THE TIMES

is published every lawful morning. Price 12½ cents per week, sent to subscribers in any part of Canada, SIX DOLLARS per annum.

The rate for Transient Advertisements is TEN CENTS PER LINE, nonpareil measure, for each insertion. For Special Notices TEN CENTS PER LINE, and for Paragraphs, Reports of Meetings, Financial Statements of Banks, Railway Companies, Insurance Companies, and notices of like description, inserted amongst the Leading Matter, FIFTEEN CENTS PER LINE.

Special Contracts are made for a definite space.

Advertisements on the First page of the Weekly World TWENTY CENTS PER LINE, and ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF PER LINE (Nonpareil measure) for the first or leading line, and TEN CENTS PER LINE for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements will be classified as follows:

Any one speculating in—
For Sale or Wanted
Lost or Found.
Board Wanted.
Business for Sale.
Business Wanted.
Houses for Sale.
Houses to Rent.
Houses Wanted.
Board and Lodging.
Cattle Stamped or Stolen.
Farms Wanted.
Farms for Sale or to Rent.
Live Stock for sale or to Rent.
Money Wanted or to Loan.
Situations Wanted.
Situations Vacant, &c., &c.

Professional and business cards inserted at the first page rate, one year, when not exceeding twenty words, one week, $1; twice a week, $1½ and everyday, 75c, each word over twenty to be at the same proportion.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS.

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths, and Deaths with funeral notices attached $1½.

THE WEEKLY TIMES

is published every Friday morning, and contains a review of the week from all parts of the world, valuable agricultural matter; and the chief editorial articles of THE DAILY TIMES price $1.50 per annum in advance.

Complete and trustworthy Market Reports, Latest Telegraphic Despatches, Parliamentary Reports, and other matter incident to a first class weekly newspaper.

Subscription Rates for the Daily Times

When paid weekly, Twelve and a-half Cents. When paid yearly, Six Dollars in advance.

Ottawa, 21st June, 1874.

Advertisements.

Library of Founder's Fiction—J. B.
Summer Excursion—Forde & Co.
Christ Church Pic-Nic—Champness.
Sale of Furniture—Mr. Harrison.
Mail Contract—T. P. French.

The Times.

FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1875.

FALSE STATEMENT DENIED.

The *Citizen* of last night states that Mr. Montesuma Tetu of the Department of Interior, is about to be transferred to the Bureau of Agriculture as Assistant Secretary, having charge of the French correspondence. This, we are informed, is a mistake, as Mr. Tetu is in the Department of the Secretary of State, and has had no intention of changing his present position. The statement is a pure fabrication on the part of the author.

A CANADIAN IN ENGLAND.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh have left London for the continent. On the Monday previous to their departure, the same authority says, the Duke of Edinburgh presided at a special general court of the Trinity House, at which the oaths were administered to Prince Leopold, who was recently elected a younger brother. At the same time the Prince of Leiningen, also a younger brother, was sworn in. After the Court, Mr. Smith, Deputy Minister of Marine for Canada, who is at present in England upon lighthouse business, was presented to the Duke of Edinburgh.

THE PREMIER AT HER MAJESTY'S COURT.

Under date of July 2nd, the *Pall Mall Gazette* thus summarizes the Court news: "The Court remains at Windsor. On Saturday the Empress Eugenie visited the Queen at Windsor Castle. On Sunday the Queen, with Princess Beatrice, attended Divine service in the private chapel at Windsor Castle. The Rev. Professor Lightfoot, D.D., preached. On Monday afternoon the Queen held a Council, at which were present the Duke of Richmond, Earl Beauchamp, the Earl of Derby, and Mr. Disraeli. The French Ambassador, Marquis d'Harcourt, presented his credentials. Mr. John Savile Lumley, C.B., Minister at Brussels, had an audience of the Queen, and Mr. Alexander Mackenzie, Prime Minister of the Dominion of Canada, was presented to her Majesty. On Monday evening Prince and Princess Christian of Sleswick-Holstein dined with the Queen. The Dowager Marchioness of Lansdowne and Lady Emily Fitzmaurice and Professor Max Muller arrived at the castle on Monday, and dined with the Queen and the Royal family, and left on Tuesday. Professor Max Muller presented to her Majesty the sixth and last volume of his edition of the 'Rig-Veda.'"

The London correspondent of the *Globe* telegraphs, by cable, that the presentation of the freedom of Dundee took place in Albert Hall, where there was a brilliant assemblage of five hundred ladies and gentlemen. Provost Cox presided. The burgess ticket was contained in a beautiful silver casket.

EAST KENT NOMINATION.

The *Mail* is in a terrible condition just now, because things political are so woefully dull, and it is next to impossible even to find a pretext for "stabbing" some one each day in the usual way. Something has now turned up which exercises the organ mightily. To-day, it is announced, the Liberals of East Kent hold a convention to nominate a candidate for that constituency in the Local Legislature. But why, the *Mail* asks, does such a convention meet at all? It is an outrage which the organ cannot believe will be tolerated, that the electors should nominate any one while Mr. MacKellar holds the seat Wicked Gr t! Perverse electors! Let us suggest, however, that all faithful believers in the "senior organ" must be somewhat surprised at this outburst of feeling on its part. It was the *Mail* that assured them a few weeks ago that Mr. MacKellar had actually been appointed Sheriff of Wentworth; it was the same authority which accused him of taking part in a political controversy while he had a Government appointment in his pocket; and yet its fat is all in the fire because a number of the electors propose to meet and nominate a successor to Mr. MacKellar. But how do we know that this convention is actually going to meet, and do we know, provided they do meet, that they do so for the purpose stated? The *Mail*, it is true, says so; but the *Mail* also said that Mr. MacKellar was appointed Sheriff of Wentworth, and if that be the case, we can scarcely understand why any objection should be taken to the nomination of a fit and proper person to take his place in the Provincial Legislature. It is evident that political, as well as commercial capital, is scarce in these times, and people have got to look for both in unusual and not very likely quarters. There must be some new legislation, too, ere any party or person can prevent the electors from meeting when they choose, and nominating a candidate even if there is not a vacancy if they choose.

Correspondence.

The Editor desires it to be distinctly understood that while inserting the communications of correspondents, he is in no way to be held responsible for the opinions expressed therein.

THE KINGSTON "WHIG."

To the Editor of the TIMES.

SIR,—The Kingston *Whig*, in its issue of the 13th inst., commenting upon some statements which appeared in your journal concerning the base ball match between the Maple Leafs of Guelph, champions of Canada, and the St. Lawrence Club of Kingston, after denying that the players "were imported especially for that game," or that the umpire did not give fair play, says the "Ottawa players are better at fabrication than scoring." As to the umpire, Mr. Anglin, showing the visiting club any undue favour, it is certainly, to say the least, very remarkable, for Kingston people are not in the habit of allowing any decision to pass unless it is in accordance with their own interests. The *News* of that place, in its account of the game, says that "*dissatisfaction did exist*," and we are pretty sure the Guelph men suffered, if suffering there were, in preference to the home club. It is true the Ottawa club suffered defeat at the hands of the Guelph club, but not so disastrous a defeat as the Kingston club met with at the Watertown Tournament. At the same time it should be remembered that the Ottawas are thoroughly amateur, not one man in the nine receiving compensation in any way for playing, and as such have won several matches against half professional clubs—a statement which the Kingston Club dare not make with any degree of truth, as they had only two "home" men playing in the match referred to, the remainder being imported for the occasion. When last in Ottawa, it was only through the kind assistance of Nolan, their umpire, that they rescued themselves from defeat. As to the championship, they have not the slightest claim to it, it being distinctly understood by the Clubs in Canada, that a stipulated game for the championship has to be played on the Guelph grounds, and another on neutral ground, the club winning both to be entitled to that designation. The Guelphs retain the Silver Ball. The Kingston Club have well earned the reputation of abusing and slandering all clubs who have the misfortune to come in contact with them.

BASE BALL.

THE SMALL-POX HOSPITAL.

To the Editor of the TIMES.

SIR,—From rumours which have reached us we have some reason to fear that the objects we have in view in resisting the action of the Sisters, and of the Directors of the Protestant Hospital, with respect to the establishment of small-pox hospitals on Sandy Hill have been wrongly stated.

Our position may be summed up thus:

1st—We believe we are right in asserting that the burial grounds, known as the Sandy Hill Cemeteries, were granted for burial purposes only, and we object most strongly to their appropriation to other purposes, unless for a public park, with proper care of the monuments therein erected.

2nd. In view of the rapid extension of the city, we oppose the erection of small-pox hospitals, or conversion of existing buildings to that purpose, in a locality which is already occupied by many families, and which bids fair to be closely built upon in a very few years.

We do not think we are unreasonable in asking the honest fulfilment of a trust, in demanding protection for the health of our families, or in trying to save our property from injury, and we confidently rely upon the sympathy of all unprejudiced persons in our efforts.

We are, sir,
Your obed't servants,
THE COM. OF RATEPAYERS OF ST. GEORGE'S AND BY WARDS.

The Prime Minister of Canada.

From the London and Scottish Review.

In our last impression we intimated the fact of Mr. Mackenzie, the Prime Minister of Canada, having left Ottawa on 27th May, *en route* for England, and that the Hon. George Brown, of Toronto, was immediately to follow; and we expressed the hope that both of these gentlemen would return to their adopted homes clothed with the honour of knighthood, to which no two men in our colonies were better entitled. It was a great gratification to Mr. Mackenzie's Scottish countrymen to meet him at the conversazione of the London and Scottish Literary Institute on Wednesday evening, and to the sensible remarks which fell from his lips, and which we briefly report in another column.

It may not be out of place to give a brief review of his career, the more especially as it abounds with lessons calculated to be of service to the young, particularly such as have their way to make in the world. Mr. Mackenzie, who was born 1822, at Dunkeld, one of the loveliest nooks in the most beautiful of all Scottish shires, is the son of a cottager, and in his youth was apprenticed, like Hugh Miller, to the trade of stonemason. As a young man of nineteen, he was employed at this occupation on the Glasgow and South-Western Railway, when that line was in course of construction; and this fixed his home for a time at Irvine, the quaint old seaside town, where the poet Burns attempted to settle as a flax-dresser, and in the Moravian manse of which James Montgomery, the sweet singer, was born. Irvine at that period enjoyed the ministrations of a very efficient Baptist pastor, the gentle and accomplished Dr. Leechman, subsequently of Hammersmith; and the young Perthshire stonemason was attracted by the teaching of this good and winsome man. In a short time he was led to unite with the little society of Christians, and during his brief residence in the locality we are assured that he proved a zealous and worthy member. In 1842 he emigrated to Canada, where he at first worked at his trade; but his manly ambition and perseverance led him ere long to begin business as a contractor, and success crowned his efforts to raise in the world. While advancing in material prosperity, he did not allow money getting to engross his whole being; on the contrary, he continued to cultivate his mind, and he evinced his public spirit as well as his literary power by becoming the editor of a reform journal, which did much excellent work. This led to his being elected by the county of Lambton as its representative in the Canadian Legislature; and in this new sphere he so distinguished himself that in 1865 he was offered, though he saw fit to decline, a seat in the Cabinet. Subsequently, as leader of the Opposition, he fought with unyielding persistency against the evil practices of the Macdonald Administration; and when that Government at last fell to pieces in the winter of 1873, the ex-stonemason and Baptist was called on to form a new Cabinet. Having accomplished this, he at once dissolved Parliament, and a general election confirmed his power. No stone was left unturned by the agents of corruption to deprive him of his seat; but the fact that he had been a working man was the worst thing they could bring against him. His reply touched a chord in the heart of the colony. "True," he said, "I have soiled my hands with honest labour, but not with Tory gold." As a practical legislator, he has achieved splendid things for his adopted country; and that the lessons which sank into his young heart at Irvine, when he sat under Leechman's ministry, have not been forgotten, is made obvious by the character of the measures he has originated and moulded. He personally conducted the negociations between Canada and the United States for the establishment of an equitable reciprocity treaty between the two countries. It is one of his chief aims to promote the cultivation of a broad national spirit, and to make the Canadians a great people on the American continent.

The New Arctic Expedition.

The screw schooner yacht the *Pandora*, Captain Allan Young, which has been fitted out at Southampton, at the expense, it is understood, of Lady Franklin and Mr. James Gordon Bennett, for a private expedition to the Arctic Circle, steamed round from Southampton Water on Friday evening, and was berthed alongside the jetties in Portsmouth Dockyard. Her arrival was unexpected, and there was nothing in her appearance to distinguish her from an ordinary pleasure yacht. It was not until the following day, therefore, that the news of her arrival spread, and the dockyard gates became crowded with eager applicants for admission. The expedition, however, being a private one, and Captain Young having from the first declined to be made the subject of popular demonstration, there was no relaxation of the ordinary rule governing admissions into the yard. No one could gain an entrance who had not some business to transact, some official to see, or who did not belong to the service. The purpose of Captain Young in coming to Portsmouth was to bid good-bye to his former superior officer of the *Fox*, now Rear Admiral Superintendent of Portsmouth Dockyard, and to receive the advantage of an inspection by him of his vessel. We need scarcely state that this was cordially granted. The *Pandora*, as has been previously stated in these columns, was originally built in 1861 as a naval despatch vessel, and was purchased from the Government for a polar expedition. She does not greatly differ from the *Discovery*, either as regards shape, size, or rig; and though somewhat worn in places, the weak part of her timbers have been strengthened by a number of sheathings of American elm, while her boilers and machinery generally have been thoroughly renovated. She has been well provisioned and equipped for her adventurous cruise, which may possibly last over eighteen months, though it is expected she will return earlier. She carries some of the sledges which formerly belonged to the *Fox*, and others have been constructed by Mr. White, of Cowes, who has also supplied her with six boats, the exact model of those built by the same gentleman for the *Alert* and *Discovery*. While her bunkers contain upwards of one hundred tons of coal, her decks are crowded with barrels of pork and provisions, and her hammock nettings and every conceivable space above and below have been converted into magazine stores. She is also well provided with scientific instruments, sounding apparatus, guns for seal hunting, boats and harpoons for whale chasing, &c. The *Pandora* carries out once more to the regions of perpetual ice the organ, originally the gift of the Prince Consort, which has frequently done its part to while away the tedium of a Polar winter, and which last performed service in the *Fox* during its successful voyage in search of the remains of the Franklin Expedition. The ship's company of the *Pandora* consists of thirty-two souls, all told, and many of the crew are familiar with the special work which lies before them. The Captain has earned for himself an honourable reputation as an Arctic explorer, and has given his name to a Polar headland. Mr. Toms was out with the Captain in the *Fox*; the captain of the hold and the cook have battled with the ice before, while the interpreter is the veritable Esquimaux Joe who followed Hall, of the *Polaris*, up to 12 deg. 16 min N., and who believes that more information of the Franklin Expedition is to be obtained by a further investigation of King William's Land, which the *Pandora* will attempt. In addition to Lieutenant Lillingstone, who has withdrawn from the Royal Navy to accompany Captain Young as his second in command, the following officers go out with the ship; Lieutenant George Pirie, a navigating sub-lieutenant of the navy; Dr. Horner, who, besides attending to the health of the crew, will superintend the meteorological investigations; and Lieutenant Baynsu, of the Dutch Navy, who will have charge of the botanical and marine researches. The *Pandora* sailed from Portsmouth at 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. A small group—officers and dockyard employees principally—gathered around the jetty as the hawsers were let go and the steamer headed off into the stream, and "Good-bye and a successful voyage" and "Good-bye and God bless you" were passed to and fro. There was no cheering at first, and it was not until one in the crowd, thinking that something was omitted, gave a feeble hurrah that hats were taken off. This, however, was sufficient. The flag-ship and the training-ship took up the strain with a hearty three times three; South Sea Beach and the pier, where a military band happened to be playing at the time, also gave the Expedition a cheer as the ship steamed along the Channel. The *Pandora*, which takes out a heavy mail for the *Alert* and *Discovery* at Disco, passed the Needles yesterday morning, and will probably stop for a few days at Plymouth to day.—*London Times.*

Westward, Ho!

We learn that the Hon. Dr. Brown is to leave here this week for a permanent residence in the North West Territories, where he will establish a stock farm on a large scale at some point likely to be a centre of settlement in the future. He has also, we understand, ordered for full importation the material necessary to the establishment of a newspaper in that region, and we may shortly expect to find him disseminating information in regard to that "terra incognita" as in times past he did of this settlement, then almost as much unknown.

A residence of fourteen years here, with a previous experience in Australia and the Western States, admirably fit the Doctor for that pioneer life in which he delights, and the practical knowledge acquired in the interior, which made him a valuable member of the North West Council, will stand him in good stead in the new home which he has chosen. In common with a very large circle of friends, we wish the doctor every success, and we hail with pleasure the advent of the *Rocky Mountain Times*, the *Saskatchewan Intelligencer*, or whatever the name of his pioneer paper may be.—*Manitoban.*

A clergyman in one of our eastern cities was met by a seedy looking man with a flask of whiskey in his pocket, who inquired, "Sir, is this the nearest road to the almhouse?" "No, sir," replied the clergyman, pointing to the bottle; "but that is."

A Parisian lady called on her milliner the other day to "take up" the character of a servant. The respectable appearance of the latter was beyond questioning. "But is she honest?" asked the lady. "I am not so certain about that," replied the milliner; I have sent her to you with my bill a dozen times, and she has never yet given me the money."

DESOLATION IN ICELAND.

Accident to a German Girl in the Steerage of an Oregon Steamer—Compensation for Disfigurement—Rights of Passengers.

An interesting case, determining some of the rights of steerage passengers, was decided in Oregon, in the United States District Court, June 30. Ernestine Koch, a respectable German servant girl of nineteen years, emigrating from Germany, on her way to Oregon, took steerage passage at San Francisco on the Oriflamme, a vessel of the Oregon Steamship Company. The steerage was crowded, and no berth was given to her. On the passage she seated herself in the main steerage room, beside a pile of boxes containing tin, weighing about one hundred pounds each, some of which sliding off, in consequence of the rolling of the vessel, fell upon her, stunning her, cutting a gash one inch long in her forehead, which will leave a permanent scar, and bruising her hands and legs. After the accident she was somewhat neglected by the officers of the ship, and lay for several days in delirium and fever, and reaching port was confined to her bed for a number of days further, but so far as appeared was not permanently disabled. she sued the steamship company for $5,000, and has recovered $2,000. The defence alleged that she had been given a berth in the steamer, and had been directed to remain in it out of the way of danger; that in the main steerage room a quantity of freight had been stowed, and she should not have been sitting there. The Court held that even if she had been given a berth she was not bound to remain in it; that she had a right to the use of the steerage room, and if the ship's officers took the liberty of stowing freight in it, that they were bound to the utmost care in securing it, and rendering it safe; that they did not display such care in stowing the boxes of tin. The Court allowed $100 for the expenses of Ernestine's sickness, and the injury to her clothing; for the loss of time and labor, $100; for the expense of employing counsel, $300; for physical and mental pain, $1,000; and for the permanent disfigurement from the wound on the forehead, $500. The Court said: "It may be that the sum of $500 is an insufficient compensation for such a blemish. But it does not appear that the scar will make her presence offensive or painful to others. For this reason it is not likely to prevent her from obtaining employment. In manner and appearance she is a plain girl, moving in an humble walk in life, and not dependent upon her beauty for her dowry or as a means of support.

"Still she is entitled to some compensation. In this country it is open to every woman, however humble, to obtain and secure an independent position by a marriage. In that matter, which is said to be the chief end of her existence, comeliness is a consideration of importance to every daughter of Eve."

An Orange Pic-Nic Attacked.

LAWRENCE, Mass, July 12.—A serious riot occurred in this city to night, resulting from an attack made by a mob upon the members of a lodge of Orangemen returning from celebrating the "Battle of the Boyne" at a pic nic at Laurel Grove, four miles up the Merrimac River. Orangemen from Lowell, Woodburn and other towns participated at the picnic, which passed off quietly and no trouble was anticipated when they dispersed for their homes, though threats had been made in the morning and some of the men carried fire arms in consequence. About a dozen Orangemen, with their wives and children, disembarked at 8 p.m. at the steamer landing on Water street, and started to walk up town. A crowd of several hundred Irish were at the landing and followed them, shouting and jeering. When they arrived in front of the Pacific Mills the crowd commenced throwing stones, one of the ladies being struck three times and badly hurt. All the party were more or less injured by missiles thrown at them during their half mile walk to the police station, whither they went for protection. Four of the men had on regalia, which particularly incensed the mob. One of the men was severely hurt about the head, and had his sash torn from him. On their arrival at the police station word was sent to the Mayor, who soon arrived at the scene and undertook to disperse the mob of men and boys, but without avail. The cries and jeers of the mob crowned his voice. The Mayor with a squad of police then started to take the party through the crowd to their homes. Essex street, through which they had to pass, was at this time filled for half a mile with the mob. Showers of stones, bricks and other missiles were hurled at the party as soon as it appeared upon the street. With the exception of the Mayor, every one of the party was hurt. Policeman Gummel was knocked down and badly hurt; James Spenlow, who was endeavouring to protect his brother's wife, was knocked down, receiving a terrible wound in the head from a brick. At the corner of Union street the mob made a furious onslaught on the party, when nearly all the police and Orangemen were knocked down. The latter then, in self-defense, drew their revolvers and began firing on the mob, who were shouting, "Kill the damned Orangemen!"

The firing quickly dispersed the mob, who scattered in all direc ions. It is impossible to learn the accurate result of the shooting. So far as known no one was killed outright. Two men, one woman and a boy twelve years old were wounded, none seriously. Of the Orangemen, twelve were wounded by stones and bricks, some of them quite seriously, and four policemen were more or less hurt.

The riot lasted two hours and a half and extended over a route of a mile through the most thickly settled portions of the city. It is the most serious affair of the kind that has occurred here since 1852, and is condemned on every hand as most unprovoked. The courage of the Mayor undoubtedly saved many lives.

Crusty People.

Of all the petty afflictions of life, few are worse than the contact with crusty people. They cast a gloom as far as their influence extends; they make a shade even in the presence of sunshine, and cause the cheerful and contented to have doubts of the better side to human nature. Meet them where you may, they come with no stimulating words of encouragement, or smile of approval, but with cynical sneer, or forbidding visage, that freezes the genial current of the soul. If they perchance are clothed with "a little brief authority," they make of that a scourge, and while, to a certain extent, they may compel a recognition of it, they do not gain by any means an acknowledgment of superiority such as is accorded to genuine merit, the outgrowth of respect for true nobility of character.

Most crusty persons are egotistical and supremely selfish. They are jealous of their supposed prerogatives, as Othello was of his wife. They fear lest some one may take from them some distinction or privilege. When they affect to approve, it is like dawning with faint praise. Crusty people are moral icebergs. You might thaw one of the class out with the sun at high temperature, and with time enough, but you are more apt to be brought down close to zero yourself in the endeavor.

Crusty people will never succeed in life. They may have money and position, but these will not rally about them strength. He that would make friends must be complaisant and not affect to have either attained all of human knowledge or acquired earthly possessions sufficient to make him a potentate. There is yet among the children of men a feeling that love and a regard for others are very essential qualifications for that success which is permanent. Conscious greatness and nobility dwells within the souls of men not decked with artificial semblances. It is innate. It reaches out in deeds of kindness to fellow men, and so wins a greater crown than pride or ambition can ever secure for that morbid and selfish man who coldly spurns his peer of common clay.

SEVEN YEARS MARRIED.

A Woman who was not Born to Live Alone—Her Presentiment Fulfilled.

From the Albany Argus.

On the 30th ult. Benjamin Abbott and Mrs. Mary Pratt were wedded at Smyrna, Del. This is the seventh time the bride has been led to the altar, and the Smyrna *Times* prints some interesting gossip concerning her past life. The contracting parties to these nuptials, it says, are well up the ascending grade to eighty years. The groom is a quiet, unassuming old man a widower, with means enough (particularly if combined with her income) to meet his not very numerous wants. The bride was the relict of the late ex Sheriff Henry Pratt of Kent county, who was the last anti-Democratic Sheriff who has filled that office in that county. He was elected Sheriff in 1844 by the Whigs. His descendants, children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren, at the time of his marriage numbered over 156, and yet he had never then had but one death in his family—his first wife. Mrs. Abbott's names have been eight in all—Miss Williams, Mrs. Truax, Mrs. Farrow, Mrs Riggs, Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. Berry, Mrs. Prat, and now Mrs. Abbott.

"In every instance," says the *Times*, "save the first she has married a widower, some of them with a goodly number of children. She, however, has never sustained the maternal relation by consanguinity. She was reared in this community, as have been all her husbands, so far as we can learn, and hence her record has been as an open book to all her seven companions, yet record, age, nor aught else seems to work fatality to the charm that wins, whatever that may be, and to find that out is the rub. The five years and over of widowhood that existed between her last and her present husband is the longest she has endured. This, however, may not be wholly her fault, as we are certain that in one instance at least she offered to share her comfortable home with one of our most worthy old citizens; but the mere proposition filled him with fear and trembling, and to avoid a reputation he hurridly married a young lady in her teens, with whom and his little prattler he is now enjoying the fullest share of domestic bliss. We have no intimation, however, that her numerous conquests have been made by open direct assault. On the contrary, we think they have not. It is asserted on good authority that she has confessed to a presentiment that she should have seven husbands. She now enjoys the fulfilment of this prophetic notion, and hale, seventy odd, she wears her bridal wreath with becoming dignity."

"Pay me that six and eightpence you owe me, Mr. Maloroney," said a village attorney. "For what?" "For the opinion you had of me." Faith, I never had any opinion of you in all my life."

"Eh, doctor," said a baillie of a small Scotch town to a friend, "he maun hae been an extraordinary man that Shakespare; there are things hae come into his head that never would hae come into mine at a'."

The coolest and the most accommodating sheriff has been found in Georgia. A dog fight having occurred at the gallows, the prisoner offered to bet his corpse against $50, and the sheriff considerately delayed the execution twenty minutes to let the convict see the conclusion of the fight.

Hatters & Furriers.

HAT! HATS! HATS!

JUST RECEIVED ALL THE NEW STYLES FOR 1875.

—AT—

H. HODGES,

56 SPARKES-ST.,

Opposite the British Lion Hotel.

March 12, 1875. 3792

DEVLIN'S HATS THAT R HATS

TOWNSEND'S

CELEBRATED CORK LINED

SUN PROOF HATS,

—AT—

DEVLIN'S.

Indian Helmets and Puggerles,

—AT—

DEVLIN'S.

MONTREAL AND OTTAWA.

3993

CHRIST CHURCH PIC-NIC

On Sheriff Powell's Grounds,

BANK STREET,

JULY 16th, at 4 P.M.

Tickets . . . . 25 cents.
Children . . . . 10 "

REFRESHMENTS EXTRA.

Proceeds in aid of the funds of the Childrens' Library.

Ottawa, July 14th, 1875. 3893-3.

Legal Notices.

Insolvent Act of 1869.

In the matter of

T. W. HILL,

Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virture of the powers vested in me as assignee of the estate and effects of the above named insolvent, I will offer for Sale by Public Auction, all the lands and premises hereafter mentioned, in the Township of North Gower, in the County of Carleton, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon, on Monday the 6th day of September, A. D. 1875, all the estate, right, title, and interest of the said Insolvent and of myself as assignee of this estate, to and in, all and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Township of North Gower, in the County of Carleton, in the Province of Ontario, in the Dominion of Canada, being composed of the undivided one half of a part of a lot number twenty in the Fourth Concession of the said Township of North Gower, bulted and bounded and described as follows, that is to say, commencing on the northern limit of the allowance for road between lots numbers twenty and twenty-one, in said Fourth Concession, at the distance of six hundred and fifty-three feet from the south east angle of said lot number twenty, from thence south sixty-six degrees west along the northern limit of said allowance for road, one chain and fifty links—from thence north thirty-six degrees west, one chain and fifty links from thence north, sixty-six degrees east, one chain and fifty links to the place of beginning; by admeasurement two and one quarter square chains, be the same more or less.

There is a cheese factory on said premises in good repair and in running order.

Terms cash.

W. H. HILL,
Assignee.

North Augusta, June 29, 1875.

Bank Notices.

BANK OF OTTAWA.

Office:
Victoria Buildings, Opposite Western Block of Parliament Buildings.

DIRECTORS:
James MacLaren, Esq., President.
Charles Magee, Esq., Vice-President.
C. T. Bate, Esq., Hon. L. R. Church, M.P.P., Robert Blackburn, Esq., M.P., Alexander Fraser, Esq., Hon. George Bryson, Allan Gilmour, Esq., George Hay, Esq.

A General Banking Business Transacted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
Gold, Currency and Sterling Drafts Purchased and Sold.
Savings' Department.

PATRICK ROBERTSON,
Cashier.

11-3-75. 3678

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The Court of Directors hereby give notice that a half-yearly dividend at the rate of ten per cent. per annum on the capital of the Bank will be payable on the 1st day of July, 1875, to the proprietors of shares registered in the Colonies.

The dividend will be payable at the rate of Exchange current on the 3rd day of July, 1875, to be fixed by the Managers.

No transfer can be made between the 24th instant and the 3rd proximo, as the Books must be closed during that period.

By Order of the Court,
DAVID LEWIS, W. BRADFORD,
Secretary.

No. 3 Clements Lane,
Lombard Street, E. C., 1st June, 1875.

Insurance.

CHAS. DESFARDINS,
General Agent
Citizens Insurance Co'y.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000.

FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE.

Temperance Office!
York Street, near Sussex Street,
Ottawa, Jan. 22. OTTAWA. 3750

THE
Equitable Life Assurance Company.
Cash Assets Over $26,000,000

J. T. Sutton,
Russell House Block,
AGENT for OTTAWA and vicinity.
Ma 14th. 38 54.

THE
HAND IN HAND
MUTUAL
Insurance Co.
R. C. W. MACCUAIG,
Agent, Ottawa and Vicinity.
Jan. 8, 1875. 3787-3m

Agricultural Mutual Assurance Association
OF CANADA

WANTED, an agent for the above popular Company for the County of Russell. Apply with necessary particulars of fitness, addressed to Charles G. Cody, Esq., Fire Inspector, Kemptville P. O. Mr Cody will be there about the end of next week.

D. C. MACDONALD,
Manager.
London, Ont., 15th June, 1875. 3872-2-cw

PHŒNIX
Mutual Life Insurance Co'y.,
HERTFORD, CONN.

ASSETS $10,000,000
DEPOSIT AT OTTAWA, . . . 120,000

This Company, whose Agency in Canada was established in 1867, and whose income in the Dominion is nearly $200 000 from premiums alone, is prepared to receive applications for the General Agency for the Ottawa District from competent and trustworthy parties, who can make the business a specialty and give it their entire attention.

Address with references and experience, if any—

SIMPSON & BETHUNE,
Managers for Canada,
Montreal.

PROTESTANT HOSPITAL.

TENDERS

Will be received until MONDAY next, the 19th inst., for the following Supplies for the above Institution, viz.:

Groceries, Drugs, Vegetables, Fresh Meat, Flour, Oatmeal.

As per Schedule in each case to be seen at the office of the Secretary, Slater street.

The word TENDER, to be written on the outside of the sealed envelope.

W. COUSENS,
Secretary.

Ottawa, July 13, 1875. 3891d

Furniture.

HARRIS & CAMPBELL
HAVE OPENED A NEW ESTABLISHMENT ON SPARKES-ST
(With a well assorted stock of FIRST-CLASS)
Plain and Fancy Furniture,
Which they will sell as
CHEAP AS ANY HOUSE IN CANADA,
Manufactured by the best Houses in Canada and the United States, which they will sell as low as the cheapest for Yourselves. Remember the place—SPARKES-ST., 2nd DOOR WEST OF BANK.
May 8, 1875.

FOR SALE.

THREE STEAM SHOVELS,

THREE PONEY LOCOMOTIVES,

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY CARS.

ALL IN good repair, together with

BLACKSMITH TOOLS, &c., &c.

For further information apply to
J. N. SMITH,
25 Nassau Street,
New York City

Remedies.

1875. 1875.
Caledonia Springs.
Joyful Tidings to Thousands.

The Elysium of the Invalid
Is again open
SULPHUR, SALINE and GAS.

The REJUVENATING WATERS so much sought for in years long past.

Invalids! Attention!

Dyspepsia, Derangement of the Digestive Organs, Dropsy, Diseases of the Skin, Affections of the Liver and Urinary Organs are positively cured by using the water for a few weeks.

Rheumatics! Read!

Hundreds of Rheumatics have been cured by the Sulphur Baths. Suffering is alleviated by the first, and cripples throw away their crutches by the second half-dozen baths.

TESTIMONY.

Dr. Wm. Robertson, of Montreal, wrote as follows, in regard to this disease above all in which the action of the water is most decided is Rheumatism. " " " I have known a few individuals who suffered much from improper use of mercury who were restored to health by the use of the waters.

ACCOMMODATION.

A magnificent new hotel, capable of accommodating 400 guests, will be opened on June 1st for the accommodation of visitors. The grounds have been improved and beautified, and every means for amusement and exercise provided. The trip thither by the Ottawa River is most enjoyable, and a railroad from the river to the Springs is in course of construction. Until the railroad is built, comfortable carriages will be in waiting at the wharf for the conveyance of visitors to the Springs. The distance of the Springs from Montreal and Ottawa respectively is 65 and 50 miles.

Mr. W. CHAMPENESS will open a good Livery Stable, providing good carriages, horses, saddles, &c. There is a good radio-course on the property of the Company.

The FANGEAN WATERS of these Springs will yet make Caledonia the greatest resort in the west for health and pleasure seekers. Thousands of testimonials might be procured, but the reputation of the Springs renders it unnecessary to do so.

TERMS.

Transient Guests.....$2.50 per day.
By the Week.....10.00 "
By the Month.....40.00 "

JAS. A. GOLDIE & CO.,
Proprietors.

JOHN KENLY,
Manager.

Dr. Laing, Surgeon-General, will take up his residence at the springs during the season, and may be consulted at any time.

Ottawa, May 6th, 1875. 3847-y

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S BLOOD PILLS

is warranted to cure all diseases from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel, and pains in the back. Sold in boxes, 4s 6d each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine vendors.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE,
Apothecaries' Hall, Lincoln, London.

AGENTS:
Burgoyne, Burbidge & Co., Coleman str., Lon.
Newbery & Sons, 27 Newgate street, London.
Sutty & Blake, 16 Farringdon street, London.
Sanger & Son, Oxford street, London.
And all the London Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS IN CANADA.
Montreal—Evans, Mercer & Co., Wholesale Druggists.
Montreal—Lymans, Clare & Co.
Toronto—Elliott & Co., Wholesale Drs.
" Shapter & Owen.
Hamilton—Winer & Co.
Halifax—Avery Brown & Co.

NOTICE

Morson's Effectual Remedies

Are sold by Chemists and Druggists throughout the world.

PEPSINE—The popular and professional medicine for indigestion is MORSON'S PEPSINE, the active principle of the gastric juice. Sold in Powder, Lozenges, Globules; and as Wine in ½, and 1 pint bottles.

CHLORODYNE is of such celebrity that it can scarcely be considered a specialty, its composition being known to practitioners. Many of the Chlorodynes being unequal in strength, MORSON & SON have prepared this. Sold in 1 oz., ½ oz., and 2 oz. bottles.

GELATINE—The purest preparation is MORSON'S.

Carefully packed and shipped. Orders made payable in England.

THOMAS MORSON & SON,
Medallists and Jurors at all the Great Exhibitions,
31, 33 & 124 *Southampton Row*,
RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON
WORKS—HORNSEY AND HOMERTON.

PURE CHEMICALS AND NEW MEDICINES Selected, and Shipping orders executed and despatch 2949

CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a remedy that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City.

Oct. 7, 1874. 3817y26w.

LIVE AGENTS WANTED

To sell Dr. Chase's Recipes; or Information for Everybody, in every county in the United States and Canada. Enlarged by the publisher to 648 pages. It contains over 1,000 household receipts, and is suited to all classes and conditions of society. A wonderful book and a household necessity. It sells at sight. Greatest inducements ever offered to book agents. Sample copies sent by mail, postpaid, for $1.50. Exclusive territory given. Agents more than double their money. Address Dr. Chase's Steam Printing House, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Burnett's Cocoaine
Prevents the Hair from Falling.
Burnett's Cocoaine
Promotes its healthy Growth
Burnett's Cocoaine
Is not Greasy nor Sticky.
Burnett's Cocoaine
Leaves no Disagreeable Odor.
Burnett's Cocoaine
Subdues Refractory Hair.
Burnett's Cocoaine
Soothes the Irritated Scalp-Skin.
Burnett's Cocoaine
Affords the Richest Lustre.
Burnett's Cocoaine
Is not an Alcoholic Wash.
Burnett's Cocoaine
Kills Dandruff.
Burnett's Cocoaine
Gives New Life to the Hair.
Burnett's Cocoaine
Remains Longest in Effect.

50 and 75 cents per Bottle.

PERRY DAVIS & SON & LAWRENCE,
MONTREAL, P. Q.
Agents for Dominion of Canada, of
JO