bloody, civil war. I am sound, that as I had said on first coming into the country, I would now repeat—that I would give my whole heart to effect a peaceable union of the country with Canada. We want security, our rights as British subjects say, and we want the English to join us simply to obtain these. To-morrow I shall at once see them, and publish, I shall at once see them, and publish them to go on with the election of delegates for that purpose; and he replied if you do this, war will be avoided, not only this year, but the liberties of all the prisoners will be secured, for on your success depends the safety of all the Canadians in the country. He [illegible] the prison and intimidatingly proceeded to the prison and intimated to Archdeacon McLean that he had [illegible] to spare. Major Boulton's [illegible] had been promised to me that [illegible] at the meeting of the Council, immediately on the adjournment, the whole of the [illegible] to be elected, the whole of the prisoners would be released, requesting the Archbishop at the same time to [illegible] these circumstances to Major [illegible] and the other prisoners. The movement was a formal one for the settlement of my man's life was in the hands of Mr. [illegible] fully appreciated the significance of this. The Bishop of Rupert's Land and the Protestant clergy generally, now [illegible] the people to act their [illegible] without loss of time, as by this [illegible] they might to some extent control the [illegible] of events, while otherwise they were [illegible] powerless. I entirely concurred in the view of the case, and Archdeacon McLean being kindly offered to accompany me, visited the different parts of the settlement, and found that in several parishes the people were most loyal to the British Crown and most desirous for union with Canada, had already chosen their councillors. I explained to all that the council was to be provisional in the strictest sense of the word, intended only for electing the transference of the country to Canada, and for securing the safety of all life and property. In the meantime, in some instances, I found they had drawn up a petition to Mr. Riel, as President, expressing abhorrence, &c. These I request them to withdraw, advising that nothing more could be done than, under the circumstances, was absolutely necessary, namely, that having made their election, they should simply state the fact in formal terms to Mr. Bonn, who had been named Secretary of the Council, and not to Mr. Riel. The elections in the English parishes having taken place on the 9th February, I again saw Mr Riel, who assured me that all the prisoners would be released within a day or two after the first meeting of the Council. On the 28th he again sent for me, and in the presence of Mr. Fraser, delegate for the Scotch parish of Kildonan, repeated for the last time his promise that the lives of the prisoners were secured, and that their release would shortly follow. I had no further communication till Monday the 4th March, when about 10 o'clock in the morning, Pere Lestane called on me. He informed me of Bishop Taché's expected arrival no later than the 8th, and probably some days earlier, I should defer my departure till he could communicate personally with me. He then said that the condition of the prisoners was very unsatisfactory, that they were very unruly and insolent to the guards, and their behaviour altogether was such that he was afraid the guards would be forced to retaliate in self-defence. I expressed much surprise at the information he had given, as the prisoners without exception had promised to Archbishop McLean and myself to defer their helpless condition, and would endeavor to act so as to avoid giving offence to their guards, and that encouraged them to look forward to being speedily released, in the fulfilment of the promise made to Mr. Riel. One man, Parker, was mentioned as having made himself particularly obnoxious by his violent conduct; but not one word was said on this occasion respecting Scott, or the slight intimation that he or any other person had been condemned to be shot. About eleven o'clock Pere Lestane left me, and went upstairs to communicate to Governor McTavish, as I said, the good news that Bishop Taché was expected soon. The Rev. Mr. Young, Methodist clergyman, had entered the house, and meeting the guards in the hall, conversed with him a few minutes. Mr. Young then came up to me, and from him I had the first intimation that was intended to shoot Thomas Scott, and that a stage was to be erected into effect twelve o'clock that day. We agreed in thinking that the thing was too monstrous to be possible, and the Rev. Mr Young mentioned that poor Scott himself was equally perplexed on the subject, thinking they were merely intended to frighten him. However, to keep him in suspense, was of itself a horrible one-act, and it was arranged that as the Rev. Mr. Young had been sent for to a dying man, he should see Mr. Riel, as early as how matters stood, and if really serious, let me know at once. The Rev. Mr. Young accordingly called on Mr Riel, and was informed that Scott had been condemned; that execution was irrevocable, and would not be delayed one minute beyond noon. Rev. Mr. Young begged for a delay, saying that the man was not prepared to die; but all without effect. He was paralyzed with horror. He hurried to the prisoner, and immediately sent a messenger to inform me of the result of his visit. I determined to find out Mr. Riel immediately; but recollecting that Parker was still up stairs, with Governor McTavish, I related to him what I heard and told him if he knew anything about the affair. His answer I cannot give in the precise words; but it was to the effect that they were on Mr. Riel on the other side of St. Boniface, and had all spoken to him about it, by which I understood that they interceded with Scott. Gov. McTavish was greatly shocked on being informed of Mr Riel's purpose, and joined in reprobating it. Pere Lestane then joined the company, and was called into Mr Riel. When he entered his asked me the news there was from Canada. The mail had arrived the preceding day, and I replied that the only intelligence is that Bishop Taché would be here soon. I then mentioned what I had heard regarding Scott, and before Riel answered, Pere Lestane interposed in French [illegible] meaning—'Is there no way of escape?' Riel replied to him, 'My Rev. Father, you know my position.' Then he said, I will explain to you, but at first in English, but shortly after lapsed into French, remarking to me, 'You understand that language.' He said in substance that throughout had been a most troublesome character, had been a ringleader in rising against Snow, who had charge of the party employed by the Canadian Government during the preceding summer, in road making. That he had been against the Provisional Government in December last; that his life had been spared; that he escaped; and if again taken in arms and once more condemned (I fancy no doubt to the promise that had made to me, that the lives of the prisoners were secured), but that he was innocent, and quite incapable of appreciating the tendency of which he had been treated; that he was tough and alive to the guards and treating to him (Mr. Riel); that his execution had been productive of the very worst effect on the other prisoners, who had become insolent to such an extent that it was difficult to withhold the guards from retaliation. He further said, I set down with Scott, who are dying now, and a-keel him truthfully, I tell no lie. I should not see his worthy again if what he and the Portage party intended happened with me, had they succeeded in taking me when they surrounded Court House. To which he replied: 'We intended to keep you as a hostage for the safety of the prisoners. I agreed with Mr. Riel and endeavored to show that some of the circumstances he had mentioned especially the fact that very strong reasons to urge why Scott should not be sacrificed, and that if he (Scott) was a rash, thoughtless man, whom none cared to have anything to do with, no evil need be apprehended from his escape. I pointed out that one great merit of Scott in the insurrection was that, so far as I had been informed, there had been no bloodshed except in the one said instance, which all were willing to look upon as an act, and implored him not now to undo it, to begin it with what would be construed into a horrible crime. He exclaimed 'we must make Canada respect us,' I replied 'she will every proper respect for the people of the Red River, and this is shown in her having sent commissioners to treat with them.' I told him that I had seen the prisoners some time back, when they commissioned me to say to their friends at the Portage, that they desired peace, and I offered to get to them again and return with them, should that be necessary. On this he said, look here Mr. Smith, Mr. Scott, the representative went to see the prisoners at my desire, and on asking them if I use thy would vote for as councillor if they were permitted action outside of their own body; Thomas Scott came forward and said, my boys have nothing to do with these Americans; and when I remarked this is really a trifling affair, and ought not to have been repeated. He said do not attempt to prejudice us against the Americans, for, although we have not been with them, they are with us, and have been better friends to us than the Canadians. Much more was said on both sides, but argument, entreaty, and protest, alike failed to draw him from his purpose, and he closed by saying, I have done three good things since I commenced; I have spared Boulton's life at your instance, and I do not regret it, for he is a fine fellow. I pardoned Gaddy, and he showed his gratitude by escaping out of the station, but I do not grudge him his miserable life, and now I shall shoot Scott. Mr. Lepine, Adjutant General, who was the president of the council of seven which tried Scott, and five of whom Mr. Riel told me, with tears streaming from their eyes could much him as worthy of death, a sentence which he had confirmed now, and in answer to Mr. Riel he said he must die.

Mr Riel then requested the Rev. Pere Lestane to put the people on their knees for prayer, as it might do good to the condemned man's soul. Returning to Pere Lestane and making a final appeal, unnecessary here to repeat, I retired. It was now within a few minutes of one o'clock, and on entering the Governor's house, the Rev. Mr. Young joined me and said it is now considerably past the hour, I trust you have succeeded. No, I said, he (Scott) was got back at once to the poor man for I fear the worst. He hit immediately, and a few minutes after, entered the room in which the prisoner was confined. The guard marched in and told Scott his hour was come; not until then did the reality of his position flash upon poor Scott. He said good by to the other prisoners, was led outside the gate of the Fort with a white handkerchief covering his head, his coffin having a piece of white cotton thrown over it, was carried out, his eyes were bandaged, he continued in prayer, in which he had been engaged on the way, for a few minutes. He asked the Rev. Mr. Young how he should place himself, whether standing or kneeling. He then knelt in the snow, said farewell, and immediately fell back, received five bullets, which passed through his body. The firing party consisted of six men, all of whom, it is said, were more or less intoxicated. It has been further asserted that only three of the muskets were loaded with ball cartridge and one did not discharge his piece. The Rev. Mr Young turned aside when the first shots were fired. He then went back to the body and again retired for a moment, while a man discharged his revolver at the sufferer. The ball, it is said, entered the eye and passed round the head. The wounded man groaned between the time of receiving the musket shots and the discharge of the revolver. The Rev. Mr. Young asked to have the remains for interment in the burying ground of the Presbyterian Church, but this was not acceded to, and a similar request preferred by the Bishop of Rupert's Land was also refused. He was buried within the walls of the Fort. On ascending the steps leading from the prison, poor Scott, addressing the Rev. Mr. Young, said, 'This is a cold-blooded murder.' Then engaged in prayer, and was unoccupied until he was shot. After this date I held no communication whatever with Riel, except in reference to getting away from the country, which I was not allowed to leave without a pass. I felt that under the circumstances it was not desirable I should remain longer at Red River, but it was not until late in the night of the 18th inst, that Mr. Riel gave permission for my departure, although not accomplishing all that could be desired. My mission to Red River, as I shall end avour to show in a few words, has been productive of some good and that it was not entirely successful may be attributed to the circumstances above referred to in connection with the action taken and the meeting held in January last, the success, although in a lesser degree, might also have been gained at a later period but for the rising in February which though rash and premature of results most unfortunate, I can hardly blame, knowing, as already stated, those who took part in it were incited and impelled by generous motives. On reaching the Red River in December last, I found the English speaking portion of the inhabitants greatly divided in opinion, as to the comparative advantage of union with Canada, and the formation of a Crown Colony, while a few, a very small number, favoured annexation to the United States. The explanations offered on the part of Canada, they received as satisfactory and with hardly a dissenting voice they would now vote for the immediate transfer to the Dominion. They earnestly requested me to assure His Excellency the Governor General of their warm loyalty to the British Crown. The case of difficulties as regards the French half breeds, a not inconsiderable number of them remain true to their allegiance during all troubles through which they have had to pass, and will now be found associated among those whose minds had for a time been poisoned by gross misrepresentations made by designing men for their own selfish ends to acknowledge the true state of the case, and of the advantages they would derive from the union with Canada had been carefully kept from them, and they were told to judge of the Canadians generally by the acts and bearing of some of the less effective immigrants, who had denounced them as armbrs on the ground, who must speedily make way for a superior race about to pour in upon them. It is also too true, that in the unauthorized proceedings of some of the recent Canadian arrivals. Some plausible ground had been given for jealousy and alarm, which the contemplated change of Government was regarded by the native population. In various localities these adventurers had been industriously marking off for themselves considerable, and, in some cases, very extensive and exceptionally valuable tracts of land, thereby improving the minds of the people with the belief that time had come when, in their own country, they were to be entirely supplanted by strangers. A belief, however, which I have no doubt might have been completely precluded by prevention of all such operations, until Canada had fully unfolded her policy and shown the groundlessness of these fears. Let us further bear in mind that many of the Catholic clergy in the country are not French Canadians, but Frenchmen, and consequently, it may be presumed not very conversant with British laws and institutions, and with the liberty and privileges enjoyed under them, warmly attached to their flocks they deemed it necessary to exact some guarantee, but in their new political condition they would not be treated with injustice. It is unnecessary to point out how the breach widened until at length it attained a magnitude and significance little dreamt of in the commencement, even by those who joined most heartily in the Government. It was far more pleasing to be able to state, which I do with much confidence, that a large majority of the French party have no misgiving as to the union with Canada, and that joined by and under the guidance of Bishop Taché, and other members of the clergy who enjoy their confidence, they will very shortly prove themselves to be staunch supporters of the Dominion, and firm in their allegiance to England. In the course of the insurrection, one deplorable crime, and many grossly illegal acts, have unquestionably been committed; but it would be alike impolitic and unjust to charge them on the French population generally. Much obloquy has been heap'd on the Hudson Bay Company and their Governor and Officers in the North West, which I consider quite unnecessary, at this moment, to answer or refute, although not doubting that both could be readily and satisfactorily done. Errors, many and grave, have, it cannot be denied, been committed on all sides, but wilful and intentional neglect of duty cannot, I feel convinced, be laid to the charge either of the Hudson Bay Company, or their representatives in the country. Personally, I have been entirely unconnected with the administration of affairs in that department. I would respectfully submit that it is of the utmost importance that there should be a strong military force in the North West as early as practicable. The minds of the Indian tribes in the Saskatchewan country have been so perplexed and confused by the occurrences of the past six months, that it would be very unsafe to trust to their forbearance; and, indeed, until the question of the Indian claims has been finally settled, it would not, in my opinion, be prudent to leave the country unprotected by the military. The adjustment of those claims will require early attention, and some memoranda and evidence in my hands on the subject, I shall, if desired, be prepared to lay before the Government.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) DONALD A. SMITH.

HON. MR. McKEAGNEY'S SPEECH ON THE TARIFF.

Hon. Mr. McKEAGNEY—Mr. Speaker, coming as I do from the coal producing county of Cape Breton, it will be naturally expected that I should offer a few observations on the subject now before the House. Hon. members opposite, and especially the hon. member from Brant, said it would be in the interest of Nova Scotia that all coal coming into the Dominion should be exempt from duty. I tell the hon. member for Brant that he will not be accepted in Nova Scotia as the true exponent of the wants or feelings of the people of that Province. Sir, they well know, and remember it too, that at a time when the highest interests of Nova Scotia trembled in the balance, that hon. gentleman was found throwing his vote and influence into the scale against her. And now, forsooth, he comes forward, as the self-constituted champion of Nova Scotia, and asks this House to protect her from an injury which he says this duty on coal would inflict on the people of that Province. I say, away with such pseudo friends, we want none of them! Now, Mr. Speaker, I have the honour to stand here as the representative of the twenty thousand people who compose the populati n of Cape Breton, by far the most important coal district in Nova Scotia, and I tell this House that my constituents will regard it as a boon and benefit to them that this duty on coal should be imposed. The only thing I regret is, that instead of 50 cents per ton, it is not double that amount. This is, indeed, a grave question, Mr. Speaker, and may involve serious consequences. If you fail to protect the native industry of Nova Scotia, the people will feel that this Dominion of Canada has no longer any interest in their welfare, and a deep sentiment of dissatisfaction will be engendered throughout the length and breadth of the land. I entreat this House then to pause before it commits itself to a non-protective policy, that must give rise to the deepest feeling of hostility in the minds of the people of Cape Breton. Then, indeed, will they say, and truly can they say it, that Confederation has become not a blessing, but a curse to them; that, like an incubus, it has crushed and bore down their best interests. Sir, what will be the consequence? Why, this will be the consequence—that the people of Nova Scotia, becoming justly exasperated at this abnegation of their rights, will hold indignation meetings, condemnatory of Confederation. They will say, behold now what Confederation has done; see the bitter fruit it has produced; our worst fears have become realized! These Canadians now hold us in their thrall, and refuse to do us justice by protecting the fruits of our honest labour. Who can answer for the consequences that may ensue from this deep-seated indignation? If, by your vote to-night, you precipitate this state of things, I tell this House that I believe the people of Cape Breton, to escape the evils that will thus surround them, would be driven, reluctantly driven, I will say, to desire annexation, rather than have their interests borne down by the unjust legislation of this Parliament. We have now, Mr. Speaker, a conflagration at the North-West. I caution you to have a care that you do not kindle a spark at the South-East that will shake this Confederation to its very centre! Save this country, then, I entreat you, from these evils; and shew the people of Nova Scotia that you are mindful of their prosperity, and desire to do them full justice by fostering and developing the natural resources of that fine province. Show them that you have their welfare at heart; that you will allow no petty feelings or sectional considerations unjustly to depress their interests, and you will thus strengthen the bonds that bind us together as a people, and promote the happiness and prosperity of this great Dominion.

LOCAL NEWS

THE GATINEAU POINT.—This distinguished locality is almost entirely flooded. It wanted a cleaning out pretty bad.

OTTAWA CRICKET CLUB.—The members of this association will meet to-day at Kavanagh's. A full muster is expected.

A PIKE.—A pike weighing 42 pounds was caught near the Chaudiere on Saturday night. He swears it is not a *Mastinongue*. The reader may believe him if he wishes.

SAWED LUMBER.—At the opening of navigation there were about 60,000,000 feet of sawed lumber for exportation at or near the Chaudiere mills. Something over 6,000,000 feet have already been.

MILITARY.—Very active military measures have been carried on during the past few days in the matter of the Red River expedition. Col. Fielden of the 60th has already left for the West. He is to act as Provost General.

ST. ALBAN'S SCHOOL HOUSE READINGS.—Readings will be given this evening by Lieut. Colonel Coffin, Mr. Adamson, Mr. Kingsford, of Montreal, Captain Hincks, and Dr. Anderson, of Quebec. Music and songs.

Mr. Bermingham will sell on Thursday and Friday, the 5th and sixth, at the residence of J. P. Macpherson, Victoria street, all his household furniture, horses, carriages, buggies, sleighs, &c. See advertisement.

COLONS UP.—The neat and trim little steamer at the head of the locks, which it is said, has been mustered into service for the Red River expedition, had the "Jack" and "Ensign" hoisted yesterday.

POLICE COURT—SATURDAY.—Denis Whelan, having sidewalk encumbered by merchandise; fined $1 and costs.

John Roberts, having two goats running at large; fined $1 and costs.

THE NEW SUPERINTENDANT.—Mr. Luttrell, the new Superintendent of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway, was introduced along the line of the road on Saturday.

MUSTER PARADE.—The monthly paymasters parade of the 60th Rifles here took place on Saturday on George street. The men looked hearty and hopeful.

THE RIDEAU CANAL.—The water was let into the canal on Saturday. It is coming down with a perfect rush. To day, we think, the steamer *City of Ottawa* will be able to move upwards. She was lighted up last evening.

RED RIVER EXPEDITION.—We have heard that 75 men of the portion of the 60th Rifles, stationed here, will leave to-morrow on the proposed expedition to Red River, with the members of the band to be sent to accompany them. They will proceed to Toronto, where they will be joined by a number of the detachment there, and proceed to Collingwood, which is to be the basis of operation.

THE CONCERT.—A very select amateur concert took place at the Rink Music Hall on Saturday night. The spacious apartment was well filled, and the best talent in the city volunteered to make the evening delightful. The singing, all through, was superior. One glorious *soprano* called forth a storm of applause, which was kept up till the gentleman, in management, had to explain the impossibility of an encore being responded to. Sig. Rainer's men never played better.

Mr. Bradley will *give away free prizes* one choice building site in the Village of Gorebborough, to the party buying the largest number out of every 20 lots sold at the great auction sale to-morrow at 11 o'clock, at the Russell House corner. The sale will be done with reference to every other 20 sold. The time will be extended for the balance of purchase money from 3 to 6 years if necessary. For full particulars see advertisement in another column.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—This popular establishment was fairly attended on Saturday evening. Miss Nelson, though new, was good as the "French Spy." The melodrama was followed by the farce of "Nicodemus." Lindley, as usual, kept the audience in roars of laughter. Marshall is to have a benefit this week—indeed by the St. George's Society. He deserves a bumper, and will get it. Marshall is not selfish, as most managers are; he wishes to gratify the public, and the public should respond.

Appointments.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA, Ottawa, April 22, 1870.—His Excellency the Governor-General has been pleased to appoint the following Gentlemen Fishery Officers, under the 31st Vic., Cap. 60 and 61, viz:

Peter Attie Scott, of the City of Quebec, in the Province of Quebec, Esquire, Captain in Her Majesty's Royal Navy, and to be in command of the Canadian Government vessel or steamer *Lady Head*.

OTTAWA, 23rd April, 1870.

Gilbert Vallancey Storey, of the City of Quebec, in the Province of Quebec, an Officer in Her Majesty's Royal Navy, and to be in Command of the Canadian Government Vessel "*England*"

Henry Erwin Betts, of the City of St. John, in the Province of New Brunswick, Gentleman, and to be in Command of the Canadian Government Vessel "*Ida E. McLean*."

James Alexander Tory, of Gaysborough, in the Province of Nova Scotia, Gentleman, and to be in Command of the Canadian Government Vessel "*Ida E*"

Louis Honorius Lachance, of the City of Quebec, in the Province of Quebec, Gentleman, and to be in Command of the Canadian Government Vessel "*Nelia Maria*."

Daniel Marshall Browne, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, Gentleman, and to be in Command of the Canadian Government Vessel "*Water Lilly*."

CABLE NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON.—The arch of the new Metropolitan Railway, under the northern end of Black Friar's bridge, gave way to-day. Men were at work in the tunnel and twelve were buried in the ruins. All of them were taken out alive, but seven were badly, if not fatally injured, and others slightly injured.

The project of the Ship Canal from Liverpool to Manchester, has again been renewed.

The committee of the Archbishop of Canterbury is less alarming than was reported by the *Churchman* yesterday.

BIRTH.

On the 30th ult., at East Wartemburg street, Sandy Hill, the wife of William White, Esq., of a son.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

MARSHALL'S
LONDON COMEDY & BURLESQUE COMPANY,

MONDAY, MAY 2nd,

Production of the Magnificent Melodramas entitled

THE TEMPTATION.

To conclude with the Farce of

JENNY LIND AT LAST.

Admission—Boxes, 50 cents; Gallery, 25 cents. Seats can be secured at Messrs Orme & Cook's. Doors open at 7½. Performance to commence at 8 sharp.

MANAGER.....W J MARSHALL.

May 2, 1870. 1332 6

Auction Sales.

By J. Bermingham, Auctioneer.

GREAT CATALOGUE SALE

—OF—

Elegant Household and Portable Furniture, Oil Paintings, Chromos, Engravings, Carpets, Plated Ware, Cutlery, China, Glass and Crockery Ware, Horses, Carriages, Buggies, Sleighs, Robes, &c., &c.

J. BERMINGHAM has received instructions from J. P. MACPHERSON, Esq., to sell at his residence, Victoria street, off Wellington, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 5th and 6th of May, all the superb furniture therein contained, comprising a rich Drawing Room set in Mahogany, Card Tables, Ottomans, Cabinets Side Boards, and Chiffoniers, Ornaments, Pictures, Lounges, Extension Dining Table, Hangings, Carpets, and a beautiful carved Hall Table and Chairs, very excellent Black Walnut Bedroom Furniture, Breakfast, Dinner and Dessert Services, the latter exquisitely hand painted, and each piece differing in design.

A very fine Mare 7 years old, splendid traveller, one very fine Horse 5 years old, sired by "old St. Lawrence," combining beauty, strength and agility. One Foal, eleven months old, by "Don Juan," the winner of the Queen's plate.

Four very fine Ingersoll Hand Power Hay Presses used for hops, rags, &c. Cost $150 each.

One very fine Horse Power Beaver Hay Press—cost $100

An antiquarian collection of coins and curiosities.

The furniture may be seen at the house, from 12 o'clock noon until 4 p.m., day previous to sale. Catalogues may be had from the undersigned on Tuesday the 3rd, and at the house day of sale.

Sale each day at 11 o'clock a. m.

J BERMINGHAM,
Auctioneer.

Ottawa, April 30, 1870 1347td

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

FOR SALE

On Liberal Terms a Stock of

GROCERIES AND LIQUORS,

Together with the

LEASE OF STORE,

—AND A—

WELL ESTABLISHED BUSINESS,

Carried on by

D. T. BROWNE & CO., ON SPARKS-ST.

In Ottawa.

Application to be made to

C. H. BALDWIN & CO.,
of Montreal,

Or BALDWIN BROS.,
Ottawa.

Ottawa, May 2, 1870 1347tf

Dry Goods.

NEW KID GLOVES,

NEW PRINTED MUSLINS.

MACES & RUSSELL

have just received

"JOUVIN" KID GLOVES,

in all colours.

ALSO,

ONE CASE

PRINTED MUSLINS

in Season's Patterns

"A CHOICE LOT."

Ottawa, April 19th.

Dry Goods.

1870. 1870.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

O'MEARA & CO.

Beg most respectfully to intimate to their friends and customers that they have just received and have ready or inspection

A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT

OF

CLOTHS AND TWEEDS,

Suitable for the coming season, comprising

ENGLISH,
FRENCH,
SCOTCH AND CANADIAN MANUFACTURES

OF THE

NEWEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE DESIGNS.

THE READY-MADE

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT

is also very complete, and will be found of the best materials and most fashionable styles.

Special attention is called to a

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING AND SUMMER OVERCOATS

OF THE NEWEST STYLES.

Suspenders, Scarfs, Ties, Collars, Shirts, Gloves, &c, &c. Together with a large and well assorted stock of

DRY GOODS.

Tailoring Department under the supervision of a first class cutter.

Suits made to order in best and latest styles. Good fit ensured or no sale.

A. DUFF. O'MEARA & CO.

A

To Let.

TO LET.

The MONTREAL COTTAGE, Daly street, one of the prettiest spots in the city. Rent moderate

Apply to

MR SADLER,
Protestant Hospital.

Ottawa, May 2, 1870. 1347 6

TO LET.

Two BRICK TENEMENTS on West end Theodore street, above the gaol. Rent moderate.

Apply to

MR SADLER,
Protestant Hospital.

1347 6

TO LET.

To be rented, first May, that first class BRICK DWELLING lately erected on the corner of Hugh and Maria streets, at present occupied by Mrs. McNab. It contains a Drawing Room, Dining Room and Six Bed Rooms, Basement, Kitchen, Pantry and also hard and soft water on the premises, good yard and outbuildings attached; also a large garden connected with the premises. Rent exceedingly moderate.

Apply to

IB TACKABERRY.

Ottawa, May 2, 1870 1347 1m

TO LET.

The DWELLING at present occupied by J P MACPHERSON, Esq., Victoria street, in thorough repair and fitted up with all the modern improvements. Possession given 9th May.

Apply to

J P MACPHERSON,
Elgin street,

Or to D GRAHAM, ESQ.,
Collector of Customs.

1344tf

A HOUSE TO LET

In the Village of New Edinburgh, McKay Street, a NEW BRICK HOUSE fitted up in modern style, with marble chimney-pieces Storm Windows and Venetian Blinds, and Newly Papered and Painted. Apply to R. LEWIS, at G. M. BIRMER'S, Esq., Chemist, Sussex Street, Ottawa. 1043 6

TO LET.

TWO NEW DWELLINGS to rent on Nelson Street, Upper Town, eight rooms in each Dwelling, good cellar and shed to each house. Rent without taxes $100 per annum.

Apply to EDWARD WALLACE,
A J STEPHENS,
Sparks Street.

Ottawa, April 19, 1870. 1336tf

HOUSE TO LET.

To let, a FRAME DWELLING on Victoria Terrace, Richmond Road, containing ten rooms and kitchen. Good well of water on the premises. Rent £45 a year. Apply to the proprietor,

DENIS RYAN,
Ashburnham Mill.

1335tf

TO LET.

Three first class DWELLINGS in St. Alban's Terrace, Daly street; also two first class DWELLINGS on Stewart street. Rent moderate. Possession immediately.

Apply to

J J MURPHY,
Solicitor,
Armond's Buildings.

Ottawa April 29, 1870 1345 6

WANTED.

A FURNISHED PARLOUR and three or four Bed Rooms in the vicinity of the Russell House.

Apply at

1343 6 THE TIMES OFFICE.

Auction Sales.

By I. B. Tackaberry, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE

OF

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

I. B. TACKABERRY, Auctioneer, has received instruction from the REV. C. F. STREET, to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, on Daly street, near St. Alban's Church, late residence of Mr. Roderick Ross, on MONDAY, the second day of May, at one o'clock p.m., all the Household Furniture, consisting in part of Brussels Carpets, Hair Cloth Sofas, Hair Cloth Chairs, Centre Tables, Dining Tables, Side Boards, Side Tables, Cane Seat, and other Chairs, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Enclosed Washstands, Kitchen Furniture, and many other miscellaneous articles; also will be offered at the same time a short story volumes of theological works and other Books; and a fine English Piano, and a splendid silver mounted Fowling Piece, cost 50 dollars. Also, a Cooking Stove Box Stoves and a quantity of Stovepipes.

Sale positive and without reserve.

I. B TACKABERRY,
Auctioneer and Real Estate Agent.

Ottawa, April 27, 1870 1345d

By I. B. Tackaberry, Auctioneer.

FARM FOR SALE.

About four miles from the City of Ottawa on the Ottawa and Gloucester Macadamized Road North Half Lot No. 4 of 3rd Concession, Rideau Front, consisting of 100 acres good arable land, of which 80 are cleared, and in high state of cultivation, the balance being well timbered and well watered; good dwelling and outhouses attached.

For further particulars apply to J. HALL on the premises, or I B TACKABERRY, Auctioneer, Ottawa. 1334 30

WEST END

DRY GOODS EMPORIUM.

BLYTH & RUSSELL

Are now showing a splendid assortment of NEW ORLEANS Goods and Dress Trimmings in all the leading Styles and Materials. Also

New Printed Muslins in great variety, from 11 cts per yard upwards.

New Shawls in Berage, Cashmere, Paisley, Black Indians and Black Lace

New Mantles and Jackets in Black Saitara, Silk and Velveteens

New Waterproof Cloaks, very cheap.

New Parasols and Sunshades

New Flowers and Feathers,

New Straw Goods, a large assortment

New Ribbons in Silk, Satin and Velvet, an immense variety in all widths and colors

New Corsets, in White and Gray, from 40 cts upwards

New Hosiery and Gloves

—ALSO—

The Celebrated Josephine Kid Gloves in all the new Shades

New Crapes and Arcophanes

New Linen Sets, Collars and Cuffs

New Sewed Sets, Collars and Cuffs

New Lace Sets, Collars and Cuffs

New Lace and Muslin Ties

New Laces and Lace Falls

New Sewed Edgings and Insertions

Crosby & Contes Patent Frillings and Embroidered Trimmings

We would also call attention to our stock of

STAPLE GOODS

COMPRISING

New Grey and White Cottons, excellent value

New Shootings and Sheetings

New Irish Linens and Linen Lawns

New Linen and Cotton Diapers

New Grass Linens and Brown Hollands

New Table Linens, Bleached and Unbleached

New Table Covers and Napkins

New Towels and Towellings

New Window Holland, all widths in White, Buff and Green

New Toilet Quilts and Counterpanes

New Plaided and Fancy Flannels

New Shirting Winceys

New Saxony and Welsh Flannels in White and Coloured

GENTS' FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

New Cotton and Merino Underclothing

New Cotton and Merino Socks

New White Dress Shirts

New Linen and Paper Collars in all Styles

New Linen and Paper Cuffs and Shirt Fronts

New Scarfs, Neck Ties and Gloves

New White and Coloured Marcella Vests

—ALSO—

A Splendid assortment of CLOTHS and TWEEDS of British and Canadian manufacture.

Gentlemen requiring SPRING and SUMMER SUITS would find it to their advantage to give us a call and examine our STOCK before purchasing elsewhere.

Workmanship and fit guaranteed.

BLYTH & RUSSELL.

Ottawa, April 20, 1870.

NEW DRUG STORE.

ALEXANDER CHRISTIE,

Druggist and Pharmaceutical Chemist

Sparks Street, Centre Town.

The subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced business in the new building adjoining the Ontario Bank, Sparks street, with a perfectly new and complete stock of

Genuine Drugs,
English Chemicals,
European and American
Patent Medicines,
The Popular Proprietary
Medicines and Preparations,
English, French and German
Perfumery,
English Brushes and Toilet Articles,
Dye Stuffs, Seeds, and all the Miscellaneous articles usually sold by Druggists.

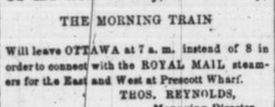
Family medicines and physicians' prescriptions will receive the attention their importance demands. The prescription department will be under the personal supervision of the proprietor, and particular attention will be paid to the quality of all materials employed.

Physicians and country merchants supplied.

The subscriber has ample facilities for attending to the wants of his customers.

ALEXANDER CHRISTIE.

Ottawa, February 17, 1870 1285-8 y



THE ST. LAWRENCE & OTTAWA RAILWAY COMPANY.

ALTERATION OF MORNING TRAIN.

NOTICE.

On and from Monday, the 2nd May,

THE MORNING TRAIN

Will leave OTTAWA at 7 a. m. instead of 8 in order to connect with the ROYAL MAIL steamers for the East and West at Prescott Wharf.

THOS. REYNOLDS,
Managing Director.

Ottawa, April 29, 1870 1346 2

Auction Sales.

By H. McLean, Auctioneer.

SEVERAL

BEAUTIFUL BUILDING SITES

TO BE

GIVEN AWAY

—ON—

THE THIRD OF MAY NEXT.

HECTOR McLEAN, Auctioneer, Sparks Street has received instructions from R A BRADLEY, Esq., to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Russell Corner, on TUESDAY, the 3rd day of May next, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

Nearly 200 choice and beautifully situated building sites in the Village of Gorebborough, in the Township of Gloucester.

These lots lie on the north side of the Ottawa and Montreal Macadamized Road, known as the Montreal Road, just one mile from the City of Ottawa, a great proportion of them being at present under the highest state of garden culture.

Intending purchasers will do well to inspect them before the day of sale. Parties desiring to do so will please observe the following directions: Having crossed the Rideau Bridge at the foot of Rideau street, then follow the Montreal Road to where a red flag will be placed, a few feet east of the "One Mile Post," and between the first red flag and one of a similar description further on lies the above property.

A beautifully executed plan of the above property and the City of Ottawa, shewing their relation with each other, and giving full particulars of situation, &c, may be had by applying to Mr. McLEAN, or to the proprietor, Mr. BRADLEY, at his law office, Bangs' Block, Corner of Sparks and Elgin streets, Ottawa.

Terms of sale one quarter down, balance in three equal yearly payments, with interest at 7 per cent per annum.

Several of the choicest of the above lots will be distributed among the purchasers on the day of sale, when full particulars will be made known.

A first class country residence, new containing nine rooms; with one acre of land attached, beautifully wooded, to be for sale in the same vicinity. Rent £40 per annum. Selling price $1,800 cash, or $1,600 as follows, viz., one third down, balance in two years at 7 per cent.

N B—$100,000 to lend on city and country property in small or large sums, and for long or short periods, at a low rate of interest and upon most advantageous terms.

Apply to

R A BRADLEY, Solicitor, &c.
Bangs' Block, Corner of Sparks and Elgin streets,
Ottawa.

Ottawa April 21, 1870 1339 10

FOR SALE.

A splendid RACING SKIFF in good order.

Apply to HECTOR McLEAN,
Auctioneer.

1336tf

NOTICE.

THE UNION FORWARDING

—AND—

RAILWAY LINE

Is now open to Joachim.

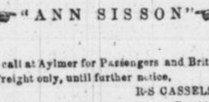
THEIR STEAMER

"ANN SISSON"

Will call at Aylmer for Passengers and Britannia for Freight only, until further notice.

RS CASSELS,
President.

1340f



THE OTTAWA RIVER NAVIGATION COY'S STEAMERS.

MAIL STEAMER

"QUEEN VICTORIA,"

CAPT. BOWIE,

Has commenced her regular trips between Ottawa and Montreal, with Mails and Passengers, leaving Ottawa at 7 a.m. daily.

MARKET STEAMER

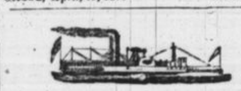
FAIRY

CAPT. NICHOLS,

Will commence running her regular trips from Major's Wharf to Ottawa every Monday and Saturday leaving Major's at 5 a.m. and Ottawa at 4 p.m.

R W SHEPHERD.

Ottawa, April, 25, 1870 1341tf



NOTICE.

The steamers of the Union Forwarding and Railway Company will commence their daily trips to Portage du Fort, on TUESDAY morning 26th April, leaving Aylmer at 8.30 a.m. It is expected the line will be open to Des Joachim in two or three days.

RS CASSELS,
President.

Ottawa, April 23, 1870 1341tf

ECONOMY. COMFORT.

NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION CO.'S

TWO DAILY LINES OF STEAMERS.

Leaving OGDENSBURG every day, (Sundays excepted), on arrival of noon trains for CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE and Intermediate PORTS, without change of Boat; and every evening (Sundays excepted) for CLEVELAND, TOLEDO, DETROIT, and Intermediate PORTS.

Passengers and Families moving West can embark with their teams, stock, &c., and land together without disturbance or transhipment, at their port of destination, thus avoiding the great inconvenience of the many changes, delays and expenses of other routes.

These Steamers have large cabins and state rooms, amply and neatly furnished, for first class passengers, and second c