OTTAWA MARKETS.

[Compiled expressly for the OTTAWA TIMES.]

Times Office Ottawa, Jan. 19. 1869.

The market yesterday was another of those poor displays from which it would not be fair to augur. In quantity the commodities were insignificant.

FLOUR—Extra	6 50	@	6 75
No. 1	5 25	@	5 50
No. 2	none.		
Bags—Fall per 100 lbs	3 25	@	3 37½
" Spring "	2 62½	@	2 75
Oatmeal—per 200 lbs	7 00	@	7 25
Indian Meal "	4 00	@	0 00
Rye—per bushel 56 lbs.	0 85	@	0 90
Barley " 48 lbs.	0 90	@	0 00
Buckwheat Flour	4 00	@	4 50
WHEAT—Fall—per bushel, 60 lbs.	1 25	@	1 30
Spring " "	1 20	@	1 25
CORN—Per bushel, 56 lbs	0 85	@	0 90
Peas " 60 lbs	0 90	@	0 00
Oats " 34 lbs	0 61	@	0 63
Beans " 60 lbs	1 80	@	0 00
PORK—Mess—per barrel	24 50	@	25 00
Prime Mess per do	00 00	@	17 00
Prime	none.		
Pork (fresh)	8 00	@	9 00
Hams	0 15	@	0 17
Beef per 100 lbs	6 00	@	7 00
Mutton—per lb	0 5	@	0 6
Geese—Each	0 50	@	0 60
Ducks	0 50	@	0 60
Turkeys—Each	1 00	@	2 00
Poultry—Per pair	0 50	@	0 60
BUTTER—Choice Table	0 25	@	0 00
No. 1 Firkin	0 22	@	0 24
No. 2	0 00	@	0 00
Eggs	0 22	@	0 25
Apples—per brl	0 00	@	4 50
VEGETABLES, &c.—Potatoes	0 38	@	0 40
HAY—Per ton	18 00	@	22 00
WOOD—Per cord (cubic measure)	3 25	@	0 00
Mixed Wood	3 00	@	0 00
Tamarac	2 00	@	0 00
Soft Wood	2 00	@	0 00

—An English thief got into a very ridiculous trouble recently, while trying to steal the silver communion service from a Baptist Church—the Stephany-Green Tabernacle. He found wine in the pitcher and drank so freely, before carrying away his booty, that he fell headlong into the Baptistry which had been left open by the sexton. He dragged himself through the water and was found lying on the floor next morning in a pool of water, dead drunk.

—Gen. Grant is 47, and Mr. Colfax 46; Andrew Johnson is 61; Mr. Seward 68; Gen. Schofield but 38; Mr. Welles, 67; Mr. McCulloch, 58; Mr. Randall, and Mr. Browning, 59; Mr. Wade, the President of the Senate, is 69; Senator Sumner is 58 and Senator Trumbull 56. The members of the House of Representatives are nearly all young men. James Brooks, and E. B. Washburne are among the oldest, and are respectively 59 and 53 years of age.

—An inveterate tobacco chewer was in the habit of declaring about once a month that he would "never chew another piece," but broke his pledge as often as he made it. On one occasion, shortly after he had "broken off for good," he was seen taking another chew. "Why," said his friend, "you told me you had given up that habit, but I see you are at it again." "Yes," he replied, "I have gone to chewing and *left of lying.*"

—The official stamp of the Goldsmith's Company, London, by which English jewellery buyers are supposed to be protected against imposition, has been degraded during the past few years under a new law allowing it to be placed on articles of 9, 12, and 15-carat gold. The stamp was formerly confined to 18 carat, and should be so still. Gold of nine carats is, in reality, copper alloyed with gold. Even 12 carat is only half gold, and half alloy. The "hall mark," as it is called, has become entirely worthless, therefore, as a security against fraud. Gold chain makers have a way of cheating which could hardly be avoided even under a good system. They send a chain to receive the mark on every link. These are then separated, and each is placed on a chain of inferior quality.

—Mazzini is now lying dangerously ill from disease of the heart, at a villa near Lugano, in the Swiss Canton of Tessin, where he is tenderly cared for by his admiring and devoted friend, Mrs. Nathan, the widow of a rich English Jew. The villa is situated on the shores of the beautiful lake of Lugano, overlooking it as well as the opposite Italian shore, and is composed of several houses and farms, connected with each other by subterranean passages and secret galleries, which seem well adapted for the headquarters and hiding place of an agitator. Carl Vogt selected this property for his friend, and Mrs Nathan bought it and had it splendidly fitted up, being assistin this task by Quadri and other members of young Italy, who have found a shelter there.

—A writer from the *Daily News* gives some details of theatrical management in England. He estimates the expenses of a large West End Theatre at from £420 to £480 sterling a week. As a rule, the receipts are below the expenses; the loss is made up by some lucky hit, when they are largely in excess. Christmas is the best theatrical season in the year; summer is the worst, except when it is wet. Above £500 a year is spent on colours and canvas. The gas bill comes to £30 a week; but at Christmas the moon generally costs the manager £20 a week on its own account. One of the difficulties of a manager is getting actresses to play the parts of women—they all want to be fairy princes and so on. Ballet girls get about 25s a week, and the writer vouches for their morality. The tariff of dramatic authorship varies very much. Three or five act plays, when not paid for by percentage on profits, usually cost from £200 to £300, or from £3 to £5 every night they are acted. The price of a good burlesque varies from £50 to £120. Farces are seldom worth more than £10.

A ROTHSCHILD'S WEALTH.—The wealth left by the late Baron James de Rothschild is something fabulous. It overpowers the imagination. No sultan, or caliph, or emperor, real or fabled, approached him in the extent of his opulence. The "wealth of Ormus or of Ind" pales before it. The late Baron made the following disposition of his fortune:—He left to his wife, Betty, £8,000,000, the Chateau Ferriere, whose art galleries are estimated at above £800,000, and his house at the Rue Laffite, at Paris; to his second son, Gustavus, he gave £8,000,000; to his third son, Edmund, £6,000,000; and to his grandson, the son of the late Solomon Rothschild, £2,000,000. This is pretty well in itself, but it does not exhaust the vast heaps left by the modern Crœsus. The largest plum has fallen to his eldest son, Adolphus, who comes in for a trifle of £20,000,000. This colossal fortune—and perhaps these legacies do not exhaust the amount—reaches the sum total of £44,800,000. It may give some idea of what this means to mention that it would nearly pay the interest on the national debt for two years, and is considerably more than half the income of Great Britain. Verily the deceased Baron must, like Midas, have possessed the faculty of turning everything he touched into gold.

DOMINION Telegraph Company!

Capital Stock.....$500,000,

IN 10,000 SHARES AT $50 EACH.

President, HON. WM. CAYLEY.

Secretary, H. B. REEVE.

Treasurer, HON. J. McMURRICH.

Counsel. MESSRS. CAMERON & McMICHAEL.

General Superintendent. MARTIN RYAN.

DIRECTORS.

HON. J. McMURRICH—Bryce, McMurrich & Co., Toronto.
A. R. McMASTER Esq.—A. R. McMaster & Brother, Toronto.
HON. M. C. CAMERON.—Provincial Secretary, Toronto.
JAMES MICHIE, Esq.—Fulton, Michie & Co., and Geo. Michie & Co., Toronto.
HON. WM. CAYLEY.—Toronto.
A. M. SMITH, Esq.—A. M. Smith & Co., Toronto.
L. MOFFATT, Esq.—Moffatt, Murray & Co., Toronto.
H. B. REEVE, Esq.—Toronto.
MARTIN RYAN, Esq.—Toronto.

PROSPECTUS.

THE DOMINION TELEGRAPH COMPANY has been organized under the Act respecting Telegraph Companies, chapter 67 of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada. Its object is to cover the Dominion of Canada with a complete network of Telegraph lines.

THE CAPITAL STOCK

is $500,000, divided into 10,000 shares of $50 each, 5 per cent to be paid at the time of subscribing, the balance to be paid by instalments, not exceeding 10 per cent per month—said instalments to be called in as the works progress.

THE BUSINESS AFFAIRS OF THE COMPANY

are under the management of a Board of Directors annually elected by the shareholders in conformity with the Charter and By-laws of the Company.

The Directors are of opinion that it would be to the interest of the Stockholders generally to obtain subscriptions from all quarters of Canada, and with this view they propose to divide the Stock amongst the different towns and cities throughout the Dominion in allotments suited to the population and business occupations of the different localities and the interest which they may be supposed to take in such an enterprise.

CONTRACTS OF CONNECTIONS.

A contract, granting permanent connection and extraordinary advantages, has already been executed, between this Company and the Atlantic and Pacific Company of New York; thus, at the very commencement, as the Lines of this Company are constructed from the Suspension Bridge, at Clifton (the point of connection) to any point in the Dominion, all the chief cities and places in the States, touched by the Lines of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, are brought in immediate connection therewith.

A permanent connection has also been secured with the Great Western Telegraph Company of Chicago, whereby this Company will be brought into close connection with all the Lake Ports and other places through the North Western States, and through to California.

All classes of Society are interested in extending the use of the Telegraph, at LOW RATES, and the Directors are satisfied, that the adoption of a scale of charges considerably below the rates now exacted in Canada, will by encouraging a much more extended use of this medium of communication, not only prove a real and substantial benefit to the public generally, but will also ensure a safe and profitable return to the Investor.

On the 25th day of June, A.D., 1868, the DOMINION TELEGRAPH COMPANY was duly CHARTERED according to law.

The admitted importance and value of Telegraphy, would, in the opinion of the Directors, have rendered any introduction of the Dominion Telegraph Company to the Canadian public unnecessary had it not been that previous attempts to establish Telegraph Companies in Canada, to share the business with the Montreal Company, had been allowed to fall through.

The success of a Telegraph Company will mainly depend on its ability to meet the demands of the public, and consequently it should possess, at least, equal facilities with any other Company, of access to all quarters with which its customers may desire to have communication.

This important requisite has not been, until now, within the reach of any Company entering the field as a competitor with the Montreal Company, in consequence of the close and exclusive connection formed between that Company and the Western Union Company, of the United States, the latter by virtue of certain patents, having until within these two years, monopolized nearly the whole of the telegraph business of the neighboring republic.

The business relations between these two Companies continue in full force, but the patents having run out, the monopoly so long enjoyed by the Western Union has ceased to exist.

The Atlantic and Pacific, the Great Western, and other American Companies have invaded the field, and have become successful competitors for the public patronage and support. These Companies, acting on the cheap postage principle, have forced the old monopolist to a reduction of rates, which has resulted in a more widely extended use of this means of communication, and much to the surprise of the Western Union itself, has increased its profits, whilst sharing its field of operations.

With these new Companies the Dominion Telegraph Company of Canada have entered into most satisfactory business relations, and confident of the soundness of the principle which led to the adoption of the penny-postage system in Great Britain, the voluntary reduction from $100 to $10 65 per ten word message by the Ocean Cable Company, and the successful operations of the Companies recently established in the United States, invite the business and mercantile community of Canada to join them in the promotion of an enterprise, based on the principle of moderate rates and extended business which, while injuring no one, they confidently expect will result in securing a large return to the investor, and prove a vast benefit to the community.

Allusion has been made to the voluntary reduction of rates by the Atlantic Cable Company. A Chicago paper, writing on the subject of the growing use of the Telegraph, gives the following return as obtained directly from Cyrus W. Field, showing very conclusively the benefit both to the public and the Company of the reduction of rates.

AVERAGE DAILY RECEIPTS.

From $100 per message of ten words	$2,525
do 50 do do	2,895
do 25 do do	3,965

And advertisement has recently appeared announcing to the public that the rates from 1st September, proximo, will be further reduced to $6.65 per ten words.

The following table shows the reduction which has been effected in rates in the neighboring States arising out of the consumption of competing lines:—

From New York to	Former Rate.	Present Rate.
Boston	$ 2 00	$ 30
Bangor	1 20	85
Portland	90	50
Philadelphia	40	25
Baltimore	70	35
Washington	75	40
Augusta, Me.	1 20	60
Cincinnati	1 90	1 00
Buffalo	75	50
Cleveland	1 95	1 00
Pittsburgh	1 15	45
Louisville	1 90	1 00

This reduction took place in November, 1867. A comparison of the receipts of the Western Union since that period with the corresponding months of the previous year gives the following results:—

Gross Receipts for

December, 1864.....$ 351,971 40; December, 1867.....$576,135 19; Increase.....$ 24,163 79
Jany., Feb., March, '67 1,59 1,644 94; Jany., Feb., March '68 1,747,939 55; Increase..... 133,294 59
April, May, June, '67, 1,559 78 79; April, May, June, '68, 1,749,631 52; Increase..... 189,852 73

While these beneficial results were flowing to the Western Union Company from the reduction of rates, the new Companies had created a business more than sufficient to fill their wires. In proof of this the following extract is taken from the report of the Atlantic and Pacific Company, made July 28th, 1866:—

"In April last we reached the maximum capacity of our wires, and have since been compelled to refuse business daily. The Committee, therefore, have reached the conclusion from the actual experience of building and working the present lines—that

"Telegraphic business is growing faster than Telegraphic facilities."

As further proof on this point, the low rates have so pressed the wires of both Companies with business through the day, that posters have been placed in all the main offices proclaiming that double the number of words would be telegraphed at night at the same price as half the number of words by day.

In support of the observation quoted above, that telegraphic business is growing faster than telegraphic facilities, the following statement exhibiting the wonderful increase in the use of the wires, within the last six years, cannot be without interest to our readers. The gross earnings of all telegraph lines in the United States for the following years were:—

1844	$ 4,228 77	1854	$3,792,245 40
1849	63,338 98	1865	4,420,268 88
1853	193,860 84	1866	5,624,101 20
1862	2,734,960 40	1867	7,741,352 47
1863	3,269,442 66		

Showing an average increase of a million a year for the last five years.

A comparison of the number of messages, and persons using the wire in Canada and the States, furnishes a further proof of the advantage to the public and corresponding benefit to the Companies arising out of a reduction of rates.

The published returns for 1867, show that 809,757 messages were sent in Canada, while the message in the United States for the same period exceeded 20,000,000, the former being less than one message to every six persons, the latter, two to every three. From these returns and results it may be reasonably inferred that a reduction of rates to a tariff at which the wires of both Companies can be filled, will secure a fair field and good prospects to the Dominion Company without in any way prejudicing the interests of the Company now monopolising the ground.

The particulars submitted above are sufficient in the opinion of the Directors to establish the fact that low rates, by encouraging a more general use of the telegraph, are more profitable than high. It is not, however, solely in the light of a safe and good investment that the Directors desire that this enterprise should be viewed. They feel that their object will be but indifferently attained unless they can satisfy the public, the business and commercial men, that ALL who use the telegraph as a medium of rapid communication, are interested in the establishment of what may be called a competing line. As in the administration of public affairs, a strong, watchful opposition, is the best security for good and careful government: so in commercial matters, an honest rivalry in the various pursuits and branches of trade furnishes the best security that the public shall be well served.

To apply the argument to the purpose in hand, the following table showing the inconsistencies, and, in many instances, the excessive rates now charged on messages passing between the cities and towns of Ontario, Quebec and the United States, will, it is believed, convince the reader that an honest competition is needed, not only for the reduction and adjustment of rates, but also to ensure that attention and care which would of necessity be enforced on the Company's competing for public favor, and thus tend greatly to promote the general interests of the community.

EXAMPLE OF PRESENT TARIFF RATES, WITH DISTANCES.

	Miles.	Canada Money.
From Toronto to Suspension Bridge	82	40c
Do do Montreal	333	30
Do do Mitchell, Seaforth, Bothwell, Alias Craig, Caledonia, Chatham, Dunville, Newbury, Port Burwell, Port Colborne and many other places		40
Do do Kingston	160	25
Do do Quebec	505	50

Example at present tariff rates to Buffalo, and from thence to the following places, in U.S. currency, which reduced to Canada money at 45 per cent premium, makes the actual cost, as in second column:—

Price Collected at Toronto.		ACTUAL COST, BOTH TARIFFS.		
To New York	80c.	From Toronto to Buffalo	30c	
		Buffalo to New York.	50c	Reduced to Canada Money. 31c—$0 65
To Philadelphia	$1 05	From Toronto to Buffalo	30c	
		Buffalo to Philadelphia.	75c	Reduced to Canada Money. 52c—$0 82
To Washington	$1 30	From Toronto to Buffalo	30c	
		Buffalo to Washington.	99c	Reduced to Canada Money. 62c—$0 92
To Baltimore	$1 30	From Toronto to Buffalo	30c	
		Buffalo to Baltimore.	85c	Reduced to Canada Money. 59c—$0 89
To Chicago	$1 35	From Toronto to Detroit	60c	
		Detroit to Chicago.	75c	Reduced to Canada Money. 52c—$1 12
To New Orleans	$3 65	From Toronto to Buffalo	30c	
		Buffalo to New Orleans.	$2 75c	Reduced to Canada Money. $1 90c—$2 20

NOTE.—The same illustration may be applied to all the places in the United States. Canadians are obliged to pay a profit on the published rates.

Subscription Books will be opened at the Office of the Company, 83 King-st. east, on and after September 1st 1868.

H. B. REEVE, Secretary.

Toronto, September 26, 1868. 880tf

Commission Merchants.

DOMINION AUCTION MART, AND COMMISSION SALE ROOMS, HOUSE, LAND AND GENERAL AGENCY, OFFICE AND SALE ROOMS, INGLIS' NEW BUILDINGS, SUSSEX-ST., OTTAWA.

The subscriber respectfully announces to the inhabitants of Ottawa and surrounding country that at the request of many friends he has decided on opening an extensive and well regulated Auction Mart in this city:

From arrangements made with some of the Furniture Manufactories of Western Ontario, a large and well selected stock of new furniture will be constantly on hand.

Public Sales will be held from time to time, of which due notice will be given, and at which parties requiring to furnish will have an opportunity of purchasing at unusually low rates. The Mart is now open with a large stock of new Furniture, as well as Pianos, Harmoniums, &c., &c., consigned for sale.

The subscriber would also intimate that he is the Sole Agent for Ottawa and territory for the sale of Rappe, Webber & Co.'s celebrated grand Pianos.

They are successors to the late John C. Fox, of Kingston, and the makers of his excellent Pianos.

From their long experience in Germany, Paris, and New York, they are universally admitted to be the best Piano Manufacturers on this continent.

The high reputation of the instruments made by them for the past ten years, and the increasing demand for them in the new Dominion, prove their very superior quality, and universally acknowledged merit.

The Pianos, as well as the Furniture in the establishment, will be sold either by private sale or auction.

He would also announce that he is prepared to receive instructions from persons having household furniture, horses, carriages, or real estate, to dispose of, and pledges himself that nothing will be left undone by him to give satisfaction in discharging the trust confided to him. He hopes that by strict attention to the sales entrusted to his care, as well as by prompt settlements immediately after, to merit a share of public patronage.

He will be in his office from 7 in the morning until 7 in the evening, when he can see parties who wish to arrange about their sales. Consignments from a distance will have immediate attention.

Cash advances, when required, will be made on consignments for immediate sale.

All kinds of furniture bought, sold or exchanged.

REFERENCES.

His Lordship the Bishop of Kingston,
Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald,
Hon. H. L. Langevin, C B,
Hon. Alex. Campbell, P M G,
R. W. Scott, Esq. M P P,
Walter Shanly, Esq, M P
Max. W. Strange, Esq. M P P,
Francis H. Burton, Esq. M P
James O'Reilly, Esq, Q C,
H.V. Noel, Esq. Manager Quebec Bank Ottawa.
Robert Lyon, Esq. M P P.

A smart young man wanted to act as travelling agent representing several firms.

J. BERMINGHAM, *Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,* 75.y House, Land and General Agent.

REMOVAL.

The subscribers beg to inform their customers and the public generally that they have removed to those spacious premises lately occupied by M. K. Dickinson, Canal Basin, and where will be found constantly on hand the following goods:

FLOUR, PORK, OATMEAL, &c.

ALSO ON HAND,

2,000 CORDS OF GOOD FIREWOOD, and 400,000 sawed SHINGLES.

Wholesale and Commission Agents.

Goods forwarded with despatch between Ottawa, Kingston and Intermediate Ports, by the Steamer *Mary Ann*, and three barges.

Silver Taken at Par.

WM. H. EASTON & CO., Forwarders and Commission Merchants, Canal Basin

For Sale or to Let.

TO LUMBERERS.—The subscriber is authorized to receive proposals for lease of the best STEAM MILL SITE on the River Ottawa, below the Chaudiere Falls. Very extensive storage for logs and piling ground. Lumber may be shipped direct from the mill.

R. H. HAYCOCK, Solicitor, Ottawa. Dec. 19, 1868. 928d

FOR SALE, OR TO LET for a term of years, BELLEGREEN COTTAGE and GROUNDS, say two and a half acres, situate on the Bank of the Rideau River, (Ottawa-st.) The Cottage is built of brick and tin roofed, with a gallery all round. The gardens and grounds are in a high state of cultivation. Large storerooms, stables, granary, coach and ice-houses, wood-sheds, &c., all in the best of order. It is one of the most healthy and comfortable residences for a private family in or about the city of Ottawa. For particulars apply to FRANCIS CLEMOW, Esq.—Office, Sparks-st., near the Russell House—or to the proprietor J. WADSWORTH. Terms moderate. Possession given at any time to suit parties. 927tf

VALUABLE FARMS FOR SALE.—Lot 21 in the 3rd Concession, Gloucester, Ottawa Front, 200 acres, about 80 cleared and under cultivation, with comfortable Dwelling and good Barn. The bush land is principally hardwood, and very valuable from its proximity to Ottawa. Also, Lot 29, in 3rd Concession, Gloucester, Ottawa Front, containing 200 acres, 20 acres cleared. The remainder of this lot is heavily wooded with hard and soft wood. These farms will be sold separately or together as may be desired. The short distance of only 3 miles from Ottawa makes the wood of greater value. These lands are well watered, of excellent soil, and would make a fine dairy farm. Apply to the Proprietor, C SPARROW, or to D O'CONNOR, Solicitor, Ottawa. Nov. 25, 1868. 908tf

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT and others visiting the Capital can be accommodated with board and apartments, single or double, at a first-class Boarding House, within five minutes' walk of the Parliament Buildings. References given if required. Apply to MRS. W. PARDY, Wellington-st., Ottawa. 905-2m

ROOMS TO LET.

MRS. SMITH, Corner of Bank and Albert-sts., can rent TWO FURNISHED BEDROOMS and a SITTING ROOM. 868tf

FOR SALE.—The Westerly one-third of Lot No. 27, in First Concession, Ottawa Front, Nepean, and Lots Nos. 26 and 28, in the same concession, at present in the occupation of Wm. T. Aylen, Esq. For further particulars apply to JOHN and WM. THOMSON, Nepean, and LEWIS & PINHEY, Barristers, Ottawa. Je2-141-tf

TENDERS

Will be received by the

BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES,

UNTIL

WEDNESDAY, THE 20TH INSTANT,

FOR

EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS,

IN

SUMS NOT LESS THAN $100,

Payment to be secured by

Bonds of the above Corporation,

Bearing interest at the rate of 7 per cent.

The said Bonds are payable in one to four years.

JAMES D. SLATER, Chairman, B.S.T.

Ottawa, 13th January, 1869. 947td

ORDNANCE LANDS.

Public notice is hereby given that Sales of ORDNANCE LANDS will take place at the following places in the Province of Ontario, at the dates hereinafter mentioned:

At Kingston, 29 Lots, on Wednesday, Feb. 3rd, 1869.
Toronto, 147 Lots, on Monday, Feb. 8th.
Burlington Heights, Hamilton, 33 Lots, Feb. 10th.
Amherstburgh, 4 Lots, Saturday, Feb. 13th.
London, 1 tract of land, Tuesday, Feb. 16th.
Fort Erie, 194 Lots, Friday, Feb. 19th.
Pelham Farm, Short Hills, Saturday, Feb 20th.
Penetanguishene, 60 lots, Wednesday, Feb. 24th.

Purchasers will be allowed to pay in ten annual instalments. One to be paid at the place and time of sale, and the rest in nine equal annual payments with interest at six per cent.

Particulars as to lots, dimensions, site, &c., will be given in the local papers.

By order, E. PARENT, Under Secretary of State.

WILLIAM F. COFFIN, Ordnance Lands Agent. Department of Secretary of State, Ottawa, 13th December, 1868. 924-2td

Medical Cards.

EDWARD C. MALLOCH, M.D., M.R.C.S. Duke-st., LeBreton's Flats, "opposite the well." Office hours from 8:30 to 10:30 a.m., and 3 to 5 p.m.

DR. O. C. WOOD, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur, Ottawa. Day office opposite Magee & Russell's, Sparks-street, Centre Town; Night office at his residence, Maria-street, Centre Town. CANCERS CURED, without the use of the knife, by a new, but certain, speedy, and almost painless process. References given to parties successfully treated, if required. 17w180y

DR. C. LEGGO, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Office—Hunton's Block, Sparks-street.

DR. OLIVER MARTIN, Dentist. Office—Sparks-street, Central Ottawa. 34otf

DR. C. A. MARTIN, Dentist. Office—Sussex-street, over Messrs. Campbell & Co.'s, Grocers. 34otf

DR. GEORGE HUTCHISON, Dentist. Office—Sparks-street, opposite Magee & Russell's. 576y

DR. W. J. HENRY, Cornar of Kent and Wellington-streets, Ottawa. 43otf

Hotels and Saloons.

PICKWICK HOUSE, Corner James and King-sts., Opposite the Court House and Public Offices, ST. CATHARINES, Ont.

E. HOUGHTON, Proprietor, (Late of Loughton's Dining Saloon.)

A spacious sample-room for commercial travellers. 859y

OTTAWA HOUSE.

Corner of Main and Prince of Wales-streets Pembroke, Ontario.

Stages in connection with the steamers *Jason Gould, Pembroke* and *Pontiac*.

Particular attention paid to the comfort of guests. Good rooms for commercial travellers. Horses and vehicles always on hand.

J. COPELAND, Proprietor. Pembroke, Aug. 1, 1868. 809y

TORONTO HOUSE, Sparks-st.

MRS. TROTTER begs to announce that she has at present several commodious and handsomely furnished suites of apartments, in every respect eligible for civil or military officers, or private gentlemen remaining in the city. 773tf

THE "QUEEN" RESTAURANT, M. KAVANAGH, *Proprietor*, Corner of Metcalfe and Wellington-streets, opposite the main entrance to the Government Buildings.

The "QUEEN" comprises all the requisites for a first-class Restaurant. The House has been refitted and refurnished throughout. The BAR contains the choicest brands in Wines and Liquors, and every delicacy of the season will be found on the table. The proprietor's best efforts will be directed to the comfort of his guests and patrons.

Oysters, Game etc. daily

THE METROPOLITAN, AUMOND'S BLOCK, *Rideau Street Ottawa.* 292tf P. O'MEARA, PROPRIETOR.

DOMINION HOUSE, WELLINGTON-STREET.

The undersigned, formerly head waiter at the Russell House, begs to notify his friends and the public generally that he has leased the above hotel, which is now well furnished, and will be kept as a first class house. The bar is well stocked with the choicest brands of liquors. The table will be furnished with the best the market affords. Good yard and stabling attached to the premises. 658y GEORGE IRVINE.

Miscellaneous.

H. TACKABERRY, Auction Rooms No. 36, Rideau-street, below the Stationery Store. The sale of Real Estate at Auction or private sale promptly attended to. Consignments received and immediate attention will be paid. Sales attended in any of the city or country. 699y

R. SPARKS, Provincial Land Surveyor, Draughtsman, &c., (commissioned for Upper and Lower Canada.) Office and residence, Gloucester, near Ottawa. Surveys of every description executed with accuracy. Communications addressed Ottawa City, (post-paid), or left at the office of N. Sparks, Solicitor, &c., Ottawa, will receive prompt attention. 55 y

BILLINGS, Jr., Architect, Elgin street opposite the Post Office.

REFERENCES.—H. Sims, Esq, Architect, Philadelphia; Thos Fuller, Esq, Architect, Albany; Dr J A Grant, M P, Ottawa; Thos Reynolds, Esq Managing Director O. & St L. R.R. 740t

CHRISTIE, Commission Merchant and General Agent. Sole agent for Read's Highwines and Proof Whiskey; also, Dawes' Lachine Ales and Porter. Pork, Flour, &c., for sale.

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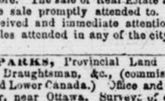

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,

Monday, 11th day of January, 1869.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE GOVERNMENT IN COUNCIL.

On the recommendation of the Honorable the Acting Minister of Inland Revenue, and under and in pursuance of the provisions of the 6th section of the Act 31st Vic. Cap. 5, His Excellency in Council has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered that the County of Lambton, in the Province of Ontario, be and the same is hereby detached from the Inland Revenue Division of London, and erected into a separate Division for the purposes of "The Inland Revenue Act 1868," under the name of *Inland Revenue Division of Sarnia.*

WM. H. LEE, Clerk Privy Council.

950-3

FLOWER BULBS.

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J. P. MACPHERSON, G. KENNEDY, A. J. CHRISTIE.

J. W. W. WARD, of the late firm of Lewis Pinhey & Ward, has removed his Chancery Office to Bell's Law Chambers, opposite Russell House, Elgin-st. dw

NICHOLAS SPARKS, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office—Lang's Buildings, Elgin-st., opposite the Post Office, Ottawa. 489y

E. A. MARA, Architect. Office—Aumond's Buildings, Rideau-st., Ottawa. 902y

MOSGROVE & TAILLON, Barristers, Solicitors, &c. Office—Mosgrove's Buildings, Rideau-street, Ottawa.
WILLIAM MOSGROVE. 356tf GEORGE TAILLON.

NOTETREAU, Notary Public for the Province of Quebec, Hull, near the Post Office. 390tf

LAPIERRE & HAYCOCK, Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors-in-Chancery, Conveyancers and Notaries Public, Corner of Sussex and York-streets, Ottawa. 388y

D. O'CONNOR, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., Sussex-street. Office, Union Buildings, Ottawa. 55y

R. HAYCOCK, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, and Patent Right Solicitor. Office—Post Office Building, Elgin-street, Ottawa. 43otf

P. J. BUCKLEY, L.L.B., Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, and Notary Public. Office—over Mr. Luke Cuzner's Boot and Shoe Store, Rideau-st., Ottawa. 334y

LEES & GEMMILL, Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c. Office—In the Court House, Ottawa.
ROBERT LEES. 43otf JOHN J. GEMMELL.

EDWARD T. DARTNELL, Barrister, Solicitor, Attorney and Notary Public, Clerk of the Peace and County Attorney, for the United Counties of Prescott and Russell. Office—In the Court House, L'Orignal. 34 6m

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