The Ottawa Times

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14 1872.

To-day being appointed by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario a day of Public Thanksgiving will be observed by the *employes* in this office, and by consequence no paper will be issued to-morrow morning.

The Right Hon. Sir John Macdonald and the Hon. Messrs. Tupper and Mitchell are expected to return here from the West in the early part of next week.

As according to statute, the days appointed for Thank-giving by the Lieutenant Governors of the several Provinces are constituted legal holidays within the several Provinces in which such proclamations are issued, it has been wisely determined that the Public Departments shall be closed to-day, they being situated within the Province of Ontario. Of course the banks and other places of general business are closed by law, and we think that the Government's decision to close the Departments, though not exacted by statute, is an act of deserved courtesy to the Provincial Government, and of simple justice to the Civil Service.

We are very glad that the Cemetery question has been settled so satisfactorily The several congregations, without having followed our advice, perhaps, have still fallen into the idea which we expressed, after the previous meeting, and selected a site on the east side of the city, outside the city limits, and quite near to the Roman Catholic Cemetery.

The report of the Committee which examined the McPhail property was so favourable, that the decision, as reported, was almost unanimous. We are glad now to announce that the terms of contract foreshadowed at the meeting have been carried out. The Committee have entered into a formal agreement whereby the McPhail property can be secured at the rate of eighty dollars per acre. This arrangement, we are sure, will be gratifying to the whole population.

The citizens of Ottawa derive some substantial advantages from the circumstance that it is the capital of the Dominion. It behooves them, therefore, to make their city in every way presentible to visitors. Now, we have our two cemeteries situated in a convenient position, within sight from the Parliament Hill, and within visiting distance by a slight exercise of limb or horseflesh. The city will not cross the river at the east side, and we may all hope that our dead will rest unmolested for ages to come, if not while the world lasts. Besides this consideration, which we think is of some importance, there is the satisfaction that the two divisions of our population who live so near each other and enjoy daily amicable intercourse, will sleep in close proximity during the long rest which has no awakening for this world. The determination arrived at is creditable to those who took the cemetery question in hand, and we trust now that the same liberal spirit will be displayed in ornamenting the grounds of the two cemeteries, so that those who visit the city may be able to say that at the capital, the dead are cared for by the living, at least as decently as was the custom in Pagan times.

The *Leader* throws out the idea that the resumption of office by the remnant of the Blake administration, under the ex-Vice-Chancellor's leadership, without resigning their seats, is a violation of law. In the case of Mr. Crooks, who has been changed from one office to another, who in fact resigned the Attorney General-ship, there may be some room for doubt as to his becoming a Minister under a new leader. But since the legality of Mr. Blake's former status has never yet been established, we cannot see that the incoming of a new Attorney General should affect the position of the Crown Lands Commissioner or those of the Commissioner of Public Works. Of course the member for Lambton is secure in the confidence of his constituents; and doubtless Mr. Mowat will find a resting place for the soles of his feet. The case of Mr. Crooks is entirely exceptional. He held the office of Attorney-General under Mr. Blake and he resigned with that gentleman. Is he justifiable in taking another office under another leader? This question will not assume its full importance until it is determined whether Mr Blake was really in office at all. The law never made the office which he filled, nor have we yet been instructed that the Queen's prerogative of selecting Councillors has been conferred upon the administrators of the Provincial Governments. Our view of a legitimate exercise of authority for a local Government is that it may exercise the power conferred upon it as expressed by Statute. Of the Dominion Government that it may discharge those acts of jurisdiction or administration not expressly denied to it. The *lex non scripta* should be sparingly appealed to in the administration of the affairs of the Provinces, even were its application undisputed; and we think that when the *Leader* probes the matter fully it will find the mistake in Mr. Blake's creating a new office without Legislative sanction, and filling it without an appeal to his constituents. Of the present Ontario Cabinet we should say that Mr. Crooks was the only one in an embarrassing position; and whether his case is an awkward one depends mainly on the question whether Mr. Blake was ever legally in office at all. On its own merits, this question has little interest as his salary was so nearly proportioned to his services; but in relation to Mr. Crooks, it may yet require examination.

A WELL MERITED TRIBUTE.

We observe in the last number of our contemporary, the *British Canadian*, the report of a presentation which we think worthy of more than a local notice.

On the 31st ult. a party of gentlemen assembled at the residence of F. L. Walsh, Esq., in the town of Simcoe, and presented him with an address accompanied by a substantial token of the esteem in which that venerable gentleman is held by the community in which he has lived so long

The testimonial consisted of a beautiful, life-like portrait of Mr. Walsh, (presented to his wife) a silver tea service with urn and salver, and a pair of gold spectacles.

The following inscription was elegantly engraved on the salver:

PRESENTED TO
FRANCIS LEGH WALSH, ESQ.,
Registrar of the County of Norfolk,
WITH A
PORTRAIT AND SERVICE OF PLATE,
By his numerous friends and admirers in Norfolk as a testimonial of the sincere regard and esteem which they entertain for him, as a man and valuable public officer.

Simcoe, October, 1872.

We learn, from the address that Mr. Walsh's father was a U. E. Loyalist, and settled with his family in the County of Norfolk in 1793

In the year 1800 Mr. Walsh commenced his duties in the Registry Office as clerk to his father, the other Registrar. In 1808 he was appointed Deputy-Registrar, and in 1810 (upon the resignation of his father) Registrar, which office he holds to the present time.

We also learn that the services of Mr. Walsh, in the War of 1812, at the Battle of Lundy's Lane, and subsequently, have been recognized by the Government; and also that he was elected on three separate occasions, to represent the County of Norfolk in the Old Legislature of Upper Canada.

The address states that when the father of Mr. Walsh settled in the County of Norfolk, there were but seventeen settlers in the whole of the county west of the Grand River, and that the nearest mill was upwards of eighty miles distant.

The address, from which we glean these interesting items, was presented by the Judge of the County, Col. Wm. Mercer Wilson, and abounds in expressions of the warmest friendship for, and appreciation of, Mr. Walsh, both as a private citizen and a public officer.

Mr. Walsh is the father of Mr. Walsh, Chairman of the Intercolonial Railway Commissioners, and we learn, by inquiring of that gentleman, that his father is still in full possession of his mental and physical activity, and attends to the duties of his office with as much punctuality and accuracy as at any former period.

We presume Mr. Walsh is the oldest public officer in the Dominion, and, as the address says: "During the many long "years which have passed away since your "appointment to your present office, "many of which were years of great political excitement, no word of complaint "has ever been uttered against you as a "public officer."

Other public officers may well copy so admirable an example. The event carries us back to a period of Canadian history when few of our present public men were out of their nurse's laps, and is a deserved compliment to one who has passed through eighty-three years of life with a character unspotted.

It need scarcely be added that both political parties, and all nationalities and creeds in "Glorious old Norfolk," joined in contributing to the testimonial.

The Montreal *Gazette* gives us and our local *confreres* the following reproof, which we accept in all humility, especially as we were not guilty of originating the "squabble," and by no means anxious to continue it:

The capital of the Dominion is the scene of a lively paper war, which is being conducted by the city journals. The *Morning Herald*, the new paper, devoted recently a leading editorial to the substitution of the word "no" for "nay," in an article which had recently appeared in the Times. But the *Herald*, in return, is shown to be itself a wonder of perspicuity and originality, the proof of which is adduced in an extract from its columns in those terms: "There is a by-law which provides dogs, or rather dog owners, should pay a fine for their equines?" Why dogs, or even their owners, should pay a tax for horses, the Times does not pretend to understand; but, it adds, "when the *Herald's* 'pup' mounted on his hobby rides up to the city hall to pay his equine tax may we be there to see." Then the *Free Press* enters into the *melee*. This rebuke, it seems, brings to its mind an old story, to the effect that once upon a time as a gentleman was perambulating the streets of a certain town, a perverse and ill conditioned donkey gave him a severe kick as he passed by. The driver of the donkey at once began to belabour him with the rod of correction. The pedestrian interfered, and besought the enraged driver to have mercy upon the poor animal. "Why," said the astonished driver, "didn't the brute kick you?" "Yes," said the pedestrian, "but, then, you know, he's only a jackass, and doesn't know any better." The moral, of course, is, "don't bestow so much attention on the kick of a jackass." Now, this squabble may possibly prove entertaining to the people of Ottawa, but it is scarcely creditable to the journals of the capital. Journalistic amenities are evidently at a discount at Ottawa.

FRENCH CANADIAN JOURNALISM.

To the Editor of the Ottawa Times:

SIR,—I have seen with regret the *Free Press*, which, perhaps, never reads French papers and cannot judge their value, echoing the accusations of a certain correspondent of *Le National* against the editorial management of *Le Courier*, of this city.

Their statement is as unfounded as unjust for the editor of our daily French paper, for that sheet has made very great progress, which can be noticed by everyone. Since it is under the present direction it has been enlarged and presents a very nice appearance, its editorials are ably written, and its local news very complete. Moreover, this paper publishes every day the latest telegraphic news.

So great has been the change in the right direction that the whole French press, which is by far the best judge—and I only either the correspondent of *Le National* or the *Free Press* to deny it—has acknowledged that the organ of the French Canadians of Ottawa is equal to the best papers published in the Province of Quebec.

No one thinks of publishing another paper—the one existing deserving our encouragement. If I except the correspondent of *Le National*, whom I could humiliate if I would explain the reasons of his unprovoked assaults against a journalist who, though young, has already established for himself a reputation of which the writer in *Le National* and the *Free Press* might well be proud.

Yours truly,

A FRENCH CANADIAN.

Ottawa, 12th November, 1872.

THE BOSTON FIRE.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

Another warning has been given us, at the sad expense of our neighbours, that we ought, as a common sense community, call on our representatives, to whom we have delegated the power, to do something towards protecting us from a calamity that may any day sweep over our young and growing city.

Surely our Corporation cannot be ignorant of the risk we run in permitting such an accumulation of combustible material to be piled in our midst, as we see at the Chaudiere, and which is, year after year encroaching upon our midst.

Surely a good Providence has hitherto preserved us from a dreadful calamity, and though we inevitably come, sooner or later, A fire once started either in Hull or in the Chaudiere, with a wind blowing in the right direction, would make a clean sweep of Ottawa, and no human appliances could save it.

There are acres of combustible material piled up in these districts so closely, so dexterously contrived for a huge conflagration, and so piled as to defy all human appliances to be of the slightest avail to arrest, that I am struck with utter amazement at the apathy and stolid indifference of our Mayor and Corporation.

What are the members of our Government about in not using their influence with our municipal authorities to remove the danger thus threatening us?

How long would the Government buildings be safe in the event of such a conflagration?

These and every building in the city would be swept away in a very few hours; and who supposes for one moment that Ottawa would remain a day longer the Seat of Government, if such an event should happen?

Our Lumbermen are rich and powerful, and have their representatives at the Council Boards, Parliamentary and Municipal.

The Mayor and Corporation, who have it in their power to protect us, have not the independence personally, nor in their corporate capacity, to stop these encroachments and lessen this threatening disaster. The lumbermen of that district have all acquired wealth in their business, and they can well afford to be *compelled to pile their lumber* along *the line of the two railroads*, and *outside the city limits*. It would be no hardship on them. They can acquire piling ground there for one-tenth of the value of the ground they now occupy to our threatened destruction. Instead of paying three to five per cent. (and some companies would not take a risk in that locality at *ten*) for insurance the rate would not be over one and a half to two per cent.

Why, then, should we see even the bare possibility of our city's destruction threaten us, if a little resolute action on the part of our representatives should prevent it, even at the risk of causing offence, or some little extra expense or inconvenience to these lumber magnates.

After the Chicago fire I endeavored to call attention to this very serious matter through your columns, and now again have we another warning of what may any hour of the day befall us, but which a good Providence has heretofore marvellously preserved us from, and, should that evil day arrive, our callous representatives will have a terrible account to render those whose interests, whose lives, whose all, they have thus allowed to be sacrificed to their indifference, apathy, their moral cowardice or their incapacity.

C.

NEW CARPETS.—Russell and Watson have this day opened out a large lot of their second shipment, (this season), of new Carpets. The latest designs can now be seen at their Carpet Room, in Brussels, Tapestry, Three Ply, Kidder and Dutch Carpets.

THE MUSKRAIN IN THE CARNIVORIUM.

THE LIONS AND TIGERS SNEEZING AND LAUGHING WITH THE EPIZOIC INFLUENZA.

Hardly at any time in summer has the Park been more thronged with visitors than it was yesterday from eleven o'clock a. m. to a late hour in the afternoon. The Carnivorium was crowded with people many of them from the country, including several rural Quakers in their homely garb, whose curiosity to get a near view of the animals was a study of human nature. One of these agrestic gentlemen averred, in reply to a question asked by the writer, that the season we are enjoying is the true Indian Summer, and that, as the swamps and ditches are not as yet full of water, and the muskrats have not yet put up the double doors and windows to their dwellings, we may reasonably expect that winter will neither be early in its coming nor severe when it comes. There was comfort in these words of wisdom, and it is pleasant to record them here.

Anxious to be informed whether the epizoic influenza had extended to the animals in the collection, the writer, for that purpose approached and briefly interviewed the very best possible authority on that subject—no less a personage than the celebrated, 'Doctor' Barnum's leading keeper, medical inspector, and educator of wild animals, whose occupation, for some time past, has been attending to the creatures belonging to the great showman and temporarily lodged in the Park. The Doctor was wiping his spectacles and smiling blandly at a camel, and that was stretching its long neck over the railing to tickle his face, when the writer, approaching him, said:

"Doctor, has the so called horse or cattle disease attacked any of the animals in this collection?"

"It has, sir," replied the doctor. "All the lions and tigers were attacked by it, and had it so bad that I almost despaired of saving their lives."

"And what did you do under the circumstances?"

"I shut the place up for three days and filled it with steam. That cocked the disease at once, extinguished it eventually, and now the beasts have nearly recovered their condition, as you can see."

"Were the zebras or any of the bovines, such as the Indian cattle, touched by it?"

"Not one of them, sir; even the little Shetland pony, whom one might suppose would have been sure to catch it, escaped. It was the lions and tigers alone that caught the disease, and they had it very bad.

This is a somewhat hard nut for the physiologists to crack. To think of the disease vaulting over a Shetland pony and two zebras to get at a Bengal tiger. And then to think of a Bengal tiger and a lion of the Sahara coughing and sneezing against each other, for a couple of days, until genial steam came to their aid, luling them into perspiration and slumbers sweet. It would be interesting to know whether the malady affected domestic felines, whether cats have been heard to sneeze instead of squall upon the housetops, and whether they kept continually a wiping of their little pink noses with their little velvet paws.

The huge grizzly bear has just had a companion introduced to him—one of his own kind, about as tall, but not nearly so heavy. The beast is a perfect fop in his way, wearing an iron ring in his nose, with a piece of chain attached to it. The old bear looks with great contempt upon this tomfoolery of his fellow-lodger, at whom he leers horribly over the rim of his bath tub, splashing water upon him whenever he comes near enough. The two, however, as a keeper stated, became friends at once, and have been on good terms ever since the moment of the new-comer's arrival.

The sea lions have been put under glass like exotic plants, but whether this will force their growth or not remains to be seen.—*New York World.*

Iron is falling in England. Recent advices report another reduction in North Staffordshire, of $2 per ton. A similar reduction is made in South Staffordshire, and in Monmouthshire and Wales the ironmasters have issued a preliminary notice to the workmen for a deduction in wages in consequence of a decline in iron. Buyers anticipate a further reduction, and accordingly limit their orders to actual pressing requirements. Heavy Birmingham goods are quoted at a reduction of 10 to 20 per cent.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

MIDNIGHT DESPATCHES.

[By Montreal Line.]

CABLE NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Heavy gale on the British Coast—Thiers' message received by the National Assembly—Arrest of the Revolters at Ferrol—Carlists in Andalusia—Malta Telegraph Company—Markets, &c., &c., &c.

London, Nov. 13, 5 p.m.—A heavy gale has prevailed on the British coast to-day, and much damage to shipping is reported.

Liverpool, Nov. 13, 2 p.m.—Breadstuffs—market dull.

London, Nov. 12—Consols closed unchanged. Erie, 38¼. Sugar afloat, 28s. and 6d. to 29s.

FRANCE.

Paris, Nov. 13.—The message of Theirs was received by the National Assembly and read to-day. The message begins with thanks to God for the general prosperity of the country. Referring to the extraordinary loan asked for by the Government. It says the whole available capital of the commercial world was offered to France. Germany has been paid 800,000,000 francs of war indemnity and she will receive 200,000,000 more in December. The Budget shows a deficit of 132,000,000 francs for the past fiscal year, but the estimates show that the equilibrium of expenditure and revenue will be restored in 1873, and that a surplus may be looked for in 1873.

Paris, Nov. 13.—Rentes closed 52 francs, 70c.

SPAIN.

Madrid, Nov. 13.—The trial of the revolters of Ferrol by court martial continues. Several more of the ringleaders were yesterday found guilty and sentenced to death.

Five bands of Carlists appeared to-day in Andalusia and interrupted the telegraph and railway communications. Troops were sent after them.

ITALY.

Rome, Nov. 13.—In consequence of the reports of cholera in the southern part of Austria the Government has issued orders requiring all vessels arriving at ports in Italy from the former country to undergo quarantine.

PORTUGAL.

Lisbon, Nov. 13.—The Government of Portugal has signed concessions to the Falmouth and Malta Telegraph Maintenance and Construction Company, empowering them to lay an electric cable from Portugal to Brazil.

TURKEY.

Constantinople, Nov. 13.—Hon. George Bancroft, American Minister; who is now on a visit to Constantinople, had an interview with the Sultan yesterday.

American News.

Horse Disease Spreading Rapidly—Sinking of the Schooner "William John"—Strike of Silk Weavers—Suspension of Insurance Companies—Clearing of Debris, Recovering Safes, &c., &c.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 13.—The horse disease is spreading rapidly here. Fifty horses belonging to the Transfer Company were attacked yesterday, and many mules are reported as having been attacked. The transportation business will probably be seriously affected.

New York, Nov. 13.—Hiram C. Rogers, the defaulting cashier of the Gold Exchange Bank, on being confronted by the President, confessed his crime, and stated that he had lost the money in stock speculations.

A Havana special reports the insurgents as being in some force at Vista Hermosa, under the command of Enrique El Americano.

An Oswego special reports the sinking of the schooner *William John*, from Kingston, with a cargo of peas. The crew were rescued by the schooner *Centurion*.

The people of Boston are assured there is no likelihood of a similar calamity befalling them, because of the abundant supply of water and the superior organization of the Fire Department. Two new reservoirs are building, to contain nine hundred acres of water, in addition to the present available supply.

Arrived, S S *Russia* from Liverpool.

Patterson, N.J., Nov. 13.—The Broad Silk Weavers in Phœnix Mill, in this city, the largest establishment in the U.S., quit work in a body to day, because the proprietors insisted on a reduction of 20 per cent. on their wages. There are about two hundred men and fifty apprentices among the strikers, whose wages aggregate about $3,000 per week.

Boston, Nov. 13.—All the theatre managers in the city have tendered a benefit in aid of the sufferers by the fire. The gas was turned on to day in the city, having been two nights in darkness.

Providence, R. I., Nov. 13.—Jordan's Music Hall, an unfinished building at Danielsville, Conn., was blown up last night. Loss $4,000. The Equitable Insurance Company of this city has stopped taking risks, and have called a meeting of the stock-holders. The total risks of the company in the Boston burnt district amounts to $217,000, and the total assets are $430,000. The Merchant's Insurance Company also called a meeting of the stock-holders to determine what course will be taken in future. Total assets of the company - $385 461, and the total risks in the burnt district of Boston are $210,000.

Concord, N. H., Nov. 13.—The steam saw mill of Plymouth village was burned last night. Loss fifteen thousand dollars; insurance fifteen thousand dollars.

Philadelphia, Nov. 13.—A Swede, supposed to be named Pierre Peterson, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor, to-day, near the New York railroad depot. A steerage passage ticket from New York to Liverpool was found on his body.

San Francisco, Nov. 13.—Arrived—The British bark "Hugh Tortesque, 49 days from Callao, in ballast.

The S. S. *Dakota* has not yet arrived.

New York, Nov. 13.—There is no truth in the report of the killing of nine persons and the fatally wounding of three more on the New York and Midland Railroad.

Norfolk, Va., Nov. 13.—The schooner *Eclipse*, from New York to Savannah, with cargo, put in here to-day. She was leaking badly. Her cargo will have to be discharged.

The *Spectator* says the following Insurance Companies have suspended: Bay State and Peoples of Worcester and Market of New York. The Bay State loses $250,000 and will pay 75 per cent. The Market will pay 50 per cent. The Union of Bangor, $150,000. The Freeman's of New York, $89 500. The National of New York, $140,000. The Merchants of New York, $116,800. The Standard of New York, $275 000.

A special from Boston to the *Spectator* says the First National pays in full. The Bayaslon and Washington Company start afresh to day. The Mutual Company of Massachusetts will pay in full and must assess the full amount required by law.

A despatch from Marian, Essex County, states that William H. Craft has started to walk 120 miles in 100 hours, without sleep. He had walked 15 hours at noon to day.

Boston, Nov. 13.—Considerable progress has been made to-day in clearing the debris, recovering safes and levelling walls in the burnt district.

New York, Nov. 13.—It is estimated that fully 250,000 sides of leather were destroyed in the Boston fire. Prices in this city have advanced considerably. Unfinished leather has advanced ten per cent., sole leather 3 to 6 per cent, and upper leathers are anticipated.

It is reported that the Narragansett Steamship Company demand $40,000 from the National Government for damage to the steamer *Providence*, sustained by collision with a scow moored in Hell Gate, and that if the demand is refused suit will be commenced.

Arrived—S. S *City of Limerick* from Liverpool.

Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 13.—The horse disease has appeared in this city. There are 50 cases, mostly mild.

Wheeling, Va., Nov. 13.—The horse disease appeared here to-day.

San Francisco, Nov. 13.—The U. S. flagship *California* arrived at noon to day, 62 days from Panama.

Morning Despatches.

Boston, Nov. 12.—A preliminary meeting of insurance adjusters of the leading American and English companies was held at the Revere House this evening.

At a meeting of the Governor and Executive Council, this afternoon, the Legislature was ordered to meet next Tuesday.

Lisbon, Nov. 12—The royal mail steamship, *Boyne*, from Rio Janeiro, Oct. 23, has arrived.

General Mitre, the Argentine Envoy, was rapidly bringing his negotiations with the Brazilian Government to a satisfactory termination. All obstacles to an amicable settlement had been removed.

The Argentine Confederation was to make a separate treaty with Paraguay.

Parsons, Ks., Nov. 12.—The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad is now completed to within eleven miles of Red River.

The Texas Railroad will be completed to Dennison by the 1st of January. The gap between the two roads is now only forty-two miles. The shipments of cotton and cattle is increasing daily, and business this season will exceed one hundred thousand head of cattle, and thirty thousand bales of cotton.

Yesterday Afternoon's Despatches.

New York, Nov. 13.—Arrived—Steamships *Canada*, *Oceanic* and *Wisconsin*, from Liverpool Also, steamship *Thuringia*, from Hamburg.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 13.—The following was issued this morning from the Relief Committee rooms: "It having been suggested that the Secretary of the Treasury might issue an additional amount of currency in view of our calamity, it is resolved that this committee earnestly remonstrate against any such issue, as unwise, unnecessary and prejudicial to the whole community."

The city was quiet during the night, and there were no arrests.

Washington, Nov. 13, 11 a.m.—Probabilities.—The barometer will fall over the north-west and thence over the upper lakes, with brisk to high southerly to north-westerly winds, threatening weather and occasional snow, with cloudy weather; in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, partly cloudy weather and light variable winds, chiefly north-easterly, on the lower lakes, and thence to the western slopes at the Alleghanies, falling barometer, south-easterly winds and cloudy weather, with occasional rain by to-morrow; in New England, clear weather and northerly winds, in the Middle States partly cloudy weather and north-easterly, veering to southerly winds and cloudy weather by Thursday morning. Warning signals are ordered for Duluth, Chicago, Grand Haven, Detroit, Toledo and Buffalo.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 13.—Gold 13½.

Cotton.—19.

Flour—Rather more steady. Receipts 22,000 barrels. Sales 9,000 brls.

Rye Flour—Firm.

Wheat—Firmer. Receipts 122,000 bush Sales 34,000 bush, at $1.45 to $1.51 for No. 2 Spring afloat; $1.56 to $1.59 for No. 1 do; $1.58 to $1.63 for winter red western; $1.70 to 2.00 for white do.

Rye—Quiet and nominally unchanged. Receipts 4,000 bushels.

Corn—Dull. Receipts 78,000 bushels. Sales 75,000 bushels at 63½c to 64c on steamer; western mixed at 64½c; sail do

Barley—Quiet and unchanged. Receipts 19,000 bushels.

Oats—Firm. Receipts 31,000 bushels. Sales 48,000 bushels at 43c to 47c for State; 40c to 44 for black western; 44c to 45c for new mixed western; 46 to 50c for old do; 46c to 50c for white.

Pork unchanged at $15 75 to $16.00 for new mess.

Lard quietat 8½c to 8¾c for steam; 8½c for kettle rendered.

Butter—24 to 30c.

Cheese—11 to 15c.

LONDON MARKETS.

London, Nov. 13, 11:30 a.m.—Consols 92 to 92½.

Bonds, quiet, '65, 90½; '67, 92½; 10-40's, 87; new fives. 88½; Erie 38½.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, Nov. 13, 11 a.m.—Cotton quiet and steady; Uplands, 9¾d; Orleans, 10¼d.

HOW A PRESIDENT IS ELECTED.

The question is often asked as to how the President of the United States is elected. We will answer.

Each State is entitled to as many electors for President and Vice-President as it has senators and representatives in Congress.

In each State the electors are chosen by a plurality vote. That is, if there are three seats of electors voted for the highest number of votes chosen.

But a candidate for President, in order to be successful, must have a majority of all the electors.

If there are three candidates for President, and none of them receive a majority of the electoral college, there is no choice, the election then goes to the House of Representatives.

The House must confine their choice to the three highest candidates voted for by the electors. The representatives vote by States, and each State has but one vote, so that the power of Delaware is as great as that of New York.

A candidate, to be successful, must receive a majority of all the States. If a delegation is divided the vote cannot be cast, and therefore is lost.

The number of electors for each State will be found below, which being added make 235, of which 154 are necessary for the choice of a candidate, viz:

Alabama, 10; Arkansas, 6; California, 6; Connecticutt, 6; Delaware, 3; Florida, 4; Georgia, 11; Illinois, 21; Indiana, 15; Iowa, 11; Kansas, 5; Kentucky, 12; Louisiana, 8; Maine, 7; Maryland, 8; Massachusetts, 13; Michigan, 11; Minnesota, 5; Mississippi, 8; Missouri, 15; Nebraska, 3; Nevada, 3; New Hampshire, 5; New Jersey, 9; New York, 35; North Carolina, 10; Ohio, 23; Oregon, 3; Pennsylvania, 29; Rhode Island, 4; Tennessee, 12; Texas, 8; Vermont, 5; Wisconsin, 10; Virginia, 11; West Virginia, 5.

Circumstantial evidence is not always correct, but when you see an old farmer who owns a fine water melon patch buying julap or ipecac, it is safe to wander beyond his plantation in selecting your melon after dark.

Sir Stafford Northcote told a rather good story of the ballot when at Powderham, in Devonshire, a couple of weeks ago, as follows:—A candidate in his election canvass was told that a particular publican was for the ballot. It was no use his going there. He went, and the following conversation ensued. "Are you a supporter of the ballot?" "No," said the candidate. "Then," replied the publican, "I will vote for you." The candidate expressed his surprise, as he had heard he was in favour of the ballot. "So I was," replied the voter; "but I will tell you what happened the other day. There was a club election, and out of twenty members of the committee fifteen promised to vote for me. When the ballot took place seven did so. I did not so mind that, the thing was that the whole fifteen came to me, one by one, and said, 'It was a great pity you were not elected—I voted for you.'"

BY TELEGRAPH.

MONTREAL

[Special by Montreal Line.]

MONTREAL, Nov. 13.

To morrow will be a general Thanksgiving Day among the several Protestant denominations of this city.

Frank Polman fell from a new building, a distance of five stories, yesterday. His injuries are supposed to be fatal.

The Royal Insurance Company lose a million and a quarter of dollars by the Boston fire.

Mayor Coursol has sent a letter of condolence on behalf of the citizens to the Mayor of Boston, and received a befitting reply.

Weather clear with sharp frosts.

HUMOROUS

The following anecdote is commended to those deluded persons who were lately engaged in the Cincinnati movement and supported Horace Greeley for President of the United States:

A boy got fooling around his father's horses, until finally one of them put his foot in his face. He was carried in and the doctor sewed up his lip, and bandaged his eyes, and poulticed his cheeks, but he puffed up and laid abed a number of days; and when he began to get a little better he called for a looking-glass, and coating his eyes upon it his countenance fell. "Father," said he, "do you think I shall ever be as pretty again?" "No, my son," the old man replied, "you'll never be so pretty again, but you'll know a d—d sight more!"

A Western editor kindly says that a politician with whom he does not agree, was made about two days after the old contract for brains had expired, and before the new one was made.

"Say, Jones, what's the matter with your eye?" "Oh, nothing, only my wife said this morning I'd better get up and make a fire. I told her to make it herself—that's all."

PAT AND THE PIG.

A countryman having killed a pig, and not wishing to divide with his neighbors, as was the custom in that country, said to his man (who, by the-way, was a son of the Emerald Isle):

"Pat, if I give the neighbors, who have given to me, a piece of my pork, I'll have none left for myself. Can you tell me what I am to do?"

"Bedad, sir," said Pat, "it's myself that can do that same thing."

"Good," says the countryman, rubbing his hands, and looking at Pat. "Now tell me what I can do."

"Faith, sir," said Pat, "sure and when the crathur is claned just be after hanging it against the door, where ivery mother's son of them will see it, and early in the morning, before any one is about get up and take in your pig and hide it away. Thin, when your neighbors come, just be afthur telling them that the pig was sthole."

"Capital idea, Pat," said the countryman; "I'll do it, by George."

So, when the pig was cleaned it was hung up outside the door, and the neighbors might see it. The countryman anxiously awaited the approach of night, and at last retired to bed, but not to sleep Pat, under cover of the darkness of the night, crept round the house and stole the pig.

What was the astonishment of the countryman, when at early dawn he arose to hide away his pig, but found no pig there, can be better imagined than described. Pat came in with his "top o' the mornin' to ye, sir," and giving him a knowing wink, said:

"Masther, how about the pig?"

"Well, Pat, the pig was stolen in reality."

"Faith, and that sounds just as natural as if you lost your pig," said Pat, with another kn wing wink.

"But you blockhead, I tell you the pig was stolen."

"Faith, and be gorry, masther, the sorra a bit o' one thought you could act so well. Just stick to that; it's natural as life."

"By George," roared the now irate countryman, "I tell you the pig was stolen!"

"Och! be jabers," said Pat, "stick to it, and yer neighbors will believe you, and sorra a bit of it they'll get. Faith, I didn't think ye could do it so well."

When is a photographic album like an old-fashioned china-shop? When it is full of ugly mugs.

Why was Robinson Crusoe unable to get up any oyster stew? Because he hadn't the skill it required.

The man who sat a trap for a weasel and caught his mother-in-law bore his trial with such heroism that he is an object of admiration to the neighborhood. The price of weasel traps has advanced forty-seven and three-eighths per cent.

An instance of throwing one's self about was witnessed a few evenings ago at a party in the case of a young lady, who, when asked to sing, first tossed her head and then pitched her voice.

The St. Louis *Times* describes the love existing between a young shoemaker and the object of his affections as the case of two soles with but a single upper.

The following is the proposed advertisement of a Western tailor: Wanted—two or three steady girls to put on pants.

Late styles of Paris and London Millinery now forward, and shown at the Millinery Room of RUSSELL & WATSON. Those wishing can now see the very latest in the above goods.

First-class Tailoring Department now in full operation, under the superintendence of a first-class Cutter. All work and perfect fit guaranteed.

RUSSELL & WATSON.

BREAKFAST—EPPS'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite. The *Civil Service Gazette* remarks:—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocoa Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in tin-lined packets, labelled—James Epps & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London. d1509y

THE REAL ARTICLE!

Dr. Wheeler's Compound Elixir of Phosphates and Calisaya is called the Great Food and Nutritive Tonic because the 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.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET in Upper Town, in a private family, within seven minutes walk of Post Office.

Apply X this office

Ottawa, Nov 12, 1872. 3024.f

BARGAINS! BARGAINS,

—AT—

J. H. PATTERSON'S

New Store,

73, SPARKS ST.,

THE

Cheapest House in the City

FOR

FANCY AND STAPLE

Dry Goods.

J. H. PATTERSON,

Ottawa, Nov 8, 1872. 73, SPARKS STREET.

LUMBERMEN! LUMBERMEN!

THE "CORNWALL MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S"

Shanty Blankets!

Are the best and most profitable to use being

ALL WOOL.

All weights constantly on hand.

MAGEE & RUSSELL,

3005d Agents for Ottawa.

RIDEAU CANAL.

In view of the improvements about to be made at the Rideau Canal Basin, in this city, all parties owning Lumber, Cordwood, Boat-houses, &c., &c., on the banks of the Canal Basin, are requested to have the same removed without delay.

By order,

F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, Nov 12, 1872 3025

BAZAAR

IN AID OF THE

FUND of St. ALBANS CHURCH

A Bazaar under the patronage of Her Excellency the

Countess of Dufferin,

and under the auspices of the Building Committee, will be held early in the month of MARCH next, the proceeds to be devoted towards the reduction of the debt on the St. Albans Free church.

The following Ladies have kindly consented to receive donations of work money or otherwise, in aid of the object in view.

Lady Macdonald, Mrs. Robertson Ross,
Mrs. Bliss, Mrs. Perry,
Mrs. Fate, Mrs. Langton,
Mrs. Dewe, Mrs. Meredith,
Mrs. Patrick, Mrs. Grant Powell,
Mrs. Featherston, Mrs. Whitcher,
Mrs. Bucke, Mrs. H. Wicksteed.

Subscriptions may also be sent to—

Messrs. Langton, " Meredith, " Bernard, " Grant Powell, " White, " Ross, " Wicksteed. } Building Committee.

JOHN LANGTON, Chairman.
H. A. WICKSTEED, Treasurer.

Ottawa, Nov 11, 1872. 3023

OTTAWA LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

The first of a series of Lectures to be given under the auspices of the above Society, on the second and fourth THURSDAYS of every month during the winter season, will be delivered by DR. J. A. GRANT, M. P., F. G. S., on THURSDAY evening, the 14th November, instant, at EIGHT o'clock, in the Lecture Room of the Society.

Subject:—"Recent Scientific Investigation"

Admission Free.

H. P. HILL,
Secretary.

Ottawa, Nov 12, 1872. 3044

N. B.—*Citizen* and *Free Press* will please insert.

SEALED TENDERS,

Addressed to the undersigned, will be received at this Office until MONDAY, the 18th instant, at noon, for the removal of snow &c., from the walks and around the Public Buildings, Ottawa; and also, for the removal of snow, &c., from the roofs of all buildings, outbuildings, walks, avenues, or roads, &c., &c., at Rideau Hall.

Specifications can be seen at this office, where all necessary information can be obtained.

Separate Tenders will be required for each work, and must be endorsed:—"Tender for Removal of Snow, and do., Rideau Hall, respectively."

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

This Department, however, does not bind itself to accept the lowest, or any tender.

By order,

F. BRAUN, Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, Nov. 11th. 3024 3

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

The Directors of the County of Carleton General Protestant Hospital, are prepared to receive Separate or Bulk Tenders for the MASONRY and BRICKWORK, CARPENTER and JOINER WORK, PLUMBER and GAS-FITTER, &c., PAINTER and GLAZIER, also for the HEATING OF THE BUILDING, and the necessary work required for the erection of a new Hospital Building, near the site of the present Hospital on Rideau Street.

The Drawings, Specifications and conditions of contract can be seen at the office of the Secretary, GEORGE MAY, Sussex Street, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., on and after Monday, November 11th. Sealed Tenders to be delivered to the undersigned before 12 o'clock, noon, on TUESDAY, the 3rd day of DECEMBER next addressed to J. P. FEATHERST