NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Meeting of the C C C Lodge.

The Ottawa Times.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1872.

☞ See first page for interesting read ing matter.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC ITEMS.

Paris is undergoing a new excitement. President Thiers announced on Monday that he had received information to the effect that the Communists of Paris have in their possession 2,000 Orsini bombs.

Prince Napoleon intends to prosecute the French Minister of the Interior for expelling him from France without the authority of law. M. Rouher has appealed to the Permanent Commission of the Assembly in his behalf.

The Pope is said to intend to remain in Rome. Cardinal Bonnechose, who has just returned to Paris from a visit to His Holiness, has informed President Thiers to that effect.

The Internationalists intend to hold a great meeting in Hyde Park, London, on the 30th of November.

On Sunday night the Captain-General of Galicia entered Ferrol with a body of Government troops. He is now holding the town, in the expectation of reinforcements from Santander and Gijon, and expects, with additional forces, to be able to crush the revolt without loss of blood.

The Havana journals report the discovery of a conspiracy in the Guisa district, near Bayamo, saying the Cubans intended to rise and capture and kill those favoring the Spanish cause and burn their residences. The Spanish General Mendinna had eight of the conspirators shot and others condemned to imprisonment for life. Fifty of the Cubans are awaiting trial.

Hon. Mr. Howe is expected here today.

Colonel Dennis, Surveyor General, has returned to Ottawa, after a somewhat lengthy absence on public business.

THE "OTTAWA COURIER."

The Ottawa *Courier*, the only French paper west of Montreal, is out in an enlarged form and is now a well edited and well printed sheet, quite equal to any published in the Province of Quebec. The French Canadian community in Hull and elsewhere cannot fail to be gratified with the improved appearance of their organ.

"WE MET BY CHANCE, THE USUAL WAY."

So sings or writes the Rev. Mr. King concerning his meeting with Mr. McKellar in London, or rather we should perhaps more properly say that is the idea which that gentleman desires to convey to the readers of his letter. Burning with patriotic fire, Mr. McKellar, we are told, went to visit "his native land," and then having we presume dropped a tear or two, if not drank a reet gude willie waugh for the sake of Auld Lang Syne, he went to London on "lumbering business." There by one of those strange coincidences of which we sometimes but not very frequently hear, who should Mr. McKellar meet with in the course of his peregrinations through the Great Metropolis but his friend Mr. King! What a touching sight it would have been to have witnessed the interview between these two eminent men thus *unexpectedly* meeting each other in a strange if not a foreign land! What so natural as that Mr. King should unburthen himself to Mr. McKellar and relate to him all his secret griefs and ask for his assistance. Mr. King wanted money for the Elgin Association, and then by a still more strange and fortuitous circumstance it turned out that Mr. McKellar had in his pocket a letter from the President of the Association authorizing him to receive money in its behalf! Mr. King must have exclaimed as Mr. Peter Magnus did to Mr. Pickwick, "Bless my soul there is no end to these extraordinary coincidences!" So these two worthies started off, and, after having obtained upwards of $10,000, Mr McKellar generously signed a receipt for the same, then merrily they sailed away for Canada, and upon arriving here proceeded to invest the money;—in the building of a Collegiate Institute, Church, &c., and other things for improving the moral condition of the colored people? No, but in a lumber mill owned by Mr. McKellar and others! No doubt the carrying on of lumbering operations in a community exercises a very beneficial effect upon the inhabitants. Indeed we have in Ottawa and its vicinity plenty of incontrovertible evidence that such is the case. But a lumber mill cannot by any possible flight of fancy be called either a church or a college. Nor could it well be hoped that the morals of the blacks would be perceptibly improved by the fact that Mr. McKellar's mill was enabled to saw a few thousand feet of lumber more than before. So matters went on, when suddenly, according to Mr. King's letter of explanation, he woke up one morning and discovered that his agents were "faithless," that he was ruined, and that all the money advanced by English philanthropists to build churches and schoolhouses, but invested by Mr. King and Mr. McKellar in "lumbering operations," was gone. Singular to relate, the latter gentleman does not appear to have suffered materially, while Mr. King has lost, as he tells us, $15,000 of his own, and all the money advanced in England is gone. Mr. McKellar, who signs the receipt for the amount advanced by Mr. Millar, not only does not seem to have lost anything, but has continued to flourish like a green bay tree ever since.

There are two very amusing episodes connected with this Elgin Association affair, which while preeminently disgraceful to those concerned in the transaction, we can scarcely speak or hear of without laughing. First, the idea of Mr. McKellar and Mr. King meeting in London *by chance*, when for weeks previous they had been extracting subscriptions, for the most part in small sums, from the charitably disposed people of Belfast, Glasgow, and other cities. Secondly, the cool impudence of obtaining money under the pretence that they were trying to build a church or college, and straightway setting to work and building a saw mill instead! Mr. King, with refreshing candour, admits that he and his partner did this.

It is now exactly thirteen years since the money was obtained, and it is three months since the charge brought against Mr. McKellar by Mr. Millar was made public. Mr. King's letter is the only answer which the accusation has received, and as that letter tends rather to confirm the charge than otherwise, the position of affairs is certainly not improved. How much longer is this scandal to go unanswered and unremedied to the great injury of this country and its people, who, as we have before pointed out, are disgraced by the disgraceful conduct of one of their public men? Mr. King says that everything will be adjusted next year when the affairs of the Elgin Association will be finally wound up. We happen to know, however, that Mr. King and Mr. McKellar have been making similar promises for about ten years past, and that they have from time to time sought to quiet the importunities and sooth the disquietude of Mr. Millar and other victims by promises of this nature. We trust that some steps will be taken to arrange matters speedily and so the Province of Ontario will be relieved from the shame which must to some extent fall upon it in consequence of Mr. McKellar's little—well we will call it "eccentricity." We may, perhaps, be allowed also to express the hope that in future none of these "chance meetings" may take place between Mr. McKellar and Mr. King in the streets of London or elsewhere. No doubt they are very pleasant. No doubt they are marked by an interchange of fraternal sentiment and philanthropic regard for the coloured race, most edifying to hear and see. But they are liable to result unfortunately for other people. Overcome by the delight attendant upon this meeting with a kindred spirit, both Mr. McKellar and Mr King apparently for a time become oblivious on such occasions. Their memories fail them, and they say one thing and do another. They borrow money and forget to repay it. They promise to build a college and they build sawmills instead. All of course, very excusable on the part of two such men, but somehow other people do not like it.

We notice that the Hamilton *Times*, most servile of all the organs of the Ontario Government, troubles itself very unnecessarily about our motives for keeping this matter before the public. What our motives may be, however, is after all, of very little consequence, compared with the fact, that a prominent Grit leader, a man who aspires to be the Premier of this Province, is accused of an act which many people have called by the ugly name of "swindling," and cannot say a word in his own defence.

MR. COCHRANE AND HILLHURST FARM.

Yesterday we referred to the fact that Mr. M. H. Cochrane, of Compton, had been appointed to the Senate, and we made passing allusion to the great benefits which he had conferred upon the agricultural community by his exertions to improve the breed and increase the value of stock. "Hillhurst Farm," situated in the Eastern townships, is now a name of world wide reputation, for there it is that Mr. Cochrane's magnificent stock is raised and kept, and there it was that he first began in a small way importing high bred cattle from England at large prices, and his neighbours for sometime thought he must be insane or something very much like it for doing so. However, the result has proved that he was in the right, and we are glad to know that while benefitting the country, Mr. Cochrane has himself grown wealthy and prosperous. The following brief account of the Hillhurst stock will be read with interest, by our agricultural friends at all events:—

"At the present time the "Hillhurst" herd comprises about eighty pure-bred Short Horns, mostly consisting of pure Bates and pure Booth families. There are but few grade animals of any sort on the farm, it being Mr. Cochrane's intention ultimately to have none but thorough breds on his estates. Chief of the Bates tribe at "Hillhurst," stands the superb three-year-old bull "Sixth Duke of Geneva." This is one of the strictly pure Dukes, which are recognized by all Short Horn authorities and connoisseurs as the purest of pure, the ne plus ultra of their kind. The value of this animal may be inferred from the fact that calves of similar pedigree readily bring from $5,000 to $6,000 each. A son of "6th Duke," out of "Duchess 101st," is now weaning and otherwise preparing at "Hillhurst," to go to England at one thousand guineas. "4th Duke of Geneva," lately sold for $7,500. Cows are sent from the United States to Hillhurst, for service by "6th Duke," at a fee of $100 each, "Duke of Hillhurst," bred by Mr. Cochrane, and now in England, is serving pure Bates cows at fifty guineas each. Next come the famous trio of "Duchesses," "97th," "101st," and "103rd," imported by Mr. Cochrane at an aggregate cost of more than seventeen thousand dollars. From them, six calves have been obtained since their advent at "Hillhurst." One of them, unfortunately, died at six weeks old, but the other five brought their fortunate owner the handsome sum of twenty-six thousand five hundred dollars. Four of them went to England and one to the United States. These magnificent cows, worth more than their original cost, are all safe to calf to "6th Duke," and will, should their progeny do well, bring in another golden harvest ere long to reward and enrich their enterprising proprietor. These three "Duchesses" stand at the head of the Bates family; but in addition to them "Hillhurst" can boast of about twenty of the "Wild Eyes" and "Waterloos," hardly less noted strains of short-horn celebrity. Among these are some promising heifer calves, bred by the "6th Duke;" but the bull calves have all been sold and distributed to various parts of the United States and Great Britain.

The result of Mr. Cochrane's experiments has proved conclusively that thorough bred cattle instead of deteriorating, are improved and their progeny rendered more hardy, by a sea voyage and exportation to a foreign country. Thus it is that the calves bred by him in Canada are actually stronger and more valuable than those bred in England, and therefore he has been able to sell at high prices not only in the United States where thorough bred stock is comparatively rare, but in England also.

A history of Mr. Cochrane's career, since the day when poor and unknown he left his native village, until now when he is promoted to a seat in the highest bench of the Legislature, would prove an interesting and instructive story. The story of his career would not only "adorn a tale" but would also serve to "point a moral" of the most valuable description, for it would serve to show what industry and strict integrity combined with earnest purpose and sound common sense can do.

This is a personal item in the most approved style of the Western papers:—"Jacob Bumgarder blew into the muzzle of his gun to see if it was loaded. It was Funeral on Sunday."

IRONCLADS AND TORPEDOES.

The London *Times* gives the following account of some recent experiments with ironclads and torpedoes:

"When the men had done their dinners, always the fixed reckoning point in a ship's day, the *Agincourt* and *Sultan* asked permission to haul out of the line to try torpedo experiments. The *Agincourt* experimented by herself, but Captain Vansittart, of the *Sultan*, thought he might as well see what he could do with one of his neighbors. One of Harvey's torpedoes, of a size to have contained 70lbs. of gun-cotton, was got ready and lowered over the taffrail. The evil looking engine is shaped like the American "otter," used in fishing, and moves rapidly through the water at right angles to the power that is towing it. The wire rope to which it is attached is coiled on a drum, controlled by strap breaks, which prevent it untwining too fast, and the torpedo is fitted with triggers, which, on striking the side of a vessel, break among the powder, or gun-cotton, a glass tube filled with sulphuric acid. About 200 yards of wire rope were run out and the *Sultan* was made to steam rapidly past the *Hector*; the torpedo, dragging its cork buoys after it, coursed foaming through the water, rising and falling as a porpoise swims, but it missed the *Hector*.

Captain Vansittart was more successful with the Penelope, a double screw, and the torpedo was made to strike her fairly under the quarter. With a tremendous jerk which nearly dragged the drum and the breaks and the men that held them overboard, the wire rope was broken close to the torpedo, most probably by one of the Penelope's screws, and when a boat had picked up the deadly toys both the triggers were found depressed, and had the gun-cotton been there, the Penelope with her rudder and screws blown to bits, and her stern port shattered, would most likely have sunk a few minutes after the Sultan had made the signal, 'Torpedo successfully exploded under the Penelope.'' Practically, however, the Sultan is not the sort of ship from which to work a torpedo. In action she would have enough to do to work her eight 400-pounders effectively and what if in some sudden exigency of fighting she was forced to go astern, and, which would be exceedingly possible, came rubbing up against her own petard? This would never do, and the proper torpedo vessel would be a small, swift steamer, which would tow an Infernal Machine or two after it at a great pace through an enemy's fleet on a dark night.

"OUR CRICKET CLUB."

To the Editor of the OTTAWA TIMES.

SIR,—In looking over the *Citizen* of the 14th inst. I notice a letter from the Rev. T. D. Phillipps, in which he accuses me of having had an "unlicensed grog shop" on Rideau Hall Grounds during the days of the match with the English Eleven. Allow me to state that the grog shop referred to, was a booth erected by the Cricket Club, of which Mr. Phillipps was the President. Moreover, I pay an annual liquor and Restaurant license. He also says in the letter in question: "For my part I must plead ignorance of the transaction till it was too late to combat the violation of our orders."

It looks very much like a falsehood for Mr. Phillipps to say that he was 'ignorant' of the transaction, as I paid Mr. Baker by whom he says he was "nobly supported" in the "decided stand he took" $40 for the exclusive permission to cateer on the grounds. For a week before the match came off I had been making preparations, and think you, the President of the Club, could have been in utter ignorance of all I was doing, and of my agreement with the sub-committee. No person ever hinted to me that I should be prohibited to sell liquor, and Mr. Phillipps stating that the detective had the necessary evidence to convict all who had booths, both inside and outside the fence, is simply making himself ridiculous in the eyes of the public.

As an illustration of his endeavor by "precept and example to convince others that cricketing and drinking are by no means inseperable companions," and to give you an idea of the extent of his ignorance respecting my booth, as well as to show how sincerely he disapproved of my selling liquor on the occasion in question, allow me to state, that I, with my own hands, gave the Rev. T. D. Phillipps champagne and sherry to drink in that very booth. He drank it, too, with a gusto and a smack of the lips.

Yet the Rev. gentleman, this Temperance champion, this mighty cricketer, has not hesitated to come out over his own name in print, put together a tissue of glaring falsehoods and term my booth an "unlicensed grog shop." Those who live in glass houses should not throw stones. Mr. Phillips was let have his fling until he broke in through my window; and having stated the above few facts I think that when he reads them he will wish he had minded his proper business instead of writing about "our Cricket Club and grog shops." But, sir, before concluding, I may as well let your readers behind the scenes. In his letter Mr. Phillipps says:—"Indeed it was not till the close of the match that I even expected the outrage; a few days later I ceased to be an office bearer."

Having drank liquor from my hands he was nevertheless ignorant of the "outrage" But what he would have the public infer is that he resigned the Presidency on account of the sale of liquor on the grounds. On the contrary, he was turned out, by the voice of the Club, who concluded very wisely that a clergyman of any denomination is simply a nuisance when he leaves his proper sphere and dabbles in temporal matters. I venture to assert that had he remained in office nothing would have been said about my "grog shop," and the Rev. T. D. Phillips would, instead of preaching temperance, be drinking his beer, sherry or champagne, to-day.

Yours, &c.,
M. KAVANAGH.

DAYLIGHT FIREWORKS.

The Japanese have fireworks made expressly to be let off by daylight. A recent festival in Japan, at which a display of these ingenious toys were exhibited, is thus described in the Yokohama *Herald*: The second day was occupied with exhibitions of the ingenious daylight fireworks, of the manufacture of which the Japanese appear to be the sole masters. As usual, these consisted mostly of bombs, which, exploding high in the air, discharged sometimes various colored jets of smoke, and sometimes closely folded packages of wire and paper, which unfolded themselves into parachuses of great bulk and symmetrical design. They were sometimes fish, which swam leisurely through the atmosphere to the ground; or snakes, which writhed themselves away over the tree-tops; or great birds, that hovered kite-like and motionless for an incredibly long time. Occasionally, they took the shape of cottages, temples, human beings, magnified crests of daimios, trees and flowers,—almost anything that a lively imagination could suggest. The smoke figures, however, were the most amusing. One of the most frequently attempted was a cuttle-fish, with a body of thick, fuliginous black, and arms of lighter hues. Of course the illusion was very brief, the wind not allowing the smoke to remain undisturbed for more than a few seconds; but while it lasted it was perfect.

I hav bin watching human intercourse a little lately, and I find it is largely made up ov *grunts, groans*, and *growls*, varied with *huffs, hoots*, and *howls*.—*Josh Billings.*

European Topics.

THE FRENCH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

There have been various inconsistent rumors in the French papers regarding the programme of the Government when the Assembly meets in November. The most important, which appeared to be confirmed by M. Barthelmy St. Hilaire's last letter, was that everything would be done to induce the Assembly after a short period to pronounce its own dissolution. It is now announced that this is no part of M. Thiers' present intentions. The Government will, on the contrary, seek the support of the Assembly in several schemes of great public moment. One of the earliest of these proposals will be the return of the Assembly to Paris, which the Government itself has undertaken to bring forward. It is felt that the stay of the Assembly at Versailles, more than anything else, suggests the idea of the Provisional character of the existing regime. Besides, there is great inconvenience from the division of the great public services and the journeys to and fro to which they are condemned. In passing from a provisional to a definite constitution and institutions, and in preparing for the consolidation of the Conservative Republic, the transfer to Paris is felt to be indispensable. The Government having now fixed the date for the elections to fill the nine vacant seats of the Assembly, we ought to have a good indication of the tendencies of public opinion on the Government questions.

ITALY AND FRANCE.

The Roman correspondent of the *Journal de Bruxelles* represents the relations between France and Italy as much more cordial than has been generally supposed. King Victor Emmanuel (he says) has never ceased to detest the Germans—an old hatred which is in the blood and traditions of the House of Savoy. On the other hand, he has always had and has still strong French sympathies. If he remained a spectator of the struggle of 1870 between France and Germany, and perjured himself (for he was bound to Napoleon III. by a treaty of alliance), it must be attributed to his ambition. On the one hand, Prince Bismarck permitted him to enter Rome; on the other hand, he threatened him with the Republic or the restoration of the Princes. Now, however, that he has got what he wished, he is anxious to escape from Prussian influence and to be reconciled with France, whose military system is the bugbear of the future. The King's advisers do not share all his views, but desires to follow a waiting policy, so as not to offend neither Prussia nor France so long as possible, or until forced to choose definitely between the two. In regard to the question of the mines on the Franco Italian frontier, the King expressed his confidence that M. Thiers would give satisfaction to the susceptibilities of Italian opinion, all the more as in the revision of the treaty of commerce Italy could without sacrificing the principle of these treaties, offer France such facilities in matters of detail as would almost suffice for the plans of the chief of the Republic. The note of Signor Visconti-Venosta took this ground in his reply to M. Fournier, and the result was the suspension, by order of M. Thiers, of the works at the entrance of the tunnel on the French side. M. Thiers gave further explanations as to his intentions, which so entirely satisfied the King that he intimated to his War Minister that the subject need not occupy his attention any more. The same correspondent adduces several other proofs of the friendliness of Victor Emmanual for France.

AUSTRIA'S POSITION IN EUROPE.

The London *Telegraph* observes that when Count Andrassy publicly declares that the political aim of his government is the preservation of peace, he merely describes in succinct terms the policy which Austro-Hungary is instinctively driven to adopt. A-one period it may have been somewhat doubtful how far the Court of Vienna would advance towards reconciliation with the Court of Berlin. As long as the tendency of South Germany remained uncertain, one can easily imagine that the Emperor and his Minister, who was not a Hungarian, were disposed to wait upon events, and listen for any evidence of a possible South German alliance. But the Magyars never entertained delusions on that score, and were from the first delighted with changes which secured their relative independence. But a wise admission of defeat does not imply an abandonment of the European stage. None can be more sensible of the need of a strong Power on the Danube than the Germans themselves, while the perception of its necessity, so far as they are concerned, comes to the Magyars with their earliest breath. Although Austria is overshadowed by the Imperial Teutonic State, which embodies and includes the great central mass of Continental force, nevertheless her post in the State system is what it always was—warden of South eastern Europe. There are some faint signs of trouble in that quarter, but there is no reason to believe that any serious embarrassment will arise for years. The Emperors are said to have decreed a breathing time for themselves and subjects. During that interval Austria can do much to make herself formidable.

FOR VALOR.

The highest honor to which a military man in Great Britain can aspire—the Victoria Cross, of bronze made from captured cannon—has been conferred by the Queen upon Lieutenant-Colonel Donald MacIntire, for his courageous conduct during the Looshai expedition. The gallant officer in leading the assault upon the stockaded village of Lalgnoora, on the 4th of January, is said to have climbed over the stockade, which stood some ten feet high, and under the heavy fire of the Looshais pushed his way through the flames and smoke of the burning ruins, and captured the place. Although intrinsically worth less than one half the cost of the usual English silver war medal, this cross for valor is the highest military order in the gift of the Crown, and can only be conferred for some signal act of bravery performed in the face of the enemy. In the Navy it is suspended from a dark blue ribbon, in the army from a crimson; and when conferred upon non-commissioned officers and private soldiers or sailors carries with it a pension for life. It is so rare a distinction that when a soldier is seen with the bronze cross in London streets, you may see almost every other person turn round to "look at the man with the Victoria Cross."

THE LATE LORD PALMERSTON.

Mr. Cowper-Temple, M.P., recently gave a lunch at Broadlands, the favorite seat of the late Lord Palmerston, to the Associated Chambers of Commerce then in session at Southampton. The honorable gentleman in proposing the toast of the day took occasion to refer to Lord Palmerston in the following terms:—I cannot but remember that the associations of this house are a very striking reminder to us all, that according to our several opportunities we all should work for the public good. In this library Lord Palmerston studied the books that we see ranged on those shelves. In that study he stood at his desk writing during a great part of the warm, pleasant and cheerful day when he did not allow himself to indulge in pleasure, but remained strictly at his desk at work. After dinner, in the evening, he was again at his desk at work, spending many hours of the night, working hard in what he considered the discharge of his duty. It was only at that billiard-table, in the next room, that he occasionally took a little recreation in the evening. This was his habit during the whole period of his public life. He was enthusiastic in doing what his hand found to do—carrying out so far as he was able the good of his country. His efforts are read in the history of Europe. To him Belgium owes its existence as an independent kingdom. To his efforts in making the Quadruple Treaty, Portugal and Spain owe much of their constitutional liberties; and whatever may have been his successes or shortcomings, I think as we look upon that picture (a fine full-length portrait of Lord Palmerston), which was presented to my mother by the members of the House of Commons after the debate on the Greek question, we must all feel stimulated to do according to our capacities whatever public services we are able to perform.

BY TELEGRAPH.

MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, Oct. 17.

The last horse on the street cars, and being a single one running on the St. Catherine street narrow track, was taken into the infirmary this evening, diseased. Nearly all the cabs are off the stand, the horses being laid up. A visit to the farrier stables is perfectly distressing; dying and diseased beasts lying all around. The disease is not contagious. The surgeons pronouncing it only a severe cold of influenzia. A "corner" has been formed by a few of the cabmen on the stands, by charging double price to-day, which is resisted.

The Provincial Sunday School Convention, sitting for the last three days, closes to-night, having done much good.

The Reformatory in connection with the House of Industry and Refuge, was discussed in the semi-annual meeting yesterday, and partially resolved upon.

The new Allan Steamship *Polynesian*, drawing 20½ feet of water, arrived to-night, being the largest vessel of the line.

Still raining.

The weather is cold.

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.

DOMINION NOTES.

Principal Snodgrass, of Queen's College, Kingston, has returned to Kingston from his trip to Scotland.

Porpoise fishing at Quebec is good this year. One was caught last week 15 feet long.

The Kingston *Whig* says: In the late gale on Lake Erie a lake-captain informs us there were ten vessels within a radius of 12 miles, which had about the liveliest time of it that their crews ever saw. Five of them went ashore, one, the schooner *Rapid*, sunk with all hands but one; two were dismasted; and two lost their anchors, one of them, the steamer *Dominion*, being now in port here.

The Kingston *News* says: During the gale of last night—a strong south wind—the old schooner *Marco Polo* was jammed and pounded against the dock of the Robertson Brothers to such an extent that she filled with water and sunk. It is not known the way in which she was damaged, but her hull is supposed to have been stove in. She is an ancient craft, and has recently been undergoing repairs on the Marine Railway. She cannot be pumped out, and will have to be raised by boxes.

Mr. W. Patterson, Secretary of the Montreal Board of Trade, and Mr. Thos. White, jun., of the Montreal *Gazette*, are attending the annual meeting of the U. S. National Board of Trade, now being held in New York.

Earl Dufferin is about to visit Montreal shortly, and the citizens are making ample preparations to receive him.

The schooner R. J. Gibbs, a vessel of 171 tons burdens, is ashore at Port Stanley. She lies on a dangerous coast, and, as she is now seventeen years old, her prospects for getting off are probably not very flattering. She hails from Port Huron.

Mr. Dubord, who was for many years the representative of Quebec in the Canadian Legislature, met with a fatal accident on Thursday night. He was residing at Frechette's Hotel, Quebec, with his daughter, and it seems that he got up in the night, and stepping through the window of his apartment, he fell to the street and was killed.

A Pictou exchange says:—Rev. Mr. Lawlor, the venerable priest who presided over the Catholics in Prince Edward for so many years, but who went to Ireland some months ago to end his days there, is about to return. On reaching home he found places that knew him before and not people, he having out-lived most of his relatives and friends, so that the scenes of his early life were more saddening than joyous. Instead then of remaining at home to be buried there, he hopes to reach Pictou again, to spend the remainder of his days amid the scenes of his greater usefulness, and among the people to whom he is so greatly attached.

IMMIGRATION INTO CANADA.

(*From the New York Herald.*)

We think our northern neighbors slow. So they are, if we contrast their history with ours for the past century. Still, the statistics show that during the last decade Canada has received by immigration an addition of more than forty per cent. to her population, and during the last thirty three years more than twice doubled her number of inhabitants, counting now two and a-half millions, against half a million a third of a century ago. As our population exceeds that of the Canadian Dominion by more than tenfold, it is natural for us to look upon her growth as insignificant. Yet, since the breaking out of our late war she has gained at a more rapid proportionate rate than we have, our increment of population having been thirty-five per cent. As Canada has three hundred and fifty thousand square miles of territory, being equal in extent to Great Britain, France, and Prussia, or six times the size of England and Wales, she has as yet only ten persons for each six hundred and forty acres of land. Consequently she has abundance of room for all who may come to find homes upon her fertile soil or to win fortune from the abundant facilities she offers for profitable commercail or industrial enterprise. Should she continue to grow at her present rate till the end of this century she will then have a population of twenty millions, or about half our present number. Though events do not move with a rush so rapid beyond our northern frontier as on this side of it, Canada has vast enterprises which mark her population as embracing the same elements of thrift which are so rapidly developing our own greatness. Her great rivers and excellent harbors, her canals and railways, when completed, will offer to the products of her fields, forests and mines easy means of export, while her rapidly growing and prosperous population will furnish abundant consumers for the fabrics with which Europe balances the traffic. It cannot be doubted that, for British subjects who wish to escape the overcrowded and excessive competition in all industrial and commercial pursuits "at home," and who hesitate about trying our experiment of self-government, Canada offers abundant hope for an improved condition, and it is far to believe that, for several decades, she will receive a constant and liberal flow of immigration, and that the two English-speaking nations must control the destinies of North America. If, in time, Canada wishes to take her place in the constellation of stars upon the banner of freedom, we hold ourselves ready to comply with the dictates of "manifest destiny." Should she prefer to stay out of the union, we shall still be true friends, generous rivals, and good neighbors. Her prosperity will only stimulate ours.

A New York paper, in a fit of revolutionary enthusiasm says, "Hurrah for the girls of '72!" A New Jersey paper says, "Thunder! that's far too old! No, no! Hurrah for the girls of 17!"

Mean misfortunes are often the most difficult to bear. There is no instrument of philosophy small enough to take them up and deal with them. A long career of small anxieties is also very hard to bear.—*Helps.*

The progress of the Hoosac tunnel during September was as follows: East end, 112 feet; west end, 85 feet; central shaft, 105; total, 301 feet. Total length opened to October 1: east end, 10,935 feet; central shaft, east, 1,233 feet; west, 339 feet; west end, 8,298 feet; making a total of 20,809 feet; leaving 669 feet between the east end and central shaft, and 3,557 feet between the west end and central shaft.

A mysterious and disgraceful vandalism has been committed in the Royal Gallery of Berlin. Five of the finest pictures in the museum, the "Andromeda" of Reubens, "Mary Magdalen" of Gerard Dow, two gems; a Cornelius de Harlem, a Verkolje, and another not specified, were found pierced with cuts from a knife. The singular feature of the affair is that the mutilations were accomplished successive days, and each morning a fresh picture was found damaged. The investigations that were instituted developed no clue, and the authorities have had to content themselves with patching up the canvasses as best they might.

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.

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.

C. C. C.

The regular monthly meeting of the Lodge will be held this (FRIDAY) evening, at the RUSSELL HOUSE, at EIGHT o'clock. Brethren are requested to attend without fail, as it is possible the M. B. G.B., from Toronto, may be present.

By order of the
P. G. B.

Ottawa, Oct 18, 1872. 3003

POUND KEEPER'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that a CREAM COLOURED COW, five years old, short fine horns and long tail is detained in the Pound, on Lot No. 11, 3rd Concession, Gloucester, Bearbrook Road, and will be sold on the 13th November, 1872, if not taken away, and expenses paid.

GILBERT BOULEZ,
Pound-keeper, No. 11, 3rd Concession, Gloucester, Bearbrook Road.

Oct 17, 1872. 44 3w

WANTED.

THREE SCHOOL TEACHERS—One with Model School Diploma, and two with Elementary Diplomas. One of the Elementary School Teachers required to teach both languages—English and French

Apply to JOHN WILLIAMS,
Secretary-Treasurer, East Templeton,
3002a Ottawa County, P.Q.

NOTICE.

Owners of Vessels navigating the Rideau Canal are hereby notified that they cannot winter them in the Canal Basin at Ottawa, and the Owners of the sunken wrecks are also notified to have them REMOVED or the expense of removal will be levied, together with a fine, in accordance with Sec. 16 of Regulations for the management of Canals.

JAMES D. SLATER,
Supt. Rideau Canal.

Ottawa, 7th October, 1872. 3002 6

TENDERS WANTED.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to the 24th INSTANT for excavating the foundation of a SAW MILL, BOILER and ENGINE HOUSE on the Haycock property, in the Village of Hull, according to plan and specification to be seen at their office. The quantity of the excavation is estimated at about 3,600 cubic yards of gravel and clay, and the nature of the material to be removed can be seen on the ground where several test pits have been sunk for this purpose. The work is to be commenced by the end of the present month, and completed not later than 1st February, 1873. The lowest tender not necessarily accepted.

GILMOUR & CO.

Ottawa, Oct. 16, 1872. 3001d

Nos. 13 and 28.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.

HUMPHREYS'

HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS

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

Nos.	Cures.	Cents.
1.	" Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations.	25
2.	" Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic.	25
3.	" Crying-Colic or Teething of Infants.	25
4.	" Diarrhœa, of Children or Adults.	25
5.	" Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic.	25
6.	" Cholera-Morbus, Vomiting.	25
7.	" Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis.	25
8.	" Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache.	25
9.	" Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo	25
10.	" Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach.	25
11.	" Suppressed, or Painful Periods.	25
12.	" Whites, too Profuse Periods.	25
13.	" Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing.	25
14.	" Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	25
15.	" Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains.	25
16.	" Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Agues	50
17.	" Piles, blind or bleeding.	50
18.	" Ophthalmy, and Sore or Weak Eyes	50
19.	" Catarrh, acute or chronic, Influenza.	50
20.	" Whooping-Cough, violent coughs	50
21.	" Asthma, oppressed Breathing.	50
22.	" Ear Discharges, impaired hearing.	50
23.	" Scrofula, enlarged glands, Swellings	50
24.	" General Debility, Physical Weakness	50
25.	" Dropsy and scanty Secretions.	50
26.	" Sea-Sickness, sickness from riding	50
27.	" Kidney-Disease, Gravel.	50
28.	" Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, involuntary Discharges.	1 00
	Five Boxes, with one $3 vial of Powder, very necessary in serious cases.	5 00
29.	" Sore Mouth, Canker.	50
30.	" Urinary Weakness, wetting bed.	50
31.	" Painful Periods, with Spasms.	50
32.	" Sufferings at change of life.	1 00
33.	" Epilepsy, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance.	1 00
34.	" Diphtheria, ulcerated sore throat.	50

FAMILY CASES

Of 25 large vials, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, with book of directions. $10.00
Of 20 vials, with book. Morocco Case. 6.00
Veterinary Specifics (Solid), for cure of diseases of all Domestic Animals, with directions. 1.00
Complete Case, with large Manual. 10.00
Large Rosewood Case of 60 vials, containing all our Specifics, including Veterinary and others not enumerated above 25.00

POND'S EXTRACT

Cures Burns, Bruises, Lameness, Soreness, Sore Throat, Sprains, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Piles, Bells, Stings, Sore Eyes, Bleeding of the Lungs, Nose, Stomach, or of Piles; Corns, Ulcers, Old Sores.

Price, 6 oz., 50 cts.; Pints, $1.50; Quarts, $2.75.

☞ These Remedies, except POND'S EXTRACT, and single vials of Veterinary Medicine, are sent by the case or single box, to any part of the country, free of charge, on receipt of the price

Address,

Humphreys' Specific
Homeopathic Medicine Co.
Office and Depot, No. 562 Broadway, New York.

For Sale by all Druggists.

WM. HEARN,
Druggist.

Proclamation of the

PEOPLE'S TEA STORES

—BY—

P. Baskerville & Brothers,

Wholesale and Retail Grocers.

WINES, LIQUORS AND PROVISIONS,

NO. 36 RIDEAU STREET, AND DUKE STREET, GHAUDIERE.

We are now offering the following goods:—A general assortment of fine Groceries, Wines, Brandies, Gin, Rum, Irish and Scotch Whiskies at prices that cannot be equalled; Teas in particular. Our goods are our agents, try them all, will be guaranteed. Also on hand, Pork, Flour, Cheese, Butter, Hams and Eggs at the lowest market prices. Highwines, Old Rye, Proof and Malt, the best in Canada, on hand. Our direct importations of Wines Brandies and Teas enables us to sell at the very lowest. Our direct purchasers from the Dominion manufactures and the States also allow us to sell at prices not to be rivaled. Fish, of all descriptions, now on hand and will be sold at lower prices than small lots can be laid down. Every attention will be paid to those favouring us with their patronage, and a reasonable accommodation given to customers. ☞ Remember our motto: Speedy returns.

P. BASKERVILLE & BROTHERS.

THE

REGENT HOUSE.

SHOW ROOMS

Will be Opened

ON

Tuesday, the 15th Instant

WITH A RICH DISPLAY OF

PARIS, LONDON,

and New York,

MILLINERY,

MANTLES

COSTUMES,

SHAWLS, &c.

J. R. STITT & CO.,

Ottawa, October 14, 1872. 30 SPARKS STREET.

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