sufficient to show that he was the truth should be brought regard to the prorogation was very distinctly understood eting on the 13th of August ut *pro forma*, and that no busi- be done. Upon that understand- se adjourned. The member for sex admitted that the memo- 13th of August was signed on standing that nothing detri- the Ministry should be resorted - the memorial itself hat the Opposition were to break the full ing as to the *pro formâ* meeting e Crown, Parliament and the (Hear! hear!) It was very t the Opposition intended to trick upon His Excellency in ce of the supporters of the nt. In this great question the ere not alone on trial, for hon. opposite had not gone so far with the Governor General and cers of the Crown. The mem- est Durham—Mr. Wood—had o far as to allege His Excellency had o issue a commission. Some t the Opposition had declared was enough evidence in the re- Royal Commission to establish , while on the other hand, ended to regard that report as The Opposition altogether ted the legality of the Royal , and accepted the evidence re it as legal and good. The r Shefford had declined to ap- efore the Commission, ubtless for good reasons, might have been awkward get up and tell the country by s he had obtained the stolen documents. There were two only which could be drawn non-appearance of the hon. e Sheffords they were, either de his charge in haste and o consideration, or had made it y evidence to back it up. The to be drawn from the whole that hon. member, was that he e Allan letters in his possession he made the charges; but had tly been obliged to resort to the of letters and documents from swers in order to try and sustain the House had to deal with, was rn statement of Sir Hugh d not his correspondence Americans; and this statement itively that there was any cor- ment with the Government. It argued by the hon. member for Cartier, that Sir Hugh Allan have subscribed so largely if he ad the charter in view; but the s the sworn evidence of Sir Hugh bject he had in view was the r in power of a Government icy he approved of, and which e interest of his great steamship railways with which he was con- The Opposition had resorted to ans to gain the object they had y going to hon. members on who were lawyers, and saying So and So, there have been three ppointed in your District, and you have not been appointed?" These and similar means were o by them to try and gain the ent members over to their side; nly this, but they resorted to ies about the Premier, and they t letters from the Post Office. It the Premier had the sympathy ers on both sides; but he did not npathy. What he asked was common British justice. [Ap- He would say in conclusion that o doubt the Right Hon. Premier sustained in this House.

URPEE (St. John) amid loud ap- om the Opposition benches, an that he was going to vote in fa- e amendment of the hon. mem- Lambton. He then went over the aken since the charge was pre- ntil he came to the point of pro- when he stated he had perfectly od that the report of the Com- would be laid before the House on August, and he was entirely op- the prorogation on that day, re was no report made. The taken before the Commission reat way to prove that the charge d by the hon. member for Shefford red Sir Hugh Allan got also the part of the money paid for emigra- poses.

Mr. POPE—No, No.

URPEE—The hon. Minister said but he believed it was so. He felt mbarassment in voting in a con- rection from his colleagues of the county of St. John. He had been in voting as he did he was acting y to the wishes of his constituents, was prepared to take the responsi- f this, and was not to be by any man or any of men. He would vote as he be- in accordance with the liberal es of the party to which he be- and with a view to sustaining the es of Parliament. [Cheers.]

OMVILLE would not have taken time of the House had it not been speech of the hon. gentleman for That hon. gentleman had got and said he would vote against istry, because of the charges of the member for Shefford. And what ey? Bribery and corruption. This e hon. member for St. John. Why e known to be the very seat of cor- , and the hon. member for St. would not have warmed the which he now occupied not been for corruption. (Cheers. O!) He read a letter from the entleman's own hand, published in John *Telegraph*, in which that man said that he had received no from Sir Hugh Allan, but that money which he used was his own. n gentleman continued in much the ense since, amidst considerable con- when Mr. Mackenzie raised a point r, and Mr. Speaker ruled that the of the hon. gentleman's remarks ot in order. Mr. Domville then n extract from the *Pen Pen*, g that the mouth of the *Globe* paper had been sealed by a bribe Sir Hugh Allan. The *charge* of the of the hon. member for Lambton, effect that the expenditure of money ctions, rendered them liable to the re of the House. Now, this he most rely denied. (Cheers.) The charge t the Ministry gave the impression the Government had taken money the public purse. This was not the e he had shown to his constituents. on. gentlemen continued at some , making a most humorous speech. ould vote as his conscience dictated; e should have great pleasure in vot- at the charges of the hon. member efford, had not been sustained.

PICKARD said that last year when harges were made by Mr. Hunting- e had no idea that they would be ned, but subsequent events had ht him to the conclusion that there be truth in them.

OUIMET defended the general e of the Government; and he was to express the opinion of constituency, that the charges e hon. member for Shefford had not sustained, and he believed he ed the general view of the people of Province of Quebec. (Cheers.) He f the opposition to the Pacific Railway that actuated these charges against Ministry. He had followed with in- these accusations against the Mini- nd had after due consideration come e conclusion there was no foundation em. In conclusion he would say ever, that he would prefer the con- tion of the Pacific Railway by a com- to its construction by Government- alled on the representatives of Quebec eir own interests and in that of the ic Railway to sustain the Govern-

. PREVOST denied that the people e Province of Quebec approved of course of the Government, and he re- ed that the hon. member for Laval taken upon himself to state that such e case. The hon. members who voted stain the Government, were sacrifice their privileges and the honor of the country. The course of the Government with reference to the Oaths Bill had been carried out with the view of analyzing the action of the Committee and the substitution of a partizan Com- mittee.

Mr. MATHIEU replied to the hon. member for Two Mountains and Laval (Mr. Carbier). The latter hon. gentleman said that he was not a partizan and would vote in accordance with the dic- tates of his conscience. He had no doubt that the hon. member was sincere in his opinions as all other members were. But he thought that nearly all the members were, to a certain extent, partizans. They were not led by the nose by their chiefs; but as a rule the chief of a party repre- sented the opinions of his party; and therefore when the hon. gentlemen voted in accordance with their chief—they were honestly carrying out their convictions. The hon. gentleman then quoted from Earl John Russell's description of Conservatism in which young members of Par- liament become party men. He (Mr. Mathieu) was not a partizan; but like the man described by Lord Russell, generally voted with his party from honest convic- tion. He therefore might be described as an independent party man.

Mr. DE ST. GEORGE here raised a point of order. The hon. member was speaking to the motion.

Mr. SPEAKER said that in the debate on the Address the greatest latitude was allowed.

Mr. MATHIEU understood that in a debate on the Address all sorts of things might be said, and he was saying all sorts of things. The hon. gentleman then proceeded from Birch on Party Politics a pas- sage, stating that a man must be very un- fortunate in the choice of his political company if nine times out of ten he could not vote with his party. There were two parties in the House. They on his side of the House were supposed to be Tories; the hon. gentlemen opposite were the Whigs, the Grits, the Liberals, the Na- tionalists. The Tories, he had read, looked upon the Crown as the head of the fabric of the Constitution. He contended that the hon. gentlemen opposite had act- ed in contradiction of the principles of the Liberal party, when by their journals and in their speeches they condemned the act of the Governor General for accepting the advice of his responsible Ministers, they had contradicted that great principle of popular government which said that the Crown could not act except with the ad- vice of its advisers. Therefore, he thought that the parties were changing sides and that the hon. gentlemen opposite had bec- come the Tories, and the hon. gentlemen on this side of the House the veritable Liberals. He next proceeded to point out that there had been a distinct understand- ing that there should not be a business session of the House on the 13th of Au- gust. And now he came to the question as to whether the Government was re- sponsible for the failure of the Committee to proceed with the investigation. The Committee was instructed by the House to take evidence under oath, and when, therefore, the Committee met and found that it had not the power to carry out its instructions, the majority felt determined that they could not proceed. Therefore it could not be said that the Government was responsible for the stoppage of the investigation. As to the appointment of the Royal Commission he approved the course of the Govern- ment. The hon. gentleman then pro- ceeded to consider the evidence, and concluded a logical as well as humorous speech amid loud applause.

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD then moved the adjournment of the debate.

The House adjourned at midnight.

Selling a Harbour.

The German traveller Baron von Malt- zan describes in the Cologne *Gazette* a curious conversation which he had during his stay at Aden with an Arab merchant, who offered to sell to the German Gov- ernment a harbour on the Arabian coast. 'It will not cost much money,' said the Arab; 'only about as much as Schech Otto, and the harbour is a much better one.' 'Whom does it belong to, and who has to sell it?' asked the Baron. The Arab 'of Lahny,' was the answer; 'but keep it secret.' 'The Sultan of Lahny?' assumed the Baron in as- tonishment. "How can he give a harbour to sell? All his territory is inland; it does not touch the coast anywhere.' 'His own territory is inland' replied the Arab; 'but he has vessels in the Sohebi territory, which borders on the sea, and it is there that the harbour he wants to sell is situated.' 'But,' asked the Baron, 'does this harbour of which you speak really belong to the Sultan?' 'No,' was the reply; 'he is only its suzer- ain; but the race in whose territory it lies will be induced by the grant of a small sum to renounce its rights to it.' 'And what is the harbour called?' The Arab now assumed a very mysterious air, and whispered, 'Kor Amran,' at the same time touching his tongue as if he were offer- ing an excellent bargain. 'Now,' adds Baron von Maltzan, 'I know that Kor Amran is considered an excellent harbour by the Arabs, but it is only accessible to small ships, and I had learned from the Arabs that it belongs to two tribes, one of which only is in a sort of vassalage of the Sultan of Lahny, the other being entirely independent. The Sultan was thus offer- ing for sale a thing that did not belong to him. Moreover, I knew that England would do her utmost to cancel such a purchase even if it were made, and she has powerful means of doing this, as the Sultan of Lahny is total- ly dependent upon her. Being anxious to know how it was hoped to get out of this difficulty, I asked the Arab whether the governor of Aden knew of the Sultan's intention to sell a harbor on the coast. 'God forbid,' was the reply, 'he must not hear a word of it. The whole affair must be managed behind his back, and the English must not know anything about it until it has become an accom- plished fact. . . . . The Sultan is only the ally of England because he is forced to be so. But if the German Empire will buy Amran, and this pur- chase should, as we have no doubt it will, involve him in a war with England, the Sultan will cast off the English yoke and become the ally of Germany.'" The Baron adds that he vainly endeavored to prove to the Arab that Kor Amran was not worth a war, and that two offers of a simi- lar kind were made to him by other Arab chiefs who, however, really possessed the harbors they wished to dispose of.

The Monarchial Struggle in France.

According to the *Assemblee Nationale*, about the middle of the present week will be known the Comte de Chambord's reply, to the communication made to him with a view of informing him of the con- ditions under which it will be possible for the Conservative majority to restore the monarchy. The committee appointed by the Bureaux of the majority will meet on the evening of the 17th to consider the Comte de Chambord's reply. The result of that deliberation will be communicated on the 18th to the Bureaux of the four Parliamentary fric- tions of the majority. The members of the Right Centre are summoned for the 19th in order to consider the course they will pursue. It is believed that the members of the Right will meet on the 20th with a similar object. M. Rouher, in a letter to M. Eschasseriaux, announced to the deputies advocating an appeal to the nation will meet on the 15th of Octo- ber. Everything, therefore, is being pre- pared for the great struggle when the As- sembly resumes its sittings, which will decide the destinies of France."

TAKE NOTICE—W. L. Millard's Boot Department is now open and in full blast. It is under the immediate supervision of Mr. James McCullough, that prince of Fitters. If you want a sty- lish-fitting Boot leave your measure at 76 Sparks-st. First class work guaranteed. Lightness and despatch in every case.

2405

Smokers, for a good smoke, use Myrtle Navy. See T. & B. on each plug.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

FROM MONTREAL.

[Special to the Times.]

MONTREAL, Nov. 1st.

The Athletic Sports on the University Grounds began this morning. The at- tendance was not very large. The first race, the College Mile Race, for a medal presented by Mr W. E. McDonald, was won by Page in 5¼ minutes. The second was a 100 yards race, 3 heats. The first heat was taken by Mill, and the second and third by Thomas. The third was a half mile race, and was won by Brouillette in 2 min. 24¼ sec.

T. W. Ritchie, Esq., has been appointed a Puisine Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, vice Mr, Justice Drummond super- annuated.

A rule for Contempt of Court was issued yesterday by Mederic Lanctote. The rule is returnable on Monday next.

The receipts of wheat for the week end- ing 29th inst., amounted to 34,650 bush- els, and by Lachine Canal 543,374 bushels. Total, 577,024 bushels, showing an in- crease over the corresponding period of last year of 819,884 bushels. The ship- ments for the week reached 216,113 bush- els, a slight increase over last season.

STONEFIELD.

Terrible Accident.

[Special to the TIMES]

Two unfortunate men were killed at Stone- field, a village on the Ottawa, 58 miles from Montreal, by an explosion of Glycer- ine. Their names were Andrew Thomp- son and Paul Foucou'd They were in the act of preparing it for the blast, when it exploded, blowing them into atoms. Foucould is not so baldly shattered as Thompson.

MIDNIGHT DESPATCHES

BY OCEAN CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

IN BRIEF.

The London Stock Exchange will be closed to-day.—The whaling schooner 'Valentine' was abandoned on October 1st. The crew were landed at St. Michaels.—It is supposed that a clue to the Nathan murder has been dis- covered.—The President of the United States has declined for the present to take any action towards the annexation of San Domingo.—Yellow fever is abating in Memphis; only three deaths yesterday.—The rumored failure of H. B. Claflin & Co., of New York, is positively denied. The restoration of the Monarchy in France continues still doubtful It is probable that the Conservative Deputies will vote in favor of a poolongation of McMahon's term of office.—The Havana Bank robbers have been found guilty and will be sen- tenced on Monday.

MID-DAY DESPATCHES.

IN BRIEF.

A special meeting of the cabinet was held on Thursday night at Versailles—The Government troops besieging Carthagena have been reinforced by 5,000 men—The Allan steamship "Hibernian," from Que- bec, has arrived at Liverpool—The steam- ships 'Alexander Lavalling' from Havana, "Alexandria" from Gibraltar, and 'Smidt' from Bremen, have arrived at New York. — French officers on furlough in Belgium have been ordered to rejoin their regiments.—Building firms in New York having determined to reduce the wages of masons and bricklayers to $3 50 and laborers to $2 per day of 8 hours, have provided against the pros- pect of a strike by obtaining the services of workmen in the Eastern States. Out of 8 000 in Unions, not more than half are now connected with them.

Canada Railway Loan.

No period of the colonial history of Great Britain affords a parallel to the suc- cess which has attended the union of the British N. American Provinces. For years an- terior to the passage of the Confederation Act in 1867, Canada, in spite of annually increasing taxation, was not able to make both ends meet; and Nova Scotia and New Brunswick could only carry out im- provements in the form of railways and other public works by increasing their tariffs on the importation of British manu- factures. In Canada the Government had come to a dead lock owing to sectional differences, and they sought relief from the difficulty by proposing confederation with Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; but the latter would only consent to it on the condition that the immediate construction of the Intercolonial Railway should be made one of the first conditions of the Confederation Act, and that the cost of its construction should be provided for by a loan guaranteed by the Imperial Govern- ment. That confederation has confuted the evil predictions of its opponents, and surpassed in success the most sanguine predictions of its supporters, is un- deniable. On the second reading of the Canada Railway Loan Act in the House of Commons, in April, 1867, Mr. Lowe, in opposing the bill, concluded a very powerful speech by saying, that "The thirteen old Colonies in America left us because we would insist on taxing them; we should feel compelled to leave the new Colonies because they would in- sist upon taxing us."

The *Daily News* followed up the cry next day by saying that the sooner the Imperial Government funded the debt the better, for not one shilling was ever likely to be repaid by the New Do- minion.

Now, turning to the Budget Speech of the Hon. Mr. Tilley, the Minister of Fi- nance of the Dominion of Canada, in April last, we doubt whether Mr. Lowe or any other Chancellor of the Exchequer ever submitted to a free Assembly a more satisfactory financial statement of the progress of his country, or the *Daily News*, or any other newspaper, had ever the honor of reporting the same to its readers.

Mr, Tilley said, "On the proclamation of the Dominion Act, in 1867, the paid up capital of the Banks was £5,500,000; in 1873, it was £10,000,000; the deposits in the Banks rose, during the same period, from £5,000,000 to £12,000,000. The de- posits in the Savings Banks increased in like ratio. In 1868 the exports amounted to £12,000,000; and for the half year ending 31st December last, they had reached £11,000,000, whilst the imports increased from £14,000,000. in 1868, to £14,000,000 for the first half of the cur- rent year, being an increase of 100 per cent. in five years. The tariff on goods entered for home consumption during the same period, fell from 12½ per cent to 9½ per cent. During the five years of Confederation there had been an aggre- gate surplus of £2,000,000, the whole of which had been expended on public works. In 1867 the public debt of the Dominion was £15,000,- 000; in 1872, it was £16,250,000; but during this period one half of the cost of building the Intercolonial Railway had been paid, and £300,000 expended on other public works; £300 000 pounds had been paid for the Great North West Ter- ritory, and £300,000 expended in estab- lishing a Government there, and opening up the country for settlement; £300,000 had been given to British Columbia on entering Confederation; and the Fenian raids and the census had cost £200,000 more. Notwithstanding these extraordi- nary expenditures, the interest on the public debt was the same per head of the population as in 1867."

It must be borne in mind that all this satisfactory result has been obtained since the termination of the Reciprocity Treaty by the Government of the United States, and before the completion of the Inter- colonial Railway, or any beneficial effect from the annexation of the North West Territory. The financial positions of the Provincial Governments have kept pace with that of the Dominion; they have had large surplus revenues, and have made most liberal appropriations in aid of public works. In the face of this satis- factory state of things, it can excite no surprise to find that when Messrs Barings and Glyn, as financial agents of the Do- minion, invited subscriptions the other day for £1,800,000 4 per cent. loan guar- anteed by the Imperial Government, up wards of £4,000,000 was subscribed at a premium ranging from 3 to 10 per cent.—*London Canadian Financial Circular*, 18 *Oct.*, 1873.

Indian Principalities.

A "Prince of Hindostan" and a "Prince of Kandy,"—the first-named is the title which some of our Indian contemporaries or their correspondents think should have been given to the Duke of Edinburgh on the occasion of his visit to India. It is too bad, they say, that this most magnifi- cent Eastern Empire should be so com- pletely ignored in the creation of titles for its Empress's children. The Prince of Wales has got his hereditary titles, but for his brothers dignities have to be created. We may, therefore, yet see a Prince of Hindostan, Duke of Bombay or Madras, and why not his Grace of Colombo? The Prince of Kandy, for instance, would be a right Royal title to bestow, say, on the second son of the Prince of Wales, the little Prince George, and such a designation of a Prince of the Em- pire would stir the hearts of our old Kan- dyan chiefs to an unwonted show of loyal feeling when they came to hear of it. The feelings of the native aristocracy of the East are certainly not consulted by the present policy. They look upon Princes of the blood royal as their only natural leaders, and nothing grieves them more than to be ignored by their rulers and en- tirely dissociated from them: Nevethe- less, on behalf of the native and general public of Ceylon, we think we may cordi- ally reiterate the sentiments with which the *Times of India* winds up a discussion on the subject:—"However, the absence of a title associating the Duke of Edin- burgh in the Peerage with the Empire of Hindostan will not affect the warmth and cordiality of those congratulations which await him and his bride from the Princes, chiefs, and people of India, who will long remember the dignity, kindness, and urbanity with which he received all who were presented to him, as well as the loyalty and affectionate zeal with which many of them came hundreds of miles to meet him. In congratulating Her Majesty on this auspicious event, we desire at the same time to assure His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh that he has not been forgotten in India; and we may safely promise him that, should he ever return with his bride, the reception her Imperial Highness will receive will be, if possible, more enthusiastic and hearty than that which was accorded her future husband when he landed on our shores now nearly four years ago.—*Cey'on Ob- server.*

For a Fall Suit or Fashionable Over- coats, go to Allan McKinnon's & Mc- Morran's, 20 Sparks Street. 2364

POND'S EXTRACT.—Has been recommend- ed for the past twenty-five years by Phy- sicians of all schools. 2404.

Smokers! For a good smoke, use the Myrtle Navy. See T. & B. on each plug.

DIED.

At East Hawkesbury, St. Eugene, on the 19th of October, Annie McKinnon, the second eldest daughter of D. McKinnon, aged 21 years and 9 months.

FINANCIAL.

A considerable degree of closeness preval's in monetary circles. Bank of England's rate of discount remains at 7 per cent. Sterling ex- change is irregular and slower. Other articles on list have been nominal. We append a list of yesterday's sales:

MORNING SESSION.

10 shares	City Bank	at	95
10 "	Union Bank	at	162
50 "	Royal Canadian	at	94
25 "	Mont'l Telegraph	at	217½
$3,000	Dominion Stock	at	103

AFTERNOON SESSION.

20 shares	Bank of Montreal	at	186
22 "	do	at	185½
50 "	do	at	186
75 "	do (ex. div.)	at	177½
50 "	Commerce	at	120½
375 "	Mont'l Tel. Co'y	at	217
50 "	City Gas Co'y	at	130
50 "	do	at	120½

STOCKS.	Amount of Stock.	Last Half-yly Dividend	Buyers Per $100	Sellers Per $100
Bank of Montreal	$200	8 p.c.	18	185
Ontario Bank	40	4 p.c.	105	107
Bank B. N. A.	250	4 p.c.	.....	.....
City Bank	100	3 p.c.	94	96
Banque du Peuple	50	4 p.c.	104	105
Molsons Bank	50	4 p.c.	106	107½
Bank of Toronto	100	6 p.c.	181	182
Banque Jac. Cartier	100	4 p.c.	102½	106
Merchants' Bank	100	4 p.c.	111½	111½
Exchange Bank	100	4 p.c.	100	102
Quebec Bank	100	4 p.c.	110	.....
Banque Nationale	50	4 p.c.	B C	.....
Eastern Towns'ps Bank	50	4 p.c.	108	109½
Union Bank	100	4 p.c.	101	102
Royal Canadian Bank	40	4 p.c.	98	99½
Mechanics' Bank	50	3 p.c.	B C	.....
Can. Bank of Com.	50	4 p.c.	120½	120½
Metropolitan Bank	100	4 p.c.	104	105
Dominion Bank	50	4 p.c.	B C	.....
Bank of Hamilton	100	.....	.....	98
Maritime Bank	100	.....	.....	B C
Huron Copper Bay Co.	5	15p.c.	25	40
Intercolonial C'nl Co	100	.....	60	80
G.T.R. 7 per c. Bonds	.....	.....	.....	90
Champlain and St. L.R. 8 per cent. Bonds	.....	.....	.....	99½
De Sterling 6 p. cent	.....	.....	90	.....
Montreal Telegraph Co.	40	5 p.c.	217	217½
Dominion Teleg. Co.	50	.....	.....	.....
Warehousing Co.	50	.....	.....	90
Richelieu Nav. Co.	100	5 p.c.	.....	.....
Canadian Nav. Co.	100	4½p.c.	.....	86½
City Passenger R.R.	50	6 p.c.	.....	.....
City Gas Co.	40	4 p.c.	129	129½
Merchants' Exchange	400	4 p.c.	.....	.....
Canada Engine Co.	100	5 p.c.	68	80
North Am. Car Co.	100	6 p.c.	.....	.....
Cotton Manufacting Co.	100	.....	.....	.....
Graphic Print Co.	100	.....	.....	.....
Mil. Dist. Per. R. So.	50	4 p.c.	.....	.....
Equipment Co.	100	.....	B C	.....
Can. Rolling Stk Co.	200	5 p.c.	B C	.....
Gulf Port SS. Co'y	.....	.....	102	110
Mont'l Iar'nt. Ass. Stk.	100	5 p.c.	.....	.....
Hamilton Loan Sc'y	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dominion Stock	.....	.....	102	104
Dominion Bonds	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gov. Deb. 6 p.c. stg.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gov. Deb. 6 p.c. cy.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gov. Deb. 5 p.c. stg.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mont'l Harbor Bonds	.....	.....	97	99
Montreal 6 p.c. Stock	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal 7 p.c. Stock	.....	.....	168	171
Montreal Corp. Bonds	.....	.....	95½	71
Montreal W.W. Bonds	.....	.....	95½	99

EXCHANGE.

Bank 60 days sight or 75 days date	106½ @	106¾
Bank Gold Drafts on New York		par
Gold in New York	108¼ @	.....

MACDOUGALL BROS., Brokers, St. Francois Xavier-st., Montreal.

The attention of those who have been suffering a long time from old complaints that have resisted all ordinary methods of treatment, is called to Dr. Wheeler's Compound Elixir of Phosphates and Callisaya. This remarkable preparation, by promoting the complete di- gestion and assimilation of food, creates pure vitalizing blood to restore diseased tissues and supply nerve force to all the organs of the body. It is a specific for Dispepsia in all its forms, Liver Complaint and diseases of the kidneys; and so speedily does it act that improvement is frequently manifest the first day of taking it. Being a chemical food, its properties are nutri- tive, and cannot injure child or adult under any condition of the system whatever. 2406

CANADA CENTRAL

—AND—

Brockville & Ottawa Railways.

Buy your Tickets for Ottawa via Brockville.

Connections made with G. T. Trains and Brock- ville, with Boats at Sand Point, and Stage at Renfrew for Pembroke.

Two Express Trains Daily.

LEAVE.

Brockville	7.45 a.m.,	4.15 p.m.
Ottawa	9.30 a.m.,	5.00 p.m
Renfrew	8.00 a.m.,	3.30 p.m

ARRIVE.

Ottawa	12.40 p.m.,	8.40 p.m
Renfrew	2.10 p.m.	10. 10 p.m
Brockville	1.30 p.m.,	10.05 p.m

HON. A. H. F. GIKIE, Managing Director.

Nov. 1, 1873. 2407

Pianoforte and Singing.

MISS M. TELFORD, late of Europe, desires pupils for instruction in Singing and the Pianoforte. She will attend at their residences or otherwise, as may be agreed upon.

Terms on application to Miss T., at Mrs. Mc- Intyre's, Sparks-st., fourth door from Bank-st.

Ottawa, Oct. 20, 1873.

POND'S EXTRACT

CURES

Rheumatism, Scalds, Lameness, Neuralgia, Burns, Soreness, Sore Throat, Boils, Wounds, Hoarseness, Ulcers, Bruises, Headache, Piles, Sprains, Toothache, Colic, Old Sores, All Hemorrhages, Diarrhœa, etc.

POND'S EXTRACT

NOTICE.

Ottawa River Navigation Co.

1873.

The Night Line will be discontinued after THURSDAY, the 30th inst. Day boats continue as usual, leaving "Queen's" Wharf at 7 a. m. for Montreal and intermediate landings.

R. W. SHEPHERD.

Oct. 31, 1873. 2405-6in

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature of Ontario, at its next Session, for an Act to authorize the Brockville and Ottawa Railway Company to issue Mort- gage Debentures or Bonds in lieu of the Mort- gages heretofore given by said Railway Company to the (then) United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew, the Township of Elizabethtown, and the town of Brockville, and to authorise the acceptance of said Mortgages Debentures or Bonds by the holders of said Mortgages in lieu thereof and for other purposes.

C. H. REDHEAD, Secretary, T. F.

Ottawa, Oct. 30, 1872. 2406-tf

WANTED—Ladies and Gentlemen to learn Telegraph Operating, for Railway Stations and Commercial Lines in the Dominion. Send for circular.

Address COLEMAN & BAKER, Toronto, Ont.

Aug. 7, 1873. 2362

BOARD.—A few well furnished rooms with board in a private family, can be had by applying at the corner of Wellington and Ken Streets, opposite the residence of the Hon James Skead.

October 8th, 1873. 2387-1m

CHANCERY SALE

—OF—

FARMS,

WILD LANDS,

STEAM SAW MILL,

Grist Mill and Fulling Mills,

Store Granary,

—AND—

DWELLING HOUSE

In the TOWNSHIP OF MARA, and in the

Village of Atherley,

IN THE COUNTY OF ONTARIO.

Pursuant to a Decree and Order of the Court of Chancery, in a suit of the Canada Landed Credit Company vs. Kennedy, will be sold, by Public Auction, with the approbation of Thomas Ward- law Taylor, Esquire, Master in Ordinary of the said Court, by ANDREW HENDERSON, Auctioneer, at his Auction Rooms, on Yonge Street, in the City of Toronto, on

Friday, the 14th day of Nov., 1873,

At one of the clock in the afternoon, in 8 parcels, the following Lands and Premises:

Lot 1. Being composed of that part of all and singular that certain parcel or tract of Land and Premises, situate, lying and being in the Village of Atherley, in the County of Ontario, in the Province of Ontario, commencing at the inter- section of the South side of the allowance for road, between the Tenth and Eleventh conces- sions of the Township of Mara, with the West- erly side of Fitzroy Place; thence South seventy four degrees West along said side of allowance for road fifty links, more or less, to the water's edge of Lake Simcoe; thence Southerly along said water's edge, following the several courses and windings thereof to a point where the Southerly side of William Street (produced) meets said water's edge; thence North seventy-eight de- grees forty-seven minutes, East two Chains and five links, more or less, to Fitzroy Place; thence North eleven degrees thirteen minutes, East eight chains and eighty-one links, more or less, to the place of beginning, containing one acre, one rood and thirty-eight perches, more or less, on which stand a Grist Mill and Fulling and Card ng Mill, and Engine House. The building is of stone, 62 feet by 30 feet, four stories high, in- cluding the basement story; the Engine House is also of stone; at present there are only two runs of stone and a Chopping Machine for chop- ping horse feed. There is space for a third run of stones. The engine is nominally 30 horse power, but runs to 40. The Boiler is of the excellent order, and is Tubular. The building was erected in 1868, and the machinery purchased in 1869.

Lot 2. Being composed of that part of the lands described in Lot No. 1, on which stands a Steam Saw mill. The Saw Mill is in a wooden building 86 feet long, and 25 feet wide, and in some parts wider. There are connected with this Mill a wharf and a complete set of tramways, turn- tables, and whatever is necessary for carrying on a moderately large Saw Mill. The Engine is nominally 40 horse power.

The actual description of the land on which Lots 1 and 2 stand, will be made known at time of Sale.

Lot 3. Being composed of a square acre in the said Village of Atherley, consisting of Village Lots 1 and 2, corner of Mountjoy Place and Creighton Street, and Lots 1 and 2, corner of Mountjoy Place and Argyle Street, as described in a plan made by F. F. Passmore, Deputy Pro- vincial Land Surveyor, filed in the Registry Office for the County of Ontario, on which are erected a Store and Dwelling House, Out- buildings, large Granary, and large Wood Shed. The house is a first-class frame building; the store is frame; the granary with bins complete, is capable of storing about 10,000 bushels of grain.

The purchasers of the above 3 parcels will have, in case of giving a Mortgage, to insure and keep insured the buildings and machinery, in the full amount of the mortgage money, and assign the policies to the mortgagee.

Lot 4. Being North-east Quarter of Lot 26, in the 11th Concession of Mara, 50 acres; about 15 or 20 acres are cleared. There is erected on the property a small Dwelling House. It is about ½ miles from Atherley, and 3 miles from Orillia, and about 1½ miles from a Railway Station.

Lot 5. Being the North Half of Lot 26, in 10th Concession of Mara, 100 acres—is about 3 acres occupied by the Midland Railway, which runs through it; about 60 acres are cleared. There is erected on the property a small Log House; a part of this lot fronts on Lake Simcoe: it is 1½ miles from Atherley, and 4½ from Orillia.

Lot 6. Being North Half Lot 8, in 9th Conces- sion of Mara, 100 acres—a wild Lot, well wooded with hardwood. It is about 7 miles from Ather- ley, 10 miles from Orillia, and 5 miles from the Village of Brechin.

Lot 7. Being Lot 14, in 9th Concession of Mara, containing 187 acres, (being the whole Lot except 13 acres sold for Lukee); about 14 acres are clear- ed. The wood is mixed. There is erected on the Lot a small Dwelling House. Two small creeks run through this Lot.

Lot 8. Being Lot 28, in 9th Concession of Mara, 157 acres, less that portion occupied by the Rail- way. This is a wild Lot, well wooded with valuable hardwood; it is situated on Lake Couchiching, directly opposite Orillia.

One-tenth of the purchase money to be paid down to the Vendors' Solicitors at the time of sale; the balance within one month, into Court, without interest; but at the option of the purch- asers, two-thirds of the purchase money can re- main on Mortgage for 5 years, payable in equal annual instalments, with interest, payable half- yearly at 8 per cent. per annum.

Each parcel will be sold subject to a reserved bid to be fixed by the Master.

Purchasers to investigate the title at the Office of the Vendor's Solicitors, up to day of sale. The Vendors will produce the Registrar's Abstracts of Title, and such deeds as they have, and certi- fied copies of such registered documents as are not in their possession, and they will not be bound to produce or pay for any other evidences or investigations of Title.

The other Conditions are the Standing Condi- tions of Said Court.

For further particulars apply at the Law Offices of Messrs. HOSKIN & SPRAGGE, Messrs. HARRISON, OSLER & MOSS, Messrs. BLAKE, KERR & BOYD, and Messrs. LEYS & McMURRICH, Toronto; Messrs. McCARTHY & McCARTHY, Barrie, and ALFRED J. WILKES, Esquire, Brantford, and to the said Auctioneer.

T. W. TAYLOR, Master.

Dated October 11th, 1873.

HOSKIN & SPRAGGE, Vendor's Solicitors.

2406

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