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New Advertisements. 20 Old Advertisements Inserted in this List



OTTAWA, TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1876.

The Government have official information from Washington to the effect that instructions have been issued to the Collector of Customs at Pittsburg, N. Y., to allow Canadian vessels laden with import, ed goods to pass that port on a clearance to Albany, and to any other intermediate port between Pittsburg and Albany, under such conditions as would govern the navigation of United States large and vessels going from Canada, under Section 4102 of the Revised Statutes, but under such regulations as would apply to foreign vessels generally, when importing foreign cargoes under Section 4247 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, but without regard to the several provisions in this Section which apply specially to imported goods transported in bond, and to allow free transit to all return cargoes shown by the manifests of Canadian vessels to be destined for Canada. It is further stated that instructions similar in tone and object to those addressed to the Collector at Pittsburg will be issued to the Collectors of Customs at Buffalo and Oswego, N. Y., and to the Surveyor of Customs at Albany, and the Deputy Collector at Troy, N. Y., will be notified of these orders. It will be observed that these instructions at least comply with the navigation of all canals of the State of New York to Canadian vessels on the same terms as to United States vessels.

His Excellency the Governor General, family and suite, leave the capital next Thursday on a visit to Quebec. His Excellency will be entertained at a banquet by the citizens of Quebec on the 21st inst.

Advice received by the Fisheries Department states that the herring fishery this spring has been most successful. Fish were more abundant than for many years past. Ninety vessels had loaded with full cargoes in a short time; thirty-two cargoes of 38,000 barrels were shipped to the United States; fifty-seven cargoes of 32,100 barrels were sent to ports in Denmark; and one cargo of 900 barrels fish, its way to Sweden. Codfish and mackerel replaced the herring, and are being caught in large quantities. Several lobster fisheries have begun operations at Amherst Harbour, and having found lobsters plentiful, are doing a good business.

SCARCITY OF FISH AT THE GRAND BANKS. The reported scarcity of fish at the Grand Banks of Newfoundland, will have the effect of making the inshore fisheries for mackerel, herring and other fish now in demand, unusually valuable this season.

A SUGGESTION. The almost insufferable heat of the last two days naturally suggests a number of subjects bearing very directly on the general health, but which with a cooler temperature would remain in abeyance indefinitely, though all the while they would be equally worthy of grave consideration and endeavor at improvement. The intense heat of the last day or two has brought out numerous complaints to which we are quite sure the gentleman who pays for the maintenance of the household on Sunday will be very ready to pay heed. It is complained by neighbors all round that the stomach from this establishment is almost beyond endurance, that at the sacrifice of the infrequent puff of air they are compelled to keep their doors and windows closed. The diet of these interesting animals is not of the sweetest, to say nothing of their odor, while their music is some times painfully plaintive. It is with reluctance we call attention to this matter, for we love the spot dearly, but so often we love the public well being far more.

THE OPPOSITION LEADERSHIP. The question as to who is to lead— we might say does lead—Her Majesty's loyal Opposition has been honored with a discussion characterized by energy far beyond the importance of the matter in dispute. The frank admission of the Montreal Star, which, nominally independent, is practically as strong as more pronounced journals in its opposition to the present ministry as any other are worth putting on record. It says: "Opposition Leadership.—Political writers are discovering a wonderful degree of interest just now in the leadership of the Conservative party. The physical weakness of Sir John A. Macdonald is a source of anxiety to gentlemen who do not acknowledge him as their chief, and the fact that accumulating years have somewhat dimmed the fire of his youthful enthusiasm seems to affect the Ministerial press with serious apprehension for the welfare of the school of political thought of which he is the soul. There has, in consequence, arisen a discussion of

rather interesting nature as to the probable future leadership of the Conservatives, in view of the presumed disappearance of the present chief, and the rivalry likely to spring up between the aspirants for the first place on the left hand of the Speaker. There does not, however, appear to be much likelihood of Sir John yielding his place to any substitute for some years to come. He allows men like Dr. Tupper to come to the front occasionally to show their capacity for command, as it were. When he resumes control he causes his own prominence as a leader to appear, and the lights who strove to shine in his absence pale, and the standard of brilliancy. Until never and stormy blood is infused into the Conservative system there does not appear to be any great chance of John A. Macdonald being supplanted in the leadership.

BATHING ACCOMMODATION. Nothing can be more desirable than the indoctrination of the masses, whether of low or high degree, with ideas of the duty of regard to personal cleanliness. It is a duty which hardly needs pressing on those of the latter class, who, however rapidly they rise into it from lower grades of social life quickly learn that the bath and its accessories deserve their attention, while to those born within the charmed circle of upper-tendency they are among the necessities of life. But with the middle class and low class humanity—the petty distinction from the porcelain toilet is different. They need to be taught the necessity of personal and domestic cleanliness, and to have presented to them effective motives to the practice of both. It has often occurred to us that commendable as are the labours of tract distributors, it would double their usefulness if, with the pile of tracts they carry around for dissemination, they were also to take a bar of soap and a demijohn of diluted chloride of lime. But while such means of reaching the uncleanliness, which is as great a bane to the low neighborhood of large cities, as the gin palaces, whose glaring lights fascinate the weary-out and dazed labourer, and might do an immense deal of good in lessening the attractions of the "public," and enhancing those of home, something further is necessary. It is not enough that the homes of the poor should be clean; their persons have an equal right to purification. That one, however intent on cleanliness, could possibly attain his object by dipping a sponge or towel in a bowl, is an idea far too old-fashioned for retention, and even the lowest classes are intent now on obtaining more ample means of ablution. A central tank, a river brook, or even the prospect of a reservoir or the sluice of a mill—per se—a legitimate starting point in the pursuit of cleanliness. If the quest of purity displeases society, or some members of it who might with personal profit join in it, so much the more reason why society so offended should combine to provide better accommodation of some sort or other for the relief of those who in their innocence and hate of dirt offend the sensibilities of the fastidious, to whom a free bath has no attractions.

RECIPROCAL NAVIGATION OF CANALS. It will be of great interest and importance to recapitulate briefly the history of the diplomatic negotiations which have led up to the satisfactory results we are able to announce this morning in regard to the opening up of the Canals of the State of New York to Canadian vessels. It is stipulated in the Treaty of Washington that Her Majesty's Imperial Government shall urge upon the Government of the Dominion of Canada, to grant the use of the canals of the United States of the Welland, St. Lawrence, and Ottawa, and also those of the other lakes, whom, even if the exhibition do not result in all the success financially that has been looked for, incompleteness of arrangement nor any other loss of part cannot certainly be attributed. The Managing Committee of the exhibition consists of Mrs. Bayly, Mrs. Shaw, Secretary, and Mrs. B. Davis, Treasurer, together with the other members of the Committee of Management of the House. The ladies were in attendance during the afternoon as well as evening yesterday, and their sweet music added much to the enjoyment of the entertainment. However, next to the babies, the greatest interest. There was slight incoherence in yesterday's report with regard to the babies who took prizes. The babies were in fact babies, and were awarded to Stanley Leroy Malbone, son of Dr. Malbone. This prodigy of infancy is only thirteen months old; and yet it walks, has ten teeth, was never ill and has been administered on average three Turkish baths every week since it was two months old. Sweet babyhood was under the tender and kind charge of Mrs. Malbone, and under the supervision of the judges in this department were Messrs. Molton, Mercer, Spaulding and Francis.

STIMMER DRINKS. Our temperance friends should thank us for finding room for the following reasonable and excellent recipe:—THE HATREDFULNESS OF LEMONS.—When people feel the need of an acid, if they would eat vinegar alone, and use lemons or sour apples, they would feel just as well satisfied and receive no injury. And a suggestion may not come amiss to a good plan, when lemons are cheap in the market. A person should, in those times, purchase several dozen at once, and prepare them for use in the warm days of spring and summer, when especially citrus and mello, or the solids of lemons and ripe fruits, are so grateful and useful. Press your hand on the lemon, and roll it back and forth between your palms, to make it squeeze more easily; then press the juice into a tumbler— as far as into tin; and add all the seeds as you go into tin; and add all the seeds as you go from the peel, and boil in water— a pint for a dozen peels—to extract the seed. A few minutes' boiling is enough; strain the water with the juice of the lemons; put a pound of white sugar to a pint of the juice; boil ten minutes; bottle it, and your lemonade is ready. Put a tablespoonful or two of this lemon syrup into a glass of water, and you have a cooling, healthful drink.

The lumber trade, in addition to the natural reaction from a period of inflation, is the greatest cause of business in Canada. The great agricultural interests is fairly prosperous, but the demand for square timber and deals from England, and square lumber from the United States, continue most unsatisfactory, and until it again revives, which may not be for years, at least in the latter trade. It is not so great in Canada as it has been. There was some improvement in the British market a few years ago, but sales in order to subsidize them and bring them down to our level. It is in case those years are verified, as Ottawa telegrams states that a good many lumbermen will find themselves in a critical position. The lumbermen deserve great sympathy, for they have borne their losses uncomplainingly and not asked that other classes of the community should be taxed, in order to subsidize them and bring them down to our level. It is in case those years are verified, as Ottawa telegrams states that a good many lumbermen will find themselves in a critical position. The lumbermen deserve great sympathy, for they have borne their losses uncomplainingly and not asked that other classes of the community should be taxed, in order to subsidize them and bring them down to our level. It is in case those years are verified, as Ottawa telegrams states that a good many lumbermen will find themselves in a critical position. The lumbermen deserve great sympathy, for they have borne their losses uncomplainingly and not asked that other classes of the community should be taxed, in order to subsidize them and bring them down to our level.

system of navigation of which the Champlain canal is a link, and at the first United States port on the route—Waltwhalsen—when an attempt was made to pass, the Customs officer refused permission. Again the Washington Government were appealed to, and the actual condition of affairs pointed out to them. Their next move was to discover and quote a Customs Statute, which they alleged did not permit of any foreign vessel passing through the first United States port without unloading. The Canadian Government, however, possessed a knowledge of the laws of our neighbors which was somewhat inconvenient in this case, for they were able to remind Mr. Fish of a statute passed a considerable number of years ago, and revised recently, which made treaty obligations paramount to all the laws passed for the internal government of the nation—a principle which other countries uniformly observe without any such legislative formality. This was the stage which the correspondence had reached when Parliament had the papers brought down; it was then the impression, and indeed the Premier was honest enough to give expression to it, that nothing satisfactory was likely to arise out of the negotiation. It is creditable to the American Government that they have agreed to carry out the Treaty in this important respect in good faith, and especially to the Canadian Premier and his colleagues that they have succeeded in carrying their point with honor to themselves and without injury to the sensibilities of those upon whom the demand was made. As an indirect result of their labours, we expect to see an immediate and much needed revival in the carrying trade from the port of Ottawa, and a corresponding revival in the business of large building. We may also be permitted to hope that the same tone of brotherly will in some degree be communicated to the lumber industry which at present branches of industry which are all generally languishing so sadly—so ruinously, indeed, we might say with perfect propriety.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. Record of the Year.—This publication, edited by Mr. F. Moore and issued from the press of Carleton & Co., New York, is modestly characterized as a "scraps book" of current news. It deserves a more dignified designation.

Under this rather heathenish designation the Montreal Witness writes an entertainment of which we would appear to have been a novel and highly interesting chapter. It was held in the skating rink, and we are told that the majority of the object—which is not very explicitly stated—

And the arduous result of the arduous efforts of the ladies forming the committee of management certainly deserved to be better recognized. However, the ladies have decided to give those who have not seen the exhibition, an opportunity still to do so, and it is to be hoped that many will, by their attendance, give encouragement to the laudable enterprise. The ladies state that although the number of small articles of individual work, such as articles of needlework, was not so large as was expected, yet such as were entered were exceedingly good. It has been suggested that the young lady who made the first prize broad should be established in a cooking school for young ladies. Much credit is due to the indefatigable efforts of Mrs. H. Bayly, the first discoverer of the ladies' bazaar, and also to those of the other ladies whom, even if the exhibition do not result in all the success financially that has been looked for, incompleteness of arrangement nor any other loss of part cannot certainly be attributed.

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