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oad, Nepean, about twelve days
COWS, one dark red; the colour
her not positively known. Both
about four years old, and are
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Musical Societies and Clubs, Sun-
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Jerusalem, 30c; Fairy Bridal, 50c;
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Rubber Trusses, made in every
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HAVE PROVED, FROM THE MOST AMPLE
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perfectly adapted to popular use on account
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commendation from all, and will always give
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7	Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Face-ache
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11	Suppressed, or Painful Periods
12	Whites, too Profuse Periods
13	Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains
16	Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Ague
17	Piles, blind or bleeding
18	Ophthalmicy, and Sore or Weak Eyes
19	Catarrh, acute or chronic, Influenza
20	Whooping-Cough, violent coughs
21	Asthma, oppressed Breathing
22	Ear Discharges, Impaired Hearing
23	Scrofula, enlarged glands, Swelling
24	General Debility, Physical Weakness
25	Dropsy and scanty secretion
26	Sea-Sickness, sickness from riding
27	Kidney-Disease, Gravel
28	Nervous Debility, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, loss of power
29	Urinary Weakness, wetting bed
30	Painful Periods, with spasms
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33	Diphtheria, ulcerated sore throat

FAMILY CASES
$25 large vials, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, with book of directions. Morocco Case, 20 vials, with book. Morocco Case, 9 Veterinary Specifics (Vials) for cures of diseases of all Domestic Animals, with directions.
Complete Cases, with large Manual, Morocco Case of 20 vials, Case Rosewood Case of 60 vials, containing all our Specifics, including Veterinary and others not enumerated above.

POND'S EXTRACT
Cures Burns, Bruises, Lameness, Sore Throat, Sprains, Tetter, Sore Eyes, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Earache, Piles, Boils, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Lumbago, Piles, Bleeding of the Lungs, Sore Eyes, Bleeding of the Nose, Diarrhœa, Stomach, or of Piles, Corns, Bunions, Old Sores.
Pints, $1.00; Quarts, $1.75; Pints, $1.50; Quarts, $2.75.
Use Pond's Extract for Piles.
Use Pond's Extract for Sore Eyes.
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These Remedies, upon POND'S EXTRACT, and single vials or boxes, to be sent by the case or single box, to any part of the country, free of charge, on receipt of the price.
Address,
Humphreys' Specific Homœopathic Medicine Co.
Office and Depot, No. 562 Broadway, New York.
For Sale by all Druggists.
W. H. SMITH,
Ottawa.

TRAVELLER'S GUIDE.

ST. LAWRENCE & OTTAWA RAILWAY.

	a.m.	a.m.	noon.	p.m.
Depart	7.30	10.30	12.00	10.00
Arrive	6.15	8.45	3.45	6.20

CANADA CENTRAL RAILWAY.

	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Depart	7.00	10.00	4.20
Arrive	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
	1.00	2.40	7.10

OTTAWA RIVER NAVIGATION CO.

"Queen Victoria" Depart, Daily"—Leaves every day at.... a.m. 7.00 Arrives 7.30 p.m. 4.00

Arrives..... a.m. 9.30

MONTREAL AND OTTAWA FORWARDING CO'Y.

Steamer "Louise," departs for Kingston on Mondays and Thursdays at..... a.m. 7.00

Leaves Kingston on Tuesdays and Fridays at..... p.m. 3.00

UNION FORWARDING & RAILWAY CO.

Ottawa at 6 a.m.

Stage leaves Ottawa at 6 a.m.

Stage arrive from Aylmer at 4 p.m.

Steamer "Jessie Cassels" leaves Aylmer daily at 8.30 a.m.

N. B.—Tickets to all points East and West can be had from

A. & A. H. TAYLOR, Agents.

Russell House and corner Sussex and York streets.

Ottawa, May 13, 1872. 1958tf

LOCAL NEWS.

There is no better Spring and Summer medicine than the Caledonia Water. No family should be without it, for where it is liberally used, no Doctor need apply.
Gibson & Co., Agents.

Persons afflicted with Rheumatism, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Skin, Kidneys or Bladder, should send for a supply of the Caledonia Water.
Gibson & Co.,
Corner Sparks and Elgin.

The principal Hotels and Saloons in the city are now supplied with Caledonia Spring Water. *Ask for it.* Gibson & Co., Sole Agent for Ottawa.

MONEY TO LEND.—Apply to R. A. Bradley, Solicitor, &c., corner of Sparks and Elgin Streets, Ottawa.

Remember the Millinery and Mantle Show Room opening on Tuesday next at Allan, McKinnons & McMoran's.

Call and see our new styles in Millinery and Mantles on Tuesday next. Allan, McKinnon's & McMoran.

☞ QUEBEC RUBBERS. These beautiful Rubbers are to be had at the Palace Boot and Shoe Store, 28, Sparks Street, and at Foster's old stand, 12, Rideau Street.

☞ Quebec manufactured Felt Boots with patent Clasp, at the Palace Boot and Shoe Store, 28, Sparks Street, and at Foster's old Stand, 12, Rideau Street.

BEAUTIFUL weather yesterday.

INTERNATIONAL.—Twenty six arrived at Ottawa on Monday evening.

THE TAXES that bears most hard for market—the axletree.

Sunlight is favorable to hay making, though wild oats are best down by moonlight.

NEW BOOKS.—We have received several books for review, which will be noticed in due course.

A beautiful Circassian woman at Olympia suffers a venomous snake to coil about her neck. All the young Olympians are wishing that they were snakes.

GOOD SOIL.—Mr. Holmes of Hull has the best farm in Quebec. He planted a potatoe last summer, and dug twenty snakes out of the hill a few days ago.

RUNAWAY.—It would hardly be supposed in these epizootic days that a horse could be found with life enough to run away. But one went tearing down Dalhousie street yesterday in a most orthodox style. The buggy attached was considerably damaged by contact with sundry obstacles.

POLICE COURT.—Wednesday.—Jas. McIlroy, for selling liquor after hours, was fined $20 and costs, or in default fifteen days in gaol.

Roderick McDonald was up on a similar charge, and the case was remanded until Tuesday next.

Two assault cases were dismissed.

ARRIVALS AT THE RUSSELL HOUSE.—G D Forbes, Montreal; J C Marble, Paris; Carl Dittmar, S G Bryer, Boston; Mrs Labatt, Mrs Brouse, Mrs Whitney, Prescott; C Haight, Toronto; J Robinson, W H Supple, Pembroke; E J Joseph, Hugh Jackson, Montreal; C H Gould, Madrid, New York; M Hubertus, Toronto.

ARRIVALS AT DOWNEY'S HOTEL.—Nov 13, 1872.—R Wall, Montreal; M Coldman, Montreal; J E Clarke, Hanover; H H Hutchinson, Gatineau Mills; Wm Lothian, do; John J Foley, Wa too t; Jas Foley, Ottawa; J B Papineau, Ottawa; Frank Cuthbert, Appleton; J H Nicholson, Arnprior; W A Cowan, Arnprior; Alfred Fox, Montreal.

MUTUALS.—The Mutual Base Ball Club of this city held a Social Assembly in St. Patrick's Hall and Canadian Institute on Tuesday evening, which was very successful, both in its management and financially. The committee, Messrs. Maguire, Lacy, Duffy, O Connell and Case were at their proper "bases" during the evening, and the whole assemblage was only "caught on the fly" about daylight next morning. The music was by Sutherland, and the refreshments by Mr. Prodrick—both first class.

THE LATE MADAME W. B. LINDSAY.—We have been requested to rectify the statement made in yesterday's issue, that this much respected lady died in the house at Montreal. We learn the sad event took place at the residence of her mother, Madame Bourret, Bleury street. Madame Lindsay was comparatively a young woman of about 43 years of age, and in her youth was distinguished by much personal beauty, which she retained almost unimpaired until attacked by the malady under which she succumbed. As we have already said, her personal worth led her to be held in the highest regard by her own family and connexions, and her loss will be much mourned.

GOWAN'S HALL READINGS.—At a recent meeting of the Church of England Congregation, it was resolved that the readings be resumed the coming winter, and that the following gentlemen be appointed a committee of management, viz: Col. Wiley, Dr. Hill, Messrs. Spragge, McGarity, Fennings Taylor, White, Cambier, Horace Wickstead, Witcher, George May, Neil McLean, Adamson, Terence, and that the resident clergy be "ex officio" members. The above committee will meet at Gowan's Hall on Saturday, at one o'clock p.m., for the purpose of electing officers.

BLIND TOM.—This human miracle gave his third concert in the Music Hall last night. The hall was crowded with the *elite* of the City, whom Tom astonished and delighted as on the previous nights. He is a man the like of whom, in point of musical talent, the world has probably never produced. Though Tom never received any instruction or musical culture, he plays the most difficult operatic pieces in a manner that surprises the greatest pianists. He touches the keys with exquisite delicacy and softness, while all his musical performances are characterized by elegance. His imitations of the various musical instruments evoke wonder and delight. He gives his last concert in Ottawa to-night, and all who have not yet heard him should profit by the opportunity thus afforded.

"A FLIGHT OF WILD TURKEYS."—In Mr. Wood's stall at the market to-day, we observed a pair of very large wild turkeys, sent from Wardsville to Mr. John West, who has sent them to Satchel Bros., Ottawa, who are caterers to the Governor General, and through whom these first fruits of the season will probably reach His Excellency's table. It is a strange thing, that Mr. West cannot eat his own turkies or send them to the *Herald* office. Evidently, if we are not "too near Toronto," we are too far *West* from Ottawa. Toronto and Ottawa being the seats of Government, this may be considered a *capital* joke." So discourseth the Guelph *Daily Herald*; but the western editor knows not that the "capital joke" consists in the facts that the turkeys passed Rideau Hall and roosted at Mr. O'Meara's hotel, where they will be served up in Mr. O.'s well known style, at lunch, on Saturday next. Pat is prince of caterers, and the fortunate ones who receive "invites" from him to-day are to be envied. The turkeys will be cooked in his unimitable style. May we be there to see them.

THE LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

We are extremely glad to perceive that our friends of the Literary and Scientific Society have made their preparation, for another season of activity. The inaugural lecture of the present winter's course will be delivered this evening, by the President of the society, Dr. Grant. The subject chosen by the Doctor—"Recent Scientific Investigation"—is one which he is eminently qualified to discuss, both in a learned and in an interesting manner. The lectures delivered under the auspices of this society are free, not only to members, but to the public generally. Whether the fact of no charge being made has anything to do with the indifferent attitude, the public have manifested in regard to these lectures, we are not prepared to say; but we should not be very much surprised if such were the case. One thing we can vouch for, and that is that many of the lectures heretofore provided by the society have been of a high order of merit, and well worthy of large and intelligent audiences. The programme for the ensuing season is a very attractive one, and we recommend all our readers who can possibly do so, to turn out this evening, and hear what we are sure will be a highly interesting and instructive address on a subject which, to all of us, is of greater or less importance—The progress that is being made in the path of scientific discovery.

PERPETUAL MOTION.

For centuries, scientific men have had their brains at work endeavoring to solve the perpetual motion problem, and though at intervals the world has been startled by the announcement that the discovery had been made, yet we have arrived at the close of 1872 without seeing the automatic, on consuming, and wonderful contrivance. The scientific adepts of the old country, and ingenious Yankees have speculated, experimented and spent money over the problem, but in vain. Steamboating was one time looked upon as impossible, and the idea of drawing a train of cars with a steam horse was scouted, and the author sneered at. Perpetual power is now looked upon generally as an impossibility—as a thing that cannot be in the material world, and owing to the laws of inertia, &c. Upon this we do not pretend to take a side, but simply make these few remarks in introducing a description of an invention patented a few days ago by Mr. Robert Mungo Gibson of this city.

The invention consists of a series of short, independent line shafts, to each of which one end of a belt or chain is attached, with buckets attached to the other end; one half of the belts winding up, and the other half unwinding when the affair is in motion. The buckets when they descend are mechanically discharged, while those at the top receive a fresh supply from the tank or reservoir, which is kept full of water pumped up by means of machinery driven by a main shaft, which is kept in constant rotation by the friction against it of the descending belts, a certain device carrying the ascending belts free of the main shaft. The question to be settled is this,—will the descending weight, let it be one pound or ten tons, throw up the necessary quantity of water to keep the reservoir full; in other words, will the resistance given by the pumping process counterbalance the descending weight? By means of cog-wheels the strokes of the pump can be multiplied to one hundred or perhaps more, for every revolution of the main shaft, hence the speed with which water would be supplied the reservoir would be great. The present appearance of the invention is very encouraging, and there is perhaps a possibility of its being perfected into perpetual motion. We hazard no opinion, however, but await experiment. Mr. Gibson's patent is worthy the attention of men of science.

MR. KING AND HIS NEW DEFENCE.

(From the Toronto Mail.)

It would be inhuman to employ a park of artillery in the massacre of a butterfly, and equally murderous to be severe on the defence put forward in yesterday's *Globe* by the Rev Mr King in respect of his and Mr. McKellar's connection with the Buxton Mission and the Elgin Association.—We are willing to believe that the Rev. gentleman's memory has failed him. We would rather thus malign his intellect than farther assail his honesty. In his letter of yesterday Mr. King attempted to prove, first his own entire innocence of the charge of misappropriating a large portion of the donations received in the old country for the Buxton Mission; secondly, to establish an *alibi* for his friend, Mr. McKellar.

1.—On his own behalf, he says:

"The money which *The Mail* charges me with embezzling has been accounted for ten years ago to the General Assembly of the Canada Presbyterian Church, to which the Buxton Mission belongs. On rendering my account to that venerable body, I received publicly the thanks of the General Assembly for the faithful and efficient manner in which I had discharged the duty of the mission."

And Again:—

"I went to the General Assembly of the Irish Church, which met in Dublin in July, 1859, and addressed that venerable body on the religious and educational part of the work. On the 13th of July a public meeting was held in the Metropolitan Hall, Dublin, at which the Lord Mayor presided. Upwards of three thousand persons attended, composed of the municipal citizens and ministers with the members of the Assembly."

And again:—

"In explaining the educational part of the work, I stated my object was to place the schools of the mission on a permanent and efficient basis, and for that purpose eight thousand pounds would be required, which I promised to be raised by subscription to be paid annually to the Treasurer of the Church in Toronto. At that and subsequent meetings, both in Ireland and Scotland, subscriptions were raised by persons appointed, and by them paid to a general Treasurer, who transmitted the sums, when gathered, to the Treasurer of the Church in Toronto. These subscriptions amounted to five thousand dollars, besides six hundred dollars a year of an annual contribution from the Irish Church."

We were aware that Mr. King attended the General Assembly of the Irish Church at Dublin. We know also that he solicited subscriptions, and obtained them; but we radically differ from him with regard to the amount received. We know by the evidence of the committee on the Buxton Mission that he is wrong with regard to the Annual contribution of the Irish Presbyterian Church. If Mr. King will look at "Minutes of Synod of Presbyterian Church of Canada, June 4th, 5th, 1861," page 31, he will see that the Committee reported $730, *not* $600, as the annual contribution. Mr. King is marked as among the ministers present at that Synod—if the Committee reported erroneously, he would surely have contradicted them. As to the amount gathered in the shape of donations, we cannot fix the exact sum, because he and Mr. McKellar alone knew how much they received; but Mr. King will probably accord a degree of credence to his own evidence. At one of the preliminary meetings in Glasgow—a report of which appeared in the Glasgow *Morning Advertiser*, and afterward in the Toronto *Globe* of the 22nd December, 1859—Mr. King, after detailing the labors of the Buxton Mission, appealed to the people of Glasgow for help, saying that £3,000 had already been collected on its behalf, but that a few thousands more were required. What he received at Glasgow and elsewhere we cannot say; but what became of the £3,000? No such amount as that was ever transmitted to the Treasurer of the Presbyterian Church. The Financial Committee on the Mission, in their report above referred to, say:—"As the result of Mr. King's late visit to Britain, on behalf of the Mission, there has been raised for building purposes the sum of $4,183.38, after deducting as expenses for travelling and printing $1,209 23."

Even supposing that the good people of Glasgow and of the other cities and towns which Mr. King visited before his departure for Canada, gave nothing, there remains a discrepancy of nearly $10,000 between his acknowledgment at Glasgow and his return to the Treasurer of the Church in Toronto, and around the discrepancy the veil of darkness yet hangs.

II. On behalf of Mr. McKellar, Mr. King attempts an *alibi*:—

"The honorable Commissioner of Public Works, whom they have dragged into the charge, had no more to do with the collecting of funds for that mission than the editor of *The Mail* himself. He *never went with me on that work, nor did he ever collect any funds for it*; and when he is charged in that article as attending a meeting with me in Glasgow, *he was attending to the interests of his farm* on the banks of the Thames in Canada."

And again:

"He with myself, has been paraded in *The Mail*, and other journals of a kindred nature, during the last three years, as travelling through England and Scotland raising funds for the use of fugitives in Canada, and appropriating them to our own use. The whole story is utterly false, a vile calumny, and *The Mail* knew this when it uttered it."

Strong language that, and, coming from the pen of a clergyman, it might be considered conclusive proof that Mr. McKellar had nothing to do directly or indirectly, with the mission, or the meetings, or the collection of funds on its behalf, but was busy at the time with his fall ploughing on the banks of the Thames, Kent, Canada—were there not several grim facts to the contrary. We shall presume in this case, also, that Mr. King will accept his own testimony, and he tells us toward the end of his letter that Mr. McKellar attended *two* meetings, "one in Londonderry and one in Edinburgh!" He tells us, moreover, that at the Edinburgh meeting "Mr. McKellar made a few remarks bearing testimony to the industry, sobriety and general good conduct of the settlers" Mr. King will surely not deny his own Synod, and say that Mr. McKellar was *not* a member of the Mission Committee. With regard to Mr. McKellar's presence at the Glasgow meeting, we refer Mr. King to the *Globe* files—and we presume that he will believe the *Globe* next to himself—of Dec. 22nd, 1859, in which appears the report alluded to as copied from the Glasgow *Morning Advertiser*. The report headed "Fugitive Slaves in Canada," begins as follows:—

"A second meeting has been held in Queen Street Hall to hear statements from the deputation from Canada regarding the settlement of the fugitive slaves in that country by Lord Elgin. The hall was crowded in every part, a large number of Ladies being present."

After giving the names of the prominent persons present and an outline of Mr. King's speech and of the address of the coloured man, William H. Day, the report says:—

"A. McKellar, Esq, M. P., of Canada, enforced the statements of the deputation and the efficiency of the settlement."

Is it possible that the Glasgow *Morning Advertiser* conspired in 1859 to aid *The Mail* in refuting Mr. King in 1872; or, as we in bonnetoque charity suppose, has Mr. King's memory collapsed?

This is the second and last point in the column and a half of Mr. King's latest defence. The rest of the letter is made up of sentences like the following:—

"God, who rules the destiny of nations, had decreed that slavery in the United States should come to an end. In 1860 President Lincoln was elected, the South in its madness rebelled, and the first shot fired at Sumter was the death-knell of slavery. The sword had been drawn from the scabbard, and all right thinking men could see before it would be returned again, slavery would be abolished, and freedom proclaimed throughout the land to all the inhabitants thereof. At first the President imagined that the rebellion could be put down by retaining slavery, and for two years victory perched on the standards of the South; but slavery was the cause of the war, and the rebellion could not be put down till slavery was abolished; and that could not be done by the trumpet of jubilee, but by the roar of cannon. But the North and South had sinned deeply in the matter of slavery, and without the shedding of blood there could be no remission of sin."

It is worthy of remark that at the slightest whisper of "malfeasance", the faintest echo of the word "embezzlement," Mr. King takes immediate resource to those pious ejaculations—such as were used by the shepherd Stiggins when persecuted by the Wellers. On the 20th August, 1863, when Mr Millar demanded the payment of his loan, and intimated that he was not honest) Mr. King put on an injured business day face and wrote in reply:

"The civil war still rages with unabated fury in the United States, but I hope for the sake of humanity it will soon come to an end."

Tears and prayers on the Southern Rebellion did not repay Mr. Millar; nor is snivelling cant an answer to any of our charges against Messrs. McKellar and King. It would be more decent on Mr. King's part if he studied complete silence like Mr. McKellar, instead of attempting, as he did yesterday to break down our case, by a tissue of falsehood and misrepresentation embroidered with semi-devout cant and hypocrisy.

GREAT SAVING!

Purchasing AT THE SPECIAL SALE REGENT HOUSE, 30 SPARKS-ST.

BLANKETS	$3.35	usual price	$4.25
	3.85	"	4.75
	4.20	"	5.25
	4.65	"	5.75
	5.55	"	6.75
	6.65	"	8.00
FLANNELS	25 cts.	usual price	33 cts.
	28	"	40
	33	"	45
	37	"	50
	43	"	55
	48	"	60
WINCEYS	10 cts.	usual price	13 cts.
	13	"	16
	16	"	22
	20	"	25
	25	"	30
DRESS GOODS	11 cts	usual price	14 cts.
	15	"	20
	19	"	25
	23	"	30
	28	"	35
	33	"	45
COTTONS	8 cts.	usual price	10 cts.
	10	"	13
	12	"	15
	14	"	17
	15	"	18
VELVETEENS	50 cts.	usual price	$ 60
	67	"	80
	77	"	90
	85	"	1.00
	97	"	1.25
MILLINERY.	MANTLES.		SHAWLS
Reduced.	Reduced.		Reduced.

J. R. STITT & Co.

Proclamation of the
PEOPLE'S TEA STORES
—BY—
P. Baskerville & Brothers,
Wholesale and Retail Grocers.
WINES, LIQUORS AND PROVISIONS,
NO. 86 RIDEAU STREET, AND DUKE STREET, CHAUDIERE.

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

FOR SALE.
A Fine Mill Site.
[illegible] acres of land, comprising [illegible], and that part of lot between the garden and Currier & Batson's Mills.
Liberal conditions.
Apply to
N TETREAU,
Notary Public, Hull.
Oct 28, 1872. 3011

BY A. ROWE, AUCTIONEER.
AUCTION SALE
OF
Farm Stock, &c.
The subscriber has been instructed by
CAPTAIN BRADLEY,
to sell at his Farm, on the Montreal Road, about one mile east of the city, on
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1872,
14 Milch Cows, a number of them to calve in December, one span of Horses, one double Waggon, one Buggy, three Cutters, one pair Twin Sleighs, one two-horse Tread Mill, 1 one-horse do, one Iron Plough, several Harrows, one Potato Digger, a quantity of Double and Single Harness, two Potash Kettles, and a large number of other articles not enumerated.
Terms of Sale:—All sums under $25, cash; and over that amount six months' credit will be given by giving satisfactory endorsed paper.
Sale to commence at 11 a. m.
A. ROWE,
Auctioneer.
Ottawa, Oct 29, 1872.

TO THE MECHANICS OF THE DOMINION.
Notice is hereby given, that in consequence of the men lately in the employ of J. H. Bray, contractor for the Free Presbyterian Church, not having been paid, the members of the various Trades Unions in this city have resolved not to work on said church until all men who have been employed on said work have received their pay in full, and they would ask that all good Union men do assist them in maintaining their rights.
By Order,
DONALD ROBERTSON,
Secy. of Committee.
Free Press, Citizen and Courier please copy.
Ottawa, Oct. 24, 1872.

O'MEARA & Co.
50, SPARKS ST., OTTAWA,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Ready-made Clothing, &c., &c.
Wish to inform their numerous customers and the public generally that they have received a complete stock of
FALL & WINTER GOODS,
Consisting of Trowserings, Vestings, Overcoatings, also a large supply of Beavers, Pilots, Doeskins, Venetian Meltons, &c., Tweeds, Scotch, English and Canadian, and splendid stock of Readymade Clothing, all of which will be sold cheap for cash. We do not pretend to sell our goods under cost price, but we certainly sell them at a very small advance. We are always selling off and at a price to defy competition. We have no special time in the year to sell our goods at a high price in order to reduce them afterwards, we sell cheap all the time. By calling and examining our stock before purchasing elsewhere, purchasers will be satisfied that what we say that we have the largest and cheapest stock of Readymade Clothing to be found in the city. All being purchased since the season enables us to offer great inducements. Our Readymade Clothing Department will be found complete in the following articles: Overcoats, Pea Jackets, Sack Coats, Shooting Coats, Boy's Overcoats, Pea Jackets, and Tweed Coats, also a large stock of Pants, Vests, Shirts, Drawers, Undershirts, White Dress Shirts, &c., &c. We have also on hand a large lot of White and Grey Blankets, Shanty Blankets, Horse Blankets, Cotton and Linen Bags, all of which will be sold cheap for cash. Inspection invited.
Our Tailoring Department is, as usual, complete in all its branches, and being under the supervision of a first class Cutter, gentlemen may rely on getting a good fitting garment.
O'MEARA & CO.
Ottawa, Oct 25, 1872.

DUTCH BULBS, &c.
We have just received per Express, from a celebrated grower in Holland, a large and choice assortment of the following:
Hyacinths,
Tulips,
Crocus,
Narcissus,
Lilies,
Gladioli,
&c., &c., &c.
A. CHRISTIE & CO.,
Druggists,
Sparks Street, Ottawa.
Oct , 1872.

PURE WINES AND SPIRITS.
A large consignment of the purest WINES and SPIRITS have just arrived at the
"MEDICAL HALL,"
67, *Sparks Street, Centre Town.*
Mr. ELWELL is expecting some of the best ALE and PORTER, which he always intends keeping on hand.
Ottawa, Oct 31, 1872. 3015

A FARM FOR SALE.
The west half of Lot 13, 4th Concession Ottawa Front, with fifty cords of maple and birch wood, 25 cords of hemlock in Gloucester; also, stock and implements. Terms reasonable. Apply to
D McLAREN,
Rideau Street, Ottawa.
Or JAMES DUGGAN,
Owner, on the premises.
Oct 1, 1872. 2088 2m4kw

SHORTLY TO BE PUBLISHED,
A SECOND EDITION OF
"Ottawa Past and Present,"
By C. ROGER.
Besides the information already published, the proposed Second Edition will be
ILLUSTRATED,
and very much additional news of the past and many views of the present will be given. It is also intended to bind this edition in cloth, with the necessary outside gilting, and the price will be made as low as possible.
Oct 11, 1872.
N. B.—The fullest attention will be paid to advertisers. Advertisements will, according to agreement, be embellished or printed in varied colored inks.
Free Press please copy.

"OTTAWA PAST AND PRESENT."
ANY INFORMATION concerning Ottawa, possessed by residents of the city, or inhabitants of the Ottawa Valley, will be thankfully received by
C. ROGER,
TIMES OFFICE.
Ottawa, Oct 22, 1872. 3006 3

NORMAL SCHOOL.
OTTAWA.
NOTICE.
The Normal School Committee is prepared to receive offers from parties having
Blocks of Land
To dispose of suitable for
NORMAL SCHOOL PURPOSES.
A block of not less than
Four Acres
will be required.
Offers in writing to be deposited with as little delay as possible in the office of the undersigned, City Hall.
By order of the Committee.
H. J. BORTHWICK,
Convener.
Ottawa, Oct 24, 1872. 3008 a

NEW PLANS OF INSURANCE
PRESENTED BY THE
Metropolitan Life Insurance
COMPANY,
of New York,
ENTITLED RESERVE ENDOWMENT
AND
RESERVE DIVIDEND PLANS
Claiming advantages unheretofore offered, originated and published by W. P. STEWART, Actuary of the Metropolitan, and Copyrighted by him in 1869.
OFFICERS:
Joseph F. Knapp, President; J. R Hegeman, Vice-President; R. A. Granniss, Secretary.
The Reserve Endowment is in every essential particular an original endowment policy, but at whole life rates, is a paid up Policy in ten years, and is therefore a universal plan covering all wants, and applicable to all conditions.
This Company has made the necessary deposit with the Government of Canada, and is now prepared to take risks on their popular plans.
Agencies in the Dominion—THOS. A. TEMPLE & SON, Gen. Supt. for Maritime Provinces. Office, St John, N.B.
F A MOORE & SON, Gen Supt for Ontario and Quebec. Office, Toronto.
I A MILL, General Agent for Central Canada. Office, Kemptville, Ontario.
ROB ANGUS, Jr. Agent for Ottawa and vicinity. Office 38 Sparks Street.
Ottawa, Oct 26 1872. 3010d

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE,
Four Miles from Ottawa.
The following Valuable Farm, the property of JOHN McAMMOND, Esq., Jr., viz:—The South half of Lot "N" Concession "A," Rideau Front, Nepean, containing over One Hundred Acres, of which 100 are cleared, and in good cultivation. A good Frame House (24 x 30,) lately erected, together with outbuildings.
For further particulars apply to
JOHN McAMMOND, Jr.,
On the Premises.
Nepean, Sept 27, 1872. 2087

PATRONIZE HIM.
DR. BROWN has great pleasure in recommending his successor,
MR. ELWELL,
to his many friends and patrons as thorough practical Druggist, well versed in all the most difficult branches of the business
67 SPARKS STREET.
Ottawa, Oct 15, 1872. 3006 3m

PUBLIC NOTICE.
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Ottawa, 11th October, 1872.
VIENNA EXHIBITION.
In pursuance of an Order in Council dated 2nd October, 1872, notice is hereby given to Companies, Firms, or Individuals who may desire, to send on their own account articles to the forthcoming Vienna Exhibition of the following abstracts of rules furnished, and the offer of services tendered by the Committee of Her Majesty's Commission entrusted with the management of the Exhibition of Colonial productions.
The Vienna Exhibition programme refers to objects coming under a classification comprising twenty six groups, viz:
Group 1. Mining, Quarrying and Metallurgy.
Group 2. Agriculture, Horticulture and Forestry.
Group 3. Chemical industry.
Group 4 Substances of Food, as products of industry.
Group 5. Textile Industry and Clothing.
Group 6. Leather and India rubber industry.
Group 7. Metal industry.
Group 8. Wood industry.
Group 9. Stone, Earthenware and Glass Industry.
Group 10. Small Ware and Fancy Goods.
Group 11. Paper Industry and Stationery.
Group 12. Graphic Arts and Industrial Drawing.
Group 13. Machinery and means of Transport.
Group 14. Philosophical, Surgical Instruments.
Group 15. Musical Instruments.
Group 16. The Art of War.
Group 17. The Navy.
Group 18. Civil Engineering, Public Works, and Architecture.
Group 19. The Private Dwelling House, its interior arrangement and decoration.
Group 20. The Farm House, its arrangements, furniture and utensils.
Group 21. National domestic industry.
Group 22. Exhibition showing the organization and influence of Museums of Fine Art, as applied to Industry.
Group 23. Art applied to religion.
Group 24 Objects of Fine Arts of the Past, exhibited by Amateurs and Owners of Collections (Exposition des amateurs.)
Group 25 Fine Arts of the present time, Works produced since the second London Exhibition of 1862.
Group 26 Education, Teaching and Instruction.
To the exhibition of articles coming under the above mentioned titles, are added what is called ADDITIONAL EXHIBITIONS, and TEMPORARY EXHIBITIONS, the former having reference to
1. The History of Inventions.
2. The History of Industry.
3. Exhibition of Musical Instruments of Cremona.
4. Exhibition of the use of waste materials and their products.
5. The History of prices.
6. The representation of the Commerce and Trade of the World, and the latter having reference to
1. Live animals (horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, dogs, fowls, game, fish, &c.)
2. Butchers meat, venison, poultry, pork, &c.
3. Dairy produce.
4. Garden produce (fresh fruits, fresh vegetables, flowers, plants, &c.)
5. Living plants injurious to agriculture and forrestry.
The Managing Committee above mentioned of colonial productions is under the presidency of the Marquis of Ripon.
The Secretary of Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Vienna Exhibition is Philip Cunliff Owen, Esq, who is to be addressed "Vienna Exhibition Offices, 41, Parliament Street, London, S W."
The following is an abstract of the rules as far as it may concern private individuals, i.e.
a. Her Majesty's Commission is appointed to represent British and Colonial Exhibitors.
b. Exhibitors will have to defray all expenses including transport of goods.
c. The Austrian Committee will communicate solely through Her Majesty's Commissioners.
d. The Exhibition will open at Vienna on the 1st May, and close on the 31st October 1872.
e. Exhibitors are responsible for the packing, forwarding, receiving and unpacking of their goods both for the opening and after the close of the Ex