NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Postponement of the Races—Edward C Barber.

First Display of the Season—Russell and Watson.

Grand Show Day—T Hunton, Son & Co.

Grand Promenade Concerts—O B G A.

List of Unclaimed Letters—P G Baker.

The Ottawa Times.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1872.

☞ See first page for interesting reading matter.

Hon. Dr. Tupper and Hon. Mr. Tilley went East yesterday.

Hon. Mr. McKeagney, of Cape Breton, has been appointed Puisne Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench in Manitoba.

We understand that all the railways in the Maritime Provinces are to be placed under one management, and that Mr. Carvell, of the European and N. A. Railway will have the control of them.

Mr. Livingstone, late of the St. John *Tribune*, has been appointed to a clerkship in the House of Commons vice McCready resigned.

We notice in the Victoria *Standard* of the 18th ultimo a communication from Marcus Smith, Esq., chief of the British Columbia Pacific Railway survey. In it he denies, as utterly untrue and unfounded, the stories of accidents, hardships, and disasters said to have befallen the surveying parties. He says that with common prudence on the part of the parties engaged on the Pacific Railway survey, they are never likely to be subject to any extraordinary hardships beyond the usual hard labour attending similar work. In reference to the route to be pursued, Mr. Smith says there will, of course, be difficulties attendant upon getting through the Cascade range of mountains, but it is not feared that these will be insurmountable, while in the interior of the Province long stretches of country remarkably easy for railway construction have been found, which will bring the average cost of the Pacific Railway per mile, so far as British Columbia is concerned, to quite a reasonable figure. This is in all respects gratifying intelligence.

"POLITICAL CORRUPTION."

In the last number of the *Canadian Monthly* appears an article on the subject of "Political Corruption," in which the writer laments the progress of electoral demoralization in this country. He says that "corruption has made a gigantic stride among us. It has not only increased in amount, but attacked classes hitherto untainted; not only the venal populace of the cities, but, in too many cases, the substantial farmer, the sinews of the body politic have been tempted to forget their self-respect, and to accept the bribe which, a few years ago, they would have rejected with scorn." This system of wholesale political corruption which according to the essayist disgraces Canada, is pursued, he intimates, by both political parties alike. He ridicules the idea of the Opposition leaders being any purer or more honest than the members of the present Government, and in order to show that they are as ready to bribe and buy up votes as ever they have pretended that Sir John Macdonald was, he quotes from an article in the Toronto *Globe* in which the following passage appears:

"*Sir John Macdonald's own system of Government will be turned upon himself.* He has taught men to follow him for the favours he could confer; will it be strange if disciples should take into account the possible advantages that might accrue from following another and stronger chief."

This of course was intended by the *Globe* as a bait to all wavering and purchasable members of the new Parliament. If it means anything it means this: "No matter what may be the inducements which Sir John Macdonald's Government may offer, we if we come into power will confer still greater advantages upon you." When a journal like the Toronto *Globe*, the leading organ of a political party, comes out in this indecent style, and, after having abused Sir John Macdonald for buying votes, declares in so significant a manner that his "system of government will be turned upon himself" if the Grits ever have a chance, we can scarcely wonder that a gentleman who like the writer of this essay has evidently but a brief and superficial acquaintance with Canadian politics, should be led to suppose that our political system is rotten to the core.

We are happy however to believe that things are not as bad as the essayist would fain have the world believe. It would of course be simple absurdity to deny that electors are occasionally bribed in Canada as well as elsewhere, and that public men may upon occasion take advantage of the greed of their fellow men. Human nature is as prone to fall here as in other countries, and our political system, like every other human invention is imperfect. "Let the law chase corruption as it will" we read in this article "corruption will find a lurking place. It is Protean (Proton?) in its forms and will evade the most skilfully forged chains." This is simply a truism which every one admits, nor has any system of Government ever been devised since the days of Cæsar up to the present hour in which corruption failed to find a place. To-day the grossest forms of corruption and dishonesty are found under two systems of Government which profess to be the most widely dissimilar, viz.: the Russian Empire and the American Republic, so that neither the most absolute institutions nor the most liberal, afford a safeguard against the presence of those imperfections, which, to a greater or less extent, must exist in every human design or undertaking. We do not mean to say that because we know that perfect excellence cannot be attained, we ought therefore to submit unconplainingly to the existence of any amount of evil and not attempt to check its growth. On the contrary it is the manifest duty of every man, and especially of every public man, to do all that lies in his power to purify and elevate the tone of public feeling, and to encourage the growth of [illegible] as well as social,

not believe that Canadian politicians are such a thoroughly corrupt set as the writer of the article in the *Canadian Monthly* appears to imagine, and although we believe that there is far more patriotic feeling existing among our public men than he seems to think, we cannot fail to recognize the fact that we have within the past few months heard of far more instances of political rascality than usual. For instance we have had the Proton outrage, one of the most disgraceful episodes in Canadian history, then we have had Mr. E. B. Wood openly selling himself to the highest bidder, and, without entering into several other minor cases of the same kind, we have more recently had one of our leading public men in Ontario accused by an English merchant of swindling, and have seen him not only treat the charge with silent indifference, but actually go through the mockery of lecturing other people on honesty and morality. Thus, it has unfortunately happened, that within the past eight months we have had a more prolific display of dishonesty and corruption among certain of our public men than we have had before in as many years.

The essayist appears to imagine that whatever of political corruption does exist in Canada is the result of party lines being drawn upon no intelligible basis, and parties being called into existence without any permanent line of demarkation. It must, however, be obvious to any one, that when in 1867 we started with a new political system, with all persons who were not actually opposed to the Union thoroughly agreed as to what ought to be the general nature of our future policy, with every question which had formed a subject of former disagreement forever settled, that under such circumstances as these there existed no basis upon which to found a line of party demarkation. This was the very line of argument pursued by those whom Lord Monck called upon to form the first Dominion Government, and it was because certain persons insisted on trying to reform parties upon the basis of questions for ever dead, that they were denounced by the Ministerial supporters as "factionists." As we said before, there was no dispute as to the general nature of the policy which ought to be pursued, and only those who were really opposed to the Union, the Rouges of Quebec and the Anti Unionists of the Maritime Provinces, had in reality any intelligible ground of opposition to the Government. They desired to see the Union prove a failure, and therefore there was some reason in their trying to render the task which the Union Government had undertaken as difficult as possible. The political leader in Ontario who had in the first instance advanced the theory that men who had once been opposed to each other on certain dead issues, must as a matter of necessity and political morality forever afterwards remain hostile to each other upon every important public question which might arise, he, after being professedly a warm adherent of the Union cause, formed an alliance with those who in the Lower Provinces were endeavouring to overthrow the Union. It was in this manner and out of such materials that the party composing the present Opposition to the Dominion Government was formed. This is a simple statement of facts, the truth of which the essayist can with little trouble or research verify for himself. He can then form an opinion as to the political morality of men composing such a party, and may ultimately be able to give a pretty shrewd guess as to whence what political corruption there is in the country springs from.

The *panacea* which the writer in the *Canadian Monthly* proposes as a cure for all "political corruption" is an extraordinary one. It is the doing away of government by parties, and the election by Parliament of the best and ablest men to carry on the administration of public affairs. Such a project may at first sight appear very proper and commendable, but it is also exceedingly Utopean. The formation of a Government renders necessary the existence of a Premier or leader. Does any one imagine that Mr. Mackenzie, who is one of the foremost members of the House, would be content to follow the lead of Sir John Macdonald, or that other members of the two political parties could at a moment's notice be induced to forget all differences and jealousies and work together in unity and good fellowship? However such a political millenium may be desired, few persons can suppose that it is near at hand, or possible of attainment.

The essayist is mistaken in concluding that political parties in Canada are not now formed upon any tangible basis. However much we have opposed the attempt made in 1867 to form an Opposition before the Administration had entered upon the work of government, it can no longer be denied that two parties exist in the State. One, the party represented by the present Government, the members of which have made up their minds to forget all the bickerings and strifes of a former condition of political existence; who seek so far as possible to deal with all public questions upon their merits, and are united by the self same love for the Union and the desire to see it progress;—and those, who holding opposite views on political subjects of grave import, are simply allied together in their opposition and hostility to the members of the present Government. If we listen to the opinions expressed on some of the most important questions of the day by the leaders and organs of Ontario Grittism, and compare them with those of their allies in Nova Scotia and Quebec, we shall find that they are widely dissimilar. They are thoroughly united in their determination to upset Sir John Macdonald's Administration if possible, but in nothing else. Can anyone say that the same dissimilarity of ideas and the same lack of united purpose exist in the Ministerial ranks? We are confident that they cannot.

One of the principal objections raised to party government in Canada is, that where no real principle is at stake and there is no live question at issue, where in fact party differences mean simply a mere scramble for office, any administration formed must necessarily be "a weak one." But we do not apprehend that this difficulty will be found to exist here. During the last session of the Dominion Parliament the lines of demarkation between the Ministerial party and their foes were drawn clearly enough, and the Government had an unusually large majority, larger, in proportion to the size of the House, than that of which [illegible] usually boast.

Parliament of the Dominion that majority will be increased. The essayist is clearly in the wrong when he says that "a majority can only be found to carry on the Government in the smaller Provinces." We know, on the contrary, that not only in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, and British Columbia can such a majority be found, but also in the Province of Quebec. We believe that before the House meets the Government will also have a majority in Ontario, not because we anticipate that members are to be "bought up and bribed," as the *Canadian Monthly's* article intimates that almost all Canadian politicians can be, but, on the contrary, because we have faith in the patriotism and common sense of a majority of Ontario's representatives, and believe that that patriotism and common sense will lead them to support that Administration which during the past five years has been so successful in its mode of dealing with public questions.

Whatever of political corruption exists in Canada is not to be destroyed by the doing away of party Government and party lines. Parties must exist sooner or later in every country where representative institutions exist. The best safeguard against political corruption will be found in the people themselves. Let the press of Canada, let every man who is capable of exercising any amount of influence, teach those with whom they have an opportunity of communicating, that the exercise of the franchise is a sacred trust confided to the elector, and that to sells vote is a crime. Let every member of the House of Commons be told that he is sent there to vote, act, and speak, in the manner which he conscientiously believes will best promote the interests of the nation, and that if he sells his vote, or votes contrary to the dictates of his conscience, he is guilty of a breach of trust. Let this be done persistently and with all earnestness and sincerity, and then, without any necessity for a change in our political system, we shall hear no more of Proton outrages, McKellar scandals, or any of those other immoralities, which have of late afforded some justification for the remarks made by the author of this paper on "Political Corruption."

THE INVASION OF ENGLAND.

THE UNITED STATES FLAG TO BE CARRIED FROM CARLISLE TO GUILDHALL.

Sergeant Bates will be remembered as the Union soldier who carried the United States flag during the early part of the year 1868 through the South from Vicksburg, Miss., to Washington, D. C., on foot. On Wednesday next the Sergeant leaves for Liverpool by the steamer *Manhatian* to carry the American flag from the boundary line between England and Scotland to the Guildhall in London, the conditions of the enterprise being that the flag is to be of the regular army size, and to be borne on foot in the daytime without hindrance or molestation between the points named. It seems that when the *Alabama* treaty controversy was vehemently carried on throughout the country, a merchant of Saybrooke, Ill., named Warren, averred his belief that the English hated the Americans, and if any damages were awarded the United States by the Geneva Tribunal British blood would be so embittered as to seek the first opportunity to do this country some injury. Sergeant Bates said he believed no such feelings existed, and instanced his faith in the general hypothesis that the nations were nearer together than is generally supposed by instancing his tour South. "I bet you $1,000 to $100," said Mr. Warren, "You can't do that in England." "Done," said the Sergeant, and hence the tour soon to come off. The articles of agreement are as follows:

Articles of agreement made and entered into this twenty-first day of September, A. D. 1872, between Gilbert H. Bates, of the town of Saybrook, County of McLean, and State of Illinois, party of the first part, and Thomas J. Warren, of the same place, party of the second part.

Witnesseth: The party of the first part for and in consideration of $1,000 to be paid by the party of the second part, at the time and in the manner following, hereby agrees to carry the flag of the United States of America from the north line of England, commencing at any point on the dividing line between England and Scotland, and carry the said flag to the Mayor's Hall in the City of London. The party of the first part agrees to travel the distance aforesaid on foot, in the daytime, and keep said flag in full view, and displayed at all times during said journey; the flag-staff to be at least nine feet in length, and the flag to be at least six feet by six feet and a half in length. The said party of the first part agrees to perform said journey within the year A. D. 1872 and return to Saybrook, McLean County, State of Illinois, and to present the party of the second part within said year vouchers properly attested under oath of the municipal officers of the respective towns through which said party of the first may pass in said journey in the kingdom of Great Britain before mentioned that said first party had passed in through said town or borough carrying the flag aforesaid in the manner aforesaid, without receiving personal violence or insult, and that said first party was received and that said flag was treated with due respect and civility. The party of the first part further agrees that if he does not perform said journey in the time and manner aforesaid and present the vouchers aforesaid to forfeit and pay said party of the second part one hundred dollars on or before the first day of February, A. D. 1873. The party of the second part agrees to pay the party of the first part $1,000 on or before the first day of February, A. D. 1873, upon presentation of the proofs of performing said journey as aforesaid, without molestation, violence or insult to his person or the flag of the United States, carried in the manner aforesaid, at his office or place of business in the town of Sarbrook, McLean County, State of Illinois.

Signed, sealed and delivered with an exact copy of this article of agreement the day and first year mentioned, in the presence of Jas. T. Orr, Joseph L. Barwick, Jr.

(Signed) GILBERT H. BATES [L. S.]
THOS. J. WARREN. [L. S.]

Those wishing to see the latest novelties in new Fall Goods, can do so by attending the Grand Opening on Thursday, 10th inst., at RUSSELL & WATSON'S. All the leading materials for Costumes now forward, besides a splendid stock of all the new materials for Ladies' dresses.

Mr. Charles Reade will furnish the Christmas story for the *Graphic*, occupying, as did Wilkie Collins' story, the whole paper.

The oil region of Pennsylvania is at present suffering from a crisis of unusual magnitude. The low price, and general depression of the trade, caused by overstocking the market, has united all the large producers in favor of a total suspension of operations for this present, by which means it is hoped to regain a paying price for crude oil, and re-establish the business upon a satisfactory basis. In the district of St. Petersburg, pumping was stopped on the 25th of September, and the result has so far realized expectations. Oil has risen one dollar per barrel. In Tidioute there are three hundred and eight active wells, and all but one [illegible]

FATHER DOWD'S SERMON.

We are happy to-day to place before our readers a correct report of the sermon of Father Dowd on the occasion of the benediction of the corner stone of St. Patrick's Church, on Sunday last.

"If the stranger come from a far country for the sake of thy great name and adore in this place; hear thou from heaven, thy firm dwelling place, and do all that which that stranger shall call upon thee for."—2nd Book of Paralipomenon, ch. 6th, verse 32nd & 33rd.

It was thus Solomon spoke in the presence of assembled Israel. After long ages, whilst the Lord had no chosen city in Israel—no dwelling place amongst his people, whilst the Ark of the Covenant, the figure of His presence, and the guarantee of His protection, dwell under tents, and had no place of honor assigned it. At length Jerusalem is fixed upon, and Solomon is raised to the throne of David his father, in order to build a temple in which the Ark should repose, and the name of the Lord God of Israel be invoked.

The holy enthusiasm inspired by this signal occasion brought together all the men of Israel. The Levites and the singing men clothed in fine linen, and the priests congregated before the Altar, sounded with trumpets, and voice, and cymbals and organs, the praises of the Lord, and they said: "Give glory to the Lord for he is good, for His mercy endureth for ever."

It requires no lengthened meditation on this passage to penetrate the kindred feelings of joy that fill your hearts to-day; to understand why the solemn repose of the Lord's day is awakened, in this hitherto unfrequented spot, by the sweet chorus of many voices, and by the swelling tones of music instruments; to understand why your men crowd into this place carrying with them the emblems of their faith, and of their nationality, which are displayed only to honor their gladdest festivals; to understand why we see before us the levites and the priests of the new law, having their Pontiff at their head wearing the insignia of his unearthly power; in a word, to understand why a whole people are represented here to-day, by the young and by the old, the rich and the poor, the joyful and the sorrowful, and all have but the one prayer, the one canticle of praise: "Give glory to the Lord for he is good, for his mercy endureth for ever."

If the Israelites were called together from the utmost bounds of their land; if their king, guided by heavenly wisdom, employed all that art could devise, or the wealth of a nation supply, to celebrate the dedication of their temple; is it not right that you too should manifest the feelings of your hearts in prayers of supplication, and in canticles of joy. The temple of the Ancients was not like unto ours. Theirs was the figure, ours is the reality; theirs was the shadow, ours the substance; theirs contained the tables of the law; ours contains the author of the law himself; in theirs were offered sacrifices of oxen and of rams; in ours is daily offered the undying victim whose sacred blood was the abundant ransom that purchased the sins of the world, the sanction of the new and eternal covenant of mercy between God and man; God filled the old temple with the shadow of His Majesty to command the awe and obedience of His people; in the new and holier temple God resides day and night, not in a cloud, but in person under the sacramental species, not to awe and terrify, but to invite and encourage us to approach near and nearer to him, to trust Him under the veil of His love, to receive Him, to be nourished and fiortified by Him, to become incorporated with Him. "He that eats My flesh and drinks My blood, abides in Me and I in him."

Such is the dignity of the temple that will soon stand in the midst of you. And if Solomon, when he saw the mystic cloud which merely shadowed the presence of the Deity descend upon the ancient temple, cried out in joy and astonishment "[illegible] then that God should dwell with men on the earth," [illegible] the Christian, can you put to your joy and to your gratitude seeing the foundations cast, and the beginnings made, of a temple in which God himself shall dwell day and night, not only by opening His eyes in mercy upon it, to grant the prayers offered within its sacred walls, but in which He shall dwell by establishing therein His throne, from which to dispense His mercies and his graces with the bounty of a God; where he may be approached at any time, and by any person; where the poor and the humble, and the broken hearted may bring their griefs, and speak as it face to face with the God of all consolation. Thrice happy this spot that God has chosen for His house. Thrice happy you amongst whom He is about to fix His abode. Well may you say: "Give glory to the Lord for He is good, for His mercy endureth for ever."

But these motives of religious joy on an occasion like the present, are common to you with all the children of our holy church. They are awakened in the heart of every Catholic by the bare recollections of his faith.

There is another circumstance connected with this ceremony,—another element of gladness that can apply but to you alone. To-day your venerated Bishop, following the usage of antiquity, invokes the benediction of heaven on the beginnings of the Church of the Stranger. "If the stranger come from a far country for the sake of Thy great name, and adore in this place hear Thou from heaven, Thy firm dwelling place, and do all that which that stranger shall call upon Thee for." It is then to you in particular that the name of God is to be invoked upon this house. Here your tradition of strangers and exiles from the far country, for the sake of God's name—that is on account of your fidelity to the truth of God—will give to your prayers a new title to be heard. Children of Ireland, it is not in vain that the prayer so ancient, and yet so appropriate to the present circumstance, is offered for you to-day to the God of heaven.

Hitherto, in this young city, your condition has been that of infancy. Notwithstanding the goodwill, and the zeal of your pastors, you have been obliged to suffer many of the disadvantages of the mixed system. This was unavoidable here. It is unavoidable in every young community where there is a difference of habits and sentiments.

When the members of neither nationality are numerous enough, or rich enough to have separate religious establishments they must agree to meet together in the same churches, and by mutual good will and by mutual forbearance to diminish, as far as possible, the troubles and disadvantages inherent in the mixed system. This is what has hitherto been done here. This is the spirit of true Catholic charity and of Catholic sacrifices that has animated both pastors and people in Ottawa up to the present time. And to be able to say so much is not small praise to both pastors and people.

But your wise and zealous Bishop saw what you yourselves had felt, that the time to change this state of things had come; that the time had come for you to pass from the condition of infancy to that of manhood. The increase in your numbers and in your material means took away the necessity of continuing longer the evils of the mixed system. Your readiness to give, needed no test; and your capacity to give was sufficiently tested by the many calls of charity and religion made on you. Hence your good Bishop consulting for your spiritual welfare, and in order to consolidate that harmony which he so ardently desires to see reigning amongst all the portions of his pastoral charge, cheerfully approved of, and heartily blessed your noble enterprise. And, children of Ireland, heaven will confirm the benediction of your Bishop, your patience, and your religion, and your generosity deserve that favor.

Yes, God will bless you in raising a temple to His glory, under the invocation of our blessed father and patron, St. Patrick. In the church of St. Patrick the stranger and the exile from the far country will find a privileged home; where everything will make him feel that he is in the house of his father; where he will find consolation even in pondering over the sorrows and trials of other days;—where the light of hope will spring up in his [illegible] even from the blackest thoughts of the past;—a hope-inspiring confidence in the goodness and protection of God, and in the inscrutable ways of His divine providence; where he will fully understand his great mission, a mission that makes the Irish people the most privileged people in the Christian world; where he will learn not only to understand, but also to feel that he has been driven from his native land by the injustice of man, in order to be employed by God to carry the name of our great Apostle, and with it the faith he received from Rome, into every civilized nation on the face of the earth. Will not thoughts like these come up in your minds and in the minds of the strangers and exiles who will come after you, when you are recollected in the calm and light of faith before the altar of God in the Church of St. Patrick? And can such thoughts leave the heart without heavenly consolation? Can such thoughts fail to inspire hope and confidence; hope for the far off land. God cannot forget the generous land that he employed for ages and centuries as the fruitful nursery of His Apostles, His Martyrs, and His Confessors. The day of mercy—of reward—must come—is coming. We have only to await it in hope. These thoughts will also inspire us with confidence for ourselves. There is a special care, a more watchful Providence guiding the steps and governing the actions of the exiles God sends from their home, to propagate His kingdom and to make known His power, His truth, and His love to unbelieving peoples.

Children of Ireland, you are not unmindful of the mission you have received, in common with all your countrymen, who build the temples of the living God, and support His worship over the face of this continent. Your Apostle is not dishonored by you in Ottawa. The house of your Father is worthy of Him, is worthy of His children. To honour Him you are giving to the city a new ornament, to religion a new monument, and to old Ireland a new proof of your filial love. Courage, then, to the end, kill your great and good work is complete.

The task is not beyond your strength, for the hands and hearts of all—the young and the old, the rich and the poor—all engaged in it. The cost, though considerable should not deter you. God has blessed many amongst you with ample means, as well as with generous and religious hearts. And should your ordinary means—what the world would tell you, you can spare—not suffice; what then, are you to stop? No; you are to brace yourselves for the effort. You will go and part with your costly ornaments; you will coin into money your plate, and your rings, and your rich chains. You do not need these trifles; God does; the house of St. Patrick—the home of the stranger and of the exile for all time to come—needs them. You will not refuse to part with these luxuries to relieve the wants of God's house.

Do I ask too much. No, for I speak to Christians, and the life of a Chaistian must be a life of sacrifice; it is essential. "If any man will come after Me, let him deny himself." But I speak to you in another capacity too. What has made the Irish people, the most truly Christian people on the face of the earth? This test money has been more than once given them by foreign and impartial lips. They are the most Christian people, because they are, and because they have been, eminently a people of sacrifice. They have been familiar with the spirit and practice of sacrifice. Year after year, and age after age, and century after century, they have known how to sacrifice, for the sake of God's great name, property, and titles, and home, and family and country, and life itself. This is history. And is this spirit of sacrifice dead amongst us as a people at the present time. No it is not dead. It is living and at work amongst us. What our friends at home are doing, proves it. What our heroically virtuous servant girls are doing in the neighboring States, where they are the founders of churches, and the mothers and guardian angels of orphan [illegible] what your countrymen have done, and what they are doing through this part of the Dominion, proves it. What you yourselves have done, and what you are prepared to do in order to complete what has been so well commenced, prove, that the spirit of sacrifice, the true spirit of Christianity, is still living and active amongst us. Go on then children of sacrifice go on all together; have but one body as you have but one spirit,—the spirit of sacrifice,—the spirit of our sainted forefathers. Go on you are on the right way. God will make your reward exceeding great; and your Apostles, for whom you labor, will bless you, and will watch over you and your children with more than a father's love.

To conclude, I have only to ask you to lift up your hearts to heaven, and join with all fervor in the prayers of the church which your holy Bishop is about to offer to God; that under His blessing, and through His aid, your great work may be speedily brought to a happy issue. And that your prayers may be more acceptable place yourselves as ready instruments in the hands of God, to do that portion of His work which may be given you; not seeking your own glory, nor your own private satisfaction; but the glory of God and the accomplishment of His work.

Work together as one man; all your dearest interests command you to be united. What you undertake with one heart and one mind must succeed. Respect one another, have confidence in one another, join in the prosperity of one another, and your undertakings will have God's blessing, for they will have the genuine stamp of Irish faith, and of Irish charity.

This advice regards not the past. It only anticipates the future. To day you enter upon a new career. To ensure success all your forces will be required. St. Patrick's built, you will have to look to your dear Orphan Asylum. Your infirm old of both sexes cannot be long forgotten. Other wants of charity and religion will make themselves felt from year to year. Will not all this require your united councils, and your united efforts. Do, Beloved Brethren, be united; avoid jealousies, and rivalries; or rather let you all enter to-day into a holy rivalry of charity; each doing his best to outdo his neighbor in promoting the Glory of God, the welfare of our fellow countrymen, and the honor of our dear father and Apostle, St. Patrick. Pray for me, and from this day forward it shall be my happiness to remember in my poor prayers the good children of St. Patrick in Ottawa.

Klanderadatsch, the Berlin *Punch*, established twenty-five years ago on $20 capital, has made half a million dollars for its publishers.

The salt mines of Wieliczka, Poland, are the most beautiful and on the largest scale in the world. Visitors walk over four miles in the long, open galleries, and there are many which have not been entered for years. These galleries undermine the whole town, and are places of popular amusement, where bands play, balls are given, and refreshments on every scale may be had at the buffet. A splendid chapel is fitted up in the mine, where music is celebrated once a year; the ceiling, walls, pillars, etc., are all cut out of the solid, glittering, greenish salt.

The tabulation of the statistics of the manufactures of the United States for the year ending June 1, 1870, as returned at the ninth census, shows that the number of establishments is 252,148; the average number of hands employed during the year, 2,053,988, of whom 1,615,594 were males above 16 years of age, 322,768 females above 15, and 114,626 children and youths; the amount of capital invested, $2,118,247,069, and of wages paid, $775,621,593; the value of materials consumed, $2,4[illegible]3,291,952, and of products, $4,23[illegible],625,892.

Stanley, the discover of Livingstone, has engaged to deliver one hundred lectures in America, for which he is to receive $50,000. He will arrive in New York at the end of the month, and deliver his first lecture in Steinway Hall in the beginning of November, the same as that delivered before the Royal Association at Brighton. Stanley's visit will create an immense sensation in America.

BY TELEGRAPH.

MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, Oct. 7.

The walls of St. Patrick's Hall fell in at 1 o'clock this morning with a tremendous crush, the concussion was felt at a quarter of a mile distant. The building, which cost $120,000, is now a heap of stones and debris.

One of the severest thunder storms that has visited Lower Canada for many years, passed over the city at 8.30 last night. The day had been sultry and close. About the hour named the storm appeared in the south, and quickly broke over the city with terrific violence, but lasting only eight minutes. Hailstones fell two inches in diameter, stripping the trees in the vicinity of their leaves, while rain fell in a perfect waterspout. Drains were torn up, and planks and walks carried away in the principal places of the city, and at 9 o'clock Beaver Hall Hill was a complete cascade. Many of the windows of the Ottawa Hotel were shattered. The windows of the Dominion Buildings, wholesale, McGill Street, were broken by the hail, and the dry-goods department flooded. The Churches were in at the time of the storm, and 30 panes of Trinity Church were broken, while terrific peals of thunder caused the principal portion of the congregation to rush out in terror, service being suspended. A barn and house at St. Lambert's were struck by lightning and destroyed, with a large quantity of hay, &c. Altogether it was the worst storm we have had the last quarter of a century. The shipping also suffered. The steamer *Quebec* broke from her moorings and drifted down below St. Helen's Island, but tugs being sent she was brought back with little damage. According to Professor Smallwood, in charge of the McGill College Observatory, the large amount of 0.972 inches of rain fell in the eighteen minutes the storm continued.

The annual rifle match of the Prince of Wales Rifles, took place on Saturday at Point St. Charles. The day was unfavourable, and good shooting very difficult.

Barnnad, a reporter of the *Gazette*, received a dinner at the "Terrapin" on Saturday night on leaving that paper.

Raining all day.

The regular Semi-Annual Show Room opening takes place at RUSSELL & WATSON'S, on Thursday, the 10th inst., when all that is new will be shown. Novelties may be looked for.

VARIETIES.

This story is told of a father who was one evening teaching his little boy to recite his Sunday school lesson. It was from the fourteenth chapter of Matthew, wherein is related the parable of a malicious individual who went about sowing tares.

"What is a tare? Tell me, my son, what a tare is?" asked the anxious parent.

"You had 'em!"

"Johnny, what do you mean?" asked the father, opening his eyes rather wide.

"Why, last week, when you didn't come home for three days," said Johnny, "I heard mother tell aunt Susan that you were on a tare."

Johnny was immediately sent to bed.

We see announced a work entitled "Gas and All About It." We trust its author has taken care to put that very obscure article. For instance, we hear about gas "with the illuminating power of three candles." Does this mean that one must have three candles—we have very often to employ one—to see whether the gas is alight or not?

Wart an absurdity!—A paper states that a girl in Illinois has drowned herself because of having warts on her hands. We have known girls driven to all sorts of disasters by persistent chaps, but this is the first instance of warts inducing a young person to drown herself. Perhaps she was only trying water-cure.

A Sign.—To take down the gridiron from the nail where it is hanging, with the left hand, is a sign that there will be a broil in the kitchen.

A new religious sect known as the "Amanians," and numbering about 2,500 has sprung up in Iowa. The new community is composed entirely of Germans. They have purchased about 30,000 acres of land on the line of the Rock Island Railroad, and have built several mills and manufactories. All property is held in common, and the affairs of the society are managed by fifteen "fathers." Each person is allowed to draw a certain amount from the common stores yearly, and no member is given any wages or money for personal expenses. Religious services are held ever day, but of their character we are not informed.

In the frequent allusion to the freaks and frolics of lightning, we see every now and then mention made of a ball of fire which is spoken as the thunderbolt. For instance, we are told of the striking of lightning near Hartland, Me., in these terms:—"The bolt appeared in the shape of a ball of fire, and plunged into a geese pond, which it rendered almost completely dry." Now this "all dreaded thunder stone" is simply a myth, and we can hardly understand how simple folk insist on seeing it.

THE REASON WHY!

Dr. Wheeler's Compound Elixir of Phosphates and Calisaya is called a Chemical Food and Nutritive Tonic, because Phosphates constitute more than half the material of the human body, and are absolutely essential to the growth of Bone, Muscle and Nerve, which cannot attain full development without them. They promote a good appetite, perfect digestion, create pure, healthy, vitalizing blood, and supply the waste constantly going on in the system as the result of mental and physical exertion. Being combined with Calisaya, the Peruvian Bark, the only specific for Chills and Fever, and that condition of Nervous Prostration and General Debility arising from low vitality and exhaustive diseases, it forms an elegant and agreeable, invigorating Tonic, purely physiological in its action, that may be taken safely under all circumstances, and all diseased conditions of the body, as it builds up the constitution in the same manner as our daily food. Sold by all Druggists at $1.

POSTPONEMENT

OF THE

RACES.

Owing to the bad condition of the track from the recent heavy rains, the Races are postponed to

Wednesday, 9th Inst.

From the large number of entries, and the character of the horses engaged, first-class racing is certain.

Pool selling by Messrs Bermingham and Falls, at the UNION HOUSE, at EIGHT o'clock.

EDWARD C. BARBER,
Secretary-Treas.

OTTAWA, Oct. 8, 1872. 2094

FIRST DISPLAY

OF THE

SEASON WILL TAKE PLACE ON

THURSDAY, 10TH INST.,

AT

RUSSELL & WATSON'S.

When the latest French and English

NOVELTIES,

WILL BE SHOWN IN

Millinery,
Mantles,
Costumes, and
Costume Skirts, &c.

29 SPARKS STREET.

Ottawa, Oct 8, 1872. 2094

PARIS, LONDON & OTTAWA.

T. HUNTON, SON & CO'S.

Grand Show Day

WILL TAKE PLACE NEXT WEEK.

Ladies will secure the greatest NOVELTIES by waiting for their

Latest Paris Importations.

The firm are at present showing their

LONDON NOVELTIES,

Call and examine their new
Dress Polanase,
Seal, Astrachan and Cloth Jackets,
Skirts in Silk, Satin, Ohamoise, &c.,
Striped Velveteen, not to be found elsewhere in Canada.
Costumes, &c., &c., &c.

Our DRESS-MAKING arrangements are complete, as a trial will prove.

T. Hunton, Son & Co.

Ottawa, Oct 8, 1872. 2094

Dry Goods Special Sale

AT THE

REGENT HOUSE,

30 Sparks Street.

The partnership heretofore existing between JAMES SINCLAIR and J. R. STITT having been dissolved, the business will henceforth be carried on by the subscribers, J. R. STITT & CO. The stock having been purchased at a large reduction, will, together with a large assortment of

Fall & Winter Goods,

Just imported, be offered very much under ordinary prices. An inspection will satisfy the public that this is not a mere sensational advertisement, but actual fact. The sale will commence on

Monday, the 7th Instant,

And continue during the month of October.

JUST OPENED:

New Dress Goods,	New Millinery,
do Silks,	do Feathers and Wings,
do French Merinos,	do Mantles,
do All-Wool Poplins,	do Shawls,
do Empress Cloths,	do Costumes,
do Serges, in new shades,	do Flannel Dressing Gowns,
do Tartans, all the Clans,	do Ribbons,
do Winceies, Fringed, etc,	do Laces, real and immiation,
do Velvets,	do Sash Ribbon,
do Velveteens, in all colors,	do Silk Ties,
do Flannels,	do Gloves and Hosiery,
do Blankets,	do Fancy Woollen Goods,
do Cloakings,	&c., &c., &c., &c.

J. R. STITT & CO.

Ottawa, October 7, 1872. 30 SPARKS STREET.

O. B. G. A.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS,

The first Concert of the series, 1872-73, will be held at the

Rink. Music Hall.

ON

THURSDAY, 10th OCTOBER,

at EIGHT o'clock p. m.

The magnificent Brass and String Bands of the Ottawa Brigade Garrison Artillery, under the leadership of WM. COWEN, Esq., will be in attendance.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Ottawa, Oct 8, 1872. 2094

LIST of Letters remaining in the Ottawa Post Office, September 30, 1872.

Acres Geo	Jones A
Aotheson Miss E	Kain Thos
Allin Miss O	Kain Miss Margt E
Anderson Miss M	Kealy Mrs Darby
Austin Geo	Kennedy Wm
Barnes (or) Burns	Kilgour David
Bayler Mr. [Miss M	King Oscar A
Bailey Ben	Knapp Stephen ncy
Barber Wm E	Laughlin Miss Na
Baker G B	Lamb Mrs
Bell Jno	Lillico Miss Jennie
Bell Henry	Lough Chas
Birch A	Loomis H
Butler Thos	Martial Jas
Burnett Phil	Masse Mrs Edw
Burke S	Marly John
Byers Richard D	Martin H
Canton J H	Mizen Thos
Cass Jno	Miles Capt
Chubbuck C E	Montgomery Miss A
Chapman Miss L	Moxley Wm
Chambers Jno	Moffit D M
Compson C	Moore Chas
Cox Mr	Nicholson Jas
Cook Edw	Nolan Peter
Cobbens W H	Nutt Andrew
Cowan Jas	O'Donnell Jno
Cooper Mrs Mary	O'Donnell D
Coffer Mr	O'Grady Miss Magt
Craig Chas	Outram D J
Cullen Wm M	Patrick J T
Davidson Miss B	Parker G J
Davis Mrs	Pinchard H
Dawson Jas	Pontey & Co
Davis Mrs Thos	Poupore Jas E
Degnar Francis	Keeves Messrs J J & Co
Dickson Alex	Rea David
Donegan Jno	Redmond Jno
Doyle Jno	Redmond Edw
Dutcher Wm	Rose Mrs G S
Dunce Miss G	Roney Miss E
Edmonds A M	Robertson A G
Elson Wm	Robertson T
Elwill G T A	Robertson Peter
Fenton J F	Salter Chas
Fitzgerald, Mrs Thos	Schultz Mrs A
Fitzsimmonds J	Shaw Geo
Fitzgerald R	Skelly Miss Mary
Finley M	Simmons Sid
Fitzpatrick Mrs E	Snow Chas
Fitzsimmons Henry	Smith Wm M
Foley Wm	Smith Miss Ellen A
Fraser A	Smith W H
Fraser W G	Stephense Miss E E
Freeman P W	Stevens H
Gavin Jno	Stewart Archd
Gates G H	Sullivan Jno S
Geddes Wm	Sullivan Harvey
George Chas	Summerville Miss A
Gibbs Mrs Jas	Taylor Miss Margt
Gibbs Mr	Talvery A
Gilbert Henry	Tait W M
Gordon Jas	Thoburn Miss F
Goodwin Alex	Tomlinson Jas
Gorley Rev Jno	Tucker Mrs Geo
Gormly Patk	WilsonTheop
Graves Mrs R C	Wilson Jas
Graham Jno	Wilson Mrs Jane
Greer Robt	Williams Jno J
Gould A	Williams Wm
Halpenny Miss E	Wright Miss