on the "necessary" use of the dressing, which acts injuriously on the fabric of the cotton goods. To this it might be answered that there would be no need for the artificial stiffening of the cloth if enough cotton were put into it. It is a short-sighted policy thus to export inferior manufactures for the sake of great profits. The evil is aggravated by the fact that many of the manufacturers, to swell their gains still more, use damaged flour, which, of course, is much cheaper than the sound article, and acts injuriously on the fabric. If a reform is not soon brought about, it is probable the people of India will be stimulated by necessity to set up cotton factories of their own,—their country having indeed been the cradle of the calico manufacture, which derives its name from Calicut, where it used to be largely produced. In the same way and for the same reason the name "muslin" is derived from the town of Mosul, in Mesopotamia.—*Montreal Witness.*

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway.
Leaves, 7 a. m., 10.30 a. m., 1.40 p. m., 10.30 p. m.
Arrives, 8.50 a. m., 3.20 a. m., 3.45 p. m., 5.50 p. m.

Canada Central Railway.
Leaves, 9.30 a. m., 4.45 p. m.
Arrives, 8.00 p. m., 12.30 p. m.

Ottawa River Navigation Company.
Peerless leaves ..... 7 a. m.
" arrives ..... 6 p. m.
Queen Victoria, leaves ..... 3 p. m.
" arrives ..... 9 a. m.

Royal Mail Line.
Jessie Cassels leaves Aylmer ..... 8.00 a. m.
Omnibusses leave the Union House every morning at 6.00 a. m. for the Aylmer wharf.

English Mail Closes
Via New York, every Monday at 8.00 p. m.
Via Quebec, every Friday at 11.30 a. m.

Steamships.
Polynesian, (Allan line) leaves Quebec, June 7th
Delta, (Temperley line) do June 10th

Stage Line.
Ottawa and North Wakefield, leaves Brown's Hotel, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at ..... 6.30 a. m.
Arrives every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at ..... 4.00 p. m.

Special to Gentlemen

RUSSELL & WATSON

Beg to intimate to the gentlemen of OTTAWA and VICINITY, that their

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is now in FULL OPERATION. Gentlemen requiring anything in the above line would do all to give our CUTTER a call, as we are confident that by doing so we will secure their future patronage.

☞ A full stock of COATINGS, TROWSERINGS, VESTINGS, &c., always on hand.

RUSSELL & WATSON.
2341 29 SPARKS STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

St Lawrence and Ottawa Railway—T Reynolds.
Grand Trunk Railway—C J Brydges.
Ottawa River Navigation Co—R W Sheppard.
To Contractors—Arch McKellar.
Grand Concert—H G Tiepke.
Personal—D W T.
Wm Mosgrove, Barrister, &c.
To Architects and Builders.
Public Notice—Magloire Landry.

The Ottawa Times

SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1873.

The Department of Marine and Fisheries received information yesterday, by telegraph, *via* Pictou, Nova Scotia, from the Collector of Customs, at Magdalen Islands, stating the ship 'Philadelphia' is a wreck at Bird Rocks, Gulf of St. Lawrence. The crew have been taken off the wreck, and have been sent to Quebec.

Italy has lost one of its statesmen of the new school in the person of Count Rattazzi. He was a disciple of Cavour, but somewhat less unscrupulous in the adoption of means whereby to gain his ends. He has lived to see the "unification of Italy" completed in everything but the one essential—the general sympathy of the people. The Garibaldians or Republicans were the real promoters of unification; whether the monarchy will fall into the pit which so many of its supporters have helped to dig for it is one of the uncertain ties of the future, the solution of which it has not been permitted M. Rattazzi to see. The deceased statesman was a firm friend of England and France and exerted all his influence to maintain a cordial understanding between the Italian kingdom and these countries.

We notice by a recent numoer of the *Globe*, that that virtuous journal is shocked at the audacity of one of its French Canadian exchanges, for insinuating that there is a prophecy extant indicating that General MacMahon, imitating General Monck at the close of the English Commonwealth, will be the means of restoring the Kingly race to the throne of France. The *Globe* argues that neither the monarchy nor the Empire ever brought aught to France, but disaster, and that the Republic is the only form of Government which the French people should adopt. Of course this will staggerthe Duke of Magenta, when he reads the *Globe* over his matutinal cup of coffee a few days hence, he will scarcely venture to continue his faith in the destiny assigned him. But if the *Globe* is very earnest in favour of a French Republic now, one is apt to question when the time will come that it will advocate a Republic here. The day has been when it was very enthusiastic in the advocacy of the adoption of a written constitution, an elective, executive &c; in fact for Canada to copy the constitution of the State of Illinois. The Northern Pacific was not in the market either with bonds or lands in those days, but the Illinois Central was there with both, and the attractions of the Western praries were set forth day by day, in glowing terms. What may be the secret of the *Globe's* opposition to the restoration of the monarchy in France, we can hardly guess; unless the patronymic of the present President may convey an unpleasant odour to its Caledonian nostrils. "Tak' a pinch o' "snuff, mon, an' curse the Scotch!" "Nae, nae, I'll tak' the snuff, but I'll "curse nae mon for his country." 'Tak' "anither pinch, mon, an' curse the "nerish!" "*Wi a' my heart, mon, for* "*they're a folk I never likit.*"

Can it be possible that Mr. Brown sniffs danger to France, in the accident of its present ruler's name being McMahon? At any rate it would be curious to discover how he can reconcile his theory of a Crown nominated Senate with that of a republican form of Government. It would be a waste of time to discuss the services performed respectively on behalf of France by the Monarchy, the Republic and the Empire; but few will concede that the first and the last named have brought nothing but disaster upon that country. France is to-day virtually either a monarchy without a king, or an Empire without an Emperor. How long that imaginative people will be able to endure the substance of authoritative government without its usual complement of courtly expression is a question which can only be solved by circumstances. But of all tyrannies the worst to which France could be subjected to would be that of a veritable Republic, that is if there be any meaning in the lessons of its past history. The present Republic is only one in name, the whole machinery of Government being administered on a strictly Conservative basis, and it is not at all improbable that either the Monarchy or the Empire may be restored with great advantage to the French people.

BAZAARS AND CHURCHES.

We are glad to see that the Synod of the Diocese of Ontario at its last meeting, adopted a resolution in which "lotteries raffles and other species of gambling" in connection with Church work are condemned. A motion also condemning "Bazaars" was withdrawn. As to "Bazaars" in themselves they are probably harmless; but we cannot help feeling that a much more satisfactory mode of obtaining money for churches might be found "Bazaars" conducted as they now too often are, are simply a scandal to any religious body that has anything do with them. We venture to say that the same practices, if met with in the ordinary way of trade, would be pronounced swindling; and they besides lead to conduct on the part of young ladies, which, if it occurred in another place would be called improper to say the very least. All this is apirt from "lotteries" and other species of gambling" of which mention is made in the resolution. We trust that the action of the Synod of this Diocese, will have a deterrent effect, at least upon the denomination over which it has control.

"THE GREAT DESTITUTION."

We read with profound astonishment a resolution proposed at the Synod of the Episcopal Church, for the Diocese of Ontario, recently held at Kingston. The resolution was not adopted; but the very proposition is enough to arrest attention. As an apology, or "pious fraud," for not giving more to the cause designated in the resolution, it was inexcusable because contrary to the fact; as a representation of the actual condition of the country it was a gross and unpardonable libel.

The resolution begins by saying "that "notwithstanding the great destitution "existing in Canada," &c., &c., and the whole context implies that the "destitution" referred to was a financial one, as the preamble quoted was evidently intended to be an excuse for not granting a more liberal support to the funds of the society mentioned in the motion.

We ask, naturally enough, upon what do as did Revds. Messrs. Burke and Crawford base their assertion? Within two years there has been a very general advance in wages throughout Canada, ranging from ten to thirty-three per cent. Farmers have received a proportionate advance on their perishable products raised for sale in the local markets. Grain and live stock have more than kept their wonted values in the foreign markets. There have been no serious derangements in monetary circles, and commercial business generally has been expanding at a rate hitherto unknown in the country.

"Notwithstanding the great destitution," &c., &c., labor has scarcely ever before been so much sought after, nor have wages been higher in Canada than at the present day. So true is this that both sides of the Houses of the Legislature agreed to a general advance in the salaries of public servants.

"Notwithstanding the great destitution" the workmen employed on the Intercolonial Railway have received an advance of pay within the last three years of over thirty per cent.

"Notwithstanding the great destitution" the Queen's Printer, a man of experience and utterly disinterested in a pecuniary point of view, has reported that the cost of printing has advanced by twenty-seven per cent. within the same period, and our own experience tells us that he might have said from thirty to thirty-three without racking his conscience.

"Notwithstanding the great destitution," the price of lumber is constantly advancing. The lumbering establishments are growing in numbers, and rapidly extending their productive capacities.

"Notwithstanding the great destitution" labourers who were once fain to accept from eighty cents to a dollar per day, will not now bend their backs for less than a dollar and a half.

"Notwithstanding the great destitution" charwomen who could at one time have been readily hired for twenty five cents a day, with board, now turn up their noses at sixty cents for the same period, and tell us that they get so much work sent to their houses, that they do not care to go out.

"Notwithstanding the great destitution" the servant girls who in former days were fain to accept four or five dollars a month, now insist upon seven or eight, with a proviso that the washing must be given out, and that the stable boy shall bring in the wood and water.

"Notwithstanding the great destitution," many people who would gladly employ help and pay for it at the present exorbitant prices, are compelled to share in the performance of their own household drudgery even at the expense of their health.

"Notwithstanding the great destitution "existing in Canada," the cry for more workers is incessant and immigrants are picked up as fast as they arrive, if at all capable of working at any of the industries common to the country.

"Notwithstanding the great destitution existing in Canada," the revenue of the country is rapidly advancing though the rate of taxation has not been increased; Public Works of a gigantic character are being promoted by the Government; numerous railways are advancing towards completion, partly by public and partly by private aid; and never was there a time when more energetic measures were being taken than now for the physical and moral well being of the people.

Is then the "great destitution" a fact, only in regard to religion, and zeal for the propogation of the Gospel? The Rev. gentlemen who fathered the resolution to which we have referred, may be authorities on this point. As to the general prosperity of the country, we fearlessly say it was never greater, nor did it ever carry with it more evident tokens of substantiality. Were Messrs. Burke and Crawford politicians, we should say at once that their resolution gave strong evidence of their being agents of the Illinois Central, or Northern Pacific Railway. As they are Clergymen, we will not even accuse them of being enemies of Canada. But it is very hard to understand how men who know the condition of the country, who know what efforts are being made by the Dominion and Provincial Governments towards the encouragement of immigration; who know, or at least ought to know, how anxiously labourers are looked for, as well on the farm, as in the factory or household, should assent, even by implication that "great destitution" exists in Canada. The Rev. gentlemen must have been romancing in a small way; imitating the author of the "Battle of Dorking" or following in the wake of some of his imitators, by way of framing a plausible excuse for the want of their greater liberality towards the S. P. G. At all events we protest against its going abroad without contradiction that there is any "great destitution existing in Canada."

CORRESPONDENCE.

Shingled Roofs

To the Editor of the OTAWA TIMES.

Sir,—In the article on "Cause and Effect" in your issue of the 19te ult., you very properly point out the extreme danger to which shingled roofs are exposed from fire. I have often been surprised at the false economy of architects and landlords in using shingles as a roofing material, and at the nearsightedness of a City Corporation which after repeated disastrous warnings tolerates them. Why not put an end to shingled roofs? you properly ask. There are other materials as easily obtained, the using of which means considerably lower insurances both on the house and furniture, a more handsome appearance to the building, and a cost actually less when the relative durability of the materials is considered. Take, for illustration, slate, so commonly used in Montreal. It is easily procured, lasts a lifetime, makes a beautiful roof, and its cost in Ottawa would only be about $5 per hundred superficial feet—a cost much less than tin, and but $2.50 more than shingles.

Yours truly,

A READER.

June, 1873.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Extra sales in Hosiery at C. King & Co's. 2273

The very best makes, French Kid Gloves. Twenty per cent under usual prices, at C. King & Co. 2273

A splendid stock of Creton Chintz's great variety of patterns. Allan, McKinnon & McMoran's. 2264.

Astonishing value in Black Silks at Allan, McKinnon & McMoran's 2264.

HONOR THE MIGHTY DEAD.—The Canada Central Railway Company propose issuing return tickets to Montreal at single fare, to parties attending the funeral of the late Sir George Cartier, these tickets can be obtained on the 10th, 11th, and 12th inst., and will be good to return until the 14th. 2282

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—A temperance meeting will be held to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, in the school house, New Edinburgh. Mr. Robt. Elliott, favorably known as an earnest and powerful advocate of temperance, will deliver an address.

AS IT SHOULD BE.—The builder who is conducting the repairs to the new Victoria Hotel, at the corner of Wellington and O'Connor streets, has fenced in the space in front of the building, and has put a sidewalk around the outside of the fence. This is as it should be. The example is one which the authorities should force all builders to follow.

SIR GEORGE CARTIER'S FUNERAL.—The Grand Trunk Railway Company advertise tickets at one fare to Montreal and return, for persons desirous of attending the late Sir George Cartier's funeral. A similarly liberal arrangement has been made by the Ottawa River Navigation Company.

PARLIAMENT SQUARE.—It is said that it is now the intention of the Public Works Department to lower the level of the Square in front of the Parliament Buildings, at the western end, by as much as six feet. Mr. Scott, the Chief Architect of the Department, has, it is understood, gone to New York to consult with the gentlemen in charge of the Central Park with regard to the laying out of the grounds.

BASE BALL.—The members of the Kingston Base Ball Club, who are to play the Ottawa Base Ball Club this afternoon, arrived by the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway last evening. They were met at the Station by the members of the Ottawa Club, headed by the Union Band, and accompanied to the Union House. Admirers of field sports would do well to attend the match this afternoon as some fine playing is expected.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS.—The Guards' Dramatic Club gave their second performance in the Rink Music Hall last evening before a fair audience. A piece entitled the "Blighted Being," followed by a drama, "The Charcoal Burner," and the farce of "The Area Belle," constituted the programme. The pieces, for an amateur performance, were very well rendered, and the different parts ably sustained. Mrs. Allen and Mrs. Stevenson took their parts admirably, as also Messrs. Carroll, Greaves, Wright, J. Higman, and H. Foster. The fine band of the Guards added much to the success of the performance.

WATER WORKS COMMISSIONERS.—A meeting of the Waterworks Commissioners took place in their rooms, Rowe's Block yesterday afternoon. The following gentlemen were present:—Commissioners, Dr. Sweetland, Cunningham, Coffey and Dr. Beaubien. The Board received advices of a shipment of pipes to the extent of 139 tons on the 29th May. Also further advices of a shipment of pipes that were to leave Glasgow on the 12th June. An order was sent yesterday by cable for 200 tons of 5 inch and 50 tons of 3 inch pipes. No other business of importance was transacted by the meeting.

GRAND CONCERT.—Professor Tiepke's Concert takes places at Gowan's Hall, on Monday evening. The Professor has deserved well of all classes of the citizens, by the liberality he displayed during the past winter in aiding the several charitable socities in their efforts to raise funds by public entertainments. The programme for Monday evening is a most attractive one, and we have every confidence that it will be rendered in a manner which will delight the audience. Mr. Tiepke has claims upon the consideration of the people of Ottawa, which ought not to be disregarded; but apart from this the entertainment will be one which will undoubtedly be enjoyed by all who patronize it. We hope to see a crowded house on Monday evening.

REMAINS OF A CHILD FOUND.—Yesterday afternoon at about four o'clock as some workmen were excavating the foundation of a house near Cluff's block on Maria street, they came upon a small deal box, which on being opened was found to contain the skeleton of a child. The box, as well as the human remains which it contained, bore the appearance of having lain in the ground for a long time, and it is more than probable that no clue by which they can be identified will ever be found. The fact that on the spot where the discovery was made a house once stood would give some colour to the supposition which seemed to prevail that a crime had been committed by its occupants. There is, however, but a slender foundation for such a belief, as the house in question has not been in existence for some years, and it is highly probable that the box and its contents were placed there after the building was taken away. Be this as it may, there can be but little doubt that a crime was committed, and it is the duty of the proper authorities to make an investigation.

POLICE COURT.

BEFORE M. O'GARA, POLICE MAGISTRATE.

Ann Raycroft, charged with drunkenness, was sent up for a month at hard labor.

Francis Smith, disorderly, was discharged.

W. Shank, drunk and disorderly, was fined $2 and costs.

Robert Shank, for a similar offence, was discharged.

William Strong, another drunk and disorderly, was discharged.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Russell House.

T D Wilson, W P Roger, M D, J Janes, Montreal; J Sully, Boston; W Campbell, Peterboro; T M J Dennison, Peterboro; F G Frost, Smith's Falls; E Thompson and wife, Point Fortune; N Robertson, Arnprior; A S Scott, Toronto; A DeCosmos, M P, Victoria, B C; M O'Meara, Portage du Fort; W Ferguson, Vankleek Hill; R F Parker, New York; W Gillespie, Glasgow.

Daniels' Hotel.

J McPhail, Montreal; W R Thistle, Aylmer; J D Fraser and wife, Kentucky; M J Palmer and wife and Miss Palmer, New York, A Waugh, G Murphy, Carleton Place.

Union House.

G C Reed, Almonte; W McCoy, L Marquis, Montreal; J R Brown, Renfrew; J Chatterton, Renfrew; T J Armstrong, do; N Telfer, Westmeath; H B Prentiss, Chelsea; W Stevenson, Carleton Place; T Ravington, Huntley; D Row, Brockville; Mrs. Grimison, M Elliott, J McCammon, T Sullivan, T Guinary, A Fritzer, J A Wright, T Tweed, G Elliott, W J Marshall, W Parson, H Dumbell; J Dumbell, R J Ellfee, J Anglin, O Ferris, T Derring, Kingston; J Anderson, Hamilton; J H Craig, London.

DIOCESE OF ONTARIO.

Annual Meeting of Synod

THE BISHOP'S ADDRESS.

The annual meeting of the Synod of the Episcopalian Diocese of Ontario was opened in the Synod Hall, Kingston, on Wednesday last. We compile the following summary of proceedings from the Kingston *News*:—

The usual preliminary business having been transacted, His Lordship the Bishop delivered the following

ADDRESS

Rev. Brethren and Brethren,—In taking a retrospect of the year that has elapsed since we last met in the Diocesan Synod, our feelings must, I think, be those of gratitude to Almighty God for the progress the Church is making, and zeal with which that progress has been attended. Since last Synod I have held confirmations in the following places:

Cathedral, Kingston; Napanee, Adolphustown, Milford, Marysburg, Aillia, Carrying Place, Sterling, Madoc, Tweed, Roslin, Roseboro', Finch, Iriquois, Morrisburg, Hawkesbury, Fitzroy Harbor, Arnprior, Almonte, Hopper Settlement, St Thomas, Belleville; Christ Church, Belleville; Bishops' Chapel, Ottawa; New Edinburgh, Prescott, Barrisfield and Birmingham's,

Making a total of 610 persons confirmed, of whom 562 received their first communion immediately after their confirmation. It is with sincere pleasure that laymen bear testimony to the continued exertions on the part of the clergy to make the season for confirmation one of real spiritual benefit to the candidates, and the occasion of its administration a solemn and impressive one.

During the past year I have admitted four persons to the Deaconship (promoted those to the priesthood) I licensed twenty Lay Readers and Cathechists in October last. I attempted the experiment of a visitation of the clergy, and delivered a charge, in which I anticipated some points which concern the diocese, and which I must not now repeat. The visitation was followed by a conference of the clergy, in which papers of much interest, and written with much ability, were read and discussed. I think I reflect the general opinion when I say the visitation was a season of great spiritual benefit to us all, and it is desirable to renew such meetings from time to time.

A meeting of the bishops of the Ecclesiastical province, took place at Ottawa, which led to the calling a meeting of the Provincial Synod, to take action with respect to a missionary bishop of Algoma. It may be expected that I should say something on the subject of the Algoma bishopric, but I prefer not to do so. The Synod and its results are not such as we can regard with satisfaction, and I should be glad to think that the necessity for holding another session for the same purpose may be avoided by the Diocese of Toronto taking the establishment of the Algoma Diocese into its own hands, and dealing with it as a subdivision of the present Diocese, of which Algoma is, undoubtedly, a part.

The general funds of the diocese seem to me to be in a sound and healthy condition, with the exception of the widows' and orphans' fund, but I need not particularize, as the several reports will be so full and detailed.

You will be called upon to adopt a scheme whereby the various missions receiving aid from the Mission Board will be classified, so that the grant may be made to each more in proportion to the wants and character of the missions, that has hitherto prevailed. This is a wise step, but I wish that the committee of classification had been instructed to go further, and to fix as their opinion as to what stipends the missionaries should receive from their congregation as well. The time has come, I think, when the whole question of clerical support in the Diocese must be considered, not only the subject of the stipends of our missionaries, but of the clergy as a body. I cannot continue an unconcerned spectator when I see the rule of life in the present day to be, increased remuneration for all kinds of labor, save that of the clergy. The increased and increasing rate of wages is the fair and necessary result of the increased and increasing cost of all the necessaries of life; and I say that the consequence is that while the laity are getting richer, the clergy are getting poorer. Now it is absolutely necessary that a remedy be sought for this growing evil, for an evil it is. Not only must the conventional and stereotyped $400 per annum for our missionaries be no longer the rule, but the measure of support of the clergy generally must be revised, and means adopted to bring before our congregations the urgent necessity of enabling the clergy to meet the increased cost of living, moderately though they may be. I shall be glad if a committee be appointed on this subject to report, if possible, to this present Synod. I shall be glad also to co-operate with such committee by my advice, and I am sanguine enough to believe that the laity of the Diocese will heartily respond to any well founded appeal made to them by their representatives in the Synod assembled. At all events it will be competent for me, as parishes become vacant, to bring this matter earnestly under their notice before making an appointment, and should the Synod adopt some system by means of which the Bishop, if possible, or the Archdeacon, or some one else deputed, should visit vacant parishes, and endeavour to induce them to be more liberal than heretofore in the way of clerical support, I think much good may be done.

Regarding the subject of Mission Houses I desire to say a few words:—A big, important report was submitted the last Synod, but owing to the late period of the session at which it was introduced, no action was taken further than to refer it back to the committee for fuller discussion of this Synod. Now, if any action is to be taken at all, I think the present a most favourable opportunity for taking it. Owing to the missionaries at Camden, Sydenham and Lanark having removed to other fields of labour, the whole section of the Diocese lying between the parishes of Napapee and Perth is now unprovided with the ministrations of the church. This portion of the Diocese has always been the weakest part of it, at least since I have had any knowledge of its character, and I think it ought to be treated in an exceptional manner. The clerical position of these missions may be realized if we consider that nine churches are now closed, and many out stations besides deprived of the means of grace. To increase the difficulty, the stipends supplied in those missions are not sufficient to attract priests of experience and standing who alone are able to resuscitate them, and I have determined for the future to exhaust every expedient rather than place newly ordained Deacons in sole charge of parishes or Missions. The practice hitherto, though excusable from necessity, has proved very disastrous both to the Missions and the Deacons themselves, and therefore if the Synod proposes taking any new action now in the direction of the establishment of Mission Houses; it seems to me that the country lying between the Rectories of Napanee and Perth affords as good a field for testing their value as we can possibly hope for. Should the grants hitherto given to Camden, Loughboro' and Lanark be concentrated in the Mission House under the direction of a priest and two or three deacons, we should, I think, combine economy with that efficiency in work which union and co-operation afford, and we should avoid the fatal mistakes which the inexperience, the isolation and the consequent failure which new ordained men have so frequently made, and I would take this opportunity of saying that I wish the clergy would inform me if any of them desire to obtain the help of deacons, so that I may be able to keep a list of the parishes thus needing clerical help, and supply them in the order of priority of application.

But, my brethren, whether any remedy for the state of things I have laid before you be found in Mission Houses or not, I would remind you that you are equally responsible with myself and bound to assist me in rectifying what experience has shown to be faulty. Some expedient must be devised which will save me from the painful necessity of placing in the care of souls many men just ordained, with little experience of human nature, anticipating everything but failure, and when after a while that failure is but too evident, and traceable to their own inexperience, a reaction sets in, and disappointment and sickness of heart result, to the great injury of the Church and her Ministers.

Praying that God may direct us in the right path in this and all other measures, so that His glory and the edification of His Church may be promoted, I ask you now to proceed with the business before the Synod.

After some further business had been transacted,

The Rev. R. Lewis moved that on the next avoidance of the See of Ontario, the parishes situated west of the Brockville and Ottawa Railway should form a separate diocese.

The Bishop thought they should be very careful how they touched the question of a division, as they had not at present sufficient material to enable them to do so, and a division made to-day might be all wrong ten years hence. We required to know what the Diocese of Montreal would do, and also what the Diocese of Toronto would do. He was informed that the latter diocese was in favor of granting a portion of its territory to this diocese also.

Rev. C. Forest though it was premature to discuss the question at present.

Rev. C. E. Cartwright moved in amendment a notice which he had on the paper, as follows:—

WHEREAS, in the event of the avoidance of the See, no division of the Endowment or Diocese is possible prior to the election of a Bishop; that the Bishop be requested to nominate a committee to arrange details of such division, and report to the Synod at its next meeting, and that the resolutions of Mr. Simpson and Rev. R. Lewis be referred to the same committee.

At the afternoon session,

Mr. F. T. Walkem moved in amendment to the amendment,

That the following words be prefixed to Mr. Cartwright's motion, "Whereas it is expedient that the Diocese should be divided; and"—Lost.

Mr. W. B. Simpson moved, seconded by Mr. G. A. Kirkpatrick, that the words "Endowment of" be struck out of Mr. Cartwright's motion. Lost.

Mr. Cartwright's motion was then put and declared carried.

Rev. E. P. Crawford moved, seconded by Mr May, "That in the opinion of this Synod, the use of bazaars, concerts, sales and raffles, for the raising of money for church purposes is derogatory to the dignity of giving as an act of worship, and calculated to nullify the teaching of the clergy as to the proper scriptural mode of giving through the offertory."

An interesting discussion took place on this motion, in which several members of the Synod, both clerical and lay, took part, and it was ultimately withdrawn in favor of a motion made by Rev. Mr. Preston, seconded by Rev. Mr. Bleasdell, as follows: "That this Synod rejoices to find that so many missions in this Diocese have adopted systematic giving as the means of supporting the church and clergy, and hope that the day is not far distant when the system of free will offering shall be the mode by which all church revenues shall shall be raised."

On motion of Rev. A. Spencer, the following clause was added to this motion: "And this Synod hereby expresses its strong disapprobation of raffles, lotteries, and other species of gambling in connection with church work."

It was moved by Rev. J W. Burke, seconded by Rev. E P. Crawford,—That notwithstanding the great destitution existing in Canada, this Synod, remembering with deep gratitude the assistance so generously given by the S. P. G. to this diocese for so many years past, resolves to devote in future (commencing from 1st May in the present year), two per cent. of all sums collected for missionary funds of this diocese from parochial collections and missionary meetings, to the Foreign Mission Fund of that Society, until we have a foreign mission of our own. And it is hereby resolved that the sum raised as mentioned above be forwarded by our Clerical Secretary to the Secretary of the S. P. G., as a thank offering to Almighty God, and as a token of gratitude to the Venerable Society. Lost.

Moved by Judge Jarvis, seconded by Rev. R. Lewis—"That the Lord Bishop be requested to set apart some Sunday or Holy Day, such as Good Friday, on which an annual collection shall be made in aid of the S. P. G." Lost.

Rev. H. Mulkins made a motion which was ruled out of order as being too indefinite.

Moved by Rev. C. Forest, seconded by Mr. G. May—That His Lordship the Bishop be requested, and is hereby respectfully requested, to issue a circular letter inviting as many parishes as may be so minded, to take up an annual collection on behalf of the missionary operations of the S. P. G. Carried.

At the session on Thursday, among other important business, the following delegates were elected to the Provincial Synod.

Clergy—The Archdeacon, Revs T A Parnell, J A Preston, J S Lander, J W Burke, J J Bogert, F W Kirkpatrick, G A Anderson, G W White, F R Tane, E H M Baker, W Bleasdell.

Substitutes—Revs C Forest, Dr. Boswell, Wm Lewin, R Lewis, Dr Jones, J Shannon.

Laity—Dr Henderson, W B Simpson, F McAnnany, George May, H S McDonald, M P P, James Shannon, S Keefer, G A Kirkpatrick, M P, R V Rogers, Wm Ellis, Judge Jarvis, D Collins.

Substitutes—John Tilton, A Cole, M P, P, R T Walkem, R Lyons, E Harrison, James Jackson.

His Lordship the Bishop also struck the standing and other committees, of which the following are the most important

Executive Committee.—The Very Rev the Dean, the Ven the Archdeacon, Rev Dr Boswell, Revs F R Tane, J A Mulock, J W Burke, J A Preston, J T Lauder, C P Emery, J Carroll, the Clerical Secretary, Dr Henderson, Judge Jarvis, W B Simpson, A Cole, F McAnnany, S Keefer, R T Walkem, J D Slater, G A Kirkpatrick, George May, the Lay Secretary, the Treasurer.

Clergy Trust Fund Committee.—The Ven the Archdeacon, Rev Dr Boswell, Revs R Lewis, G A Anderson, J A Preston, Dr Jones, the Clerical Secretary, Dr Henderson, W B Simpson, G A Kirkpatrick, F McAnnany, Geo May, the Treasurer, the Lay Secretary.

Episcopal and General Endowment Fund Committee.—The Ven Archdeacon, Revs F R Tane, F W Kirkpatrick, C P Emery, G A Anderson, Dr Henderson, F McAnnany, W B Simpson, the Treasurer, the Lay Secretary, the Clerical Secretary.

Finance Committee.—Geo May, H H Loucks, the Treasurer, Rev J A Mulock, the Clerical Secretary, R T Walkem, F McAnnany, Rev G W White, the Lay Secretary, James Shannon.

DIED.

At Aylmer, on the 6th June, instant, John Murphy, tinsler, aged 78 years.

His funeral will take place to-morrow, Sunday, 8th instant, at 3 o'clock p. m.

In this city, on the 5th inst., aged 17 years, Miss Francisca Elizabeth Hogg, youngest daughter of the late J. P. Hogg

The funeral will take place on Sunday, at 3 o'clock p. m., from her mother's residence, King street. Friends and acquaintances are requested to attend without further notice.

St. Anns, Bout de l'Isle.

I WAS FOR SEVERAL YEARS SUFFERING from Cough, Expectoration and Night Sweats, attended with extreme nervous and physical prostration. My body was greatly emaciated, and the general impression was that I had not long to live. I began taking Dr. Wheeler's Compound Elixir of Phosphites and Cod liver oil, and improvement took place immediately. I gained in weight and strength. My Cough and my Night Sweats disappeared, and I am now in the enjoyment of excellent health. Many of my friends to whom I have recommended the Elixir have experienced equally remarkable results.

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WORTH TEN TIMES ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD.

DO YOU KNOW ANYTHING OF IT? IF NOT, IT THEY YOU DID.

There are but few preparations of medicine which have withstood the impartial judgment of the people for any great length of time. One of these is THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL, purely a preparation of six of some of the best Oils that are known, each one possessing virtues of its own. Scientific physicians know that medicines may be formed of several ingredients in certain fixed proportions of greater power, and producing effects which could never result from the use of any one of them, or in different combinations. This is the preparation of this Oil a chemical change takes place, forming a compound which could not by any possibility be made from any other combination or proportions of the same ingredients, or any other ingredients, and entirely different from anything ever before made, one which produces the most astonishing results, and having a wider range of application than any medicine ever before discovered. It contains no alcohol or volatile liquids, consequently loses nothing by evaporation. Wherever applied you get the benefit of every drop; whereas with other preparations nearly all the alcohol is lost in that way, and you get only the small quantity of Oils which they may contain.

S. N. THOMAS, Phelps, N.Y.
And NORTHROP & LYMAN, Newcastle, Ont., are Agents for the Dominion.
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PERSONAL.

IF D. W. T. will give information as to his whereabouts at the TIMES Office, he will confer a very great obligation on G., and remove serious uneasiness.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with Board and Lodging, a few minutes walk from the Parliament Buildings. Apply at this office.
Ottawa, June 4, 1873. 2280

WANTED—An experienced GLAZIER and BLIND PAINTER. Apply at the Nash Factory, Hull, P. Q.
Hull, June 4, 1873. 2284

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Ottawa, June 7, 1873. 2281

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given, that I will not be responsible for any debt incurred in my name by my wife, Delphine Vian, or any other person without an order signed by me.

MAGLOIRE x LANDRY,
his mark
Hull, June 6, 1873. 2281

Grand Concert.

Mr. H. G. Tiepke,

Has the honor to inform the public, that he will give a Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert,

AT GOWAN'S HALL,

On Monday Evening, June 9th,

The programme comprises—
Overtures by Orchestra and Pianos,
Vocal Solos, Duos, Duos and Glees,
Instrumental Solos and Duos.
Finally—Romberg's Grand Children's Symphony, for Pianos, Strings and Toy Instruments. Everything will be done to render this the most enjoyable Concert of the season.

Tickets 50 cents each; children under 12 years half price; may be obtained at Messrs. A. & S. Nordheimer's Music Store; Orme & Sons do; Gowan's Picture Store; Gibson & Co.'s Confectionery, and in the evening at the door.

The piano used on this occasion has been kindly furnished by Messrs. A. & S. Nordheimer.

Concert to commence at 8 o'clock sharp.
Ottawa, June 6, 1873. 2281 2

TO CONTRCTORS

TENDERS

Will be received by the undersigned until NOON on

Saturday, the 28th June Inst.

For the erection of the following buildings:

An Inebriate Asylum at Hamilton.

Plans and specifications to be seen on and after the Ninth inst., at the office of W. Kaufmann, Esq., Architect, Exchange Buildings, Toronto, and at the City Engineer's office, Hamilton.

A Normal School at Ottawa.

Plans and specifications to be seen on and after the Ninth inst., at the office of W. R. Strickland, Esq., Architect, Masonic Hall, Toronto, and at the office of Mr. Mather, Architect, Ottawa.

Forms of Tender and other requisite information can be procured on application at the above mentioned offices.

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

ARCH. McKELLAR,
Commissioner.
Department of Public Works, Ontario,
Toronto, June 3, 1873. 2281

TO ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS.

The NEW ROCKLAND SLATE Co. are prepared to supply from their Quarry, near Richmond, P. Q., ROOFING SLATES of quality superior to any American, and in every respect equal to the finest Welsh or Cornish Slates, so well-known in Great Britain and America.

In Montreal, Toronto, London, St. Catherines, Brantford, Belleville, and other cities where the Slates have been used for a number of years, and their advantages fully shown, they are almost universally adopted.

Safety from fire, economy and durability, are their chief recommendations.

Samples can be seen and information obtained from any of the following practical roofers, who are prepared to take contracts and guarantee satisfaction in all cases where the Rockland Slates are used:—G. W. Reed, Montreal Que.; Riddle & Bros, London, Ont.; Walter Hogg, Ottawa, Ont.; R. Riddle & Son, St. Catherines, Ont; Wm. Boswell, Belleville, Ont.; John Brown, Brantford, Ont.; Geo. Duffie, Toronto, Ont.; E. North, Hamilton, Ont.; Robt. Rennie, Toronto, Ont. For further information apply to the Secretary New Rockland Slate Co., Montreal, Que.
June 7, 1873. 2281

100 Men Wanted

To work on the

GRENVILLE CANAL.

Highest wages will be given.

Apply immediately at the works.
Ottawa, June 5, 1873. 2281

THE ST. LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.

The old reliable, quickest and best route. The shortest line to all points East and West.

ALTERATION OF RUNNING TIME.

ON AND FROM MONDAY, June 9th, 1873 four trains will run daily, as follows:—

GOING NORTH.

No.	Leave Prescott.	Connecting with.	Arrive in Ottawa.
1	1.10 P.M	Grand Trunk Mail from the East	4.15 P.M.
*2	5.30 A.M	Do do Express from West	8.30 A.M.
3	4.10 P.M	Do do Mail from the West	7.15 P.M.
*4	1.25 A.M	Do do Express from East	6.00 A.M.

* Every day, Mondays excepted. † Every day.

GOING SOUTH.

No.	Leave Ottawa.	Connecting with.	Arrive at Prescott Junction.
2	7.15 A.M	Royal Mail Steamers East & West, G. T accommodation East	9.50 A.M.
4	10.30 A.M	G.T. Express for West	12.45 P.M
6	3.45 P.M	G. T. R. for East and accommodation for Way Stations West	6.00 P.M
8 with Sleeping Cars	9.30 P.M	G. T. R. trains for East and West	1.00 A.M.

Comfortable Sleeping Cars on Nos. 7 and 8. Charge for berths, 50 cents.

More connections with all the Grand Trunk trains both East and West.

Twenty minutes at Prescott Junction for refreshments.

Trains are run on