The Times

VOL. V. NO. 1336. OTTAWA, TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1870. PRICE 3 CENTS.

Hardware.

...MAS ISAAC,

DEALER IN

...elf and Heavy Hardware,

HENEY'S STONE BUILDING,

...ion Street, Upper Town, Ottawa

Cooking and Fancy Stove, Coal, Steel, Iron, Rope, Twine, Glass, Oil, Putty, &c.

Always on Hand.

...December 20, 1869. 1236-1

...WHELAN,

...RIDEAU STREET, OTTAWA

...OPENED HIS NEW ESTABLISHMENT

(nearly opposite the Old Stand,)

...sale at VERY LOW PRICES a large ...selected stock, comprising Groceries, Liquors, Tobacco, Laundry and Fancy ...ces, Spices, Pickles, Brooms, Brushes, ...Coarse and Fine Salt. Also, Bordeaux and other Vinegars

...PORK, PICKLED SALMON, LABR. HERRINGS,

...numerous other articles necessary to complete stock.

...Japan, Oolong, Congou, Imperial Young ...quite fresh and cheap.

...Coffee ground and roasted daily on ...

...Cognac Brandies; Hennessy & Co. Hen... Piper's and other brands.

...LLAND GIN— De Kuyper's and Houtman's, in wood ...

...WINES— Sherries of all grades, Ports of fine ... Burgundy, Sauterne and Maderia Wines ...in wood and bottle, improved by age. WINES, OLD RYE, PROOF AND WHISKEY.

...proof and over, at extremely low prices. ...and Stewart's Scotch Whiskey and ...

...'s Irish Whiskey. ...'s Old Irish Potteen. ...and London Porter, pts and qts ...and other Ales. ...and Syrups, all grades. ...producers' prices.

...OLD STOCK, SAVED FROM FIRE ...LING AT TWENTY-FIVE PERCENT BELOW COST.

...time or any sine. 1125

...'S TELEGRAPH COMPANY

...ated under Chapter LXVII of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada

OFFICE—G P Drummond's Exchange Office, 19 Sparks street.

DIRECTORS:

...Chairman; D C THOMSON, Treasurer; ...FOOTE A THOMSON, T H DUNN, ...OND, Manager. 1141tf

...KEEPERS, GROCERS, PROVISION STORES AND OTHERS.

...give notice of my intention to supply ...mixed or otherwise, TOMATO SAUCE, ...KETCHUP, &c. wholesale.

...crease of trade during the last four years ...me to enlarge my manufactory I ...to make the wholesale trade my ...

...I have now is undoubtedly the largest ...importance of its cure is readily ...rally beyond account, and by making known the fact that I raise my ...from seed procured at any expense ...gratified by the acknowledgment ...it is the best; they will therefore ...comparison with any imported. ...other and important fact is that being ...and manufactured in Ottawa thereby ...freight, packing, duty and other expenses enabled to sell full 40 per cent lower than ...

...advantages, I think, cannot fail to ...those who may favor me with their orders. ...NASH, Wholesale and Retail Pickle ...Park st., Ottawa, or direct Box ...Postoffice, Ottawa.

...Manufactory on the bank of the Rideau ...

...Notice—Empty Pickle bottles collected ...highest prices given. 1 96y

...H. EASTON & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, FORWARDERS

DEALERS IN

...Corn, Flour, Oatmeal, Pork, &c. OTTAWA.

End of Little Sussex-st.

...advanced on goods consigned for transmission. Prompt returns in all cases.

...Easton. R. M. Easton

...DUIGNAN'S, SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA

...more gentlemen can be accommodated ...comfortable board and rooms. Gentlemen ...the Capital will find superior accommodation by the day or week at moderate terms. —This house is situated in the immediate ...of the Parliament Buildings and the ...banks. 2191f

Educational.

...NCING AND DEPORTMENT.

...Robert Stewart having made arrangements ...an accomplished lady teacher, announces ...her Dancing Classes will commence on ...day, the 22nd instant. ...ther particulars may be obtained on application to Mrs Robert Stewart, Wilbrod street. ...awa September 9th, 1869. 1148tf

...IANO TUNING.—The subscriber having decided to divide his time equally between ...and Ogdensburgh, would beg to inform his ...patrons and others, that he hopes, in future, ...to their orders for tuning more promptly ...heretofore. Shall visit Ottawa once a month. ...received at Mr. Bermingham's Auction ...and at E. Miles' Music Store.

GEO. N. BENEDICT

...USICAL ACADEMY.

...GUSTAVE SMITH, (Organist of the Cathedral) Graduate of the Imperial Conservatory ... Lessons on Piano-forte and Singing. Rideau ...corner of King-street. ...awa, June 23, 1868. 175y.

...HAYES, COPPER PLATE PRINTER, ...Sussex street, Centre Town, ...BETWEEN SPARKS & QUEEN STREET

DOMINICK FOX. GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, ...rence Street, next to the City Hotel, Ottawa.

Solicits the patronage of the Lumber Merchants ...on the Ottawa. From his long experience in the trade he offers his services in engaging ...and attending to their rafts while passing ...to the best of his ability.

REFERENCES.

...Fraser, Esq. Walter Smith, Esq. ...Poupore, Esq. R W Cruice, Esq. 1324tf

...FISH, OYSTERS, GAME, POULTRY and FRUIT.

The undersigned begs to inform the public ...he has always on hand, in season, a large ...variety of the above, which will be sold as cheap, ...cheaper, than any other house in the city. GEORGE NICHOLSON, No 3 Rideau street.

Agencies.

C. T. R. HIGGINS,

Agent for the Beaver, Toronto Mutual Fire and Live Stock Insurance Co, General Commission Agent, Importers, Manufactures and Mining Agent. Mining claims constantly on hand. Office, corner Metcalfe and Sparks streets, over Mann Bros Hardware Store.

FELIX CARBRAY,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

FORWARDER,

GENERAL AGENT, &c., &c.,

No. 3, St. Peter-st,

QUEBEC.

Special attention given to the purchasing on Commission and Forwarding of Coals, Salt, Pig Iron, Fire Bricks, Fire Clay, &c., &c.

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £1,000,000.

FIRE DEPARTMENT

Head Office, 50 West George Street, Glasgow.

CANADA BRANCH,

Head Office, No. 96, St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.

The subscriber begs to intimate that he has been appointed agent for the above company, for this town and surrounding district, and that he is now prepared to accept insurances against fire, upon almost every description of property, upon the most moderate terms.

Full particulars as to rates, &c, shall be furnished, on application, and all orders shall be punctually attended to.

NEIL McKINNON,
Commission and Exchange Broker and Insurance Agent.
Office—No 41½ Sparks street, Ottawa.
January 8, 1870. 1251 3m

HURRAH FOR THE PEOPLE'S TEA STORE!

P. BASKERVILLE & BRO,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 36 Rideau-st., and Duke-st., Chaudiere,

desire to announce that they are receiving a large stock of

TEAS, SUGARS, TOBACCOS, LIQUORS

of all descriptions, and a general assortment of

GROCERIES

suitable for town or country use.

Gooderham & Wort's H. Wines, Old Rye and Proof kept constantly on hand, and sold at very low profits.

ALSO,

A large quantity of No. 1 Herrings, Dry Codfish, Pickled Codfish, Salmon and Mackerel will be kept constantly for sale at very low prices.

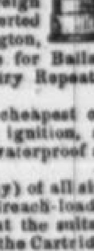
A large lot of Liverpool Coarse SALT, ten bags to the ton, all in good order.

$40,000 worth of goods arriving.

☞ Remember "our motto"—Quick Sales and Light Profits

Country Produce bought for cash.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION.



THE BOXER CARTRIDGES for Snider-Enfield of .577 bore, and for the Henry, and Martini-Henry Rifles of .450 bore, adopted by Her Majesty's War Department, also of .500 for Military Rifles.

WATERPROOF CENTRAL-FIRE METALLIC CARTRIDGES, with enlarged base for small bores, adopted by foreign governments for converted Chassepot, Berdan, Remington, and other Rifles. Also Cartridges for Ballard the Spencer, and American Henry Repeating Rifles.

The "ELEY BOXER" are the cheapest cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made wholly of metal, are waterproof and imperishable in any climate.

The above cartridge cases (empty) of all sizes, and for the different systems of Breech-loading Rifles, can be had with or without the suitable Bullets and Machines for finishing the Cartridges.

BOXER CARTRIDGES of 450 bore for Revolving Pistols, used in her Majesty's Navy.

COPPER RIM FIRE CARTRIDGES of all sizes, for Smith & Wesson's, Tranter's, and other Pocket Revolvers.

PIN CARTRIDGES for Lefaucheux Revolvers of 7-m., 9-m., and 7-m. bore.

CENTRAL FIRE and PIN FIRE CARTRIDGES for all sizes and systems of Guns Rifles, and Revolvers.

Double Waterproof and E. B. Caps, Patent Wire Cartridges, Felt Gun Waddings for Breech and Muzzle Loaders, and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

ELEY BROTHERS,
GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON.
WHOLESALE ONLY.

CANADA CENTRAL RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

STOCK BOOKS for the subscription of shares of stock in the CANADA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY have been opened, and will remain open for such subscriptions at the following places:

In OTTAWA, at the OFFICE of the COMPANY.

In MONTREAL, at the office of Messrs. J. & C. ABBOTT, St. John Street.

In L'ORIGNAL, at the office of Mr. JUSTICE DANIELS.

In RENFREW, at Mr. WM. HALPENNY'S office.

In PEMBROKE, at the offices of Messrs. T. MURRAY, M. P. P., and P. WHITE.

In BROCKVILLE, at the OFFICE of the B & O. R. C.

The books will be closed on the FIRST DAY of JUNE next, and immediately thereafter a BOARD MEETING will be held for the purpose of allotting the stock in order that a general meeting of shareholders may be held as soon as practicable thereafter.

Subscriptions of stock, with conditions attached may be inserted in the Stock Books, but such subscriptions will not be binding upon the subscribers nor upon the Company until they shall have been accepted by the Company, and if they be conditions precedent they shall not be binding on the subscribers until they have been performed by the Company.

By order of the Board,
JOHN G. RICHARDSON, President.
W. R. WORSLEY, Secretary.
Ottawa, March 18, 1870. 1314 7m

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

IN THE MATTER OF

JOSEPH LAROCQUE,

OF PLANTAGNET,

AN INSOLVENT.

I, the undersigned, CHARLES BAILLIE, of Montreal, have been appointed Assignee in this matter.

Creditors are requested to file their claims before me within one month

CHARLES BAILLIE, Assignee.
Montreal, March 28th, 1870. 1329

THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY.

The whole Dominion should buy their teas of the Importers,

THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY

☞ 6 Hospital-st., Montreal. ☜

Our Teas, after the most severe tests by the best medical authorities and judges of Tea, have been pronounced to be quite pure, and free from artificial colouring or poisonous substances so often used to improve the appearance of Tea. They are unequalled for strength and flavour. They have been chosen for their intrinsic worth, keeping in mind health, economy, and a high degree of pleasure in drinking them. We sell for the smallest possible profits, effecting a saving to the consumer of 15c to 20c per lb. Our Teas are put up in 5, 12, 15, 20 and 25 lb boxes, and are warranted pure and free from poisonous substances. Orders for four 5 lb boxes, two 12 lb boxes, or one 20, or 25 lb box sent carriage free to any Railway Station in Canada. Tea will be forwarded immediately on receipt of the order by mail containing money, or the money can be collected on delivery by express-man, where there are express offices. In sending orders below the amount of $10, to save expense it will be better to send money with the order. Where a 25 lb box would be too much, four families clubbing together could send for four 5 lb boxes, or two 12 lb boxes. We send them to one address carriage paid, and mark each box plainly, so that each party get their own Tea. We warrant all the Tea we sell to give entire satisfaction. If they are not satisfactory they can be returned at our expense.

BLACK TEA.

English Breakfast, Broken Leaf, Strong Tea 45c, 50c; Fine Flavoured New Season do, 55c, 60c and 65c; Very Best Full Flavored do, 75c; Souchong, 45c Rich Flavored do, 60c; Very Fine do, do, 75c; Japan, Good, 50c, 55c, Fine do, 60c Very Fine, 65c, Finest, 75c.

GREEN TEA.

Twankay, 50c, 55c, 60c; Young Hyson 50c, 60c 65c, 70c; Fine do, 75, Very Fine, 85c; Superfine and Very Choice, $1 Fine Gunpowder, 85c; Extra Superfine do, $1.

MONTREAL, April, 1869.—To the Montreal Tea Company, 6 Hospital-street, Montreal: We notice with pleasure the large amount of Tea that we have forwarded for you to different parts of the Dominion, and we are glad to find your business so rapidly increasing We presume your teas are giving general satisfaction, as out of the large amount forwarded, we have only had occasion to return one box which, we understand was sent to through a mistake.

G CHENEY,
Manager Canadian Express Company.

Teas not mentioned in this circular equally cheap. Tea only sold by this Company.

☞ An excellent Mixed Tea could be sent for 60c and 70c; very good for common purposes, 50c.

☞ Beware of pedlars and runners using our name, or offering our Teas in small packages. Nothing less than a cattie sold.

Note the Address— The Montreal Tea Company Hospital-st., Montreal.

Agent for Ottawa,

H McLEAN,
18 Sparks street.

A. ROWE GENERAL AUCTIONEER

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

ANNUAL CIRCULAR.

Office and Salesroom, Rideau Street, No. 1, East End, Sappers' Bridge.
OTTAWA, MARCH 1st, 1870.

The subscriber in issuing his eighth ANNUAL CIRCULAR, would remind his friends, to whom he returns thanks for past favours, that he continues to give his personal attendance to the sale of every description of goods and property confided to his management.

His lengthened experience in the management and proper system of selling Household furniture at private residences, together with all the details of arrangement, expeditious delivery, &c, would lead him again to solicit further sales in this line from those contemplating the disposal of furniture, by auction, he would be glad to have an early intimation in order that satisfactory arrangements may be completed for the approaching Spring sale, it is desirable to select an early day.

Account sales, have been promptly rendered and statements made out in a concise business-like manner, always accompanied with the proceeds in cash.

To Executors and Administrators of Estate, Official and other Assignees, and public corporation, this mode of selling property forms a speedy, legitimate and efficient way of closing Estates Legacies, &c, and removes a vast amount of responsibility.

Sales of groceries, hardware, crockery and general merchandise confided to his management will receive every attention. He need not remind his friends of his capability of conducting such sales satisfactorily.

The proper advertising and necessary precaution adopted by him in conducting underwriters' sales of damaged goods and produce sold for account of whom it may concern, or for "breach of contract," should be borne in mind by merchants shippers and consignees, more especially as certain legal forms are necessary in such cases.

Appraisals and valuations made

Again soliciting your business favors, the undersigned ventures to hope that an active experience of years is some guarantee that he may be reasonably expected to carry out what he promises.

A ROWE.
Ottawa, March 1, 1870. 1296 tf

By A. Rowe, Auctioneer.

PIANOS, PIANOS.

The subscriber has just received another consignment of those excellent PIANOS direct from the celebrated manufacturer J. W. VOSE, Esq., Boston, and is now prepared to furnish a first class piano at a moderate price. These instruments are full round corners, and beautifully finished in rosewood for durability and sweetness of tone. The subscriber is prepared to furnish any number of testimonials. The public are invited to inspect these instruments.

Remember the place Rowe's Wareroom, east end, Sappers' Bridge, Rideau Street.

A ROWE, Auctioneer.
1396 tf

J. BERMINGHAM,

GENERAL AUCTIONEER.

OFFICE AND SALE ROOMS—City Auction Mart, York street, near the Market.

The subscriber in issuing this his spring Circular, begs to return his best thanks to his friends and the general public of Ottawa and Country, as well as his many consignors at a distance, for the very liberal patronage bestowed on, and confidence placed in him, since his advent as Auctioneer of this city, and to assure them that constant desire and endeavour will be, to merit a continuance of the support and patronage liberally extended to him.

He can refer with pleasure to the many testimonials he has received from those who placed property in his hands for disposal, that quick sale, excellent prices, and immediate returns are his credentials.

SALES AT PRIVATE RESIDENCES.

In soliciting public patronage in this branch business he would respectfully intimate, that as the future as in the past, it will be his unceasing care to study the interest of his patrons; and that by careful attention, prompt cash returns, and moderate charges, to merit a continuance of that patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed upon him.

Spring Furniture Sales at the Mart will commence immediately, and from time to time will be duly announced. He will hold weekly sales of Horses, Cattle, &c, &c, on the Market, due notice of which will be given. The large number of Horses and Cattle sold by him during the past year, is sufficient guarantee that his ability in this critical branch of auctioneering is appreciated.

Carriage and Buggy Sales will soon commence, and those who have Horses, Carriages, and Harness to dispose of will do well to send them to the Mart as soon as possible.

Trade Sales of Merchandise, Farm Stock, Real Estate, Libraries, Works of Art, &c., &c., as well as consignments, from a distance, will meet with best attention, and be conducted on very moderate terms.

Second hand Furniture will be received any hour during the day up to 7 o'clock p. m. Advances made on Furniture, Pianos, or other Goods sent in for Sale, or may be purchased in toto, if required

The Sale Room is well lighted and ventilated, and about the largest in the city, being 80 x 25.

Your favours and patronage are respectfully solicited.

Several Houses in the city on hands for sale.

J BERMINGHAM, Auctioneer.
Ottawa, March 1870.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

Ottawa, March 2?, 1870.

Authorized discount on American Invoices until further notice: 11 per cent.

R S M BOUCHETTE,
Commissioner of Customs.

TENDERS.

For the erection of a BRICK HOUSE on Maria Street, Centre Town, for D. Murphy, Esq., will be received up to noon of SATURDAY the 16th inst, by the undersigned. Plans, &c., can be seen on and after Monday, the 11th inst.

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

K ARNOLDI, Architect, Metcalfe Street.
1327 d

TO LET.

SITTING ROOM and BED ROOM to let, furnished or unfurnished, in Daly street. Apply at the Times office. 1328 1m

TO LET.

The HOUSE at present occupied by Mr. Bertram, Medcalfe Street. Rent $230 per annum. Possession on 1st May.

Apply to

S CHRISTIE,
No 5 Sparks street.
Ottawa, April 6 1870. 1327 1

HOUSE TO LET.

To let, the BRICK HOUSE on Daly Street, now occupied by R. S. M. Bouchette. Possession given on the 1st May. Apply to

MRS T A CUMMING,
Metcalfe Street.
1317tf

TO LET.

From 1st May, three good DWELLING HOUSES on the east side of O'Connor street, with out premises with good spring water therein. Also on the southerly side of Rideau street, a good BRICK STORE with cellar and storehouse. For particulars apply to

R HARDY.
Ottawa, April 2, 1870. 1323 1M

TO LET.

A HOUSE, situate on Augusta street, Sandy Hill—good stone cellar. Apply to

JAS O ROBINSON,
The Tea Pot,
Sussex street
1306 1M

TO LET,

On the 1st May next, No 2, Prince's Terrace, Rear street, facing on the Ottawa River

Apply to

JNO R ARNOLDI,
Dept Public Works,
or at No 4, Prince's Terrace
1299

FOR SALE.

CLOVER SEED—"Large had," White Beans, Pork Mess, and Prime Mess, Flour No. 1 and Extra.

S CHRISTIE,
No 5 Sparks Street.
Ottawa, April 6, 1870. 1327f

HOUSE TO LET.

MRS. CAMERON'S COTTAGE opposite the Wellington Ward Market. Possession given on the 1st of May next Rent moderate. Apply to Messrs. Kennedy and Christie, solicitors Elgin Street. 1328 Sawk 1M

TO LET.

A first class residence, eligibly situated, containing twelve rooms, viz:—8 Bed Rooms Parlour 14 x 24 with marble mantel and grate, Sitting Room and Library 14 x 24, Dining Room 16 x 24, Kitchen 13 x 24, with Store Rooms, &c, and good out buildings. The house is in excellent order, having been repainted and papered throughout.

Also a COTTAGE. Also an Office and good Batchelors' Chambers in Aumond's buildings, now occupied by Wm Allan

Application to

D O'CONNOR,
Office No. 1 Rideau street.
Ottawa, April 7, 1870. 1330a

Groceries

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS,

Ex Ships Nero from Oporto, Evening Star from Spain, Gazelle from Cognac, Lark from Rotterdam,

THE FOLLOWING GOODS:

PORT WINE, Fine old stock, "Vintage 1851,"

SHERRY WINE, Very Pale, Old Wine. M Misa,

BRANDY, Pure and reliable old and very mild,

GIN, John De Kuyper's double berried, first class.

SCOTCH WHISKEY, John Bogg's, Lochingar,

RUM, Fine Old Jamaica, "Pure,"

OLD RYE, Proof Whiskey and Highwines, first quality.

GUINESS & CO'S Celebrated Dublin Porter, put up to order

CANADA PORTER and ALES, Dawes make

WEST INDIA LIME JUICE CHAMPAGNE,

WEST INDIA Lime Juice Cordial and Syrups, try them. Something new, very fine, just out from the manufacturer,

COFFEE, Fresh, Roasted and Ground, on the premises.

☞ Now admitted to be the finest flavoured in the city. It has a real run try it, it will recommend itself

TEAS, Blacks, are really fine, selected with great care for the trade, Japans and Greens, in great variety, and unequalled for prices and quality,

SUGARS AND SYRUPS, all the different numbers and kinds.

TOBACCOS, a full assortment,

REESOR'S CHEESE, Queen's Arms and Stilton. The only house in the city that has them this season.

FACTORY CHEESE, A very superior quality, cheap,

FRUITS, Raisins and Currants for cooking or table use, finest kind,

GREEN GRAPES Lemons, Candied Peels and fresh fruits in tin

SPICES, Pure and unadulterated. All kinds warranted.

FLAVOURING EXTRACTS, All kinds of highest strength

FINNAN HADDIES, Oysters, Sardines, Salmon and Potted Meats.

LEA & PERRIN SAUCE, And a variety of other brands; the best.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S GOODS, A full assortment.

BAKING POWDERS, Egg's and "Egg Powder," to arrive. A great saving.

The above goods are well known to be the finest kind brought into this city, and are well worth being tried by families requiring them for use. A few trials will prove their superiority over common goods. A call solicited.

For sale by
THOS. PATTERSON,
No 26, Rideau street, Ottawa
2nd Dec, 1869.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MRS S. A. ALLEN

BEAUTIFUL HAIR.
Nature's Crown
You Must Cultivate it
GRAY HAIR
Is a certain indication of decay at the roots.

New Style. Important Change.
A REAL HAIR RESTORER AND DRESSING
Combined in One Bottle.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S HAIR RESTORER

Will Restore Gray Hair to its Natural Life, Color and Beauty.

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing It will promote luxuriant growth. FALLING HAIR is immediately checked.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S ZYLOBALSAMUM, another preparation for the Hair; clear and transparent, without sediment. It is very simple and often produces wonderful results. Its great superiority and economy as a Hair Dressing over high cost French Pomades is acknowledged by all not only in this country but in Europe. The Restorer and Zylobalsamum should not be used one with the other. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Proprietors, S. R. Van Duzer & Co., Wholesale Druggists, 35 Barclay St. & 40 Park Place, New York

March 20. 1000-ly

Dr. A. Trask's Magnetic Ointment Cures Croup or Rattles.—Dr. BINGHAM, of Utica, New York, says: "I have used Dr. A. Trask's Magnetic Ointment in my practice a number of years, and can say with pleasure I deem it one of the greatest discoveries of the age; for the cure of Inflammation of the Lungs, Inflammation of the Bowels, Inflammatory Rheumatism, and in Child-bed Fever, it operates with perfect success. In cases of Burns, Bruises, Frozen Limbs, it acts like a charm.

DR. J. P. KENNEDY, of Chittenango, New York, says: "It has stood the test trial, and has not been found wanting. Its astonishing cures of Inflammation of the Lungs and Croup and the wonderful success in subsiding the torturing pains of Rheumatism, and relieving Nervous Affections, entitle it to a high rank in the list of remedies for those complaints."

DR. A. W. BELDING, of Knowlesville, New York, says: "I have used it in severe cases of special Irritation and for the worst cases of Piles, and sundry other complaints, and find it a superior article, and well worthy the notice of all"

Purchasers should be sure and ask for Dr. F. Trask's Magnetic Ointment, and see that the words "A. TRASK'S MAGNETIC OINTMENT" are on the wrapper.

Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W., General Agents for the Canadas. Sold in Ottawa by all druggists and by medicine dealers everywhere.

Mothers! Mothers! Mothers!—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it: there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price 25 cents everywhere. Be sure to call for "MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." Having the fac-simile of "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

By I. B. Tackaberry, Auctioneer

IMMENSE SALE OF BUFFALO ROBES.

I. B. TACKABERRY has been favoured with a large consignment from Montreal of Buffalo Robes, also about 500 pairs of Shanty and Horse Blankets, which he is prepared to sell lower than can be obtained elsewhere in Ottawa. All wanting Buffalo Robes had better call soon as there will not be another such opportunity.

Ottawa, Nov. 22 1869. 1213

No Benzine or Coal Oil used.

...LISH SIGNS, AND HANDSOME WALL PAINTING, ... PAINTING ESTABLISHMENT A. W. LANG, Sparks Street.

SATCHELL BROS,

BUTCHERS TO

HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL

Beg to intimate to their customers and the public generally, that they will keep constantly on hand

FRESH KILLED

STALL-fed

BEEF AND MUTTON.

ALSO,

THEIR CELEBRATED

SPICED AND SALT ROUND,

AND

ROLLED BEEF FOR PARTIES

To be had

THEIR STALLS,

Nos. 6 and 7,

BY-WARD MARKET.

Dry Goods.

HO, FOR THE WEST END!

Wellington Street Forever!

NEW DRY GOODS STORE,
NEW DRY GOODS STORE.

BLYTH & RUSSELL,
BLYTH & RUSSELL,

A First Class Dry Goods Establishment on Wellington Street,

The subscribers have much pleasure in informing the public of Ottawa and vicinity that they have opened Opposite H F McCarthy's, Apothecary, where we are now prepared to show a large and well assorted stock of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, imported direct from the Home Markets. Residents of the West End would find it to their advantage to give us a call, assuring them that they will find our stock complete in every department, and at prices which will compare favorably with any other house in the city. N.B.—We have also in connection with our Establishment a TAILORING DEPARTMENT, which is under the management of MR. RAMSAY, a first class cutter from Montreal, and late of Glasgow, Scotland. ☞ All fits guaranteed.

BLYTH & RUSSELL.
1212-3m

VALUABLE SAW MILL

—AND—

EXTENSIVE TIMBER LIMITS

FOR SALE

The proprietors offer for sale the extensive establishment known as "BREAKEY'S MILLS," situate on the River Chandiere, together with the large tracts of valuable Pine and other Timber Lands held in connection therewith.

The Deals sawn at these Mills are known to be the best in quality in the Quebec and English Markets, and the Mill itself was during the last year entirely renewed and supplied with the latest improvements

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April 6, 1870. 1328 6

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H LAPIERRE, Solicitor, Ottawa,
Or ALEX McDONELL, Hamilton, Ontario
Ottawa, April 12, 1870. 1331 1m 15 6m

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Dominion Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OTTAWA, April 14.

The SPEAKER took the chair at three o'clock.

SUSPENSION OF THE HABEAS CORPUS ACT.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said the Government had information on which they could rely, that this peaceful country was again in danger from an invasion by lawless men coming from the United States. The Government had received information that these men had been making preparations for an invasion during the whole of last winter, and during the whole of the autumn those preparations had been going on continually, and were the more formidable from the comparative silence with which they had been concocted. As would be in the recollection of the House, the policy of the Fenians for some time had been to create as much notoriety as possible and to keep up the excitement by means of the public press, but of late they had adopted a different and more sure course for themselves, and he thought a more hazardous one for us, viz:—That of conducting all their arrangements with great caution, and great secrecy. The Government had information which they could not for a moment hesitate to believe in, and from sources which they could not place before Parliament without a certainty of risk to the informers, that it was the intention of the Fenian body to invade this country in force at an early day—when that day would be, the Government could not say, but it might come within a week. The Government, therefore, had assumed the grave responsibility of asking Parliament to arm them with the same power as in 1866, and to pass a law to authorize the apprehension and detention of those suspected of coming here for the purpose of conspiring against Her Majesty's person and Government. The law passed to that effect in 1866 was not now in force, but it was the opinion of the Government that it should be again put in force for the safety of the country and to guard the frontier; and for the purpose of dealing with suspicious persons hovering on the borders with or without arms. The Government did not ask that power lightly or without being deeply impressed with the nature of the situation. They felt they would be unworthy of their position and would be betraying the trust reposed in them of protecting the lives and property of the people of Canada, if they did not ask for that Act, which they thought was absolutely required under the circumstances. The Government desired to show to Parliament the information upon which they asked that extreme and exceptional power; but could not do so without compromising the lives of those from whom they got information. It came from so many incidental and independent sources—sources which had no connection with each other,—that no shadow of doubt remained as to the intentions of the Fenians to make an attack. Without delay the Government had thought it their duty to prevent that invasion. They had put on duty a certain portion of the Militia of the country, and the regular forces were prepared to act with the citizen soldiery in repelling any attack. That such resistance would be successful there could be no doubt; but the Government thought they had no right to play with a subject of that kind, and if they could prevent those people coming into the country, so much the better for the public peace. It was of course a matter of deep anxiety and regret to the Government that such a chronic state of excitement should exist, and that there should be such a state of chronic hostility on the part of that body towards Canada and Canadians. The Fenian organization was more active than it had been for years; and he feared they would be subjected to those rumours and to those annoyances for many years. All the Government could do was to see that they should not act the part of alarmists in the first place, and not listen too readily to rumours of invasion; but at the same time to take care not to attach too little importance to that organization. The Government felt they could not play with that subject. They felt, as his hon. friend the member for Peel said the other night, on a cognate subject, that the life of one of these men was worth £300,000. They could not run the risk of losing the life of one of their fellow subjects and fellow citizens, and it was their duty to take such steps in the way of prevention as were in their power. With these remarks he would ask leave to bring in a Bill to authorize the apprehension and detention of such persons as should be suspected of committing acts of hostility and conspiracy against Her Majesty's person and Government.

The motion was seconded by Hon. Mr. HOWE.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON regretted very much that the Government had deemed it their duty to introduce a measure of this kind. It was the third time within the last four years that the Legislature had been appled to favour the suspension of the great writ, which was known in English political literature as the great writ of freedom. It was a measure only resorted to in England, since 1868, in moments of great national peril. He thought it was suspended two or three times during the wars, which arose out of the French revolution, and once since the termination of that war at a period, when riots were rife in 1817'18. It had been repeatedly suspended in Ireland within the last few years, but suspended as a general thing because of threatened danger from within, and that was an important distinction. So far as he knew, the Act had only been suspended in England on the ground of enabling the Government to protect itself against the machinations of its own subjects.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said that the last time the Writ was suspended in Ireland the distinct basis was, an anticipated invasion from the United States.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON said that was an element in the case, but the suspension was not so much to meet that anticipation as to baffle the sympathizers with the invasion who might be found in the country itself. He thought, therefore, that unless the Government had reason to believe, and certainly the experience of the previous occasions on which the Writ had been suspended, had not justified the belief that some considerable portion of their own people were in sympathy with that movement. Unless Government had reason to believe there were machinations against the peace of the country on foot within their own Provinces, it must be the duty of the House to see whether a case for the suspension of the writ had been made out. He did not, however, desire that Government should make any statement to Parliament prejudicial to the public interests, for they all had in view the maintenance of peace and order within their own borders, therefore, he was disposed on that occasion, as on former occasions, to accept the statement of the Government and throw the entire responsibility on them.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD—Hear, hear.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON would throw on the Government the responsibility of the suspension of the writ, leaving it to time to disclose the adequacy or inadequacy of the grounds on which they based their application. As an independent member of the House, he did not feel inclined to take the responsibility of objecting to the measure which the Government declared on its own responsibility necessary to the welfare and peace of the country, at the same time he could not but express his great and deep regret that in this country of theirs, blessed as we thought it was beyond most countries in the freedom of its institutions, in the peace and prosperity of the people, that for the third time within four years it should be deemed necessary again to resort to the extreme measure of a suspension of the writ of *Habeas Corpus*.

Mr. MACKENZIE said it was the undoubted duty of members on both sides of the House to protect the liberties and rights of the people, but, perhaps, the duty rested more particularly with those who sat in the Opposition to the Administration of the day. On the other hand, they fully recognize the duty of every member of the House, and particularly of the Opposition to be careful how they might do anything which might for a moment injure the prosperity of the country, merely for the sake of finding fault with the Administration of the day. He would admit that, but at the same time it was exceedingly desirable that if the suspension of that Act could, by any possibility, be avoided, that it should be avoided. For that reason he was now, as he had on the former occasion been, very unwilling to resort to that extreme measure. He did not understand from the Leader of the Government that the measure was asked for principally, if at all, to deal with traitors in their midst, but he understood from his remarks that it was to give the Government the power, and ability to exercise that power, of arrest on the frontier of those strangers coming into the country in such a way that they could be arrested at a moment, if it was tolerably well known with what design they were entering the country. Knowing that rumors had been in circulation for several days, he had himself endeavored to obtain by private sources some information as to the probable truth of those rumors and he must say that so far as his own efforts had been concerned they had resulted rather unfavorably to the truth of the rumors with regard to some quarters. He was not prepared to say anything about those parts of the country which seemed to be the real objective points, the points of attack. The information relating to them was wholly in the possession of the Government, and he thought the House must be bound to accept their statement as to the emergency of the occasion that required them to ask the consent of the House to the passing of that measure in that way. It was desirable, if the measure should be passed, that the utmost care should be taken that no undue advantage could possibly be taken of it by any persons exercising judicial authority in the capacity of magistrates and minor authorities in any part of the country (hear). He presumed the Act was a copy of one passed in 1866.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD—Yes.

Mr. MACKENZIE said that, except on one or two occasions, no outrages were committed in consequence of the passing of that Act. They required to look closely, of course, into the provisions of the Act, to see that the liberties of their own people were very carefully guarded, and that the harmony which existed among their own population should not be disturbed by the officious intermeddling on the part of minor officials acting under extraordinary powers which were given to them by that Act, (hear, hear). It was a matter of extreme regret that this country should be threatened for five consecutive years with that periodical invasion by a lawless portion of the people in the United States, (hear, hear). And he thought it was an opportune moment to say that he trusted the Government had made such representations to the Imperial authorities as would induce them to take such measures as to prevent the periodical recurrence of these extraordinary rumours, and possibly extraordinary invasions, (hear, hear). On one or two occasions last year we had similar rumours, and a small force was called out at various points along the frontier; yet no one was able to see any real necessity from the movements on the other side. If precautions were taken, they must presume that there were reasons why the Government took such steps; but it was tolerably evident that if these rumours were to be brought up periodically, if the Government of the United States were to admit their inability to control the population that they had under them, that Great Britain must take some steps to enforce a due observance of international law, (hear, hear). What would be thought of them by the people of the United States if they permitted forces to be organized and regularly drilled and officered; if they permitted a periodical assembling of a mock Legislature, periodical drilling of troops, and posting armed sentries in uniform at the door of such places, and also at the armories? What would be thought of them if in the face of all that, and of continued remonstrance they should permit such a state of things to exist? They were reviled and upbraided by the people and the press of the United States, because a few of their own citizens resident here made an attack upon a portion of their territory. And although they immediately placed thousands of men on the frontier to prevent the recurrence of such an attack again, they were continually reviled by the press of that country because they allowed something like a raid to take place from Canadian territory—yet here was an organization, ostensibly and avowedly kept up for the very purpose of invading the Canadian territory, and their people were subject to constant alarms, and their commercial intercourse exposed to continual interruption, because of the want of effort on the part of the United States Government to suppress such an organization (hear). He trusted that such representation would be made as would result in some arrangement being arrived at, which would prevent the periodical occurrence of such alarms as at present, and which would not render necessary the taking away the liberities of the people in the way proposed by the present Act. He did not intend to criticise or oppose the statement of the Government, but accepted their statement as representing the authorities of the country, who must be maintained, and agreed to arm them with the authority they sought as necessary for the preservation of the public peace (hear, hear).

The Bill was then read a first time.

In moving the second reading,

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD explained that it appointed Commissioners of Police to act as Stipendiary Magistrates, the substitution of "Volunteer Militia" in lieu of "Active Militia," and also of January instead of December, in the Act of 1866, to which that Act in other respects was similar.

Hon. Mr. ANGLIN said that asking the House to pass that Bill without further information, on a mere statement, was imposing upon the members a very serious responsibility, for it was to declare, in fact, that the country was in a state of siege. He had not heard anything from any part of the country that could possibly justify the Government in asking Parliament to pass such a Bill. He had heard for some days a great deal about sudden invasion, but up to this moment he thought that these statements had very little foundation in fact. He was surprised to read, a few days ago, in the newspapers, that the Government had called out the Militia and had sent them to the frontier, but he presumed they had sufficient information to lead them to do so. He for one shrank from taking any responsibility which might prevent the Government from making the most ample