

THE EVENING STAR

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The completion of the Mont Cenis Tunnel is promised in December.

It is understood that Mr. FROST, of Hamilton, Ont., will probably be appointed Customs Collector at Manitoba.

HAVARIA having objected to enter the North German Confederation, an agreement will be effected with her by the other German States by treaty.

The Waterloo Advertiser hears that it is the intention of the promoters of the Aton Waterloo, and Roxton Railway to secure an amendment to the charter of the Sorel and Drummondville Railway instead of endeavoring to secure an independent charter.

The war news to-day is not of an exciting character. The army of the Loire is advancing on VON DER TANN, and a battle of Touhy seems imminent. All is quiet at Paris. The attack on Lyons is being hastened. The north of France round Douai is being inundated to retard Prussian operations. Such, in brief, is the morning's war news.

No less than thirty six shocks were experienced in the course of one night at Les Eboulements and Murray Bay during the course of the recent earthquakes. The district was quite recently, geographically speaking, the scene of some remarkable natural convulsions, and evidently rests on a volcanic base, which is liable at any moment to a violent explosion.

ALTHOUGH the other parts of Quebec have for some time possessed two agricultural colleges, yet the flourishing and opulent Eastern Townships have been left without one. This is now to be remedied, and accordingly the Quebec Government sent to Compton to enter into negotiations with the people there for the establishment of an agricultural college. The proposition is that Compton is to find the farms and requisite buildings, and it is proposed to sell the poor farm and purchase another—probably the Bae or Bartlett Farm.

We learn that on Saturday Alderman ROSS, Councillor LYMAN and Alderman DRYDEN, accompanied by the trustees of the Protestant Cemetery, Messrs. MURRAY BURNER, SINGLIER, and EDWARDS, with MR. BRIDGES, went over the proposed Park grounds on the Mountain, their object being to make arrangements with the Trustees as to exchanging certain pieces of land. The ground was very thoroughly gone over, the examination lasting four or five hours. Several times exclamations of delight were elicited from the members of the party at the beautiful scenery disclosed, an ample view of the surrounding country and the city being afforded through the leafless trees. The observation was made and unanimously assented to that we should shortly have one of the grandest parks in the world. Alderman ROSS is especially active in securing every advantage possible for the amended plan, and deserves credit for the zeal and the public spirit which he displays.

Since the commencement of the war between France and Germany, Russia has repeatedly evinced her intention to annul the principal stipulations of the Treaty of Paris, entered into at the close of the Crimean war. The contracting Powers of this treaty were France, England, Russia, Sardinia, and Turkey, and the following is a synopsis of the points of most present interest. It is, of course, the clauses which neutralize the Black Sea, which Russia is most eager to have repealed.

Article 9. Mentions that the Sultan grants reforms in regard to his Christian subjects. Article 11. The Black Sea is neutralized. While open to the mercantile traffic of all nations, its waters and ports are formally and in perpetuity interdicted to vessels of war, whether belonging to nations having territory bordering on it, or otherwise.

Article 12. This article prescribes that all regulations respecting trade in the Black Sea shall be conceived in a spirit favorable to the development of commercial transactions. Article 13. The Black Sea being neutralized by a foregoing provision, Russia and Turkey engage neither to construct nor maintain any naval or military arsenal upon its coast.

Article 14. To be annexed to the Principality of Moldavia. Article 15. The Principality of Wallachia and Moldavia are to enjoy under the suzerainty of the Porte, and under the guarantee of the contracting Powers, the privileges and immunities of which they are in possession. No exclusive protection shall be exercised over them by any of the contracting Powers. There shall be no right of interference in their affairs.

Article 16. The Sublime Porte guarantees to the aforesaid Principality an independent and national administration, as full liberty of worship, legislation, commerce, and navigation. Article 17. The Principality of Servia will continue to be dependent upon the Sublime Porte, and subject to stipulations nearly similar to those named for the other Principalities.

Article 18. Russia and Turkey are to retain in their full integrity their possessions in Asia to the same extent as before the war. Commissioners are to be appointed to settle the boundaries.

The Coalbrook Observer has just been shown a button of gold weighing 136 grains, and worth \$5.24, the product of 700 lbs. of quartz, sent by the Averil Mining Company to the Lisbon Quartz Mills, as duly sworn to and attested by W. K. PARKER and S. K. FAX, before G. F. CUMBER, J.P., of Grafton, N.H. At that rate the quartz will yield about \$17 of gold per ton, while numerous mines in California and Colorado pay well at \$10 to \$12 per ton, and the Nova Scotia mines are considered profitable at \$4 to \$6 per ton.

which makes the net surplus \$687,000. No account, however, has been taken of the interest upon the debt; nor is it possible to know exactly what this amount is, as the arbitration will have to be set aside and begun de novo. Taking the amount, however, at \$5,000,000 the cash surplus will not pay the three years interest now owing to the Dominion.

THE WAR.

MORE ABOUT THE VICTORY AT ORLEANS.

Another Battle Imminent.

FLOODING THE NORTH OF FRANCE.

THE ADVANCE ON LYONS HASTENED.

The Eastern War cloud more gloomy.

SHORT COMMONS AND LONG RANGE AT PARIS.

ON THE SEA.

Naval Post at Havana Germany Wins.

HAVANA, Nov. 14.

On Monday, 7th inst., the Prussian war steamer Meteor, carrying five, entered this harbor. The Meteor sailed out again for a French mail steamer, Nouvion, bound for the West Indies, and was immediately captured, leaving capture. On the night of the 8th the Meteor left port, but waited outside for the German war vessel. After the expiration of 24 hours, the time prescribed by law, the Meteor followed, a naval duel having been arranged between the officers before starting. The Spanish war steamer Cortes accompanied the two vessels. The Meteor had a crew of 60 men, and the Nouvion 80. The Cortes was ten miles to the westward of the Meteor when the latter steamed in towards the neutral line. The Meteor opened fire by throwing 5 shots. The Meteor promptly returned. The Nouvion then attempted to board the Meteor. In this she was unsuccessful; her rigging became entangled, carrying the main and mizen masts. The rigging falling with the masts became entangled in the Meteor's screw. At the same moment the Meteor sent a shell into the middle of the Nouvion, smashing her steering gear. The Meteor, seeing the disabling of her screw, became manœuvring, and the Nouvion, and the Cortes, finding the quarters hot and capturing her, she waited until the Meteor could disentangle her screw. At this time the Nouvion fired a gun as a signal that the combat had closed. Both fought bravely. The Meteor was secured the victory. Both vessels are now in port repairing damages. The Meteor had three killed and one wounded, and the Nouvion only three wounded. The Germans in Havana are much elated with the result, which caused intense excitement.

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37 fortresses, defended by over three thousand cannon, the greater part from the East.

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M. Thiers gives an account of his Mission.

NO FIGHTING REPORTED.

Minister finally recalled.

AMERICAN TROUBLE WITH ENGLAND AHEAD.

Thiers' Account of the Negotiation.

London, Nov. 14.

A paper publishes Thiers' report on his mission to London on the 1st of Nov.; he met Bismarck, who was decidedly aware of the nature of his mission, as he had received word at the same time that France had notified the Powers that an armistice was desired, to avoid the effusion of blood, and to allow France, through its Government, to form a regular Government with which to treat effectively. This was all the more evident from the fact that Prussia had pretended that owing to the situation of France she knew not to whom to apply. Bismarck's main object was to inform the British Government that the Government would be the only one recognized by Europe; that he merely made the remark to establish diplomatic relations, having no intention to meddle with the internal management of France. He immediately asserted that the Government which precipitated France into the abyss of war so foolishly resolved upon, had forever terminated its existence with its fall career at Sedan, and would be forgotten. Bismarck did not contest the fact, and made with me an examination of the following question of the armistice proposed:— To furnish the French time, or the expression of her will as to Government, she should choose to have, to allow entire freedom for the election during the armistice. Lastly, to permit the revictualing of the besieged places, and especially of Paris. Bismarck seemed to have no objections to allow any of these conditions, and he admitted that which lasted four hours I had the right to suppose that we should agree on all points, and thus conclude the first part of the pacification so ardently desired on both hemispheres. Our conference was three per day. I was impatient to achieve a result which would cause as much noise as the cannon we distinctly heard. Bismarck assured me as to the principle of the armistice that he desired as much as any of the neutrals to end hostilities, and that he was desirous to see established in France a power which might continue lasting engagements. We were thus in accord on the essential points. I demanded from 25 to 30 days' armistice, as this time was informed of the vote and results of the electoral candidates. Bismarck assured me the elections should be free in the departments occupied by the Prussians. He made, however, a reservation concerning that portion of territory of the French near the German frontier and Germany's original territory. He answered that the armistice must not be delayed by the argument of the questions which came within the province of a treaty of peace. Bismarck said it was better not to discuss the details of the armistice, but to admit the election agitation in the said provinces, would not refuse that they be represented in the future National Assembly by a notable as free in opinion as the other representatives. We then arranged as to the conduct of the armistice. Bismarck was referred to the general and the King, and this was the conclusion arrived at, namely, the belligerents were to stop where they were on the day of the signing of the armistice. Lastly came the question of revictualing the cities, and Bismarck was to consult the military commanders. So matters were deferred to next day, when, on the 3rd, I saw Bismarck. He seemed uneasy and preoccupied, and asked if I had any news from Paris. I said "No." He then said, "Paris is in revolution, and a new Government is proclaimed." I replied, "If disorder for the moment has triumphed, the people's love of order and patriotism will soon restore order." I was forced, however, to suspend negotiation, but soon received proof that I was not mistaken. I saw Bismarck the next day, and resumed negotiations on the subject of revictualing, I explaining the principle that, at the end of the armistice, each belligerent would be in the same condition as at the commencement. Bismarck, speaking in the name of the military leaders, pronounced against the revictualing unless he received a military equivalent. I demanded what he meant. He answered, "A fort, perhaps, more than—." I immediately stopped Bismarck by saying, "It is not a fort, but a new Government, which you are not able to vanquish after fifty days of siege. Arrived here we could go no further, I saw the military spirit all powerful in the Prussian resolution against peace policy, and I asked Bismarck to leave to see what he could do. He said, 'Bismarck charged me to declare that he would not interfere with the elections even if there was no armistice, and would let Paris communicate with Tours on the subject. Government was not to be in a position to refuse to give aid to break off negotiations on refusal of revictualing, and leave Versailles which resolution I imparted to Bismarck. The powers must judge of the conduct of belligerents, and be not put under the necessity of being not thought the nation, but by the fault of the late Government—existence of which was the fault of France in abandoning its duties to such hands—Thiers'.

AT PARIS.

No Reinforcements—Long Range.

REIMS, Nov. 14.

The German forces here have received scarcely any reinforcements since the fall of Metz except the 4th and 17th Divisions of Wittenbergers, who were sent westward soon after the capitulation. A change of plans has occurred at Lyons. An immediate attack on the city is threatened by the Germans. Recent firing from the guns on the heights at Paris show that they have far greater range than was hitherto supposed. The shells of these guns yesterday reached and demolished the German works before Ville de Bray. The military authorities here are increasing their severity and cruelty towards the civil functionaries of the city. The reports that Paris is distressingly short of provisions are confirmed by despatches from various quarters. To-day, Bismarck has written a letter formally denying having had any negotiations whatever with the Empress Eugenie.

IN THE SOUTH.

Prussian Advance on Lyons.

Tours, Nov. 14.

Advices from Lyons show that the Prussians are advancing steadily in the east. They now occupy Dole. Garibaldi is now at Chagny, where there is also a French general with an effective force. It is supposed that the two armies will join, and resist the further advance of the enemy. The work of fortifying Lyons continues. The heights about the town have been greatly strengthened. The National Guards are mainly employed in the work.

IN GERMANY.

Arrest—Captured Officers.

REIMS, Nov. 14.

It is reported that a banker of this city, has been arrested for disloyalty. His office consisted in subscribing for a portion of the new French loan. The Prussian Government has permitted the National Guard to remain at Metz, in the hands of Marshal Leclercq at Bonn, in Rhineland-Prussia, and Bazaine at Aix La Chapelle.

IN THE EAST.

Report Contradicted.

BREITLICH, Nov. 14.

The Independence Belge says that Russia has always felt that the neutrality of Europe was inopportune to her, she has never suggested a revision of the territorial arrangements of the treaty of 1856. Another Explanation. VIENNA, Nov. 14. The Press Free circular published the points of the late Russian circular relative to the prohibition of frigates in the Black Sea. The note desires equal liberty of action to be accorded to the Sultan, and the remainder of the Paris treaty to remain valid.

AGITATION IN ENGLAND.

New York, Nov. 13.

A World's special dated London, Nov. 14, says:—The agitation concerning Russia's designs is increasing. In the best informed circles it is believed that there is danger of a general European conflict. The Pall Mall Gazette to-night declares that Ministers are merely lack of vision, but are occupied to exclusion of the more important matter of the former more dangerous England—the Adams difficulty and the Eastern question. The circumstances that lifted the latter to great and immediate importance made the former more formidable, because of the increasing probability of there being a combination. Russia declares her design to grasp Turkey, and Prussia is ready to connive, and even aid her in England in the only power that can look on, and she is threatened with annihilation if she lifts her finger.

LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

Generous Session Yesterday—45 Minutes Hard Work.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

QUEBEC, Nov. 14.

Eight petitions were presented and nine were received, among them that of the Mayor and citizens of St. Hyacinthe, for a new passenger bridge; that of the Canada Central Railway Company, for an extension of its charter for five years to avail itself of the lands granted; and that of the Mayor of St. Hyacinthe, for the return of the Prisoners. Hon. Mr. Robertson moved for a return of the securities required for public office. Mr. Bisette moved to introduce a bill, exempt from seizure mortgages under a certain amount. The bill was ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday next. The bill to incorporate the Seminary of St. Germain de Rimouski was read a second time. The House went into Committee on the bill, which passed through and was reported in the usual form. The bill will be read a third time on Wednesday next. Mr. Bisette asked whether Government intended in view of the large number of Magistrates who are dead, or absent, or have never qualified, and whose names still appear on the list, to make a new appointment of Justices of the Peace for the whole Province. Hon. Mr. Oulmet said that it was their intention to revise the list, and to strike out those who are not qualified. The Government just now will make no new appointment. The House went into committee of the whole on the bill introduced, the Municipal Code of the Province of Quebec, and reported the bill without amendment praying for leave to sit to-morrow. To-morrow, Mr. Larue will move that it be an instruction to the standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization to enquire into the working of Colonization Societies, &c.

IN THE NORTH.

Inundating the Country.

New York, Nov. 14.

A correspondent of the Herald writes from Douai, on the 13th, that the town, one of the strongest fortresses in France, mounts 300 guns, and the citadel 400 more. Douai is considered the key to the North of France. The inundation of the country commenced yesterday. For four miles there is one broad lake, running to the village of Lambra, which is entirely deserted. Five hundred families have been driven away from the inundation, and the doors of the houses are walled up to keep the water out. The scene of the inundation is eleven miles wide, and completely encloses Douai. Over fifty thousand acres will be made homeless when the inundations are completed.

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Thiers' Account of the Negotiation.

London, Nov. 14.

A paper publishes Thiers' report on his mission to London on the 1st of Nov.; he met Bismarck, who was decidedly aware of the nature of his mission, as he had received word at the same time that France had notified the Powers that an armistice was desired, to avoid the effusion of blood, and to allow France, through its Government, to form a regular Government with which to treat effectively. This was all the more evident from the fact that Prussia had pretended that owing to the situation of France she knew not to whom to apply. Bismarck's main object was to inform the British Government that the Government would be the only one recognized by Europe; that he merely made the remark to establish diplomatic relations, having no intention to meddle with the internal management of France. He immediately asserted that the Government which precipitated France into the abyss of war so foolishly resolved upon, had forever terminated its existence with its fall career at Sedan, and would be forgotten. Bismarck did not contest the fact, and made with me an examination of the following question of the armistice proposed:— To furnish the French time, or the expression of her will as to Government, she should choose to have, to allow entire freedom for the election during the armistice. Lastly, to permit the revictualing of the besieged places, and especially of Paris. Bismarck seemed to have no objections to allow any of these conditions, and he admitted that which lasted four hours I had the right to suppose that we should agree on all points, and thus conclude the first part of the pacification so ardently desired on both hemispheres. Our conference was three per day. I was impatient to achieve a result which would cause as much noise as the cannon we distinctly heard. Bismarck assured me as to the principle of the armistice that he desired as much as any of the neutrals to end hostilities, and that he was desirous to see established in France a power which might continue lasting engagements. We were thus in accord on the essential points. I demanded from 25 to 30 days' armistice, as this time was informed of the vote and results of the electoral candidates. Bismarck assured me the elections should be free in the departments occupied by the Prussians. He made, however, a reservation concerning that portion of territory of the French near the German frontier and Germany's original territory. He answered that the armistice must not be delayed by the argument of the questions which came within the province of a treaty of peace. Bismarck said it was better not to discuss the details of the armistice, but to admit the election agitation in the said provinces, would not refuse that they be represented in the future National Assembly by a notable as free in opinion as the other representatives. We then arranged as to the conduct of the armistice. Bismarck was referred to the general and the King, and this was the conclusion arrived at, namely, the belligerents were to stop where they were on the day of the signing of the armistice. Lastly came the question of revictualing the cities, and Bismarck was to consult the military commanders. So matters were deferred to next day, when, on the 3rd, I saw Bismarck. He seemed uneasy and preoccupied, and asked if I had any news from Paris. I said "No." He then said, "Paris is in revolution, and a new Government is proclaimed." I replied, "If disorder for the moment has triumphed, the people's love of order and patriotism will soon restore order." I was forced, however, to suspend negotiation, but soon received proof that I was not mistaken. I saw Bismarck the next day, and resumed negotiations on the subject of revictualing, I explaining the principle that, at the end of the armistice, each belligerent would be in the same condition as at the commencement. Bismarck, speaking in the name of the military leaders, pronounced against the revictualing unless he received a military equivalent. I demanded what he meant. He answered, "A fort, perhaps, more than—." I immediately stopped Bismarck by saying, "It is not a fort, but a new Government, which you are not able to vanquish after fifty days of siege. Arrived here we could go no further, I saw the military spirit all powerful in the Prussian resolution against peace policy, and I asked Bismarck to leave to see what he could do. He said, 'Bismarck charged me to declare that he would not interfere with the elections even if there was no armistice, and would let Paris communicate with Tours on the subject. Government was not to be in a position to refuse to give aid to break off negotiations on refusal of revictualing, and leave Versailles which resolution I imparted to Bismarck. The powers must judge of the conduct of belligerents, and be not put under the necessity of being not thought the nation, but by the fault of the late Government—existence of which was the fault of France in abandoning its duties to such hands—Thiers'.

AT PARIS.

No Reinforcements—Long Range.

REIMS, Nov. 14.

The German forces here have received scarcely any reinforcements since the fall of Metz except the 4th and 17th Divisions of Wittenbergers, who were sent westward soon after the capitulation. A change of plans has occurred at Lyons. An immediate attack on the city is threatened by the Germans. Recent firing from the guns on the heights at Paris show that they have far greater range than was hitherto supposed. The shells of these guns yesterday reached and demolished the German works before Ville de Bray. The military authorities here are increasing their severity and cruelty towards the civil functionaries of the city. The reports that Paris is distressingly short of provisions are confirmed by despatches from various quarters. To-day, Bismarck has written a letter formally denying having had any negotiations whatever with the Empress Eugenie.

IN THE SOUTH.

Prussian Advance on Lyons.

Tours, Nov. 14.

SHADOWED ALTAR:

Betrothed, Wedded and Divorced.

By Ned Buntline. [E. Z. C. Judson.]

A Story of New York City Life

CHAPTER XXX.—CONTINUED.

And Mr. Grump hopped over in reach of the clerk and tossed a ragged, dirty one dollar bill in his face.

Mr. Screws picked it up, lowered his spectacles to see if it was genuine, and then with a sigh put it in the pocket of his old vest.

He had just reached the door to go out, opening it, when, a lady, closely veiled, entered.

He heard the little lame lawyer utter a complimentary salutation, and he heard the click of the lock inside.

Mr. Screws did not go away. He stood there and listened until he heard another door open and shut, followed by the sound of another lock.

Then drawing a pair of nippers such as burglars use, he quietly inserted them into the key-hole, seized the end of the key with them and unlocked the door.

With silent steps he approached the door of the inner office, knelt down and listened. His face changed often while there expressing wonder and astonishment.

That the interview within was of serious importance, his face indicated.

At last full an hour and then appearing to know it was about to close, Mr. Screws slipped out and fastening the door behind him, sat down on the steps three or four yards away.

He had not been there over a minute, before the veiled lady came forth, and saluted in his humblest, blindest manner by the lawyer, passed out the door.

"Ah, been back long, eh, Mr. Screws? Come in. Just back, eh?"

"Yes, sir—I was tired, I went so far up town to get a cheap lunch, sir."

"Well, I am sorry you're tired. But I can't help it, you've got to take a message to old Blachart for me."

"Yes, sir, I suppose."

"Well, what do you suppose, and who told you to suppose, Mr. Screws?"

"No one, sir; but I would humbly—"

"Make an old donkey of yourself. Go and tell Mr. Blachart that there are two other claimants to property which he has looked forward to as to come to him only. Tell him I have had papers served on me."

"By the mysterious lady who—"

"You! don't! You need not say who. In fact, you don't know."

"Just try it, and I'll discharge you."

"No, you won't, kidnap Grump. And you'll raise my wages to twenty dollars a week from to-day, pay in advance."

Mr. Screws said this in a sharp, clear tone, and with an air of independence which so astonished Mr. Grump that he actually settled his short-cut leg fairly to the floor.

"Are you drunk, Screws? Are you drunk?"

"No, Eliald Grump, I am sober, and in earnest. Now, if you want to do the work you are now bribed to do, you had better keep me in with you. If you don't choose to, I can get full as well paid on the other side—perhaps better."

"The other side? What do you mean?"

"I'll ask the father of your veiled lady, Mr. Grump."

"You old sinner, you have been listening."

"Yes."

"Then keep quiet. Take your desk, as usual. Be faithful, and secret, and the twenty dollars a week is yours."

"Did I say twenty? I meant forty. Twenty dollars when the week begins; twenty when it ends."

"Shark! Well, it shall be forty. But mark you—betray this secret, and I'll kill you."

"I'm agreed, Mr. Grump. But hand over that twenty!"

The lame lawyer disgorged a double X from a greasy, but well filled pocket book, and threw it down, with a sigh.

"I'll go and see Horace Blachart myself, he said. 'Stay here till I come back.'"

Eldad Grump took his hat and cane and limped out of the office.

"I'll have a spree on this. Ha, ha!"

And Mr. Screws looked at his twenty dollar bill with such eyes as the boy places on the treasure that will purchase his first pair of high boots.

"Yes, jolly old times spree! It's such a long, long time since I've had one, and then—what do you want?"

It was John Lager who entered; it was of him the question was asked.

"I want to see your master."

"He has just gone out to see yours."

"What about?"

"That's telling."

And Mr. Screws lifted his eyebrows to the extreme height into an arch of wisdom.

"You'll tell me."

"Not that I know of, or you know of. Why should I?"

"Because I'll make you. He had a visitor a little ago?"

"Yes."

"Mr. Screws was startled."

"And that visitor claims to be related to my master?"

"Mr. Screws rose to his feet and lowered his eyebrows."

"You need not deny it, for you will lie if you do. 'She brought certain papers here'—"

"She didn't; but she is to, when she comes again, 'said Screws, indignantly."

"Well, I believe you speak the truth. Now, Mr. Screws, you are poor?"

"No, I'm not. I've got a twenty dollar bill in my pocket, and I got forty dollars a week from this day on, for keeping Eldad Grump's secrets."

"Pshaw! That is not a flea bite to what you ought to get. Do as I wish and you shall have a hundred dollars a week in gold."

"In gold—at 35 premium? You don't mean it?"

"Then 'in your man for anything short of murder."

favorite attitude with the toes of the short leg an inch or so from the floor.

"Well, well—your business without further delay?"

"I have had a visit, Mr. Blachart."

"What the deuce is that to me?"

"A good deal, sir, when you know who my visitor was?"

"Ah—that boy?"

And Mr. Blachart started nervously.

"No, sir—not that boy, but that boy's sister, with full power of her and her and his parentage—with the marriage certificate of their mother, and even with the knowledge of the property across the water."

Mr. Blachart was on his feet—paler than ever—his eyes fairly eating into the flushed face of the lame lawyer as he went on.

"When the latter paused, he gasped out: 'Do you hear, dead and buried!'"

"The girl—where did she obtain this information?"

"I know not—she has it. Is not that enough?"

"And no more—no more?"

"She appears to have no more. But is not that enough and more than enough, to trouble one who has so long kept these secrets to himself. She believes her mother to be alive, and she demands that she be restored to her."

"Demands?"

"Yes, sir, demands. And if indeed that mother is alive, it would seem to be pitiful to keep her and her child in a spot."

"Fifteen—did I hear you say that?"

A lawyer like you talk of pay! Were her mother alive she should never see her. Long, long ago, I swore it, and I will never break my oath. But if she is to be your client, tell this girl her mother is dead! Do you hear, dead and buried!"

"She will not believe it!"

"She must—she shall, Eldad Grump, are you my lawyer or his?"

"You're, most excellent Mr. Blachart, yours of course—but really this lovely young creature excited my sympathy."

"Your sympathy. You'd make a Quaker laugh. Your sympathy! Her fee must be large?"

"On my honor not a cent—not a cent!"

"Then why did you post over here in such a hurry, eh?"

"Because, sir, she threatens to take legal steps; in fact to enter a civil suit for her rights, and a criminal inquiry into the fate of her mother."

"The foul fiend prompts her."

"Very likely, and he will not defend you in that case."

"A near relation of his, would, since you act as my lawyer. But this badinage is useless. What am I to do? Can we not compound this matter? Will not the girl be quiet if a fair annuity is settled on her and her brother?"

"An annuity? Why that girl wears solitary diamond earrings, and necklaces and bracelets worth ten of your best houses. She can command as much money apparently as you."

"Where did she get it? Who protects her, and where does she live?"

"These things are, and she says must be private to the present, and a necktie and bracelets worth ten of your best houses. She can command as much money apparently as you."

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