NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice to Contractors—F. Braun.

Government Notice.

Patent Office—J. H. Pope.

Ottawa Times.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1872

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC ITEMS.

A Berne despatch states that the members of the Court Arbitration were present at a banquet given in their honor by the Federal Council last evening. Several speeches were made and toasts given to each of the representative powers. Many prominent diplomats from different nations were present.

A Rome despatch says that Cardinal Antonelli has received a communication from the Papal Nuncia at Vienna, who write that at the Imperial Conference just ended at Berlin, the Emperors of Austria, Russia, and Germany agree to forward a note to His Holiness the Pope asking him to break with the Jesuits, as the latter are the enemies to the Roman Catholic Church. The Nuncio states that the Emperors promise to intercede with the Italian Government on behalf of the foreign coporation at Rome.

A special to the *London Times*, from Genoa, says the award made by the Tribunal of Arbitration to the United States will only exceed three million pounds by a trifle. The decision of the Court is signed by all the Arbitrators except Sir Alexander Cockburn, who will give a separate judgment, agreeing with his colleagues only in relation to the *Alabama*, the award in which case constitutes the greater portion of the total sum. Damages were granted in the case of the *Florida* by a vote of 4 against 1, and in the case of the *Shenandoah* by 3 against 2. All the other cases presented by the American Government were dismissed by the Court. The *Times* says: "Willingly will we consent to pay this sum to improve the law of nations."

The Toronto *Globe* of Saturday foreshadows the appointment of a Conservative Premier for Ontario.

Sir George Cartier was better on Saturday.

There is nothing of importance in the *Canada Gazette*.

Dr. Tache, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, returned home on Saturday evening after a somewhat lengthy absence on official business.

We understand Sir George Cartier will arrive here this afternoon. He will be received at the station by a guard of honor, the militia staff, and a number of his friends. The band of the Governor General's Foot Guards will be in attendance.

It is with extreme regret that we announce this morning the death of the Rev. Dr Freeland, minister of the Presbyterian Church, Aylmer. He died yesterday afternoon in the Protestant Hospital at the ripe age of 70 years, sincerely regretted.

The funeral will take place from the Hospital at four o'clock, this afternoon.

SIR GEORGE CARTIER.

When sickness or sorrow of any kind lay their hand upon a public man, it is usual in all civilized communities for those who have been his political foes, to desist from all unkindly remarks, and, even if they do not feel any regret for his trouble, to avoid any indecent manifestations of gratification thereat. No matter how bitter and acrimonious may have been the political contest that has been waged, men of generous nature at such times are ready to forget and forgive all that has past, and to remember only that he who was their enemy is suffering or in distress.

For some weeks past it has been known that Sir George Cartier has been unwell. He has been suffering from a disease brought on by his unremitting attention to public business which renders rest, and change imperatively necessary. We trust and we believe that rest and change will have the desired effect, and that before any great length of time has elapsed we shall have the pleasure of welcoming Sir George Cartier back to Canada restored to his former health and strength. We are but giving expression to the general feeling which exists throughout the country when we say this, and we may add that not even in his own native province and among his fellow countrymen of French extraction does there prevail a more cordial and sincere desire for the honourable baronet's welfare and recovery, than there does in Ontario among his fellow subjects of British origin. We all recognize the many services which he has rendered to the country, his courage, patriotism, and ceaseless devotion to duty, and cannot but feel that if we lost him Canada would lose one of her truest and most loyal servants.

Feeling then, as we all do upon this subject, recognizing the value of Sir George's public services, and anxiously desiring and praying for his speedy recovery, what shall be said or thought of the man, who, having been for year's Sir George's political enemy, allows such a paragraph as the following to appear in his organ, the Toronto *Globe*: "Cartier cannot, in all likelihood, survive four or five months." Such is the announcement, made with an evident air of satisfaction by the Hon. George Brown! We do not believe that in the history of British political life anything so vilely indecent as this was ever perpetrated. Even in the United States, where a due regard for the feelings of others is too often not manifested among politicians, we do not remember anything more brutal than this. Is it not evident when Mr. Brown thus signs the death warrant of an old and tried servant of the Crown and of Canada, that "the wish is father to the thought," and can we not imagine the malignant glee which would animate his vindictive nature could he but see his prophecy fulfilled? We trust however that Mr. Brown's rephecy may as usual, prove untrue. It is gratifying to know that he never yet has assumed the prophetic role but he never undertaken to foretell anything without failing signally to shape events contrary to what he has predicted has invariably gone.

THE OPPOSITION.

We would recommend anyone who desires to form a true and just conception of the character of the present Opposition to read over the journals of the House for the past five years. They may not at first sight appear very entertaining reading, but they will answer for it that they will repay perusal. If they do not, after reading what has been done in Parliament since Confederation, arrive at the conclusion that the Opposition to the Government has been a factious one, that the policy of the Grits and their allies has been one of obstruction and nothing more, then we shall be very much surprised. They have combatted for no great principle, they have introduced not one great or important measure. All they have done has been to find fault with everything done by the Government and to obstruct and impede legislation. They declared, or their organs did, that the resources of the North West could never be developed without a railway being built across the continent, but no sooner did the Government introduce a Pacific Railway scheme during the session of 1871, than they opposed it with all their strength. They complained that enough was not being done to perfect our canal system, but no sooner was Parliament asked to grant the means necessary to accomplish this object than they complained loudly of Ministerial extravagance. They pretended to be in favour of British American Union, but they opposed the Government when they proposed to do a mere act of justice to Nova Scotia, and did all they could to prevent the admission of British Columbia. Inconsistent in their actions, and opposed to one another upon many leading public questions, the members of the Opposition could never succeed in carrying on the Government of the country for three months. As an Opposition they have proved a failure, for instead of exercising a careful and discriminating scrutiny over all Ministerial measures, they have done nothing but pursue one long undeviating course of fault-finding and obstruction. If they were in office they would be found still greater failures. The Montreal *Star*, which certainly cannot be called a "Government organ," has some very truthful remarks on this subject, from which we make the following extract:

"Considering the admiration the majority of the Opposition profess for American institutions, it is somewhat remarkable that the Convention has not been introduced into Canadian politics. Such an institution seems particularly needed just now when the Outs are afflicted with discordant views on so many of the leading points at issue—for instance, take the question of protection to native industry. Where could there be found more decided opponents on this issue than the Liberals of the East and the Liberals of the West? We see the *Globe* party advocating open ports and direct taxation, while the *Nationale* party, originated by Mr. Jette, have made a protective policy a strong plank in their platform.

"Again, on the question of deepening the channel between Montreal and Quebec, there is the widest difference of opinion as to whence the money should come to defray the cost. The Liberals of this section of the Dominion insist that it ought to be regarded as a national work and the bill defrayed from the Dominion exchequer, while the Liberals of the West as strongly maintain that it is a local work and should be paid by Montreal.

George Cartier and those who have been associated with him in the administration of public affairs. The result invariably has been that they became politically stronger than before. We will hope for the same result in this case. Mr. Brown's organ predicts Sir George Cartier's death and evidently hopes for it. Let us hope that, as usual, it will be mistaken, and that he will be restored to us stronger and in better health than before.

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

The Geneva Conference is now about at an end, and the Treaty of Washington, after having passed through a series of hair-breadth escapes, may soon be regarded as a fixed fact. The negotiation of this treaty is a most happy event in the history of the two great nations. To Great Britain and to the United States it will prove an inestimable advantage, but neither the one nor the other obtain more important direct advantages than Canada does. The principal sacrifice which, under the provisions of the Treaty we are called upon to make, is allowing American fishermen to take fish in our waters upon certain terms. The people of Nova Scotia, who more than any others understand this question and are interested in it, say that they will gain as much as they lose by the arrangements under the treaty, and it is a noteworthy fact that in those constituencies of Nova Scotia where the fishermen's vote is the strongest, the Government candidates swept everything before them. The attempts which the Grits of Ontario made to obtain favour with the Nova Scotia people by getting up an opposition to the Treaty and pretending to feel an immense amount of sympathy for the "outraged fishermen," utterly failed. The fishermen preferred to be "outraged" and declined to accept the sympathy and commiseration which the Grits so freely extended to them.

The next proceedings which will take place in connection with the Treaty intimately concern Canada. It is provided by article 22 that a Commissioner shall be appointed to estimate the relative value of the concessions made by Canada and the United States. Article 18 provides that American fishermen shall have the right of fishing, except shell fish, in common with British subjects, and of drying their nets and curing their fish on the coasts, etc., of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, provided they do not interfere with private property or with British fishermen.

In return for this it is provided by articles 19 and 22 that British subjects shall be entitled to fish on the American coast north of the 39th parallel, and also to take fish and fish oil into the American market free of duty. All the details of the arrangement necessary in order to carry these provisions into effect are to be made by Commissioners, one of whom will be appointed by the Imperial Government, one by the United States Government, and the third, who will act as a sort of arbiter, will be a person selected and approved of by both Governments. We am glad to learn that our Government have not forgotten, during the heat of the late political contest, to have all the requisite information connected with these matters prepared, so that there will be no danger of Canada suffering any injustice in consequence of our case not being properly presented for consideration.

THE OPPOSITION.

We would recommend anyone who desires to form a true and just conception of the character of the present Opposition to read over the journals of the House for the past five years. They may not at first sight appear very entertaining reading, but they will answer for it that they will repay perusal. If they do not, after reading what has been done in Parliament since Confederation, arrive at the conclusion that the Opposition to the Government have been a factious one, that the policy of the Grits and their allies has been one of obstruction and nothing more, then we shall be very much surprised. They have combatted for no great principle, they have introduced not one great or important measure. All they have done has been to find fault with everything done by the Government and to obstruct and impede legislation. They declared, or their organs did, that the resources of the North West could never be developed without a railway being built across the continent, but no sooner did the Government introduce a Pacific Railway scheme during the session of 1871, than they opposed it with all their strength. They complained that enough was not being done to perfect our canal system, but no sooner was Parliament asked to grant the means necessary to accomplish this object than they complained loudly of Ministerial extravagance. They pretended to be in favour of British American Union, but they opposed the Government when they proposed to do a mere act of justice to Nova Scotia, and did all they could to prevent the admission of British Columbia. Inconsistent in their actions, and opposed to one another upon many leading public questions, the members of the Opposition could never succeed in carrying on the Government of the country for three months. As an Opposition they have proved a failure, for instead of exercising a careful and discriminating scrutiny over all Ministerial measures, they have done nothing but pursue one long undeviating course of fault-finding and obstruction. If they were in office they would be found still greater failures. The Montreal *Star*, which certainly cannot be called a "Government organ," has some very truthful remarks on this subject, from which we make the following extract:

"Considering the admiration the majority of the Opposition profess for American institutions, it is somewhat remarkable that the Convention has not been introduced into Canadian politics. Such an institution seems particularly needed just now when the Outs are afflicted with discordant views on so many of the leading points at issue—for instance, take the question of protection to native industry. Where could there be found more decided opponents on this issue than the Liberals of the East and the Liberals of the West? We see the *Globe* party advocating open ports and direct taxation, while the *Nationale* party, originated by Mr. Jette, have made a protective policy a strong plank in their platform.

"Again, on the question of deepening the channel between Montreal and Quebec, there is the widest difference of opinion as to whence the money should come to defray the cost. The Liberals of this section of the Dominion insist that it ought to be regarded as a national work and the bill defrayed from the Dominion exchequer, while the Liberals of the West as strongly maintain that it is a local work and should be paid by Montreal.

favor Toronto, while the Liberals of this Province are split into sections on the question as to whether Montreal or Quebec is most entitled to the terminus.

"The Grits are in favor of recognizing the rights of provinces, as in the case of the New Brunswick School Bill, and the Eastern Liberals are for overthrowing them. Now, these are some of the most important questions which will engage the attention of the House when next it meets, and it will simply be indicative of good sense if the Opposition proceed to set their house in order at the earliest opportunity."

We add another item to the above catalogue, namely, the question of Representation by population, the acceptance of which principle by Sir George E Cartier largely contributed to, if it did not entirely effect his defeat in Montreal, at the hands of the re actionist Jette.

Talk of forming a stable administration from the ranks of the Grits and Rouges! It would be as easy of accomplishment as spinning ropes of sand!"

Mr. John O'Donohoe, President of the Grit Catholic League, and brother of the man who held a command in the Fenian army at Ridgeway, has received his reward from the Ontario Government. He has been appointed County Attorney for York. We do not agree with our contemporary the *Mail* in condemning this appointment. On the contrary, we believe on the whole that it is a judicious one. In the event of another Fenian disturbance of what inestimable value Mr. O'Donohoe's familiar acquaintance with certain parties would be! No leading Fenian would be able to show his face in the County of York without being at once recognized as a familiar one by the County Attorney. There is a proverb which tells us that an old poacher makes the best gamekeeper. Therefore we cannot but feel that Mr. O'Donohoe's appointment is a good one.

A DISHONEST JOURNAL.

Some idea may be formed of the reliability of the Montreal *Witness* on reading the following from the *Gazette*. The *Witness* is as British as the Montreal *Herald* itself, but has not the courage to avow it, so calls itself a neutral. Hear what a Montreal contemporary says of it:

"Is it possible for the *Witness* to be honest in controversy? The position of a newly elected member is in question. The *Witness* assigns to him one position, and the *Gazette* the opposite. It so happens that he has himself defined his position both in a published address on coming out, and in a published letter during the progress of the contest. We have challenged the *Witness* to publish Mr. Shibley's own statement of his position, and the answer is an extract from an obscure Ontario paper, constructing a theory which, if correct, stamps Mr. Shibley with having obtained his election by false pretences. We repeat the challenge we have before made. Dare the old lady of the *Witness* accept it?"

DE OMNIBUS REBUS.

There has been no other instance in twenty years of so large a fall of rain in England in the first seven months of the year as in the present year.

Orders have been issued for stopping the work on the military defences near the Mount Cenis Tunnel.

On Saturday, Dick Southard, of Babylon, Long Island, was drawn overboard from his boat by a shark. His friends in the boat caught hime as he struck the water, and seizing the line all hands went to work to capture the monster. The boat was run ashore and the shark pulled on the bank. He measured nearly eight feet.

Mr. Stanley has sent the editor of the New York *Herald*, by an American ship direct from Zanzibar, a tame brown dog, which the *Herald* rather enthusiastically describes as "larger than a lion." The dog is a mixture of the Saint Bernard and some African breed.

The *Press* of Vienna says the Emperor of Russia had a narrow escape during his last voyage to Livadia. A large stone had been placed upon the rails near the station of Mordorowka on the Balta-Odessa line. Happily, the conductor of the imperial train saw the stone and drew up in time to prevent an accident.

Appropos of the election at Pontefact, a correspondent of the London *Daily News* thus telegrephed on the evening of the day of polling: The old inhabitants of the town are not in favor of the innovation of the ballot, and hitherto even the younger ones are divided. "Law, zur," said the landlord of the inn, shaking his head in a mournful fashion at an empty tap-room and a gross or so of unused glasses, "this bean't the thing at all. Ten yerrs ago my taps were running from early morning till midnight, and the street was like a horse fair."

The little town of Carthage, Ind., was thrown into commotion lately, by the breaking up of saloons in the place by about sixty females, who formed themselves into a committee for that purpose. They first visited the owners and pleaded with them to cut their file and unlawful business. Failing in this, they warned them to quit or they would have to abide by the consequences. All this resulted in selling, and they marched to the dens and smashed things. The singledeers were wives of drunken husbands.

The editor of the Indianapolis Journal is learning to fiddle. The agitated neighbors soothe their nerves by applauding him with brickbats.

A German named Heins is in custody at Glasgow charged with advertising situations vacant, and charging 1s 6d to applicants to be placed on his register, he really having no business of the kind stated.

A bachelor says that if you find a lady a newspaper with a scrap cut out of it, not a line of it will be read, but every bit of interest the paper possesses is centered in finding out what the missing scrap contained.

The New York policeman burglar, Aiken, is to be tried fifteen times, and as the judge reserves his sentences until all the trials are over, the weighted retributive justice which will eventually fall upon him is likely to be very considerable.

The annual benediction of the sea at Ostend was gone through this year with unusual pomp, and it said to have been very imposing. An altar was erected on the beach, whence the Bishop after a short address, blessed the ocean to which Ostend owes its prosperity.

A Shirley Bostonian recently placed $10,000 insurance on the life of his wife, took home a box of little red Maryland plums and enjoyed a whole evening in watching his wife eat them. His enterprise had its reward. Deducting $590 for insurance expenses, he is now $9,410 richer than he was a week ago.

M. Vial, of Paris, has discovered a process for printing on cotton or silk, which has some novelty, and promises to be of practical utility. The material is first washed over with a solution of the nitrate, or other salt, of silver; then a cool, artistical, or a metal design, in relief, is pinched upon it, and the design is produced by a deposit of silver in black lines in the fabric.

A woman, an infant, and a bottle of milk caused a great commotion on an Indiana train the other day, when it was running at the rate of forty miles an hour. The bottle dropped out of the window, the mother frantically pulled the bell cord, stopped the train, and wanted the conductor to go back after the bottle's last ancestor. The brute didn't go.

Another lady farming case has come to light in London. This time the defendant, named Jane Haley, is only twenty years, being brought up before Street. Once children from her grandmother, she was neglected and terribly destitute. When she was removed a mob gathered and were with difficulty

BY TELEGRAPH.

MONTREAL

MONTREAL, Sept. 14.

The Rev. Professor McVicar, of the Presbyterian Church and McGill College here, has accepted the call to South Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, New York.

The Canadian Labor Protective Society held a meeting last night in order to consider the best means for obtaining St. Helen's Island as a public park. A petition to the Government was resolved on.

The ship *Alboha*, on her third voyage from Glasgow for the season, arrived at 10 a.m. to-day.

The Montreal fox-hounds met this morning for the first time of the season.

General news dull.

The money market shows no alteration; stringency continuing.

Weather cool.

PRESCOTT.

THE SOUTH GRENVILLE ELECTION PETITION.

PRESCOTT, Sept. 14.

After eleven days trial in the above case before vice Chancellor Mowat, the petitioner (Mr. W. Ellis) and the respondent Mr. C. F. Fraser, agreed to a cessation of hostilities by declaring Mr. Fraser unseated and the election void. A new election will soon be had.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"It is the misfortune for a nice young lady to lose her good name, if a nice young gentleman gives her a better.

"I feel rather dull this morning," said after it had been used to open oysters.

A governess, advertising for a situation, says she "is perfect mistress of her own tongue."

"You are pressing," as the Silver said to the nutcrackers.

"We are in the midst of a revolution," as the prisoner said to the treadmill.

"You're a man of figures," as the mathematician said to the dancing master.

"I didn't think you would be so hard with me," as the shirt said when he got the worst.

A common donkey can generally boast more stripes than the zebra.

The climax of human indifference has arrived when a woman does not care about what she looks.

Never go back—never. What you do do with all your strength. Determination is omnipotent. If the prospect is somewhat darkened, put the stronger resolution to work, and the difficulties will vanish—nothing can withstand it.

I would say to all young men, marry your sweethearts and keep them from debt by all means, even if you have to borrow the money to do it.

A young woman's conundrum: Who is our favorite Roman hero? Mark Antony.

A Connecticut farmer has named a prize rooster Robinson, because Robinson Crusoe.

The fall on the railway up Mount Washington were delayed last week by snow and ice on the track.

A new electrical apparatus, the first of the kind ever displayed, is to be seen at the New York Fair, now being held in the city of Philadelphia. It will compute at the rate of 4,000 ems per hour, and distribute with equal rapidity. It is said to be exceedingly simple in its construction, and its speed is only limited by the ability of the operator to work it. It will be driven by belt power.

The only letter addressed to Shakespeare, which is undoubtedly genuine, is that now in the museum at Stratford, from Richard Quiny, the actor, asking for a loan of $20. It may help those who wish to know the correct way of spelling the poet's name, to hear that this letter is addressed: "To my loveinge good friend and countryman, Mr. William Shakespere, deliver These."

"Those who endeavour to imitate us we take much better than those who endeavour to equal us." Imitation is a kind of esteem, but competition of envy.

"These six—the peevish, the niggard, the dissatisfied, the passionate, the suspicious, and the man who lives upon other's means—are ever unhappy.

"I can't find bread for my family," said a lazy fellow. "Work," replied an industrious man. "But, sir, objected the lazy man, I can't find work for it."

Somebody indulges in poetical fancy which has the ring of a bruise, and the fair ladies may endorse it. If they choose

When lovely woman reaches a city
And finds, too late, a street of gray,
What charm can soothe her melancholy
And drive the silvery lines away?

The only charm her locks to color,
A Paris barber may prove to her;
And craze her husband, is—to dye.

It has been noticed as a fact that during the recent terrific thunder-storm, the lightning has never done any damage in cities of any considerable size. Undoubtedly the iron, which enters so largely into the construction of cities, in buildings, railroads, telegraph lines, etc., dissipates the electric fluid so rapidly and completely as it approaches the earth, that it is rendered harmless.

The following is an "order for supplies" for a fishing party of two: "Please to send by bearer the following articles, which, if you prefer it, you can charge to either Mr. A —— or Mr. ——. Either is the safest. Four pounds of salt and a cask of whiskey, one pound of ground black pepper and a dozen bottles of whiskey, four pounds of lard, and a large jug of whiskey, four canvassed hams, and six quart bottles of whiskey, three good stout fishing lines and a quarter of a hundred weight of biscuits, same weight Gruyere cheeses and two large quart pocket flasks of whiskey; one paper of large Limerick hooks, and a gallon of whiskey in any old vessel you don't feel like using; one pound of white sugar and a small jug of whiskey. P. S.—As we shall be gone several days, and as we may get wet fishing, my physician advises me to take a little whiskey; send it and enter it on your books with other items above."

ROMANCE OF SEBASTOPOL.—The Leader-*Side Flume* gives an account of the works to be carried out at Sebastopol in order to restore the commercial position of that port. The commercial port is to be situated on the southern and western portion of the southern bay, and a stone quay is to be constructed along the western bank for the loading and discharge of large ships. The southern portion of the bay will be reserved for those of lighter draught. Coal, timber, and other matters necessary for the ships will be stored on the southwestern bank. It is expected that when these works are completed, accommodation will be afforded for the loading and discharge of 1,750 vessels annually in the commercial port of Sebastopol, and it is said that the quarantine station of Odessa will be transferred to the restoration ports.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS.—Captain Jackins, for many years commodore of the Cunard line of steamers, had a certain way occasionally of expressing himself in reply to what he deemed pointless questions from passengers; in fact, a dove-like meekness of manner was not the commodore's best point. On one of his latest voyages he had among the passengers Bishop Littlejohn and wife, of Long Island. Mrs. Littlejohn one day, being near the commodore, asked him if it was going to rain. "Ask the cook," was his blunt reply. "Ask pardon," said Mrs. Littlejohn, not speaking to the cook? History has not vouchsafed us the precise phraseology of his response.

From "*Editor's Drawer*," in *Harper's New*

"THE LORD KNOWETH."

BY REV. GEORGE Z. GRAY.

The Lord knoweth where each flower groweth
That bloometh for him 'mid these earthly fields,
Though men despise it, He will fondly prize it,
Welcome the offering that its fragrance yields.

The Lord knoweth when the rough wind bloweth
Upon the weary and sheltered one,
With tender feeling for the suppliant kneeling,
He shields and strengthens till the storm is done.

The Lord knoweth when each heart breaketh
From those who suffer while they pray;
He knows their sorrow, in the glad to-morrow
Will wipe in gentleness those drops away.

The Lord knoweth when each servant
Is weary of her lonelinessof chequed grave
Unseen he speaketh to the hearts that breaketh:
"I can restore him for 'tis I that save."

The Lord knoweth when the living are thrown
Some little incense on His altar fires;
Unto Adoration, He receives his petition,
Tells his repentance to the heavenly choir.

The Lord knoweth when the slow pulse showeth
That we are drawing near to Jordan's stream;
When our hearts faileth, then his strength availeth,
And brings us safely to the better land.

The Lord knoweth if our faint heart groweth
It is prepared for by its God above,
Doubtful no longer, but in this be stronger,
He knoweth all things and His name is love.

Col. Clive's Wife

I.

"Somebody to see Col. Clive."

The words echoed and re-echoed through the long vaulted passages of Newgate. Presently a tall form clad in black with its face closely shaded by a thick crape veil, followed the grim turnkey who was to show the visitor the way towards the cell where Harold Clive, late of Her Majesty's Dragoon Guards, lay waiting his trial at the next assizes for the willful murder of Philip Anstruther on the fourteenth day of October, 1865.

She kept strict silence till the noise of the man's key was heard grating in the door.

"What is the longest time that I may stay?" she asked in a low, composed tone.

"An hour's the outside time allowed," was the answer, given in a rather gruff manner.

"I saw your wife yesterday, Keith, was the silent greeting the prisoner received.

"I saw your wife yesterday, Keith, and thought she looked terribly ill," the lady continued. "Can I take any message for you to her or the children?"

The man looked up with a troubled expression, as if irresolute to see how the stern features relaxed at the sound of that voice.

"God bless you! I don't know what to say," he exclaimed. "Yes, Laura, she also wants your good opinion, I know that, but there is one thing I'd rather you did for me than anything else."

"There is no thing I wouldn't do for you, miss," said the man a little doubtfully; he wondered what was coming next.

"It's nothing wrong," she said in the same low, clear tone. "Only have something of great importance to say to the prisoner, and want to be as little disturbed as possible during the hour in which I am allowed to be with him. Will you take care of this?"

"All right, my bonnie young leddie. Rules is rules, and cannot be altered, but you take care that the Good Man comes no faster than can be helpit. He canna be alone with him, Ye Kenna, he aided a moment after.

"I know that," she answered a little impatiently. "Now, Keith, I'm ready. But I'll tell the man to watch myself, and ye need have no fear that I shall listen to what ye shall say to the Colonel, God bless him."

He held the door open, while she passed without another word into the prisoner's presence, and then closed it softly behind her.

Col. Clive had been seated at the farther end of the cell, with his back turned towards his visitor, as she came in; but the grating noise made by the heavy door had aroused his attention, and he looked up friendly from the book he was reading. As a gentleman, for though he rose instinctively from his chair, and bent his head somewhat proudly to the lady, who was standing before him, he evidently did not recognize her in the least.

She put up her veil, and holding out her hand, walked quickly up to him.

"Harold, I have come to see you at last," she said.

He started back, looking utterly bewildered.

"Laura, you here!" he exclaimed. "This is more than I could have dared to hope." Then he took her offered hand and held it fast in both his own, and so they stood together for the next few minutes without speaking another word.

He, was a tall, strongly-made man, somewhere about forty years of age, though he was very often taken to be much older, for the lines about his lips and eyes were deeply marked, and his thick black hair and heavy curling moustache were thickly sprinkled with gray. He was not a handsome face; the features were rough and irregular, and the old scar of a sabre-cut was still clearly visible on one side of his forehead and cheek. But there was a certain manly beauty about it for all that. It was a face that men and women learned instinctively to trust—certainly not the face of one who was likely to have committed the awful crime with which he had been charged.

Time must have dealt very hardly with this man; there was a sad, weary look in his dark eyes which seemed to tell you that he had known much sorrow; that life had been to him one long struggle, and that he was willing to lay it down and be at rest as soon as ever his time should come. It was not often that Col. Clive was seen to smile, but a smile was on his lips as he looked at the lady, but there was a tone in the weary, mocking laugh with which he greeted him when he had been playing with their little ones, which would, if she had understood it, have told her that his smile was the most melancholy thing they had ever heard.

Unworldly and, it is to be feared, not the most manly, brave as a lion, yet gentle as a lamb, gentle as a little child, he had nevertheless made but few friends in his way through life, and still fewer acquaintances; but except one mean soul here and there, who had come under the scourge of his righteous scorn, he had no open enemies in the world; and there was not one among those few who had learned to know and love him well but would have gone through fire and water for the sake of doing a service to Harold Clive.

And this was the man who was now a prisoner in Aberdeen Jail, charged with the willful murder of his own cousin, Philip Anstruther.

"Laura, my child, what good angel of mercy sent you here to-day?" he asked gently, as he let go her hand at last.

"No one sent me," she answered; "I came of my own free will. They would not have let me come if they had been at home; but they are all gone to Blagden Castle for the day, and so I came without their knowledge."

"You are with the Anstruthers still, then?" he said.

"Yes; it could not well be helped," she answered, "but I go back to Paris with my wife to-morrow. Harold," she added in a different tone, "I should have been here long ago, only I have been so ill, so very ill ever since that dreadful day. I don't wonder at that; the wonder is to see you here at all. You have never come alone, Laura?" he asked anxiously.

"No, not alone. Little Pulteney Mackintosh, the keeper's daughter, who has been nursing me for the last ten days, came with me in the train; but I sent her on to her uncle's house, and she does not know what the business was that brought me into Aberdeen."

He looked at her for a minute or so with one of his own peculiar smiles, and then he said,

"Laura Cartoris, I know that this is not the first time by many in your good life that you have been within the walls of a prison; but I think I may safely say that never in all your life have you done so much good to any poor prisoner as you have done to me this afternoon. You have brought the first bit of sunshine into this gloomy den that I have seen for many a long day. Give me your hand again, Laura, my child, while I thank you for coming here; thank you as I would do on my knees, if I thought you would let me, for giving me the opportunity of swearing to you with my own lips that I am as innocent of the murder of that dead man as you are yourself."

"Hush, Harold!" she answered, shaking her head sadly; "there is no need to tell me that; that I am here to-day holding your hand thus, is proof enough that I never doubted you for an instant. But you must forgive me if I say that I do not think you acted wisely at the time. Surely it would have been better for you to have given yourself up to the authorities at once, and tried the exact truth of how it all happened, than to have kept such a strict silence about the awful accident, and given the world the impression that you intended to escape?"

(*To be continued.*)

DOMINION NOTES.

Track laying has commenced on the Fredericton and River du Loup Railroad, and a second cargo of rails, sufficient for 36 miles, has been shipped from England.

The first public school at New Westminster was to be opened on the 21st August.

The public schools at Victoria were open for the first time on the 10th of August.

A first journal, in a recent editorial, grandiloquently says that "a Reform statesman never forgets." Did Joe McKellar forget to pay Mr. Miller that $127,000 he obtained from him.

The P. E. Island the weather for a few days previous to the 6th had been very wet and cold for the season, and the *Islander* of that date feared that the grain crop would be materially injured, potatoes being beaten down by heavy rains.

A Fred says: We were this morning shown the washing of ten pounds of matter from the surface of the vein at Mr. Gatling's mine, Marmora, which produced in fine gold no less than 17 grains, worth 75 cents, or $150 a ton. It was taken from the surface by Professor Bell himself, by him washed in the river and subsequently reduced, without any alloy, having passed through other hands. The vein appears continuous from lot 5 to 20, 6th concession, and shows pretty nearly equal richness wherever opened.

It looks as if the progress of the Marmora Railway, the Norfolk Review intimates, that the work on this road is being pushed forward with energy.

A couple of French Canadian journals have been slinging ink at one another for quite a time past. The river divides the editors, or we might have a good assault item, if the amount of pugnacity in each writer was in proportion to his abusive capabilities. The last defiance we note in the controversy is the leading of a complimentary paragraph, which is "*mentir et bete*," liar and beast, which is considerably healthy language, even in Quebec.

The French ship *Argo* has been wrecked on Caribou Point. She brought a cargo of wine and salt. Eight of the crew were drowned and eleven saved.

The Dominion steamer *Lady Head* is on the look out for a vessel suspected of smuggling on the western shore.

The following appears in the London *Telegraph* of the 20th ult.: Quebec.—The widow of an officer in the 60th Rifles, who, about 1859, went to Quebec, and there died soon after, will hear of something to her great advantage by applying to Mr. Bollaky, Private Inquiry Office, 18 Paddington street.

A brakesman named Mayhow fell off a Grand Trunk Railway train near Parkhill on Tuesday morning. Not expected to recover.

A man named Wm. Chapman was committed to Guelph gaol the other day for aggravated assault in kicking George Champling of Amaranth repeatedly on the face and neck and shooting at him twice.

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.

DIED.

At Ottawa, on the 15th September, the Rev. William Freeland, LL.D., Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Aylmer, aged 70 years.

The funeral will take place from the Protestant Hospital to the Presbyterian Burying Ground to-morrow afternoon at 4 p.m. Clergymen and friends are respectfully requested to attend.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned and endorsed, "Tender for Post Office, Ottawa," will be received at this office until SATURDAY, the 5th day of October next, at noon, for the erection and completion of a new Post Office, at Ottawa.

Plans and Specifications can be seen at the office of Walter Chesterton, Esq., Architect, Ottawa, on and after Wednesday, the 18th instant.

The signatures of two solvent and responsible persons willing to become sureties for the due fulfilment of the contract must be attached to each tender.

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

F. BRAUN,

Department of Public Works,

Ottawa, 12th Sept., 1872. 2075 3

PATENT OFFICE.

Ottawa, September 4, 1872.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the provisions of 35th Victoria, Chap. 26, intitled: "An Act respecting Patents of Invention," His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to approve of certain rules and regulations, and of such forms prescribed as have appeared necessary for the purposes of the said Act.

And notice is further given that copies of such rules and regulations and of the forms so prescribed, may be obtained on application at this office.

J. H. POPE,

Minister of Agriculture and Commissioner of Patents. 2075

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 main agent of the nervous and muscular system. Phosphatine more than half the material of the human body being found in every muscle and nerve, and their presence is absolutely essential to nutrition, as they promote the conversion of the food into blood, 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 Tuberculous diseases, as the main cause of these is found to be the want of these elements in children, and that condition of nervous and physical prostration resulting from and public excessive use of stimulants, opium, and all that train of evils known as the Vitiated Blood. Its great celebrity 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 Physician and public. Sold at $1.00.

Cash Distribution.

THE

GRAND GIFT CONCERT

A FIXED FACT.

SEPTEMBER 28 THE DAY.

YOUR TICKETS NOW OR NEVER.

The vast sales of tickets already made, and the increasing demand for them from all quarters, having determined the trustees that the GRAND GIFT CONCERT for the benefit of the PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY, advertised for SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1872, SHALL POSITIVELY COME OFF ON THAT DAY, WITHOUT PUSTPONEMENT, the managers have not the slightest apprehension that it will be found that they cannot fill their tickets at the time fixed, for a few days caused many who wanted tickets at the concert in December last to go without them. Some living in Louisville waited until sales were closed, expecting, no doubt, a postponement, and then offered fifteen, twenty and even twenty-five dollars for tickets which the day before were offered to purchasers at the regular price. Others living at a distance sent thousands of dollars by mail and express, which got here after sales were closed, and had to be sent back. These disappointments need not occur again if the warning now given in due season is heeded.

The drawing will begin precisely at 8 o'clock on Saturday morning, September 28, 1872, in the great hall of the Public Library Building and continue until the one thousand gifts are all drawn.

List of Gifts.

One Grand Gift, Cash	$100,000
One Grand Gift, Cash	50,000
1 do	25,000
1 do	15,000
1 do	10,000
1 do	5,000
1 do	3,000
1 do	2,000
1 do	1,000
4 do	500 each
15 do	1,000 do
20 do	500 do
21 do	300 do
45 do	200 do
55 do	200 do
45 do	500 do
60 do	400 do
60 do	300 do
100 do	200 do
612 do	100 do
Total, 1,000 Gifts, all Cash	$500,000

The Concert itself will be the most brilliant orchestral display that ever occurred in the West. One hundred performers, gathered from all parts of this country and from Europe, under the direction of Prof. Hast, will constitute the grand musical carnival. And to afford ample room for every ticket-holder to enjoy such an unusual musical festival, the Concert will be given in Central Park, where arrangements have been made to accommodate all who may come.

Persons holding whole, half or quarter tickets will be admitted to both the Concert and Drawing, and no others without tickets will be admitted to either.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole tickets $10; halves $5; quarters, $2.50; 11 whole tickets for $100; 26 for $250; 56 for $500; 113 for $1,000; 286 for $2,500; 575 for $5,000. No discount on less than $100 worth of tickets at a time.

In accordance with numerous requests, arrangements have been made with all the railroad and steamboat lines leading into the city for the sale of round-trip tickets good for six days at one fare, for those who may wish to attend the concert or drawing. Such tickets will be furnished by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad, the Louisville, Portsmouth and Madison Railroad, the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, the Louisville and Cincinnati Railroad, and the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Mail Boat Line Packets.

All agents are required to close sales and send their returns in full for tickets received by them Thursday, September 26. To do this successfully those located at great distances must commence their business at once.

All tickets to which gifts are awarded will be paid without discount on the Drawer