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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,	"	"
Stilliton Cheese,	"	"
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Cheese and Sausages 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 10, 1875. 3789

New Advertisements.

To Contractors.—Hiram Robinson.

Commission Agents.—Nicholls & Co.

Allan Line Steamers.—D. W. Coward & Co.

The Times.

OTTAWA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1875.

LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE OF THE NEW METHODIST CHURCH.

To-day, at 3 p.m., will be witnessed the interesting ceremony of laying the corner stone of the new Metcalfe Street Methodist Church. Preparations on a magnificent scale are being made for the appropriate celebration of the event. We understand that Mr. W. E. Sandford, one of the most prominent among the merchants and citizens of Hamilton, will perform the ceremony of laying the corner stone. Mr. Sandford, being one of the richest, has also the reputation of being one of the most philanthropic of the members of the Methodist Church of Canada.

PRESBYTERIAN UNION.

It will be seen from a report of the proceedings of the General Assembly of the Established Church of Scotland published in yesterday's issue, that without undertaking to decide any disputes arising out of the negotiations which have led to the determination of the two branches of the Church in Canada to unite, the consent and approval of the parent body has been cordially given to the proposed amalgamation. This happy result might fairly have been anticipated, and will doubtless go a long way towards securing the adhesion to the United Church of some who from a mistaken sense of loyalty to the Church of Scotland, have heretofore been opposed to the Union. It will be noticed that one speaker asserted that the Rev. Dr. Cook, of Quebec, has been fixed upon as the first Moderator of the United Assembly. It is sincerely to be hoped the announcement has been made with authority. The name of Dr. Caven, Principal of Knox College, Toronto, perhaps the most eminent divine in the Canada Presbyterian body, has also been mentioned in the same connection. Much as the latter gentleman has done to bring about the result which is now so near its happy consummation, and well fitted as he would be to perform the grand and solemn duties which would fall to his lot on the occasion, there would be a propriety in the selection of Dr. Cook so eminent in several ways that even those but slightly acquainted with the past history of the two churches will at once recognise it. He was Moderator of the Presbyterian Church when the secession took place; it would surely be appropriate that, having labour ed with characteristic zeal for that happy event, he should, in the same capacity, witness the repair of the breach.

LORD LYTTON AND COLONIAL CONNECTION.

We referred briefly a day or two ago to the important part played by the late Lord Lytton in [illegible] the territory of British Columbia into a colony, the subject having been suggested by a review in *Blackwood* of a recent reprint of the nobleman's parliamentary speeches issued in England. Those speeches are in themselves an interesting study. It is interesting for example, to compare his speeches which were much admired in certain circles at the time they were delivered, with his literary productions, especially his works of fiction, which not only excited attention on their first appearance, but continue to occupy a most prominent place in the estimation of the reading public. Lord Lytton was not a complete success as a Parliamentary orator, for his addresses were neither more nor less than carefully prepared essays, and although he was not so conspicuous a failure as Mr. John Stuart Mill—although indeed he may be said to have made more or less of a mark in public life, the position he attained was neither commensurate with his literary ability, nor altogether the result of his actual success on the floor of the House of Commons. Mr. Stuart Mill was soon after his *debut* in Parliament unanimously written down a bore, who was only tolerated because of his standing as a writer and thinker. In the same way it may be safely asserted that had Lord Lytton proved himself equally able and eloquent, without the enhancing circumstances of his high rank and immense reputation as an author, he would have been regarded as a very ordinary specimen of the genus statesman—yet a statesman nevertheless. His speeches on colonial policy, which are very naturally accorded a large proportion of *Blackwood's* notice, were delivered at a time when there was a growing feeling in the mother country that colonies were appendages which cost a good deal to maintain, and were a source of weakness to the Empire:—a source of weakness because, in the first place, they could not successfully defend themselves when attacked, and would be difficult of defence at best, in the second, because an attack upon them by any foreign State would involve Great Britain in war; and in the third, because their very existence formed a temptation to provoke a quarrel. The utilitarian theory, at one time since then so popular in Great Britain, was just beginning to gather favour with the general public; [illegible] interesting to notice, and indeed not a little remarkable, now that the folly of that doctrine has been acknowledged, that the very ground Lord Lytton took on the question is that taken by almost every statesman of the United Kingdom at the present day. We do not say that their attitude towards the colonies, any more than Lord Lytton's, is all that a patriotic and independent colonist might desire. The relations naturally subsisting between a father and son are popularly believed to be of a most affectionate and confiding nature, and so they are speaking generally; but we all know very well that there is a sterner side to the picture—one which shows the son not only dutiful but occasionally compelled to be entirely subservient; and the father not only ready with his advice, but very authorative in his commands. The difficulty with the policy of Lord Lytton, and even with some of those in the present day who have, however unconsciously, been drawing their inspiration from him, is that it insists somewhat too strongly on the propriety,—nay, sometimes the necessity—of a child being obedient, and the authority of the father imperative. The theory of responsible government, which is now universally accepted in Canada irrespective of political parties, agrees but very indifferently with this uncompromising absolutism, and, consequently, with some of Lord Lytton's ideas of the proper relation of a Colonial dependency to the Empire. As an Englishman, he regarded the preservation of the Colonial Empire intact as a first necessity if the prestige of his country was to be maintained. He contemplated the result of the voluntary abandonment of any of them, and the impression it would cause in Europe, with perfect dismay, and there seems to be little doubt that the force of his reasoning upon that point very greatly modified the views of those who were then conspicuous advocates of separation. To the utilitarianism which regarded the colonies as a burden he replied with a direct contradiction, giving Australia as an example of the extent to which the Colonies are customers of the Mother Country; "and even Canada," he contended "in "spite of her unfavourable tariff, takes "four times per head the amount of our "produce taken by the people of the "United States;" adding that "if Australia left us, and Canada were united "to the American Republic, who shall say "that there would be no loss of custom?" Unfortunately for the Colonies, however, his reasons for advocating so strongly the perpetuation of the Colonial Empire were one sided. It is true that he urged upon Great Britain the necessity of affording full protection to life and property on every inch of ground which belonged to the British Crown—protection furnished by the colonists themselves if possible, by the Imperial authorities in other circumstances, but this was more because the fact that such absolute protection was everywhere assured would redound to the glory of the United Kingdom and add immensely to its prestige among the nations, than because of any interest he professed to have in the actual condition of the protected. It would be a manifest injustice to his memory to doubt that he was actuated by humane as well as patriotic motives, but, as has always been the case with British statesmen when the colonies came to be dealt with, the interests of the latter were the minor consideration. He encouraged colonists to cultivate the spirit of manhood and self-reliance—first and chiefly because it was the cheapest possible way of maintaining the glory and prestige of the Mother Country; but while he undoubtedly regarded those qualities as noble and desirable in themselves, that consideration came in secondarily. It may be said that it does not much matter what the motive may be which inspires a man to inculcate upon his fellows the duty of self-reliance and self-sacrifice, so long as he is a successful preceptor; but upon the principle that example is better than precept, the accuracy of this assumption may be doubted, and it may fairly be taken for granted that the sincerity or insincerity of the teacher is very largely impressed upon the taught. The tendency in Great Britain is still very strong to dictate to the colonies whenever that course might serve Imperial ends, and to make the actual interests of the latter subsidiary to Imperial necessities; but the lesson is being slowly but surely learned that Great Britain not only must retain her colonies if she would retain her greatness, but that there are reciprocal duties as well as mutual advantages which must form a part of the basis upon which the alliance is to be perpetuated.

PRIEST versus PARISH.

To the Editor of the Times:

Sir,—The *Citizen* informed the public sometime since that Dr. Bedford Jones had resigned the incumbency of St. Albans Church. It now intimates that such resignation is about to take immediate effect in consequence of some draft resolutions which the congregation propose to discuss. Meantime the Doctor's partisans are circulating a petition which is designed to afford the Bishop an excuse for declining this ominous resignation. The resolutions in question were published by the *Citizen*, and are considered by the public not only as most reasonable, but as absolutely necessary under the circumstances. But it seems that they are displeasing to "the Priest of St. Albans," whose resignation is said to have occurred before they had any existence. We are quite accustomed to such conditions and inconsistencies, and therefore let them pass. But if they really have any bearing on Dr. Jones' real nation, everybody must perceive that the true reason of his determination is simply because he cannot have things entirely his own way. It was therefore needless to promise the publication, among other correspondence, of "the sermon in which he announced "his intention to resign and his reasons "for so doing." After having for so many years enjoyed the full swing of an inconsistent perversity, and thereby brought the affairs of St. Alban's Parish, through an almost chronic state of dissatisfaction to the present crisis, it seems very unreasonable for him to object with so much of personal warmth to the congregation now enjoying a short innings, and assuming the control of their own funds and their own church property, it may be vain to hope that Dr. Jones will yet understand that "a true expression of the real feeling "of the whole congregation" cannot possibly differ from the common-sense principles embodied in those Resolutions, whether he believes otherwise or not. Men of business do not relish any standing misrepresentation of their spirit and circumstances as a congregation. Neither can they tolerate any persistent and arbitrary misuse of their funds. If for a time and for peace sake they submit to being over-ruled in regard to the consistent management of parochial affairs, substituting were priestly whims and cliqueism for harmony of thought and unity of action there is at last a limit to toleration. Nobody ever desired Dr. Jones to resign. It comes of his own self-will. All we have asked of him is to conform to the dictates of prudence and experience, and thus promote the joint interest and mutual welfare of himself and the congregation. If, rather than follow this plain course, he prefers to resign, the public will understand who is to blame for his resignation without any more epistles or pamphlets, which are likely to be much more provoking than convincing. The private pastorals of Dr. Jones to such of his parishioners as may have the temerity to think independently of himself about the business of St. Albans, are by no means of an edifying character. It is to be hoped their publication will not be provoked.

Your obedient servant,
LAYMAN.

Ottawa, June 7, 1875.

BOOK NOTICE.

NEW PUBLICATION.

I purpose issuing from the press "Free and Easy Sketches of Men whom I have known in Canada," as rapidly as possible. The sketches will embrace a period of forty years, and may touch upon events in connection with the administration of public affairs in Canada.

"CHEOPS."

Ottawa, June 9th, 1875.

THE MUTINY AND MURDER AT SEA.

The Jefferson Borden, a three-masted schooner, commanded by Captain William Patterson, which has arrived in the Thames, left New Orleans, and afterwards Boston, for England, with a cargo of oil cake, early in the month of March. The Captain's wife, his brother, Corydon F. Patterson, as first mate, and his cousin, Charles H. Patterson, as second mate, were on board. Previous to the ship leaving New Orleans, there was a call for more hands, and the port price of $20 a man was offered. Three men, all hailing from a sailor's lodging house kept by a man named Buckley, volunteered for service, and with this complement to the remaining number of her old crew the ship left the States. The Captain reports that shortly after the ship left Boston, in consequence of the misconduct on the part of a man, Miller, he was obliged to put him in irons for 48 hours. An entry in the official log kept by Captain Patterson shows that on the 15th of March he affixed his signature in the presence of two witnesses to an apology for his conduct and a promise of amendment. This incident is mentioned simply with a view of showing that the new men taken on board the ship had not given perfect satisfaction before the mutiny. At the same time it must be stated in fairness both to the men and the officers that all or any ill feeling seemed to have subsided long before the occurrence of the mutiny. The ship's crew when it left Boston was made up thus:—Captain Patterson, the two mates Patterson, the boy Henry Mallhiendes; Jacob Lumber, a Swede, who generally acted as helmsman; Henry Aken, of Bremen, in Germany, ship's cook; and the three wounded men, the following particulars respecting whom may not be out of place here:—George Miller is a Russian Finn, aged 33; the English sailor, Clew, aged 20, is from Nottingham; the third man accused of complicity in the mutiny, William Smith, is an American, aged 23. All three men have been sailors some considerable time. The first mate, Corydon Patterson, was single, aged 30; while the second mate, Charles Patterson, was also unmarried, and his age was 26. According to the narrative of the Captain and the cook the mutiny, which may be said to have raged on board for 36 hours, began at midnight on Tuesday, the 20th ult. At that time the ship was somewhat about lat. 23 W., long. 45 N., or about 1000 to 1200 miles from England. It would seem that both the mates were dead before Captain Patterson was awakened from his sleep. The second mate, whose watch it was, it is said, was struck by the American sailor upon the head with a capstan bar, and it is alleged that he rolled over into the sea. As, however, the bulwarks are very high at the spot on deck where it was stated that he was hit, the captain scarcely credits this story. The first mate, it was alleged, was awakened by this American sailor informing him from outside his cabin door that it was eight bells and time for his watch on deck. The officer on leaving his cabin is said to have been accosted by Miller, who carried in his hand a huge iron bolt. The unfortunate man was felled to the deck with a blow upon the back of the head, and his body fell almost on the threshold of the door of his brothers cabin. The Sweedish sailor who was at the wheel at the time states that he heard a cry of "Oh, oh!" and these words, though not then supposed to have fallen from the first mate, could, indeed, hardly have come from any other person. The Swede did not see what was going on, more towards the centre of the upper deck, from the position he occupied. The body was quickly disposed of, and it is said that all three men assisted in casting it over the side of the ship into the water. It was a little after one o'clock when Capt. Patterson was awakened by Miller knocking at his cabin door, and shouting to him to come up to the forecastle as a man had broken his leg there. The Captain came out of his cabin and observed that Miller was holding one hand behind him. The captain asked, "Who is it that is hurt?" Miller answered, "I don't know, but come up." The Captain then said, "Where are the mates?" At this point Mrs. Patterson called out from the cabin, "Don't go, Will," and accordingly he armed himself with a revolver. Miller then called the steward out of his bed and attempted to get him to come away to the forecastle. The steward then put his head into the captain's cabin and said, "What is the matter?" to which the captain replied, "I don't know; the mates are not here." A little time after this, as Miller and the other two men had gone back to the forecastle, the steward went forward as far as the deck-house where all the able seamen slept. He asked once more, "Where are the mates?" There was no answer, but Miller again said, "Come up to the forecastle and see them." But the steward refused, saying as emphatically as he could, "I am not going; don't fool me," and at once went back to the Captain and told him there was no sign of his chief officers. The men within a few minutes presented themselves in the front of the cabin, and discovering they were preparing for a fight, the Captain called upon them to submit to his authority. It appears that the men almost immediately began to shower bottles and bolts, pieces of grindstone and cast iron in the direction of the officers' quarters. The Captain accordingly fired his revolver, and the men withdrew for shelter into the deck-house. The house contains six bunks or births, and is not more than ten feet square. It is situated in the centre of the upper deck. In the stern of the ship are the officers quarters, on a level with the deck-house; but above these quarters, and out of the range of the space of deck, which is in front of the Captain's cabin, was the helm. At the helm the Swede remained unmolested during the whole time the disturbance was going on in the ship. The boy Mallhiendes was not so fortunate, for previous to the attack upon the watch he had been gagged in his berth. Not able to shout, he was dragged from the deck-house and dropped into the lower hold of the forecastle. Here he remained for some time, endeavouring, and at last successfully, to work the handkerchief off. Hearing the noise on deck, Mallhiendes climbed up through the hatchway, and in the darkness of the night crept in safety down to the stern and hid himself away in the Captain's part of the ship. Here he remained till late the next day, and until he emerged from his hiding place the captain had been of the opinion that he, too, had lost his life at the hands of the mutineers. The lad himself is of opinion that the men suspected him of watching them and listening to what they said, and that they would have murdered him had not they known him to be skilled in the use of the wheel, and so they determined to keep him conveniently stowed away until they needed his services. He heard the men speak of the captain's wealth in a way which confirms the belief that their object was the plunder of the captain's funds and jewellery. The wounded men themselves say their only object was revenge for harsh treatment, but they will have to substantiate this, and so far as the evidence of the Swede, the body, and the cook bears upon this matter, they have a very difficult task before them. As soon as the three sailors had retired within the deckhouse, the captain did not fire again, but went into the cabin and held a consultation with the steward, as to what should be done, should there be, as they certainly believed there would, a renewed attack. The result of their deliberations was that all the available firearms—three revolvers and a double-barrelled gun—were got in readiness.

At five o'clock in the morning, when day had broken, and a calm had succeeded the boisterous weather which had attended them without a break in the voyage from Boston, the captain stepped lightly to the small window of the deck-house, and finding that all the men were dozing he hit upon the subterfuge, soon accomplished, of nailing up the door, and so lessening the chances of an easy assault. The men offered no opposition, but declared that they would not make their submission to the captain. The captain and steward were exceedingly uneasy as to what the men would now resort to, as there was every appearance that they were determined to prolong their agitation. The captain repeatedly informed them that if they did not immediately surrender and allow themselves to be put in irons he would fire upon them. At length the terrible expedient was resorted to of discharging the revolvers at the men. Shot after shot was fired in from the window, and from a hole in another part of the deck-house. Shot followed shot, and still the men stated they would not yield. They held out through the whole of Wednesday, although they had all received wounds. On Thursday morning, when 36 hours had passed since the outbreak of the mutiny, Miller, who had by this time received five bullet wounds in one leg, cried out from the floor, upon which he had fallen in great agony, "I am willing to give up, sir." The pain of his leg at this time must have been excruciating. He had received no less than seven bullet wounds, all of them severe. Five wounds are in his right leg; the sixth pierced him in the side, and the seventh in the shoulder. He suffers great pain. The Englishman, Clew, was struck by two bullets beneath the left ribs, and the doctor (Russell) who examined him stated that he thought the case was very serious. The man however, declared himself better than he had been. The American, Smith had been shot through the right wrist, and bullets had greatly grazed his left shoulder and two fingers of his left hand. During the time that the insubordinates held out the ship was at the mercy of the winds and waves. Later on, when the prospect of quiet had succeeded the many hours of watching and suspense, the captain, the steward, the Swede, and the boy, who had by this time emerged from his concealment, arranged a system of managing the vessel which, in a way answered, but fearful labour was entailed upon each individual during a crisis lasting nearly seven days. The wife of the captain, with the greatest courage and devotion, constantly took her husband's watch on deck, in order to permit him now and again to obtain a little rest and sleep. On the 28th a Norweigan barque, bound for London, drew up alongside the Jefferson Borden at the entrance of the Channel, and a man was sent on board from that ship to assist those on board the schooner. When the vessel was coming up the river from the Nore, three additional men were hired to assist the pilot in steering the vessel.

A JAPANESE STORY.

The following curious story, says the Japan *Gazette*, though savouring of the improbable, is vouched for by a native journal:—"Near Kawagoye, in the Kumagayaken, lived an old couple, man and wife, who had worked hard for many years farming, and had put by 200 yen for a rainy day. One day during the course of last year the old man remarked to his better half that they were over sixty years of age and must die soon, and asked what they should do with their earnings. Neither of them liked the idea of leaving the money they had earned by the sweat of their brows for other people to spend, so it was agreed that when one of them should die the survivor should place the money in the coffin with the body, to pay the expenses of the journey of both to the other world, the one on demand and the other in advance.

The husband was the first to succumb to the tyrant Death, and was placed in his coffin, not with the 200 yen, though, for the old woman, with the failing of her sex, changed her mind, and retained the money, thinking it would be far more sensible to spend it in procuring masses, requiems, and offerings of flowers and perfumes, for the departed. She therefore entrusted the money to a Kocho of the village, with instructions to use it as above stated. But this Kocho, tempted by the filthy lucre, did not have masses sung, sacrifices offered, &c., but kept the money, in the hope of the old lady following her husband. This, however, she flatly refused to do, and continued robust and healthy, month after month, until a short time ago, when the Kocho, weary of the delays of King Death, thought to assist the aged female in her journey to a better (or worse) world, and sent her, with touching inquires as to her health, a few tempting cakes, well dosed with poison. The old woman, after conveying her thanks to the Kocho, offered the cakes to her "lamented" husband—that is, she placed them on the shelf, but he also was "on the shelf," and had been for some time. Just then a ghost-like form appeared before her, with face red as beet-root, body of immense size, a large grotesque ornament, in the shape of a pair of horns, protruding from his head, and a huge sword girt about his loins. Moreover, this strange object was clothed in a priest's coat, and when he had remained sufficiently long for the old lady to recover from the alarm which the first sight of him created, he thus addressed her:—"I am Yenma Daio, (judge of criminals in the place of darkness.) You did not not place the 200 yen in the coffin of your dead husband, according to promise; wherefore he is distressed, and suffering intensely on account of the extreme difficulty of his journey. I could not bear to hear his groans and muttered imprecations, so I have come to receive the money for him. Give it me quickly."

The astonished woman after confessing that she had broken her promise, explained that she had kept the money for sacrifices and offerings, adding that she would go immediately and bring the money; it was all in charge of the Kocho. The Yenma, however, told her, saying, "I am the king of hell, and have come here secretly, and would not like the people of this world to see me. I must hide myself while I am waiting." The woman, taking in the situation at a glance, put him in a large box which had been kept at one time for clothing, telling him that if he should feel hungry he should find some cakes on the shelf. She then went to the Kocho and told him what had taken place. Kocho, being suspicious that it was some trick of the old woman's, said he would go back with her and see who this wonderful personage was, and would then give her the money. On reaching home the woman pointed to the large box, which the Kocho opened, but started back with horror on seeing the Yenma Daio lying nearly dead, vomiting blood, his body being quite blue. The old woman ran to the shelf and found that all the cakes were gone.

Kocho confessed his guilt and received condign punishment, and now comes the most probable part of the story. The victim of the poison was not Yonama Dio, but a wicked fellow in the neighbourhood who knew the story of the 200 yen and had designs upon it.

Hair Cutting.

A. E. GENDREAU'S
New Parliamentary Tonsorial PARLOUR
is now open.

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

Mathewman's New Buildings, Wellington Street, between Dufferin Bridge and Elgin Street. 3767

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A. MORTIMER,
BOOKBINDER,
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GENERAL BOOKBINDING ESTABLISHMENT.

All orders for Books requiring printed headings carefully attended to.
Aug. 13. 2329

Carvers & Gilders.

WILSON & ORR,
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LOOKING-GLASS and
PICTURE FRAME
MANUFACTURERS
60 Sparks-st.
SHOW CASES MADE TO ORDER.
March 12, 1874. 2314g

Miscellaneous.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that any person or persons found SHOOTING SNIPE, or otherwise trespassing in and about the Rideau Hall Grounds, and in the Bay, west of the main road will be prosecuted as the law directs.

By order,
E. J. O'NEIL,
Supt. Govt. Police.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 28th May, 1875.

HOUSEKEEPERS!

For your House-cleaning, by all means ask your Grocer, Druggist, or the Hardware shops for cleaning and polishing

SAPOLIO,

It surpasses everything for Windows, painted and plain Woodwork, and Tins, Brasses, and Scouring Knives, and all metals.

HAND SAPOLIO,

For Mechanics, Painters, Photographers, and for Bath purposes. 3760-1m

FLOUR AND FEED STORE.
ALEX. TAYLOR,
Successor to D. McLarnon,
—CORNER OF—
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—DEALER IN—
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.

10,000 Flower Pots

More to sell this season. All sizes in stock and arriving. Also: Earthen and Stoneware, all sorts, cheap—very cheap. China, Crockery, Glassware, Lamp goods, &c., &c., now selling cheap for cash. Money is the object, and money will buy cheap now. The "Gem" selling cheap. See Free Press, and be sure and call before purchasing elsewhere at

JAMES ASHFIELD'S,
Duke Street, Chandiere,
OTTAWA.
June 4th, 1875. 3800

HOUSEKEEPERS,
Baskerville & Bros.,
No. 36, Rideau St., Ottawa,
Are offering General Groceries, Wines and Liquors at unusually LOW PRICES, to make room for their Spring Stock.

5 lbs. of sound Tea for $1.00, value warranted, also, a reduction on Sugar, taking 1 lb. or upwards a reduction on No. 1 Labrador Herrings, from 50 cts. to $1.00, according to quantity, or No. 3 Labrador Herring, reduction of $1.25 per bbl., dry Cod-fish, Coarse Salt in large bags, Fine Salt, 200 lbs. per bag, Good Western Apples and Onions, also on hand, all of which are selling at a reduction for CASH.

TOBACCOS, PICKLES, BALL BLUE
STARCH, RICE, RAISINS,
CURRANTS, NUTS, CIGARS, PAILS and BROOMS, also,

HIGH WINES,
PROOF AND RY
From Gooderham and Worts Celebrated Distillery, SOLD LOW.
BASKERVILLE BROS.
3813

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional. Gravel and pain in the back, taking in boxes, at $1 each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine vendors.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Apothecaries' Hall, Lincoln, London.
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Burgoyne, Burbridge & Co., Coleman street, London
Newbery & Sons, 37 Newgate street, London,
Barclay & Sons, 95 Farringdon street, London,
Sanger & Sons, Oxford street, London,
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
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Montreal—Evans, Mercer & Co., Wholesale Druggists.
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Toronto—Elliott & Co., Wholesale Drugists.
Hamilton—Winer & Co.
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To sell Dr. Chase's Recipes; or Information for Everybody, in every county in the United States and Canada. Enlarged by the addition of 840 pages. It contains over 2,000 household receipts, and is suited to all classes and conditions of society. A wonderful book, and a household necessity. It sells at sight. Greatest inducements ever offered to book agents. Sample copies sent by mail, Postpaid, for $2.00. Exclusive territory given. Agents more than double their money. Address Dr. Chase's Steam Printing House, Ann Arbor, Michigan. 2-12-y.

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JUST RECEIVED ALL THE NEW STYLES FOR 1875,
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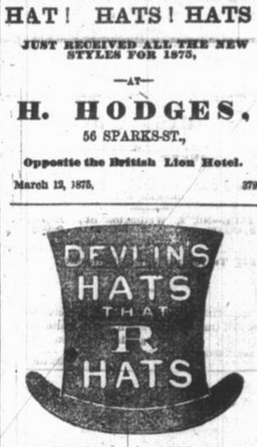

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MEN'S & BOY'S
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ENGLISH AND AMERICAN HATS!
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Miscellaneous.

CAUTION.

MYRTLE NAVY,

NONE IS GENUINE!
UNLESS STAMPED
T. & B.
There are Numerous Imitations on the Market. 3766-3m

Furniture.

HARRIS & CAMPBELL
In returning thanks to their friends and the public, beg leave to inform them that they
HAVE OPENED A NEW ESTABLISHMENT ON SPARKS-ST.
with a well-selected stock of FIRST CLASS
Plain and Fancy Furniture,
Manufactured by the best workmen in Canada and the United States, which they will sell at a
SMALL ADVANCE ON COST.
Call and judge for yourselves. Remember the place—SPARKS-St., Sign Of the Green Chair.
May 1st, 1875.

NEW
Furniture Warerooms.
ANGUS & CO.
Dealers in Furniture, Beds, Mattresses, Looking Glasses, Cornices and Curtains.
85 SPARKS STREET.
Opposite Hosey's New Block.
Jan. 11, 1875.

$5 TO $20 PER DAY.—Agents Wanted. All classes of working people of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all their time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Post Card to States costs but one cent. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Me.

PREMIUM CHESTER WHITE PIGS.—$15 each, $25 a pair, Chester County MAMMOTH CORN, and imported BELGIAN OATS, 4 lbs by mail $1; peck $2; a bushel $3; bushel $5. Circulars and Sample Packages of Seeds Free for 3 stamps. Address,
R. F. BOYLES, Parkesburg, Chester co., Pa.

Remedies.

1875. Caledonia Springs. 1875.
Joyful Tidings to Thousands.
The Elysium of the Invalid
Is again open
SULPHUR, SALINE and GAS.
The REJUVENATING WATERS so much sought for in years long past.

Invalids! Attention!

Dyspepsia, Derangement of the Digestive Organs, Dropsy, Diseases of the Skin, Affections of the Liver and Urinary Organs are positively cured by using the water for a few weeks.

Rheumatics! Read!

Hundreds of Rheumatics have been cured by the Sulphur Baths. Suffering is alleviated by the first, and cripples throw away their crutches after about half a dozen baths.

TESTIMONY.

Dr. Wm. Robertson, of Montreal, wrote as follows, in 1838:—"But the disease above all in which the action of the water is most decided is Rheumatism. * * * I have known a few individuals who suffered much from improper use of mercury who were restored to health by the use of the waters.

ACCOMMODATIONS.

A magnificent new hotel, capable of accommodating 300 guests, will be opened on June 1st for the accommodation of visitors. The grounds have been improved and beautified, and every means for amusement and exercise provided. The trip thither by the Ottawa River is most enjoyable, and a railroad from the river to the Springs is in course of construction. Until the railroad is built, comfortable carriages will be in waiting at the wharf for the conveyance of visitors to the Springs. The distance of the Springs from Montreal and Ottawa respectively is 65 and 50 miles.

Mr. W. CHAMPNESS will open a good Livery Stable, providing good carriages, horses, saddles, &c. There is a good race-course on the property of the Company.

The PANACEAN WATERS of these Springs will yet make Caledonia the greatest resort in the world for health and pleasure seekers. Thousands of testimonials might be procured, but the reputation of the Springs renders it unnecessary to do so.

TERMS.

Transient Guests.....$2.50 per day.
By the Week.....10.00 "
By the Month.....35.00 "

JAS. A. GOUIN & CO., Proprietors.

JOHN KENLY, Manager.

Dr. Laing, Surgeon-General, will take up his residence at the Springs during the season, and may be consulted at any time.

Ottawa, May 6th, 1875. 3693-tf

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMES.

Patronized by all the World.

Rimmel's Ihang-Ihang, Vanda, Rococo, Jockey Club, Frangipane, and other perfumes of exquisite fragrance.

Rimmel's Lavender Water, distilled from Mitcham Flowers.

Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar celebrated for its useful and sanitary properties.

Rimmel's Extract of Lime Juice and Glycerine, the best preparation for the Hair, especially in warm climates.

Rimmel's Dugong Oil Soap, perfumed with Australian Eucalyptus.

Rimmel's Glycerine, Honey, Cotham and Floral Crackers, very amusing for Bal and Parties.

Rimmel's Violet, Rose, Zest, Rice, and other Toilet Powders. A liberal allowance to shippers.

Eugene Rimmel, Perfumer to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 96 Strand, 128 Regent Street, and 24 Cornhill, London, 2, Boulevard des Italiens, Paris, and 78 King's Road, Brighton. Sold by all Perfumery Venders.

THE FOLLOWING IS AN
Extract from a Letter
Dated 19th May, 1872, from an old Inhabitant of Hornlingham, near Warminster, Wilts: "I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 76 years old. Remaining, gentlemen, yours very respectfully, J. R."
To the Proprietors of
Norton's Camomile Pills, London
July, 1872. 3762-1y

NOTICE.

Morson's Effectual Remedies
Are sold by Chemists and Druggists throughout the world.

PEPSINE—The popular and professional medicine for indigestion is Morson's Pepsine, the active principle of the gastric juice. Sold in Powder, Lozenges, Globules; and as Wine in ½, ¾ and 1 pint bottles.

CHLORODYNE is of such celebrity that it can scarcely be considered a speciality, its composition being known to practitioners. Many of the Chlorodyne being unequal in strength, Morson & Son have prepared this. Sold in ½ oz., ¼ oz., and ⅛ oz. bottles.

GELATINE—The purest preparation is Morson's.

Carefully packed and shipped. Orders made payable in England.

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WORKS—HORNSEY AND HOMERTON.
ALL CHEMICALS AND NEW MEDICINES
Selected, and Shipping orders executed and despatch

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Celebrated
Worcestershire Sauce!
Declared by connoisseurs to be
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. & P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

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Wholesale and for Export by the proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

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March 10, 1875. 3790

Watchmakers, &c.

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Wholesale and Retail Jewellery, Watchmaker, &c.

A large assortment of gold and silver Ladies' Opera and Victoria chains, Albert chains, rings and gold setts, jewellery of every description, clocks, etc., at the lowest prices, house in the city. Wholesale buyers their stock as cheap from me as any house in the Dominion.

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Having sold out the retail business to Messrs. Hadland & Geyer, I beg leave to return thanks to the public for their patronage during the last 15 years, and will continue the

MANUFACTURING, JEWELLERY AND WATCHMAKING BUSINESS

in my former workshops, over Mann's Hardware Store, corner of Metcalfe and Sparks Street.

June 22, 1874. W. YOUNG.

To the Queen and Royal Family;
To H. R. H. the Prince of Wales (Special Appointment); and to several Indian Potentates, Foreign