FRESH ARRIVALS

At their New Establishment, opposite their Old Stand.

Fresh-Fragrant Tea, at 40c., worth 50c.
Choice Selected do 50c. do 60
Extra Choice do 65c. do 65c
Finest in the City. 65c. do 75c.
Bologna Sausages at equally low prices
Breakfast Bacon, " "
Spiced do " "
Selected Hams, " "
Stilton Cheese, " "
Print and Tub Butter, " "
Pickles and Sauces in large variety.

Also a very choice stock of

Wines, Brandies, Rum, Gin.

AT

CAMPBELL & ALMAS,

Ryan's New Block, Second Door from O'Connor Street.

Ottawa, March 19, 1875. 3789

New Advertisements.

Mail Contract—T. P. French.
Report—Bank British North America.
Auction Sale—J. Bermingham.
Auction Sale—Moore Bros.
Ottawa Carpet House—Shoolbred & Co.
To Let—T. W. C., TIMES Office.
Card—J. T. Sutton.
Card—J. T. Sutton.

The Times.

OTTAWA, MONDAY, APRIL 26, 1875.

THE POSMASTER GENERAL.

The rumour, to the effect that Mr. Macdonald's early retirement from the Cabinet in consequence of ill-health was probable, which originated with the Cornwall Gazette, and which subsequently appeared in the Ottawa evening papers, is quite without foundation. So long as the story was confined to those authorities we did not think it necessary to contradict it, but since it has been made the subject of sensational telegraphic paragraphs to papers to eastern and western cities, it will not be out of place to say that Mr. Macdonald's health is better now, notwithstanding close application to the duties of his department, than it has been at any previous time within the last two years. Until further notice, then, the ready authors of sensational stuff may let the probability of the Postmaster-General's resignation not trouble them. Mr. Macdonald, if we are not misinformed, has in view some further improvements in the postal facilities of the country, and the present prospect is that he will be spared the health and strength necessary to their consummation.

THE FUNDS AT THE COMMAND OF THE GOVERNMENT.

We observe that some misapprehension appears to exist as to the amount of the disposable balances at present held by Government here and in England. It is quite true that the Dominion does possess a very large sum in hard cash at this precise moment, but it is unfortunately no less true that the demands upon it maturing within a very brief period are almost equally great. Not to speak of the usual semi-annual requirements for interest and subsidies, which alone amount to nearly five millions and a half, Canada has to pay no less than three millions and a half in England on or before the 1st of July of the current year for debentures falling due, and something like one and a half millions to close the Seigniorial Fund account, besides a sum of two millions or thereabouts in the shape of certain special payments for public works, quite apart from the steady ordinary expenditure on capital account which is always going forward.

Assuming, therefore, that the ordinary receipts during the ensuing two months will not much exceed the regular expenditure on capital and income combined, which we imagine is no very unreasonable hypothesis, it follows that the Dominion will require to pay away some extra twelve millions of dollars within that period—a circumstance which appears to have been entirely overlooked in certain quarters, but which may serve to dissipate any fears that the Dominion was collecting more funds than it knew what to do with. We will only add that when these twelve millions are deducted from the sums now in hand, it will be seen that the Government are not holding anything more than the amount which it is desirable that any Administration engaged in such enormous enterprises should have at its command, and that it would be well if all parties temporarily enjoying the use of Government deposits would bear in mind that these must henceforward tend rapidly to diminish instead of increase.

THE SCOTCH IN CANADA.

The heading chosen for this article is a borrowed one, but to begin to give all the authors the benefit of quotation—we mean all the newspapers in which the heading has done service during the past fortnight—would be such a task as we scarcely care to attempt. The Scotch, we premise by saying, if we count in the category the natives of the "old soil" and their descendants, are a by no means insignificant portion of the population of this Dominion. They occupy so many positions of prominence and trust that it would be a somewhat unwise thing to attempt to ignore them, far less to cross them. They, however, are people that have to be cautiously dealt with, whichever tack you take with them. They are not exceedingly open to flattery, and those who attempt to operate upon them through that channel may as well give up. Nor do they care to be cajoled and petted; their independence of spirit kicks against that. If they are abused they can defend themselves, and they don't want anybody's sympathy. So we do not propose to sympathize with them on account of the treatment they have been receiving at the hands of those representing, or professing to represent, a race from the same side of the water, with whom they are popularly supposed to be on the best of terms. Curiously enough, it is the success of Scotchmen and their descendants which draws upon them the abuse to which reference has been made. If they had been less successful, according to some authorities there would have been less ground of complaint against them. This proposition may appear somewhat of a paradox, but it has fact on its side nevertheless. It is actually the success of the Scotch as a class which has drawn down upon them within the last week or two such an unusual amount of obloquy and detraction.

The discussion—quite a legitimate one, in these unexciting times, so long as it was fairly conducted—seems to have arisen out of two letters published in the *Irish Canadian* over the signature of a Mr. Nicholas Flood Davin. It is not stated who this person is, and probably it does not much matter; but, judging from the high-flying style in which the letters are worded, he must be some disappointed tuft-hunter from the other side of the water, who imagined he had nothing to do but plant his foot on the benighted soil of this colony to make himself of very great importance—a living embodiment, in fact, of the very sort of talent which he bewails as unrecognized and unrequited in Canada. The *Irish Canadian* endorses his views editorially, and another Irish journal in Toronto, the *Tribune*, says ditto. The indictment against the Scotch is, that they, being but as one to two Irishmen in this country, manage always to cutrun the latter in the race for preferment—especially political preferment. We suggest respectfully that the fairer thing to do would be to abuse the Irish because they permitted themselves to be beaten.

But if it be unfair to abuse the Scotch because of their success, the process of reasoning by which that success is accounted for, is even more extraordinary, because it is utterly false and untenable. We are told that with 200,000 Irishmen in Ontario, 120,000 Englishmen, 100,000 Scotchmen, an American writer left the Province and described it as a "Scotch" Province, and stated also that the Government was Scotch. Taking this statement as it stands—and the *Irish Canadian* gives it as much importance as if it were true—it simply points to one conclusion, that the American in question either saw little of Canada, or he was a poor observer. It is true, unquestionably, that some of the most prominent men in Canada are either of Scottish birth or Scottish parentage, but it is also true that they would have been equally prominent if they had been Irish. If the *Irish Canadian* or the *Tribune* are inclined to dispute the accuracy of this statement, we simply ask them to name a similar number of Irishmen possessed of the same ability, who have not had the same prominence. It is all very well to deal in fulsome generalities; we are Scotch enough to ask for plain facts, and upon this point we challenge our contemporaries. Nay, we go further, and we ask what Irishman of ability can they point to whose qualities have not been duly and properly recognized by both political parties. The Scotch rule the roost, we are informed, because they are united; yet in one of the newspapers which makes this assertion, and in the same article, we are told that when Macdonald stepped "down and out," Mackenzie stepped up, and the whole proceeding was taken as a matter of course. Certainly no stronger proof of the fallacy of its own argument could have been advanced, for the very best evidence that could be afforded of want of unity among the Scotch is the fact that the leader of the Government and the leader of the Opposition belong both of them to that exceedingly fortunate race. Happily the question of religion does not enter into this controversy, but the opportunity is taken to make a bad use of the impossibility of charging the rulers of the country with denominational tendencies, and we are assured, although not in as many words, yet in effect, that for political purposes the Scotch, Catholic and Protestant, are one. The statement is so obviously incorrect that it needs no contradiction. If Mackenzie, Macdonald, Ross, Young, Cameron, and other names that cannot be mistaken as to the nationality of those who are known by them, are found among the prominent Parliamentary supporters of the present Government, who are the Macdonald's and Cameron's and Wallaces we find on the other side? It is true that the Premier of Canada and the Premier of Ontario come within the Scotch category, but do not also Sir John Macdonald and Matthew C. Cameron. This, we suppose, is proof of the unity of Scotchmen in Ontario—that two Scotchmen from that Province lead the Reform party and the Governments of the Dominion and the Province respectively, and other two Scotchmen are engaged in what some doubtless deem the praiseworthy task of attempting to turn the first two out. Wonderful unity that! We are afraid our friends of the *Canadian* and the *Tribune* will have to find some more plausible reason for the success which appears to attend the Scotch so largely in this country than they have yet offered.

BOOK REVIEWS.

PROCEEDINGS AT THE FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE DOMINION BOARD OF TRADE. Held at Ottawa, January 19-22, 1875. Montreal: Printed at the *Gazette* Office.

We have had before us for some time the printed report of the annual meeting of the Dominion Board of Trade. The reports of the speeches were furnished by Mr. Samuel Hutchinson, of Montreal, who was one of the staff for reporting the debates of the House of Commons during last session, and who is well known all over Canada for his literary and phonographic abilities. The book before us is a very great credit both to him and to the Board, and the typography and general get up equally creditable to the Messrs. White, from whose press it is issued. The Secretary, Mr. Patterson, has prepared a complete and carefully compiled index, which is attached to the report.

SIN AND THE JUDGMENT. A sermon preached in Christ Church, Ottawa, on the Third Sunday in Lent, 1876, by the Rev. J. May, M.A. Published by request.

This little publication will be found worthy of a careful perusal by all. It is an able criticism on the prevailing practices of professing Christians at the present day, and the vices of a "respectable" character of which they are too frequently guilty. It appeals eloquently to those who may read for a more vital Christianity, and not only reminds them of the punishment of sin, but also of the reward which awaits the faithful servant.

RIEL AND LEPINE

The Amnesty Proclaimed.

The Official *Gazette* issued on Saturday last contains the proclamation giving effect to the policy of amnesty as declared in the amnesty resolutions adopted by the House of Commons at its recent session. The proclamation recites the circumstances; then names the persons excepted from the general amnesty; and finally expresses the terms upon which two of the persons excepted, Riel and Lepine can have the benefit of pardon. The terms of amnesty to Riel and Lepine are as follows:—

Now Know Ye and We do of our Royal will and pleasure, Ordain, Direct, Declare and Proclaim, that (save and except Louis Riel and Ambroise Lepine and one W. D. O'Donoghue) all persons and parties whatsoever are and shall be acquitted, pardoned, released and discharged from all and all manner of treasons, treasonable acts, felonies, seditions, misdemeanors, crimes or offences of a political nature or against us, Our Crown, Authority and Government committed in that part of Rupert's Land and the North Western Territory now the Province of Manitoba, prior to the second day of September in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy, with which they now stand charged or may be chargeable at this time as being dependent upon or connected with the part such persons (save and except as aforesaid) may have respectfully taken in the years one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine and one thousand eight hundred and seventy, prior to the second day of September in the said year one thousand eight hundred and seventy with regard to the matters herein before recited; and that all proceedings in respect thereof shall (save and except as aforesaid) cease and determine.

And we do hereby further ordain, direct, declare and proclaim: That each of them, the said Louis Riel and Ambroise Lepine are and shall be acquitted, pardoned, released and discharged from all and all manner, of treasons, treasonable acts, felonies, seditions, misdemeanours, crimes or offences of a political nature or against us, our Crown, authority and Government, committed as hereinbefore mentioned with which they now stand charged or may be chargeable at this time as being dependent upon or connected with the part either of them, the said Louis Riel and Ambroise Lepine, may have respectively taken in the years one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine and one thousand eight hundred and seventy, prior to the second day of September, in the year one-thousand eight and seventy with regard to the matters hereinbefore recited; and that all proceedings in respect thereof shall cease and determine upon this express condition, that each of them, the said Louis Riel and Ambroise Lepine, do and shall absent and keep himself absent from the Dominion of Canada for the period of five years from the date of this Rour oyal proclamation and abstain from the exercise and enjoyment of his political rights therein for and during the said term; and provided that upon breach of this condition by the said Louis Riel or Ambroise Lepine this our Royal proclamation and remission shall as to the said Louis Riel or Ambroise Lepine so committing breach thereof, be utterly null and void. And we do further ordain, direct, declare and proclaim that upon receipt of signification of the said Ambrose Lepine, duly attested to our Secretary of State, of the willingness of the said Ambrose Lepine to abide by and to perform the condition herein imposed upon him, our letters patent, bearing date the nineteenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, hereinbefore mentioned, shall be and are hereby superseded and declared to be thenceforth utterly void and of no effect, and our said Secretary of State for Canada shall thereupon order and direct the release of the said Ambrose Lepine from the common jail at Winnipeg aforesaid, the commencement of the period of five years hereinbefore mentioned being hereby extended in such case for a period of twenty-four hours after his release from the said common jail.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CONFEDERATION.

Its Proposed Constitution.

(From the N. Y. Evening Post, April 21.)

The Committee on the Constitution for the proposed Presbyterian Union met yesterday afternoon at the Fourth avenue Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Dr. McCosh presiding. The following draft of a constitution was unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, the Church of God, though composed of many members, is one body in Christ; and whereas, the Reformed Churches holding by Presbyterian principles are substantially one in doctrine, government, and discipline, it is therefore agreed to form a Presbyterian alliance, to meet in General Council from time to time, in order to manifest the oneness of the churches and to combine them in furthering the great ends for which the Church was instituted by her Head, it being understood that the Presbyterian Churches in thus uniting do not propose to separate from other churches which hold by Christ, but will be ready to join these in Christian fellowship and in promoting the cause of the Redeemer.

"1. *Designation.*—This Alliance shall be called the Confederation of the Reformed Churches holding to the Presbyterian system.

2. *Bond of Union.*—The Bond of Union is Christ and the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments. Any church expressing by its Supreme Court a wish to join the Confederation shall submit its creed and be admitted by a vote of the the General Council, those churches only being admissable whose creed is in accordance with the consensus of the Reformed Church.

3. *Constituency.*—The Council shall consist of delegates appointed by the churches forming the Confederation; the number from each church being regulated by a plan sanctioned by the Council and proceeding on the principle of the number of congregations in the churches; the delegates, moreover, from each church always consisting of an equal number of ministers and elders. The Council may, on the recommendation of a Committee on Overtures, choose associates not delegates, and invite them to sit and deliberate, to offer suggestions, to deliver addresses, and to read papers.

4. *Powers*—The Council, while it has the power to determine what Presbyterian churches shall be allowed to join the Confederation, shall not interfere with the internal order or discipline of any church. It shall take up only such evangelistic subjects as have been committed to the Church by her great Head. Topics may be brought before it by any church which is a member of the Confederation, or by members of the Council, on being transmitted by the Committee on Overtures. The decisions and recommendations of the Council shall be transmitted to the Supreme Courts of the several churches, and be entitled to receive from these respectful and prayerful consideration.

5. *Objects.*—The Council shall seek to help all weak and struggling churches, to promote freedom of church action, to gather and disseminate information concerning the church at large, to commend the Presbyterian system as combining simplicity, efficiency, and adaptation to all times and conditions and should entertain all subjects that are directly concerned with the work of evangelization, as the following:—The peace of the churches, the distribution of mission work, the combination of church energies, especially in reference to our great cities and destitute districts; the religious instruction of the young, the sanctification of the Sabbath, the suppression of intemperance and other great prevailing vices, systematic beneficence, and the overthrow of infidelity and Romanism.

6. *Methods*—The Council shall seek to guide and stimulate public sentiment by papers read, by addresses delivered, by publishing and circulating information about the state of the churches and of missions, and by the exposition of sound scriptural principles and defences of the truth.

7. *Change of Constitution.*—This constitution shall not be changed except on a motion made at one meeting of Council, and carried by a two-thirds vote at the next meeting.

PHRENOLOGY.

The London *Advertiser* of a recent date contains the following:—Madame Trevalyan last evening gave an interesting dissertation upon phrenology, aided by a number of gratuitous suggestions from the hundred or so people who gathered in Spettigue Hall. Jimuel Briggs occupied the chair, and introduced the lecturess in what we supposed was a humorous speech, (although not intended as such,) as the audience indulged in most immoderate laughter. At the opening the Madame was received with loud applause, but in the midst of her well-known character in the audience "to draw it a little mildly, please," put rather a damper upon the enthusiasm. Jimuel hoped the gentleman would keep order, and the gentleman in return trusted there would be no unseemly levity. Then the lecture took a fresh start, and got along very well till the skull of a person executed for murdering his wife and four children was exhibited. This elicited a double round of applause, an auditor remarking that they should show more respect for the deceased, another asking if the lecturess was a *scullery* maid. The hall was rather chilly; and several persons lit matches to keep themselves warm, and as they had their pipes along they thought it well to utilize the matches in lighting them. Then Madame Trevalyan called for volunteers to have their lungs felt, and four men and a dog went on the stage. The men declared themselves fully satisfied with the verdict rendered in their several cases, one of the subjects declaring that his "temperative" had been accurately described. This portion of the entertainment was sandwiched with pertinent remarks impertinently made by the audience, and caused more laughter than any entertainment ever given in the hall. After this the lecturess volunteered to sing a song, and as she sang the entire audience rose in their enthusiasm—and left. The lady arose, bowed to the little knot around the stairs, and left the stage, Jimuel making a desperate effort to get off first, his long hair flaunting like Kenealy's lion when he was shaking the dew from his mane. The cause of the disorderly conduct is not known, but a vague guess is made as to political spite being at the botton of it. Our own private opinion is unwritten, but we know Jimuel Briggs can never cause a hall to so resound with laughter as did Spettigue Hall last night.

A CONFIDENCE OPERATOR.—On Thursday night last Detective Cullen effected the arrest of Charles Cooper *alias* Ridout, a smart looking young man of 31, on the charge of obtaining money under false pretences. For some time the prisoner has represented himself as being the appointed General Manager for Montreal of the British Equitable Life Insurance Company, a corporation at present unrepresented in this city, and in this alleged capacity has victimized a number of lawyers and doctors, whose fair hopes of a comfortable addition to their incomes have been rudely scattered to the winds, while most of them have suffered pecuniarily by the false representations and craftiness of the alleged swindler. It appears that he waited on one lawyer and doctor after another, presented his card which set forth the capital, &c., of the company, and that Mr. Charles Ridout was the Manager thereof for Montreal; made liberal offers to them, retained their service, either as medical examiner or legal adviser to the company, and would then, under various pretences, obtain the loan of as many dollars as possible. He is reported to be a talented man, the son of a prominent and much respected citizen of Toronto; has been engaged in, and is well conversant with mercantile pursuits, but unfortunately is a great spendthrift, and much addicted to drink. His wife is a well educated and amiable lady, and much sympathy is felt for her under the circumstances. He was yesterday taken before the Police Magistrate and remanded.—*Montreal Herald, 24th.*

Books & Stationery.

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AT P. NAUGHTEN'S
RIDEAU STREET.
West of Ottawa.

Nichol's Literary History of the 18th century, portraits, 8 vols. 8vo, half calf gilt. $30.00
Dickens' Works, 11 vols. original Editions with all the plates by Phiz, half calf gilt, $75.00
Hammond on the Psalms and New Testament, 6 vols, 8vo. whole bound in calf gilt fine Set, $15.00
Josephus, finely illustrated, 4to half calf gilt, Rack, $8.00
Cabinet Maker's Assistant, a series of original Designs for Modern Furniture, 100 plates, folio half calf, $10.00
Pictorial Gallery of Art 2 vols. folio half calf gilt, $9.00
Engineer's and Machinists Assistant, numerous fine plates, 2 vols 4to lo, half calf, $7.50
Pictorial Dictionary of the Bible, 2 vols. folio, $6.00
P. N. has numerous Architectural Books on sale.
Books bought for Cash. 3800

Miscellaneous.

MUSIC! MUSIC!!

D. S. McKinnon & Co.,

78, Sparks St., Ottawa.

Dealer in Music Sheet and Book, Pianoforte, Organ, Organettes, Stools, etc.
April 14th 1875. 3818

MINERAL Land Office.

A. GARRETT.

No. 6 Bell's Block, Elgin Street, opposite Russell House, OTTAWA.

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MINERALS.

For Sae—A Phosphate of Lime, Apatite, Mine.
For Sale—Two Iron Properties, Specular "Steel Iron."
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Wanted,—10,000 Tons Phosphate of Lime, delivered in Montreal, during the present year not less than 70 per cent.
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Apply to A. GARRETT,
Mineral Land Office,
No. 6 Bell's Block, Elgin St.
381f-41

NOTICE, the terms and conditions of the Gilchrist Scholarship and the list of the subjects for the examination in the year 1875 have been sent to the principal Educational institutions in the Province, and can also be obtained on application at the Provincial Secretary's Office, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

The next examination will be held on the 28th day of June, and Candidates' names and papers must be submitted not later than the first day of May.

ARCHIBALD McKELLAR,

Flour & Feed.

FLOUR AND FEED STORE.

ALEX. TAYLOR,

Successor to D. McLarnon,

—CORNER OF—

RIDEAU AND CUMBERLAND STS.

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FLOUR AND FARM PRODUCE.

A selected stock always on hand to suit all parties. Orders promptly attended to.
The highest price will be paid for all kinds of Farm Produce.

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A. E. GENDREAU'S

New Parliamentary Tonsorial PARLOUR

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FIRST CLASS Hair Dresser employed. Ladies' Combings done up in First Class style, and on the Shortest Notice.

Charges Moderate.

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Dry Goods.

READ! READ!

JUST RECEIVED, a large Lot of

Dress Goods, Silk, Ribbon, and Tweed,

ALSO,

GREY COTTON FROM SIX CENTS AND UPWARDS.

Call and see, at

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SIGN OF THE MAPLE LEAF,

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SPRING 1875.

In returning thanks to my customers for their liberal patronage for the past year, I respectfully remind them of having received my Spring Importations of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY-GOODS.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT

Being complete with the

Latest Novelties for the Season,

Under the management of a

FIRST-CLASS MILLINER,

MADAME COLLIN, lately arrived from Paris.

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Under the Management of a

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Christian Madson—I guarantee satisfaction to all orders favored me, making this department a speciality.

Respectfully soliciting your orders, and an inspection of the stock.

N. FAULKNER.

March 25, 1875. 3803-1in

Miscellaneous.

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FOR SALE.

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3788-3m

CHEAP SPRING GOODS.

China, Crockery, Glassware, Earthenware, Lamps, Lamp Goo s, &c.,
Flower Pots in great variety, now selling at a small advance on cost.
Boarding houses and Hotels supplied at special prices for large Lots.
Please come and inspect before purchasing elsewhere.
COAL OIL,—none but the best kept in stock for retail.
Coal Oil and Lamp Goods wholesale and retail.

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April 6th 1875 3799

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SAVE YOUR EYES!

Restore your Sight!

THROW AWAY your SPECTACLES,

By reading our Illustrated PHYSIOLOGY AND ANATOMY of the EYESIGHT. Tells how to Restore Impaired Vision and Overworked Eyes; how to cure Weak, Watery, Inflamed, and Near-Sighted Eyes, and all other Diseases of the Eyes.

WASTE NO MORE MONEY BY ADJUSTING HUGE GLASSES ON YOUR NOSE AND DISFIGURING YOUR FACE. Pamphlet of 100 pages Mailed Free. Send your address to us also.

Agents Wanted,

Gents or Ladies. $5 to $10 a day guaranteed. Full particulars sent free. Write immediately, to DR. J. BALL & CO., (P. O. Box 957.) No. 91 Liberty St., New York City, N. Y.

"Liebig's Liquid

Extract of Beef."

"Nutritious Condiment

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MYRTLE NAVY,

NONE IS GENUINE!

UNLESS STAMPED

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There are Numerous Imitations on the Market.

3784-3m

TREES, SHRUBS, &c.

Auguste Dupuis, Esq.,
Proprietor of the well Known Nurseries at St. Roch des Aulnets, Province of Quebec, has established

AN AGENCY IN OTTAWA,

For the supply of Fruit Trees and Ornamental Shrubs.

These Trees being raised in Lower Canada, are preferable to those from American Nurseries, being thoroughly acclimatized, and better adapted to stand the winters of this district.

Catalogues and prices can be had on application to the undersigned, who is now ready to receive orders for the spring of 1875. Parties wanting Trees should lose no time in ordering.

J. E. LEMIEUX,
Ottawa St. bet. King and Nelson Sts.
Nov. 5 h 1875.

TO CONTRACTORS & BUILDERS.

The undersigned has opened a Stone-cutter's Yard, corner of King and St. Andrew Street, where building stone and posts of all description will be kept constantly on hand. Orders are respectfully solicited, for all kinds of Stone-cutting.

GUERARD BROS.
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LATEST NOVELTY

—IN—

ENGLISH RUBBER COATS.

—AT—

3796 DEVLIN'S.

HATS, Just Received HATS,

Fifteen Cases

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN HATS!

All New Styles

FOR 1875.

An early call solicited.

No. 33, RIDEAU STREET.

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JAMES PEACOCK,
Feb. 27, 1775. 3780

HATS! HATS! HATS!

JUST RECEIVED ALL THE NEW STYLES FOR 1875.

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H. HODGES,

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Opposite the British Lion Hotel.

March 12, 875. 3772

Gift Enterprises.

The only reliable Gift Distribution in the country.

$60,000.00!

IN VALUABLE GIFTS,

To be distributed in L. D. SINE'S 173rd Regular Monthly

GIFT ENTERPRISE,

To be drawn Monday, June 7, 1875, two Grand Capitals of

$5,000 Each in Cash!

Two Prizes $1,000
Five Prizes $500 } Each in Cash
Ten Prizes $100

1 Horse and Buggy, with Silver-mounted Harness.....worth $600
One Fine-toned Rosewood Piano.....worth $500
Ten Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each
Three Gold Watches & Chains, worth $400 each
Three Gold American Hunting Watches, worth $125 each.
Ten Ladies' Gold Hunting Watches, worth $100 each.
800 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches, [in all] worth from $20 to $300 each.
Gold Chains, Silver-ware, Jewellery, &c.
Number of Gifts, 6,500! Tickets limited to 50,000.

Agents wanted to sell tickets, to whom liberal premiums will be paid.

Single Tickets, $1; Six Tickets, $5; Twelve Tickets, $10; Twenty-five Tickets, $20.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to

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OFFICE: Excelsior building, corner Race and Longworth.

April 26, 1875. 3799

The Canadian Washer — A. R. GILES, Manufacturer West side Kingstreet, between Bathurst and Bolton-sts. Ottawa. — OTTAWA, Jan 18, 1875. Mr. Gilles, manufacturer of the Canadian Washer, Sir,—I am satisfied with your Washer, it was recommended to me, I could not get along without it, it is a great saving of labor, I tell all my good neighbors. Mrs. Dr. P. Sgt. Jean, M. P.

Miscellaneous.

PYRIMONT SEYSSEL ASPHALTE.

THE Compagnie Generale des Mines d'Asphaltes, who are now the Proprietors of the celebrated Asphalte Mines of Pyrimont Seyssel, Alp. France, are now prepared to supply to contractors and others, the produce of these mines, either in shape of the natural Rock, or in the form of Mastic, for use in the Dominion of Canada, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

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March 29, 1875. 3804-32w-eom.

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THE FOLLOWING IS AN

Extract from a Letter

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July 1874.

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March 11, 1874 3612r

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MOSES LAPOINTE.

Ottawa, Feb. 2, 1875

BERKELEY, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking "Norton's Camomile Pills." I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable pills, I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity—for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, Yours truly, HENRY ALL FARR. To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS. 3695

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