first interview with him, till she saw him on his trial at the Allahabad Court. She made the journey to Futtehghur on horseback, riding as a man rides, for fear of recognition. Her dress was that of a Mahommedan woman, though many in the army believed her to be a native Christian, the sowar's property. Her escape from Futtehghur was made in a dhoolie, the sowar alongside. She was taken by stages to Lucknow, the residency of which was at the time besieged. She said, "I lived in a native house by myself, the sowar alone being there." She was in this place several months and when the residency was relieved she went away with the sowar to a house of his own in the village named Goothnea, near Allahabad, on the north side of the Ganges. There she remained a month or two, several native women (whether relatives of the sowar or not she knew not) being also inmates of the house. Finally, ten months after the massacre, she was handed over to her uncle at Allahabad. This is the curious story told by the principal witness on the Moulvie's behalf, 15 years after those bloody days at Cawnpore.

GENTLEMEN'S FASHIONS.

A PEEP AT THE COMING STYLE.

London has always filled for men the position that Paris does for ladies, and fashions for the sterner sex inaugurated there have always found their way out to this western world in the end. The New York *Mail* has advices of a change in the costume of the London fashionables which is quite interesting as an indication of what is coming. The correspondent says: The style of dress most worn here by gentlemen of fashion, and especially noticeable at all fashionable places of morning resort, is a light colored frock coat, usually drab or gray twilled cassimere or fine angolia, rather long in the waist and skirt, silk breast facing and bound with silk ribbon to match, or a velvet collar, plain facings and double stitched edges and to wear buttoned with three buttons. Waistcoat, a white or striped Marseilles, and trowsers of a dark blue diagonal or ribbed "worsted" cloth with a broad black mohair braid laid on flat on the seams. This is decidedly reversing the order of the dress, dark coat and light trowsers, to which the habits of the last few years have accustomed us, but is, nevertheless, a very stylish and effective costume, especially adapted to and certain to be much worn during the early autumn. A large "Stanley" or tied sailor's knot appearing to have gone out of fashion. Patent leather Oxford shoes, with brown striped hose and buttoned boots of the same leather, with cloth uppers, are much affected. Morning coats are made to wear two or even three buttons, buttoned and cut away sharp from the lowest one, but the style is very difficult to adopt with good effect to many figures. The latest styles of dress coats are noticeable for an entire absence of all angles, the collar forming a complete roll usually faced with silk the lower front edge of the forepart, which is made with a slight curve technically called a "backstrap," and the top and bottom of the skirt being slightly and gracefully rounded off, which gives the coat a lighter and more elegant appearance than the old style, and is a step towards that more appropriate and consistant style of evening dress for gentlemen so much to be desired.

CURRENT TOPICS.

Texas has a larger supply of surplus cattle than any other region in this country, and now the papers of that State are talking about making the quality equal to the quantity. To do this it must be corn fed. Texas is not or, at least has not been heretofore—a corn growing State; but the Galveston *News* says that "corn now is abundant and cheap; it is a superfluity in the market;" and it proposes that the feeding of prairie cattle on corn be commenced, and kept up until Texas beef shall be rated as high by butchers as Western corn fed beef; and the Texas fever be extirpated from their herds.

There can be no doubt that the Japanese are really making progress in modern ideas, for we notice that a Japanese bark, flying the Japanese flag, manned by Japanese sailors, and carrying a cargo of oil, arrived at San Francisco one day last week. This is said to be the first arrival of a Japanese vessel on a regular commercial voyage that has ever been reported at an American port. The Japanese are expert and adventurous sailors, however, and have from time immemorial carried on an extensive commerce with China and other Asiatic countries. Of late years they have been introducing vessels of European models into their trade, and have purchased steamships in Europe which they have put together in their own yards.

An attempt was made lately to obtain for the ancient and honorable race of monkeys a standing in court in London, but the magistrate either was not prepared to give his sanction to the theory of Darwin or was unwilling to do anything disrespectful to a representative of his ancestry. The monkey had pursued the wife of a respectable citizen so persistently that she had been obliged to jump a fence to avoid him, and the husband applied to the police court for redress and protection. The magistrate declared that he had no power to apprehend the monkey or to issue an injunction against him. Thus it appears that these venerable fathers of the human race are above the jurisdiction of our tribunals, as indeed they should be.

A Detroit boy fell the other day through a hatchway, a distance of three stories; but instead of being killed, as he naturally ought to have been, he was able to get up and walk off. He is only ten years old now, and his father thinks that in a couple of years he will be able to fall off a four storey house with ease, while he cherishes a hope that before he attains his majority he can tumble down a shot tower or out of a balloon. So life seems to open up bright and beautiful to that boy, and for him the future is full of lofty hopes and high aspirations, and exalted shot towers and purposes and soaring ambition and balloons.

An Illinois editor, in an article upon the aurora borealis, says: "Here we lean over the verge of the infinite, longing to grasp its mysteries—lost in the profundities of immensity." Previous to this his friends intended to run him for Congress upon the temperance ticket; but now the project has been abandoned, because they say that a man who would "lean over the verge of the infinite" in order to grasp the aurora borealis in the middle of the night, must get into conditions which unfit him for the duties of Good Templarship.

Mr. Henry Coxwell, the well known British aeronaut, suggests that the best way for Dr. Livingstone to obtain the information he requires would be by means of a balloon. He could ascend to a great height by means of an ordinary fire-balloon or montgolfier, and although the great drawback to the general use of the montgolfier is that it requires a still day for the ascent, Dr. Livingstone, he thinks, could easily wait for that.

To-day, the second trial of Mrs. Laura D. Fair will begin at San Francisco. Mrs. Fair allured A. P. Crittenden, an able lawyer and a man who had had a spotless reputation from his wife. When he repented of his sin and refused to longer desert the woman he was bound to love and protect his mistress became his murderess. She shot and killed him on a ferry boat, November 12, 1870. June 3 1871, she was declared guilty of murder in the first degree, and was sentenced to be hung. Legal quibbling has secured a new trial for her. A good deal depends upon this. If Mrs Fair is hung, killed like the animal that she is, by the majesty of violated law, we shall be spared hearing the crank of pistols in our streets, as abandoned women shoot the men to whom they have voluntarily sold themselves. There is scarcely a large city in the country where such a sound has not been heard, and in every instance, we believe, the murderess has been let loose on the world again. Now let us have an execution, not for revenge, but for that justice which demands that a deliberate murderer should die, even if clad in petticoats instead of pantaloons.

Col. Tennie T. Claflin says: "I have seen clairvoyantly that within two years there will be inaugurated a war more bloody and cruel than the world has seen for centuries. I shall command my regiment and shall be killed." Hurry up that war.

Mrs. Horace Greeley's health continues to grow worse rapidly. She is so feeble she cannot stand her lower limbs having been partially paralyzed. Her physician says she cannot survive the year.

A letter from Bucharest reports a curious atmospheric phenomenon, which occurred there on the 25th of July, at 9½ in the evening. During the day the heat was stifling. The sky was cloudless. In the evening everybody went out walking, and the gardens were crowded. The ladies were mostly dressed in white low-necked robes. Toward eight o'clock a small cloud appeared on the horizon, and a quarter of an hour afterward rain began to fall, when to the horror of everybody, it was found to consist of black worms, of the size of an ordinary fly. All the streets were strewn with these curious worms.

A remarkable mirage was lately witnessed at Dover, England, whereby the dome of the Cathedral of Boulogne France, was made distinctly visible to the naked eye, and by means of a telescope, the entrance to the port, its lighthouse, shipping, the hills surrounding the town, the neighbouring farmhouses, with their windows illuminated by the setting sun, were plainly distinguished. Even a locomotive and a train were seen leaving the city and travelling toward Calais. The distance from Dover to Boulogne is about thirty miles.

It is worthy of record that within the last few weeks experiments have been made in Preston, England, on lighting the gas in the street lamps by electricity. The experiments are said to have been very successful.

GENTLE EMILY.

The *Pioneer*, a San Francisco weekly, edited by Miss Emily Pitt Stevens, and "run" in the interests of "Woman's Rights," heads its editorial columns with the following sensational "leader:"—"The arrival of the comet! *Veni vidi vici!*" We feel it! we believe it! It is in the air. A woman raised the flag the other day in the East, and a woman shall be the first to raise the flag in the West. We don't want Greeley nor Grant. We want manhood, independence, and liberty! The friend of woman is the friend of man. Our name is the *Pioneer*. Don't let us be the last in putting up the banner of George Francis Train as our next President! We have just discovered that it means we, the people! He represents the spirit of the age. *Vox Populi! Vox Trani!*"

The following choice extract would seem to indicate that the veritable "G. F. T." has been taken in by gentle Emily as "associate editor"—it is so evidently his style:—"Greeley is dead and the coffin ordered for Grant. We must ignore all party or sectarian bias; we must choose trains. The time for calling names is past. Every officer must be elected by the direct vote of the people. When Legislature, College, Congress, Bench and Press belongs to rings, how can the people get justice? Editors muzzled, the South sold by the Grant party, while the people of the North are sold to Tammany thieves. The people of the great West must smash the rings and stop the fraud. Time settles all things, and we believe we see the colored gentlemen coming out from under the fence."

Four cases Cornices, Poles, Cornice Ends and Stair Rods. Just opened at

RUSSELL & WATSON'S.

The newest designs in (English) Oil Cloths, from 80c to $1 40 the square yard, at

RUSSELL & WATSON'S.

Tapestry and Brussels Carpets are now offered at from 10c to 20c per yard under present value. Those requiring Carpets of any kind would do well to look through the stock now shown by

RUSSELL & WATSON

NOTICE TO

SAW MILL OWNERS

AND LUMBERMEN.

Department of Crown Lands,
Toronto, 28th August, 1872.

All return of saw logs and boom timber to be made to the Department of Crown Lands or its agents, must in future be sent in on or before the FIRST day of JUNE, in each year, and must be sworn to by the person who superintended the cutting of such logs and boom timber, and also by the Culler who measured the same; the returns must give the number of pieces of logs and their respective lengths and diameters, and the number of pieces of boom timber, the length of each piece, with the diameter of each *from bark to bark* at butt and top; and also the locality where the same have been cut: the number of feet, board measure, of each quantity of logs of the same lengths and diameters, computed by "Scribner's Ready Reckoner" to be entered in the returns.

Separate returns must be made of the operations of each Chantier, and of each Jobber; and where it is intended to pass logs or boom timber as cut on private lands, or on lands under settler's license, separate returns, under oath, must be made in each case, showing the number of pieces of logs and boom timber, and their respective dimensions, and the lot or part lot on which the same have been cut.

When all returns of any lumbering establishment have been sent in and checked, the affidavit of the proprietor or proprietors of the logs and boom timber, or his or their manager or principal bookkeeper, as to the total number of pieces of logs, and pieces of boom timber, cut by or for him or them, or acquired from others, during the season of operation for which returns are made, will be required to be furnished to the Department or its agents: the Department or agents should be advised when final returns have been furnished.

Attention is called to the 16th and 17th clauses of the "Crown Timber Regulations" which make it imperative that every facility, assistance and information be afforded to the Department and its agents, by all parties operating in timber or saw logs, &c, in the investigation of the extent and nature of such operations, and the examination of books and verification of returns.

Blank forms for the above returns may be had on application to the Department or any of its agents.

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

2074a

ROOMS TO LET.—Large, spacious and well furnished Rooms on Metcalfe Street to let. Apply at this office.

Ottawa, Sept. 14, 1872. 2074tf

LIMIT SALE.

The undersigned has been instructed to sell at the Union House, in this city, on Wednesday, September 18th, 1872, license No. 243, of 1871 2, on the River Petewawa North Branch, and now in the possession of Allan Fraser, Esq. Area about ten square miles.

Terms and conditions made known at time of sale.

A. ROWE, Auctioneer.

Ottawa, Sept 4, 1872. 2065

A CHEMICAL FOOD AND NUTRITIVE TONIC.

Without Phosphorus no thought, say the Germans and they might add, no action, since Phosphorus and its compounds are known to be the motive power of the 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 the condition of nervous and physical prostration resulting from bad habits, excessive use of stimulants and tobacco, and all that train of evils known as debility. The great reliability and promptness in its effects is immediately and permanently restoring the debilitated constitution, has made DR. WHEELER'S COMPOUND ELIXIR OF PHOSPHATES AND CALISAYA a great favorite with the Physicians and public. Sold at $1.00.

To Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

DAY & MARTIN'S

NAVAL AND MILITARY

Paste Blacking.

One trial will establish its vast superiority in respect of both excellence and economy over any other Paste preparation.

It will go half as far again, and give a much more brilliant and *lasting* polish than any other paste compound.

Can be had of all Grocers.

PRICE 10 CTS. PER ½ LB. TIN.

It is par excellence the best Paste Blacking in the world.

Wholesale of C. T. BATE & CO, Ottawa.

Ottawa, Sept. 13, 1872. 2073d

FOUND,

Last evening, near the Russell House, a GOLD BREAST PIN. The owner can have the same by applying at the TIMES office, paying for this advertisement and proving property.

Ottawa, Sept. 12, 1872. 2072tf

SINGING CLASSES.

MR. H. G. TISPKE begs to inform the public of Ottawa that an elementary SINGING CLASS for GENTLEMEN will be organized next Friday Evening, Sept 13th, at 8 o'clock, at the Piano forte Warerooms of Messrs. A. & S. Nordheimer.

Timely notice will be given of the organization of Ladies' Classes.

For terms apply at Messrs. Nordheimer's Music Store.

Ottawa, Sept. 12, 1872. 2072a

WHITE DRESS SIRTS,

1 25
Oxford Shirts with two Collars $1 75.
Regatta Shirts, $1 50.
Gents three Ply all Linen Collars 20 cents.
Youths Linen Collars, 10 cts.
Three Ply Linen Cuffs, 30 cents.
Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, Fronts, Dickeys, &c, made to order, at the

OTTAWA SHIRT STORE.

JAMES ANGUS,

The only practical Shirt and Collar Cutter and manufacturer in Ottawa.

Merchants' Bank Block, Sparks Street corner Metcalfe

Ottawa, Sept 7, 1872. 2068

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between JAMES SINCLAIR and J. R. STITT, doing business as Dry Goods Merchants in the city of Ottawa, under the name, style and firm of SINCLAIR, STITT & CO, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due to and by the said firm, will be settled by J. R. STITT & CO.

(Signed).

JAMES SINCLAIR.
J. R. STITT

Ottawa, Sept 5, 1872. 2069

CAUTION.

THE CORNWALL MANUFACTURING Company have pleasure in intimating the complete restoration of their works at Cornwall which are now in full operation, producing large quantities of White and Grey Blankets, and Heavy Medium Class Tweeds.

They regret, however, having again to draw the attention of the public to the continuance of the disreputable practice of importing English Blankets and selling them as Canadian. These Blankets are made largely of Shoddy and Cotton Waste, with a small percentage of pure Wool, and though slightly in appearance, closely imitating the Cornwall Blankets, and ticketed "Canadian Manufacture" have neither warmth or wear, but can be sold at a lower price than the Cornwall Blankets (which are made of pure Wool) can be produced for.

The public are cautioned against this attempted deception, and respectfully informed that the name of the CORNWALL MANUFACTURING COMPANY is printed on the ticket of every Blanket made by them.

Cornwall, Sept. 11, 1872. 2071 2m

AUCTION SALE

OF

Household Furniture, Bar Fixtures, the Contents of a Bowling Alley, &c.

The subscriber has been instructed to sell by Public Auction the contents of the Hotel of Mr. Dempsey, Bishops Block, Sussex Street, on MONDAY, September 16, 1872, commencing at 10 a.m., the following property: The contents of two Bars consisting of Decanters, Bottles, Glasses, Beer Pumps, Pictures, Chairs, Tables, &c., one set of Balls for a Bowling Alley Pins, Pins, Markers, Chairs, Ben