NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Meeting of Mr Currier's Committee.

Mortgage Sale—Walker & Pennock.

Grand Gift Concert.

Mills for Sale or to Let—D McDonell.

To Builders—P O'Meara.

Re-opening of School—Miss Foley.

MR. CURRIER'S

Central Committee meet this evening at 8. A full attendance is requested as business of importance will be brought forward.

OTTAWA ELECTIONS,

MAYOR MARTINEAU.

Rumors having become prevalent that Mayor Martineau intended to leave the field, he definitely informs his friends that he will not retire from the contest. He is determined not to give way under any circumstances, and will file an appearance at the polls to receive every vote that may be given him.

The Ottawa Times.

TUESDAY, JULY 16, 1872.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC ITEMS.

President Grant returns to Washington today from Long Branch.

A man in Rochester (N.Y.) while delirious shot his step-mother, wounding her fatally.

The telegraphic reports show that murders and suicides are very prevalent just now. Is this fact attributable to the hot weather?

Just now the revolutionists in Mexico appear to be having rather the best of it.

There being no chance of the jury in the Stokes case arriving at any decision, they have been discharged.

A murder was committed in the township of Arthur on Saturday last.

The Writs for the elections were issued yesterday. The electors should remember that under the proportional there will be one day's polling only.

Sir John Macdonald was in Brantford last night. He speaks in Chatham tomorrow night. Wherever he goes he is meeting with the most enthusiastic receptions.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

"Time works wonders," and of all the unexpected marvels which it has wrought, to find Horace Greeley the candidate of the Democratic party in the United States seems one of the strangest. If we look back for a very few years only and note what the Democracy thought of him then, and what Mr. Greeley imagined of the Democracy, and compare the sentiments then expressed with those entertained to-day, what an extraordinary change we shall find. When the feud which had long existed between the North and South culminated in 1861 in civil war, with the exception of Wendell Phillips and Lloyd Garrison there was perhaps scarcely a man in the North whom the Democracy were so fond of holding up to public opprobrium, as one of the principle causes of the war, as Horace Greeley. How fond their orators were of thundering forth invectives at him! How the Democratic press teemed with abuse of the "white coated philosopher." Now, because they could not find among their own ranks a single man who would have the slightest chance of defeating President Grant, they have become the followers and supporters of him, who, but a short time ago they declared was greatly responsible for the late civil war and all the terrible sacrifices which it entailed.

In justice to the Democrats, however, it must be admitted that Mr. Greeley's political views appear to have changed considerably during the past ten years. Slavery having been done away with he became almost immediately the mediator between the two sections, and at the termination of the war he exerted himself to secure better terms for the conquered Southerners than most Republicans of the stricter sort were willing to accord them. Like many others who acted with him Mr. Greeley regarded slavery as a blot upon the escutcheon of the American Republic which must be wiped out at all hazards. In order to accomplish this end they did many things which were unconstitutional and as appear to have been unjust, but when slavery was destroyed their fanaticism was all away with it and they honestly came to see the union re-established upon an equal basis. But other men of a broad and patriotic views believed that the South must be held as a conquered territory, that all political power must be taken out of the hands of those who had so long been the dominant classes, and in much as these ideas prevailed, the Union was as far from being restored as it was when Lee held Grant at bay just ten years ago, that is, so far as any union of hearts and hands or sympathies is concerned.

It is remarkable and somewhat amusing to notice how great the Mr Greeley's opinion of Grant, his present opponent, has changed. But a very short time since President Grant, according to the N. Y. *Tribune*, of which Mr. Greeley was the Editor-in-Chief, was without doubt the greatest American of the day. In fact there was only one other American who was entitled to be named in the same breath, and that was Washington—"Washington made the Union and Grant preserved it." As a general he was declared to be without an equal either in ancient or modern times. Napoleon might have served on his staff with advantage to himself, while as for Wellington, his glory paled before Grant's like that of a star before the resplendent brightness of the sun. Nor was his glory as a military man that Mr. Greeley's organ expressed its admiration for President Grant. Since his accession to office it has praised his administrative abilities in the highest terms. Turning back to last years' files of the *Tribune* we find in them reiterated expressions of satisfaction with the policy pursued by President Grant, and especially with his economical management of the public funds. Now the *Tribune* has nothing good to say of him, and, strange contrast to its expressions one year ago, it "cannot see that he deserves any credit for the savings which have been effected."

We have said that Mr Greeley's political views appear to have materially changed, and were this not the case we have no doubt that many leading Democrats would refuse to vote for him under any circumstances. But it is obvious to anyone who studies the present political position in the United States with any degree of attention, that a large proportion of the Democratic party have little love for Greeley, and only vote for him in the hope of defeating one whom they love still less, or perhaps we might say detest still more, viz., President Grant. "Anything to beat Grant" is with them the cry, although it is not so plain what it is that the latter has done to induce Americans to throw aside all their former party prejudices and traditions in order to drive him from power. The position in which the Democrats find themselves placed is certainly not an enviable one. Unable to bring forward a champion of their own, they are compelled to support a man who was formerly one of their bitterest opponents, and who is to day not by any means a believer in the principles of the Democratic party, that is supposing they have any principles left beyond the mere lust for office and a desire for its spoils. That very many of them will "bolt" and that many will refuse to vote at all next November is certain. Still there will probably be enough left to unite with the Greeley wing of the Republican party to render the contest a close and desperate one.

The aspect in which American politics are now presented to us is not by any means an agreeable one. There does not appear to be any great constitutional question at issue, the settlement of which one way or another depends upon the result of the coming election. Of course the Democrats and Greeley Republicans declare that Grant is "dishonest" and "corrupt," but it is one of the precious privileges of the Opposition in all free countries to abuse those to whom they are politically opposed. But one of their principal arguments is that, because he has had four years of office as a reward for his services to the country, he should now retire and make room for some one else. To this, Mr. Gerritt Smith, one of Mr. Greeley's old political friends, but now his enemy, replies: "Common sense, however, argues that his having been a good President once is a strong reason why he should be President twice. Thus did common sense argue, when is re-elected Washington, the first saviour of his country. Thus did it argue, when it re elected Lincoln, the second saviour of his country: and thus does it now argue when it is about to re-elect Grant, the third saviour of his country. We can trust the Republican party with Grant at its head to finish this great work which it has begun."

There certainly is a vast amount of "common sense" in what Mr. Gerritt Smith says, and it is common sense which applies to us in Canada just now quite as much as to those to whom it is addressed. Now that the electors of Canada are called upon to decide at the polls who shall have the direction of public affairs for the next five years, may we not, slightly altering Mr. Smith's words say: "Common sense argues that the present Administration having done well once is a strong reason why it should be continued in office. We can trust the Progressive Party with Macdonald at it head to finish the great work which it has begun."

A MINISTERIAL TRIUMPH ESSENTIAL TO CANADA'S PROSPERITY.

As we have before remarked, there appears to be a general feeling throughout the Dominion, that the future prosperity of the people of this country is to a large extent dependant upon the present Government continuing to be entrusted with the administration of public affairs. The result of their five years trial has been so highly satisfactory, and the success which has attended their policy has been so great, that people who are not actuated by party feelings and have only the welfare of Canada at heart, cannot but see that it would be little less than insanity to compel those who have done so well to make way for men of little experience, many of whom are known to be hostile to the cause of British American union.

Speaking of the situation in Nova Scotia the Halifax *Reporter* says: In every instance the candidates avow themselves as supporters of the Government of Sir John A. and opposed to the narrow and bigotted rule of the Grits, whose course of opposition to the smaller provinces and whose manifest determination to obtain power by concentrating all their efforts upon Ontario to the total disregard of the feelings or wants of the smaller Provinces, have satisfied every thinking man that till the Grits receive, as the result of bitter disappointment, clearer and better eyesight than they now possess, they are a dangerous element in the State. The general disposition to support the Government of Sir John A. Macdonald is of that pronounced character that makes it impossible for the professed politicians to control the movement. They must run with the current or be overwhelmed. This shows the good sense of the people. Whatever splits there may be, it is evident that no splits of the Grit sort will be permitted. The old Union Party, the old Anti party may combine in a half a dozen different ways. It is to be expected that they will, seeing that they are no longer kept separate by any strong, well defined principles. They may shake themselves up till they won't know each other by their old names, nor be influenced by old feelings or prejudices; but whatever they do they should be a unit on the point of support of the Government of Sir John A., as opposed to the *olla podrida* of Rouges, Grits, Independents, Annexationists and Nationalists, who severally hate each other, and are only held together by a greater present hate of the Government. A man may have remained a consistent Anti to the present time, but now the responsibility of his vote presses upon him, and he has to choose between the two parties. His self-interest, his prosperity, his fears of change, his knowledge of the principles of Sir John A.'s Government, and his ignorance of any principles of the Government that could be formed out of the heterogeneous materials of the Opposition, the present prosperity of the country, all combine to make the old Anti and the old Unionist alike averse to any changes, alike interested in supporting Sir John A. The issue before this country is not the paltry one of Spring Hill Mine. It is Sir John A.'s Government *versus* the *olla podrida* Government of cliques."

Gambetta appears to be exceedingly popular in France. Since his retirement from office he has received nearly one hundred valuable testimonials of public favor.

In a letter to Cardinal Antonelli, the Pope has remonstrated energetically against the proposed measure of the Italian Government for suppressing religious bodies.

BY TELEGRAPH.

MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, July 15.

The *Herald* of this morning states that Sir G. E. Cartier is seriously ill with dropsy.

J. Smith, a lad, was drowned yesterday while bathing in the river opposite the city.

Jno Allen, residing on William street, was attacked last night by a gang of five ruffians, and a woman on McGee's bridge, knocked down and robbed of $62.

Another highway robbery took place earlier in the day; they are all at large.

171 deaths in the city for the week ending the 15th of July, 19 being of small pox.

An infant a few days old, was found on the doorstep of the Rev. Mr. Gibson's residence last night, and sent to Infant's Home.

The Allan's steamship *Manitoban*, on her first trip to this port arrived to-day. She is a fine looking vessel; tonnage 1,150.

Weather moderate.

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

CURRENT TOPICS.

A man and wife living at Long Lake, in the Adirondack region, New York, were, nearly two weeks since, fishing there at dusk. They were sitting on a rock in the lake—the woman with a handkerchief over her head. One Palmer, a guide, with a companion was rowing across the lake, and noticing the white handkerchief, inquired what it was. The opinion was given that it was a gull, when Palmer, replying that he would soon decide, drew up his rifle and fired. The distance was somewhat greater than he had thought, and the ball falling struck the woman in the breast, killing her almost instantly. Palmer is said to have become almost insane at the result of the shot.

Mademoiselle Emma Lajeunesse, a young French Canadian lady who has achived high renown as a cantatrice under her assumed name of Albani, in Europe, had the honor of taking part in a concert before the Queen in Buckingham Palace, on Her Majesty's birthday, 24th May last, in company with Patti, Titiens, and other singers of renown. Mdlle. Lajeunesse, is we believe, a native of Chambly, and from an early age displayed uncommon talent in the art in which she now occupies so advanced a rank.—*Witness.*

The *Mail* says the Grits in Ontario "*handed round the public purse like a snuff box at a wake.*" It is not in Ontario that the Grits hand round the public purse. Their humble followers, the Local Government of Nova Scotia, handed round the public purse last session for each member of the Legislature to pinch to the extent of a hundred dollars per man. The occasion was truly a wake; for common honesty was the corpse that was laid out. —*Halifax Reporter.*

The Boston *Traveller* says there is a great increase of drunkenness in Boston. "The law is a dead letter, public sentiment is adverse to its enforcement, public men give their countenance to the drinking customs of the day, women who move in what is called good society encourage drinking by their example, many of the pulpits are silent or worse than silent, and the community is rapidly drifting upon a current strewn with the wrecks of desolated homes and broken fortunes, and ruined men and women."

Captain Burton, the eminent traveller, has recently started for Iceland, where he hopes to explore some portion of the 28,000 miles of territory which are unknown to modern geographers. Captain Burton's researches will extend to the condition and remains of Icelandic literature, and his tour is intended to comprehend many of the points raised, but not solved, by previous travellers. He is accompanied by the Earl of Dunraven. Capt. Burton is a lineal descendant of the author of "Anatomy of Melancholy."

Sixty young officers have been dismissed from the Prussian army. They had obtained their commissions during the war for bravery in the field, and without having passed the ordinary examinations. They are now cashiered for not having succeeded since in acquiring the necessary qualifications for passing.

The Sulphur Spring (Texas) *Gazette* gravely chronicles that a cyclone swept over its town the other day tearing up by the roots a large beet in the garden of the Mayor. No other damage stated.

The New York correspondent of the *Missouri Republican*, writing of the shooting of Fisk, says: "A woman was shot the same week in Brooklyn, and in nearly the same place, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital. Her wound was considered mortal, but the interest in extracting bullets centered entirely on Colonel Fisk's abdominal construction, and they allowed the woman to hang on to her bullet, which she did, and got well, and can be produced as healthy evidence against the practice of cutting and slashing to find a piece of lead, which, in its course, may have severed no intestine, and will, therefore, cause no inflammation, which the probing is almost sure to do."

The Fellahs, or peasants of Egypt, have for ages been in the habit of secreting the gold and silver they manage to obtain. The rapacity of the rulers has been the cause of this. A French economist has given it as his opinion that annually the enormous amount of 20,000,000 francs is withdrawn from the world's use and hidden away in Egypt. Eastern monarchs, too, have a strong desire to makeheards of treasure also. It is said that the Emperor of Morrocco has filled seventeen large chambers with the precious metals.

One of the most extraordinary facts revealed to us by Dr. Livingstone's explorations in Africa, is that the high table land of the interior, with its rich agricultural resources, its noble flora, its temperature, broad inland seas, and inexhaustible stores of mineral wealth, is rendered all but impenetrable to civilized man, certainly beyond all reach of colonization, by one of the most apparently insignificant of causes —a fly. This terrible insect is a little brown yellow striped fly, called tetse, scarcely larger than our common house fly, but whose sting is absolutely fatal. So deadly is its poison that it is said three or four flies will kill the largest ox. Soon after the bite, which gives little or no pain, staggering the blindness comes on, the body swells to an enormous size, the coat turns rough, and in a few hours follow convulsions and death. And yet this deadly poison, under the effect of which the horse and ox, the sheep and the dog, fall as if plague stricken, is perfectly harmless to man, to wild animals, to the pig, mule, ass and goat. Here is an achievement of science that would bring glory to the discoverer—the discovery of some antidote to the sting of this venomous fly, which would open the treasures of Central Africa to the use of the world.

General Sherman was interviewed at Geneva recently with the following result: "Switzerland is the most beautiful country he had visited. The people there surprised him with their agricultural industriousness. Most of the sovereigns whom he had seen, especially the Emperor of Russia, impressed him as workers. The Egyptian Khedive showed him most marked attention. The growing of sugar seems to be the Khedive's favorite scheme. The General did not meet King William of Prussia. The Prussian army is the finest in the world. It's a perfect machine of war." Of American politics he says: "I think Grant is going to win this election: I don't see who's to stand against him."

DOMINION NOTES.

The electors of Kent have passed the following resolution:—RESOLVED, that Sir John A. Macdonald, Sir Geo. E. Cartier, Sir Francis Hincks, Dr. Tupper, and other members of the Dominion Government be respectfully invited to come to the county to address the electors upon the important issues now before the people; and that a copy of this resolution be at once forwarded to the gentlemen named.

The Galt *Reformer* says: From West Dumfries, particularly, and in Wilmot and Waterloo, we have reports of the ravages of grasshoppers which are destroying everything green in some quarters. Last year the produce of some farms yielded but little return to the farmer on this account, and fears are entertained that this year the loss will be even greater.

The *Manitoban*, which has just arrived at Quebec, is one of the steamers building by the Messrs. Allan. She is one of the largest steamers on the line, her burden being between three and four thousand tons.

The body of an unknown man has been found in the St. Clair River. It was much decomposed, and is supposed to be the remains of Capt. Graham, of the schooner *Jennie Graham*, lost in the spring.

A large shingle factory was destroyed by fire at Vittoria on Friday last. Loss $2,300.

Port Hope has beat Grafton at cricket by 26 runs.

An accident on the Toronto and Nipissing Railway occurred on Friday morning. A train ran off the line and the engine and cars were damaged, but no one hurt.

Recorder Cremazie of Quebec is dead. He had been Recorder of that city for twelve years.

The 12th of July appears to have been celebrated in a most orderly manner.

We have already referred to the melancholy death of Dr. Warren of Whitby. The coroner's jury have rendered a verdict to the effect that deceased came to his death by poison and a pistol shot by his own hand, while laboring under mental derangement. Much sympathy is felt with the family of the deceased gentleman, who was personally very popular and well liked, and had all the promise of a brilliant and most useful career before him. He was only thirty-three years of age, and leaves a widow and two young children.

Our stock of Carpets is now complete, and is one of the largest and best assorted ever offered in the city, having placed our orders early last autumn, we are enabled to sell much under present prices. RUSSELL & WATSON.

A CLAIRVOYANT'S EYESIGHT.

Gerald Massey, the well-known poet, in a recent lecture at St. George's Hall, London, said that some two and-twenty years ago he was invited to see a clairvoyant read without the use of her eyes. He was asked to place his finger over her eyes, so as to prevent her from being able to see. He knew so little of what was expected of him that he placed his fingers so wide apart that she could see between them. This lady afterward became his wife, and he found that this reading by abnormal vision was a fact. He had never properly understood it before. Since then, however, he had seen her read so hundreds of times, and convince hundreds of people. Many persons had been prepared for the acceptance of spiritualism by what they saw of her clairvoyance. Not only did she read books in this manner, but the human body itself appeared to be diaphanous to her. She had been made use of in hospitals to diagnose diseases and prescribe for them. Her power was just the same whether her eyes were bandaged or not; in fact, if the eyes of the flesh were open she could not read at all. A young man once asked her if she could see the pain he had. She said he must have suffered a fracture of the rib, as one bone was overlapping another. The young man replied that he had suffered such fracture and that he had always feared the bones had not been properly set. On another occasion an officer came with a friend He was dressed as a private gentleman, He had lost a carpet bag and wanted to know if it could be found by means of clairvoyance She described the bag and contents amongst, numerous other things a brace of curious silver-mounted pistols of Indian workmanship, then a something which she could not identify. Turning to the officer, she uttered a scream. He wore an artificial arm; his own, which he had lost in action, was in the bag, and that was what she had described. One morning on waking up at seven o'clock she informed her husband that his mother was dead. On being questioned as to how she knew, she said that she had seen the black-edged letter put under the bed room door. At eight o'clock Mr. Massey himself, the letter containing the sad announcement, put under the door.

There is a convenient arrangement of water in Sonoma Co, Cal. It is said that a person can seat himself comfortably on a bank and catch trout from a brook and without moving from his position turn around and cook them in a hot spring. The Sonoma valley evidently was intended for the abode of very lazy people

Marshal Forey was buried with great state in Paris on June 24. His body was taken on the previous day to the chapel of the Invalides, where a splendid catafalque had tapers, and surmounted at each corner with the white marble statute of a weeping woman leaning over three large tricolours edged with gold fringe and shrouded in crape. At its base lay the Marshal's coffin covered over with black, and displaying the insignia of the deceased soldier. Round the catafalque, and in other parts of the sanctuary, lamps of green spirit gave forth a pale and flickering light, which enhanced the mystic effect of the scene. Above it descended in stately folds an awning of black, embroidered with white, and the whole of the chapel was hung with the same colours and gorgeously lighted. After the usual church ceremony, the body was escorted by the four pall bearers — Marshals MacMahon, Canrobert, Rigault de Genouilly, and Bataille —to the gate, past which the troops defiled for more than an hour, saluting as they came in sight. The body was then removed to the vaults of the Invalides. The most remarkable feature of the whole ceremony was the indifference shown by the Parisians. Scarcely 500 were present.

A London correspondent says: "The French Imperial Prince goes every morning to King's College School in the Strand. The college is in the hands of the church party, but is affiliated with the London University. The boys at the school are quite of the middle class. The Prince has a tutor, and one of his schoolfellows was anxious to convince me the other day that this was the reason the young Frenchman was frequently better prepared than the rest. In these large day schools the boys see little of each other out of school hours. When the studies for the day are over, the lads are off to their homes—north, south, east, west; so the young Prince has not any special acquaintances. Probably they will get him into their cricket club and initiate him into athletics. In that case some of us who have young friends at the school will soon hear how he acquits himself. No human beings judge more exclusively by merits than schoolboys."

A letter from England has the following: "The English are of the opinion that we are turning into Indians. 'Why, they look like Indians,' was the exclamation as the Atalanta came in view. And did they not? Their red head gear assisting the illusion They did look so spare and skinny, poor fellows, and so high cheeked, that I could not but feel that there was some excuse for the exclamation. What a contrast in arms! The Londoners' arms were plump, solid, muscular; the New Yorkers bony, angular, brittle. It is no joke—this public foreign opinion about our growing similitude of Indians. It is the deliberate conviction of scientific circles as well as the chaffing of returned Britishers. And the learned professors join in the chorus of the unlearned in tracing the phenomenon to the atmosphere, which, cannibal that it is, eats up the flesh, exposes the cheek bone, sends the voice through the nose, and makes us loud, fierce, and shrill. Are we then gradually turning into Indians? Can it be that we, the most civilized and handsome race in the world, are slowly taking not only the place but the very conformation of our predecessors? Why, bless you, they say over here that our very personal beauty—the very charm and glory of our ladies—is but the transition from Europeans into aboriginal Americans."

SUNSTROKES.

It may not be generally known that sunstroke is prevented by wearing a silk handkerchief in the hat, or green leaves, or a wet cloth of any kind; but during an attack warm water should instantly be poured upon the head, or rags dipped in the water and renewed every minute. The reason is two fold: the scalp is dry and hot, and the warm water not only removes the dryness, but carries off the extra heat with great rapidity, by evaporation.

The newest designs in (English) Oil Cloths, from 80c to $1 40 the square yard, at RUSSELL & WATSON'S.

SCRAPS.

A ball room—The nursery.

The door belle—A pretty housemaid.

One brand of Cincinnati whiskey is warranted to contain 137 fights to the barrel.

Women hide their surplus affection a feigned indifference; men hide their indifference under a feigned affection.

If you would know how a bull would look when is tail his twisted, just ask a gentleman for "that little bill he owes you," when he is talking to a lady.

"You know, dear wife, that you and I are one, so that when I beat you I beat one-half of myself." "Ah, yes, husband; but I will thank you to beat the other half hereafter."

An acquaintance of ours says that, since he dismissed his handsome doctor and employed a plain one, his wife and daughters haven't got sick half so often as they did before.

The most remarkable instance of indecision we ever heard of, was that of the man who sat up all night because he could not decide which to take off first, his coat or his boots.

A crusty old bachelor in the American Congress proposes to levy a tax of twenty-five per cent. on corsets, whereupon a Down East paper remarks: "Since there there is no tax on men getting tight, why should not ladies have the same privilege?"

A smart-looking gentleman presented himself at a parsonage, and said to the minister, with a pleasant bow, "Sir, you buried my wife five months ago, and I was so pleased with you on that occasion, that I have now come here to ask you to marry me."

DIED,

In Ottawa, yesterday, the 15th instant, Dr. Francis Macnab, aged 25 years.

The funeral will leave the residence of his brother, Mr. Chas. Macnab, Duke Street, Chaudiere, on Wednesday morning at ten o'clock. Friends and acquaintances are requested to attend without further notice.

MRS. POPE'S

Preparatory School for Boys and Girls, will, D. V., reopen on MONDAY, 22nd July, O'Connor Street.

Ottawa, July 16, 1872. 2022

NOTICE.

PROPOSALS

Will be received by the undersigned until THURSDAY, 1st AUGUST, from persons desirous of leasing the privilege of ferrying across the Ottawa River between the Village of Buckingham, in the Province of Quebec, and Lot No. 14 in the Township of Cumberland, in the Province of Quebec, in accordance with the terms of the Order in Council of the 19th June, 1872, and under the conditions therein established which are as follows, viz:

REGULATIONS:

Limits.

1st. The limits of the ferry shall extend to a distance of one mile above and one mile below the wharf at the Village of Buckingham, and to a similar distance above and below some point on or adjacent to Lot No. 14 in the Township of Cumberland, in the Province of Ontario.

Landing Stages.

2nd. Suitable landing stages or wharves serviceable at all states of the water in the water in the river must be constructed on both sides, subject to the approval of the Department of Inland Revenue.

Ferry Boat.

3rd. The lessee shall provide and maintain a vessel propelled either by steam, horse power or oars suitable for the conveyance of passengers, horses, cattle, and all ordinary vehicles with safety and reasonable despatch, and such vessel shall be subject to the approval of the Department of Inland Revenue.

Number of Trips.

4th. During the season of navigation the ferry boat shall commence running daily, Sundays excepted, at six o'clock a.m., and shall continue to cross from each side each hour thereafter until eight o'clock p. m.

Tariff of Charges.

5th. The maximum charges for ferrying shall be as follows:

	Cts.
For a Two Horse cart or conveyance, with driver, each way	40
For a One Horse cart or conveyance, with driver, each way	20
" One Horse, each way	10
" Each head of horned cattle, each way	10
" " " of Sheep or Swine "	5
" A Passenger "	5
" Every 100 lbs. of freight, "	3

6th. The Ferry Boat shall be placed on the route fully completed and equipped, and the landing stages shall be fully constructed on or before the 2st day of September, 1872.

7th. The lease will be granted for a period of five years from the 1st day of September, 1872.

8. The lease will be required to give two sureties satisfactory to the Department of Inland Revenue, who shall be held jointly and severally in the sum of $1,000 for the full compliance of the lessee with the terms of the lease.

9th. The right is to be reserved to the Department of Inland Revenue of rejecting the Ferry Boat or Landing stages, or any of them, should any of them be deemed unsuitable for the service, or unsafe to the public, or inadequate to meet the public wants. The right is also reserved to the Governor in Council, to modify the maximum tariff, should it be found expedient in the public interest to do so, and the Governor in Council may declare the lease forfeited and void whenever it shall be satisfactorily shewn that the lease fails to comply with the conditions thereof.

10th. A notice of the rates of fares and tolls to be charged shall be put up in a conspicuous place near the Ferry Landing on both sides, and also on board the Ferry Boat employed.

(Signed,)

A. BRUNEL,
Commissioner.

TO BUILDERS.

Tenders addressed to the undersigned will be received until Noon, 19th inst., from persons willing to contract for the erection of the St. Patrick's Church, Ottawa.

Plans and specifications to be seen at the office of J. BOWES, Architect, Daly Street.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted Good and sufficient security required.

P. O'MEARA,
Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

Ottawa, July 16, 1872. 2022 4

MORTGAGE SALE.—At the Law Office of Walker & Pennock, on WEDNESDAY next, the 17th instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, under the powers contained in two Mortgages, the South half of the Southerly half of LOT NINETEEN, in the third Concession of Gloucester, R.F., containing fifty acres more or less, and part of LOT TWENTY-ONE, in the first Concession of North Gower, containing 37,800 feet, will be sold by public auction.

For terms and particulars apply to the undersigned.

Dated at Ottawa, 15th July, A.D. 1872.

WALKER & PENNOCK,
Solicitors for Vendorr.

2022 2

MILLS FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Grist, Carding and Fulling,

With three lots of land highly improved, SITUATED IN RIGAUD, COUNTY OF VAUDRIEUL, P. Q., good wheat growing land—plenty of work,

Driven by Water—Runs the Whole Year,

All in prime order—mostly new—built eight years ago.

CONDITIONS EASY.

Apply to the proprietor,

D. McDONELL,
Box 256, Ottawa City.

Ottawa, 15th July, 1872. 2022d4wtf

$1,000,000

SECOND

GRAND GIFT CONCERT

IN AID OF THE

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY,

At Louisville, Kentucky.

By authority in the act of the Legislature incorporating the PUBLIC LIBRARY of KENTUCKY, the trustees will give their

SECOND GRAND GIET CONCERT

In the great hall of the Public Library Building, in Louisville, Ky., on

Saturday, September 28, 1872.

100,000 TICKETS OF ADMISSION

will be issued at $10 each; half tickets, $5; quarter tickets, $2.50; 11 whole tickets for $100; 26 for $250; 55 for $500; 113 for $1,000; 285 for $2,500; 575 for $5,000. No discount on less than $100 worth of tickets at a time.

During the concert the sum of

$500,000 IN CURRENCY

will be given to the holders of tickets by distribution by lot of ONE THOUSAND GIFTS, as follows:

LIST OF GIFTS.

One Grand Gift, Cash			$100,000
One Grand Gift, Cash			50,000
1			$25,000 Cash
1			20,000 do
1			15,000 do
1			10,000 do
1			9,000 do
1			8,000 do
1			7,000 do
1			6,000 do
1			5,000 do
1			4,000 do
1			3,000 do
4 Gifts of $2,000 each			8,000 do
15 do	1,000 do		15,000 do
20 do	900 do		18,000 do
21 do	800 do		16,800 do
25 do	700 do		17,500 do
55 do	600 do		21,000 do
45 do	500 do		22,500 do
50 do	400 do		20,000 do
60 do	300 do		18,000 do
100 do	200 do		20,000 do
612 do	100 do		61,200 do
Total, 1,000 Gifts, all Cash			$500,000

The Hon. Thos. E. Bramlette, late Governor of Kentucky, has consented to represent the Trustees in the management of this second Grand Gift Concert, and he will personally see that the money from the sale of tickets is deposited with the Treasurer, that the drawing is fairly conducted and the gifts justly awarded and promptly paid.

The drawing will take place in public, in full view of the audience, and under the immediate supervision and direction of the officers and Trustees of the Public Library of Kentucky and the following named eminent and distinguished citizens who have consented to be present and see that all is fairly done:

Hon M R Hardin, Judge Court Appeals, Ky.
Hon. J Proctor Knott, late M C Louisville Dis.
Hon H W Bruce, Judge Judicial Dis, Ky.
Gen Ed H Murray, U S Marshal, Dis Ky.
Hon T B Cochran, Chancellor Louis. Chan. Court.
Hon E D Standiford, President Farmers' and Drovers Bank.
Hon Jno. Barbee, Manager Royal Insurance Company, Liverpool.
Col Phil Lee, Com. Atty. Ninth Judicial Dis.
Dr C Graham, founder Cabinet Shop.
Col John P Johnson, Manager Galt House.
Dr T S Bell, Professor Medical University, Louisville.
Hon J G Baxter, Mayor, Louisville.
Hon T L Burnett, City Attorney.
Henry Wolford, Treasurer, Louisville.
A O Brannan, President Manufacturers' Bank.
Phillip Judge, of the Louisville Hotel Co.
Jas Bridgeford, President 2nd National Bank.
W C D Whips, Proprietor Willard House.
J C Johnston, President Traders' Bank.
H Victor Newcomb, firm of Newcomb, Buchanan & Co.
Henry Deppen, President German Bank.
Andrew Graham, Tobacco and Cotton Merchant.
Dr Norvin Green, President L. & C. Short-line Railroad.
Vol Rose, Agent Adams Express Co.

OFFICERS OF THE LIBRARY.

R T Burrett, President.
W N Haldeman, Vice-President.
John S Cain, Secretary.
Farmers and Drovers' Bank, Treasurer.

Add ess THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, Agent Public Library of Kentucky, Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky.

Circulars, giving full particulars, sent on application. 2022d twlm

Nos. 13 and 28.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.

HUMPHREYS'

HOMŒOPATHIC 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, Ague	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 $2 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 35 large vials, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, with book of directions	$10
Of 20 vials, with book. Morocco Case	6
Veterinary Specific for the cure of diseases of all Domestic Animals, with directions	1
Complete Case, with large Manual	10
Large Rosewood Case of 60 vials, containing all our Specifics, including Veterinary and others not enumerated above	25

POND'S EXTRACT

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

Prices, 2 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
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Office and Depot, No. 562 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
For Sale by all Druggists.

WM. HEARN,
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FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY.

Commencing THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 18, 1872.

"Erin and the Brennans."

NEW SCENERY OF IRELAND AND COMEDY COMPANY.

MR R. A. BRENNAN as Kathleen, in songs, duets and burlesque operatic sketches.

Miss ANNIE RIELLY, the charming character vocalist and jig and reel artist

Mr. TIM COHAN as the Irish guide, vocalist, Irish comedian and jig dancer.

Mr. GEO. E. GOUGE the great Dutch comedian, in his humorous Dutch songs as the Dutch tourist.

Mr. R. A. BRENNAN as Lecturer, Tourist and Proprietor.

Prof. HODGINS, Organist, Pianist and Vocalist.

General admission, 25 cts.; Reserved Seats 50 cts. Seats can be had at Orme & Son's Music Store.

A Grand Matinee on SATURDAY afternoon at 2 o'clock. Admission 25 cents; children 15 cents.

Doors open at 7; to commence at eight o'clock.

☞ See programme.

T. E. NOBLE, Erin Agent. CHAS. H. HICKS, Business Manager.

Ottawa, July 13, 1872. 2020a

THE OTTAWA RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY

Having disposed of their CARTAGE STOCK consisting of

Horses, Waggons, &c.,

To Messrs. A. J. TAYLOR & Co.,

General Forwarders. Orders for the future left at their office in Wellington Street, or at the Queen's Wharf will meet with prompt attention.

ALEX. BOWIE.

Ottawa, July 13, 1872. 2020 3

THE OTTAWA CHALLENGE ACCEPTED.

On behalf of the CHAUDIERE