New Advertisements.

Groceries—Thos. Patterson.
Borthwick Springs—W. & T. Borthwick.
Dominion Day—Queen Restaurant.

The Times.

OTTAWA, MONDAY, JUNE 28, 1875.

THE MARINE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS BILL.

The Tories of Canada appear to think, since they were disgraced as a party and ousted from office because they sold the Pacific Railway charter to Sir Hugh Allan for money to buy themselves a majority in the House of Commons, that the only way to damage their opponents is to charge them with similar corruptions. Accordingly, we hear every other day through their newspaper organs of transactions before which, they solemnly declare, the Pacific Scandal pales into insignificance. It is the business of their lives now to fish up scandals somehow and from somewhere, and they appear to have taken kindly to the occupation. How thorough are their searches, and how successful, may be gathered from the following narrative:—In an article entitled "Private influence over public men and affairs," the *Canadian News* of London, Eng., states that "it appears from the debates in the Legislature of Newfoundland, which have "only just reached us, that while the "President and Chairman of the Anglo-"American Telegraph Company were enjoying free access to Lord Carnarvon in "London, and that through the influence "of the Colonial Secretary Lord Monck "was able to prevent a bill which had "passed the Canadian Legislature from "becoming law, Mr. Lawrence Oliphant, "the agent of the Direct United States "Company, was living on such intimate "terms with the Governor of Newfoundland as to enable him to get at the Government itself, to bribe to the extent "of thirty thousand pounds, and to keep "that bribe dangling before the eyes of "the Newfoundlanders for a period of "forty-nine days." The proof of the alleged bribery rests upon a minute of the Newfoundland Privy Council dated 16th February last, which states that "His Excellency laid before the Council "a letter received by him from Mr. L. Oliphant, with reference to the proposal of "the Direct Cable Company to pay to the "Newfoundland Government the sum of "£30,000, on condition that the latter "gave notice to the Anglo-American Company of the exercise of the right of pre-"emption, which proposition appears in "minutes of Council dated 16th January "last." This letter of Mr. Oliphant's, it is added, withdrew the proposal, because of the failure of the *Faraday* to lay the cable. We can hardly regard this offer in the nature of a bribe, for if there had been a corrupt intent we may take it for granted the public should never have heard of it through a minute of Council. Rather would it appear that Mr. Oliphant was willing to pay for a privilege which was refused the company he represented on less exacting conditions.

But a Montreal organ of the Tories has unearthed another scandal in the same connection which it regards of very much more importance to the people of Canada than the offer of what is termed a bribe to the Government and people of Newfoundland. It appears that Mr. Oliphant about a month before the Parliament of Canada met, he being then in Toronto, wrote to his friend the Governor of Newfoundland assuring him that, from all he could gather, the passage of Mr. Blake's Bill, which had been disallowed by the Imperial authorities, seemed a certainty during the then forthcoming session. He added: "Lord Carnarvon distinctly said that it is "a matter lying entirely within the competency of the Legislature, and therefore there is no further hope for our "opponents at the Colonial office. The "Anglo Company can scarcely expect to "defeat the measure here, with the "whole power of the Government against "them." It is upon the latter half of this latter sentence that our scandal-hunting contemporary hangs his suspicions of corruption. What if Ministers had been approached as were those of Newfoundland? Let the Minutes of Council be published forthwith, so that the organ may examine them! But how did Ministers permit the knowledge that they intended to pass such a bill to become known? Of course it was all right to tell the country that they meant to remodel the electoral law, pass a Supreme Court Act, frame a new measure for the regulation of insolvency, and so on; but it was a terrible thing for any man to suppose, and a much more terrible thing to write, that he believed they would give their support to a measure which would relieve this country's neck from the yoke of a monopoly. Our contemporary is exceedingly anxious to know how Mr. Oliphant was enabled to assure his friends that the Government would support the bill. We can perhaps give the necessary wrinkle. Mr. Oliphant is regarded as a somewhat intelligent gentleman, and having been for sometime in Canada, mixing with intelligent people, he had doubtless heard them say, as the great majority of them did, that the Government, as representing the Liberal party, would certainly not fail to do what they could to rid the country of a nuisance. His possession of the knowledge does not appear very remarkable after all, and as circumstances proved, he was right.

THE COLLAPSE OF THE "LIBERAL."

It must have surprised the general public to hear of the suspension of the most recently established and apparently one of the most flourishing of the Toronto dailies—the *Liberal*. It was started under what appeared to be excellent auspices, and with what seemed a fair prospect of success. It was the acknowledged organ of the advanced Liberals, and as such most people believed there was ample field for it. The Conservative party in the Provincial Capital have always managed to have the various shades of opinion which are known to exist in their ranks well represented, so far as newspapers are concerned. The *Leader* proposes to represent, and doubtless does represent, the Free Traders of the party, while the more vigorous, but far less respectably conducted organ-in-chief, the *Mail*, does the "stabbing," and represents the Protectionists, who appear more or less to rule the roast. They have also the *Sun*, the cheap evening paper, which is intended to be read by the working classes, and those who can scarcely afford to buy the high-priced morning papers, even if they had taste for the sort of reading they supply, or time to peruse them. When it is remembered that the *Globe* is the only Reform daily newspaper in Toronto,—indeed the only morning daily in the West, which advocates Liberal principles—and especially in view of the fact that it differs from the majority of the party in regard to the proposed reform of the Senate, is it surprising that a well-conducted, enterprising, and ably written newspaper like the *Liberal*, should have found its efforts so poorly appreciated, and its financial returns so limited as to compel its suspension. There was no paper in Canada which discussed public questions with more genuine ability and force, while it was certainly characterized by a general tone more dignified and less splenetic than any of its contemporaries in or outside of Toronto, or on either side of politics. It would be a sad commentary upon the literary taste and political morality of the people of Ontario, if it were to its moderation that the *Liberal* owed its failure. We prefer to believe it the result of the hard times and the disinclination of the proprietors to make those enormous sacrifices which for the first year or two appear to be necessarily incident to the success of a great and expensive newspaper enterprise such as it was.

The failure may evoke sneers and self-gratified chuckles from jealous competitors, but the general sentiment we are confident will be one of regret, especially in view of the fact that the proprietors, Messrs. John Cameron and Company, have by their own industry and ability as journalists accummulated the capital with which the *Liberal* was set afloat. The London *Advertiser*, in connection with which they are best known to the public, is still their property, and it is to be hoped that in its continued success they will have some measure of compensation for what must undoubtedly have been to them an unfortunate disaster. They have the sympathy of many who profess no admiration for the political creed of which their journal was the exponent, but who nevertheless rejoice in anything that tends to elevate the tone of the press, and through the press the tone of the reading public. That there is much need for this the character of the writing tolerated in some newspapers is sad proof. The *Liberal* had upon its staff some of the foremost journalists in Canada, and the manner in which they dealt with public affairs through its columns was an excellent example of how well the political party to which a newspaper is attached may be defended, and how keen and cutting may be its criticism of its opponents, without recourse to that system of ruffianly abuse which is so prominent a characteristic of some of our best known Canadian newspapers. There is no fear, however, that the services of those gentlemen will be lost to the Canadian public. They were all connected with one or other of the leading journals before the *Liberal* was started, and no doubt their services will be eagerly sought after again.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION, OR YOUNG MEN'S AMUSEMENTS.

It is only of late years that the advantages of physical education have begun to be understood in this country. In this respect the Greeks and Romans were far in advance of us, for we find that their systems of education were arranged in such a manner as to carry out, at one and the same time, the improvement of the mental, and the developement of the physical powers. Physical strength, when combined with mental vigour, in our day, carries with it quite as much respect as it monopolized in the days of Achilles and Ajax. What has been termed uimpious slang, "muscular Christianty," would seem to have for its object the development of the physical powers for the sake of themselves alone. But physical education, properly so-called, has, or ought to have, a very different aim. It ought to be pursued on the principle that, existing as there does, a misterious sympathetic connection between body and mind, whatever tends to benefit one will contribute to the advantage of the other. The history of the Olympic games has a moral which may still be useful to the athletes of our more civilized age. It is this: Exercise should be general, not particular, unless for a particular defect. It may be asserted that athletic excellence, considered by itself, is of litte use, that the occasions are few on which society requires us to leap over a five-barred gate, or to climb a pole. Though this be true, it is apparent to every one, that health is generally found in conjunction with strength, and that strength is without doubt increased by muscular exertion. Life and health walk hand in hand. Physical exercise will not under all circumstances be successful, but *caeteris paribus*, it will be in creating fine men—by which expression is not to be understood plump or fat men, for that fatness is the result rather of ease than of labor may be gathered from a visit to a cattle show. We have said before, exercise should be general. A game at ball, known to the Greeks under the name of sphoeromachy, a game in which Nausicaa with her maidens was engaged when disturbed by Ulysses at the river-side, seems to have been admirably adapted for exercising almost the whole order of muscles in the human frame; and this game, we in the nineteenth century play, under the name of cricket—the national pastime of England, of which she is so justly proud. And this leads us to the subject of these remarks on physical exercise; viz; the games to be played in Ottawa during the first week of July. Those who regard physical education as one of the remedies for some of the "thousand ills that flesh is heir to," must be gratified at the impetus given to cricket during the past two years. This delightful exercise is becoming the especial favourite of the young men on both sides of the line. We have only to remark, in conclusion, that we who live in this city have it in our power to encourage the manly game of cricket by attending in large numbers the different matches on the Rideau Hall grounds during the week commencing 1st July.—*Communicated.*

THE CANADA GAZETTE.

The Official *Gazette* of Saturday contains the following appointments:—

Rene Edouard Kimber, of the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, to be Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod to the Senate, vice Rene Kimber, superannuated.

Professor John Bradford Cherriman, of University College, Toronto, to be Superintendant of Insurance under the Act 38th Vict, chap. 20.

Alexander J. Patterson and Captain Daniel McDonald, both of Pictou, in the Province of Nova Scotia, to be two of the commissioners of the Pilotage authority for the District of Pictou, in the Province aforesaid, vice Cornelius Dwyer and William Campbell, resigned.

Uldric F. Langlois, of the City of Three Rivers, in the Province of Quebec, to be Harbour Master of the Port of Three Rivers, in the said Province.

Joseph Etienne Bolduc, of the City of Quebec in the Province of Quebec, to be Assistant Postmaster of Quebec, vice Robert G. Patton, superannuated.

Frederick M. Passow, of the City of Halifax, in the Province of Nova Scotia, to be Post Office Inspector, vice Arthur Woodgate, superannuated.

John Dundas Slater, of the village of Pembroke, in the Province of Ontario, to be a sub-collector in Her Majesty's Customs.

Alexander E. Rowand, Doctor of Medicine, and Charles Deguise, Doctor of Medicine, to be jointly Port Physicians for the Port of Quebec, in consequence of the death of Louis J. Roy, Doctor of Medicine.

Henry Mitchell, of Glace Bay, in the County of Cape Breton, in the Province of Nova Scotia, to be member of the pilotage authority for the District of Sydney, in the said Province.

Daniel Hennessey, of Port Hawkesbury, in the County of Inverness, in the Province of Nova Scotia, to be Port Warden for the Port of Hawkesbury, in the said Province.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

Ottawa Brigade of Garrison Artillery, No. 5 Battery, Nepean—To be 2nd Lieut. provisionally, from 21st June, 1875: J. S. Brough, vice Maingy, promoted.

42nd "Brockville" Battalion of Infantry, No. 7 Company, Pembroke, to be Captain, from 18th June, 1875: Ensign A. Irving, vice W. W. Dickson, permitted to retire retaining rank.

59th "Stormont and Glengarry" Battalion of Infantry, to be Major from 18th June, 1875: Captain Bredin, from No. 5 Company, vice W. S. Wood, permitted to retire with rank of Captain.

No. 5 Company, Farran's Point, to be Captain, provisionally, from 18th June 1875: Baker, vice Bredin, promoted.

To be Lieutenant provisionally: Sergeant-Major Dennery, vice Shaver deceased.

Resignation of Ensign Garrett is accepted.

NEW PORTS OF ENTRY.

Galt, Ont., is created a Port of Entry and Warehousing Port

Port Credit, an Out Port under the survey of the Port of Toronto, and Wellington Square, under the Port of Hamilton, are placed under the survey of the Port of Oakville.

The town of Pembroke is constituted an Out Port of Entry and a Warehousing Port under the survey of the Port of Ottawa.

St. Hyacinthe, Que., is constituted a Port of Entry and Warehousing Port.

AGAIN PROROGUED.

Parliament has been further prorogued from the twenty-sixth day of June till the fourth of August and not then to meet for the despatch of business.

Regulations are published respecting bonded warehouses throughout the Dominion.

Lochnivar P. O. in the county of Glengarry has been closed.

CIRCULATION OF SPECIE.

The circulation and specie report of last week shows an excess of specie over amount required by law to be held, is $99,377.62.

The total circulation is $10,892,567.09.

Balance in Government Savings Banks, at credit of depositors on 3rd April, 1875, $4,300,433.81.

Correspondence.

The Editor desires it to be distinctly understood that while inserting the communications of Correspondents, he is in no way to be held responsible for the opinions expressed therein.

To the Editor of The TIMES.

SIR,

The anonymous scribbler, who in your issue of to-day, takes the very appropriate name of "truth," and who, though professing to be a stranger to the county of Ottawa, and to have no special interest in it, yet goes out of his way to make an unfounded attack on Mr. Eddy, says: "Now about this reward, no one about here will be so foolish as to imagine that during the twenty-three years spoken of (meaning the twenty-three years of Mr. Eddy's residence in Hull) Mr. Eddy has not experienced a lively sense of favors from all Governments. Many special favors must have been conferred on him from time to time, and if any one doubts the fact let him call in a prominent ex Minister of State, who in my presence once, declared that that fellow (meaning Mr. Eddy) was the d—— st jobber in the country." Now, as far as any sense can be made out of the above, it means that it would be unreasonable to suppose that even from his first advent into the county, Mr. Eddy had not received special favors from all Governments. Mr. Eddy must surely then, from the beginning of his career, have done something which entitled him to such signal favors. Otherwise it would not be unreasonable to suppose he had not received them. Now, please Mr. "Truth," come out in your own name, and let us know what Mr. Eddy had done to attract such favors, and what those favors were, for you must surely know this or you could not speak so glibly about it. Out with the facts, trot out your ex-Minister of State, and in the meantime allow me, in Mr. Eddy's absence, to say that your statements are untruths.

And remain,

Your obdt. servant,

J. M. T. HANNUM.

THE MAIN SEWER BRICK CONTRACT.

[Ottawa Citizen.]

The *Times* and *Free Press* are at present discussing the merits and demerits of the Board of Works, in connection with a contract awarded last year for bricks to be used in constructing the main sewer. We, in common with most rate-payers, are of course anxious that the work should be cheaply and expeditiously performed; but we cannot consent to join in a wholesale denunciation of members surrounding the Aldermanic Board, in consequence of the contractors having failed to supply the necessary quantity of bricks agreed upon, in a given time. The *Times* speaks out very plainly in defence of the Council, and in favour of giving the contractors a chance of fulfilling their contract now. The *Free Press*, however, complains that the work of the main sewer has been delayed, that a stone arch has been substituted at an increased price for the brick one which would have been built had the material contracted for been ready. It also says that the immediate completion of the work is imperatively necessary, and that each day the contractors are delayed, increases the cost. To remedy this it proposes that new tenders be at once called for. We have in justice to all concerned directed a reporter to confer with the City Engineer and members of the Board of Works, and to discover if possible the quality of brick the present contractors propose supplying the Corporation with. The views of these gentlemen will be found in another column from their remarks we gather that it is opposed to adopt a compromise inspector, who will have either to accept or reject bricks furnished by the contractors; that the samples of bricks furnished, so far, are satisfactory to the City Engineer and the Board of Works; that the sewer must be at once proceeded with, and brought to speedy completion; that further delay will cost the Corporation more than could readily be imagined, and that much time would be lost this year if new contracts were advertised for and new arrangements made, after the present contractors have expressed themselves willing to proceed at once to supply bricks, and able to do all that unforseen circumstances prevented their doing last year. As to the matter of damages in consequence of any delay, we presume that the question could be readily and amicably arranged, and therefore cannot endorse the outcry made against a "ring" as connected with the Aldermen or contractors. As well might it be said if new tenders were called for and new contracts given that a "ring" had manipulated them; nor could the Board of Works rely upon being able to secure a better class of bricks, sufficient in quantity and with necessary despatch—even were these tenders advertised for at the present time. The bricks offered by parties tendering might not prove even as sound as those already contracted for, while delays similar to those of last year might occur—thus postponing the work and throwing it over until next year. Ald. Waller states that he has tested the bricks at present accepted, and finds them a fair sample, whilst Messrs. Bronson, Pratt, Rowe, Bangs, Birkett, Heney, Waller and Robertson endorse the action of the Board of Works by signing a document approving of the suggestion that a trustworthy inspector be employed to select the choice products of the brick machines owned and worked by the contractors. It seems to us that in this matter there is too much warmth manifested by our evening contemporary. If the contractors fail to do their work now, they will be responsible to the city; if they fail to supply satisfactory bricks the inspector will reject them: in fact the materials furnished will be judged by merit, and if bricks of a superior quality cannot be obtained from the contractors in sufficient quantity other brick makers must be applied to. We are willing, however, for the present, that the matter should be dealt with by the Board of Works and City Council, more particularly when members of the corporation speak very candidly upon the question, and challenge anyone to discover the faintest shadow of connection or connivance between them and the contractors.

A PARIS SWINDLER.

An Embryo Tweed.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Standard* writes on the 28th of May: "There are some things besides war and politics that do not invariably manage better in France. Some of your readers are aware that the city of Paris is a miniature empire itself, and that it has a regular budget and financial administration. In addition to the funds raised by taxation and the *octroi* duties, the city has been in the habit of raising money by means of lottery loans, and its financial department surpasses in magnitude and by the number of its employes that of many a small kingdom. The chief cashier of the department until a comparatively recent period was a M. Adolphe Chasteau, who is now on his trial before the Court of Assizes of the Seine on a charge of embezzling a considerable amount of the city funds. The prisoner, according to the *d'accusation* belonged to a wealthy and respectable family. He had a very good start in life, as a clerk of one of the Paris *agents de change*, but he is represented by the indictment to have been bitten by the demon of speculation, and to have made free with his employer's property to the amount of 80,000 francs. He was, naturally enough, discharged, but his employer abstained from prosecuting him on his father making good his defalcations. His family thereon sent him to Mauritius and on his return found a place for him in the financial department of the city. He married, and, to all appearance, settled down quietly; but the *acte d'accusation*, which does not respect the *'mur de la vie privee,'* tells us that he kept several mistresses, and altogether lived in great style. A town house and a country house are not kept up for nothing in Paris, but as his father was a very wealthy man paternal liberality was understood to defray his extravagant expenditure. In 1865 he became head clerk in the financial department, at a salary of £200 a year. He inspired the municipal receiver of taxes with such confidence that this credulous functionary gave him his procuration and he deposited as caution money 200,000 francs, which his father advanced him. Everything went well with him, and presently he became superintendent of the 'scrip' department—that is, he had the control and custody of the bonds and certificates of the various municipal loans, and was looked up to as a model employee until the 22d of December last, when he was arrested on three several charges of embezzlement, amounting in the aggregate to 400,000 francs, or £16,000. The first embezzlement to the tune of 200,000 francs was discovered in 1870, during the siege, and M. Jules Ferry, who was the prefect of the Seine, charged M. Noyon, the head receiver, to verify the accounts of Chasteau. But, strange to say, his accounts were found all right, and the city authorities were on the point of prosecuting the man who professed to have discovered the embezzlement, when it was found that Chasteau had recorted to the dodge of temporarily borrowing on the excuse of sudden pressure, 200,000 francs from the cash box of another cashiere. M. Noyon, on the entreaties of the prisoner and his promise to restore the sum in a few days, kept the secret to himself, and the matter was allowed to blow over. This fact alone speaks volumes for the management of the city funds. The second embezzlement, amounting to 120,000 francs, took place in 1871. On the 18th of March, when Paris fell into the hands of the Commune, the Prefecture of the Seine was removed to Versailles and all the cashiers succeeded in saving the funds of the administration save Chasteau, who alleges that he had 1,500,000 francs in his cash-box, and that it was seized by the insurrectionists. M. Noyon, the prisoner, and another man continued to attend to the city accounts as far as possible under the circumstances. They received what revenues they could, and took them daily to the prefecture at Versailles. On the 28th of March two of the city employes, having received 120,000 francs as the produce of the *octroi* duties at the Haller repaired to Versailles, where they were met by Chasteau, who invited them to a case, where he paid their salaries due and took possession of the money. The men asked for a receipt, but Chasteau said it was not necessary, as the sum would be put down in his books. However, instead of handling in the money to the perfecture he put it into his pocket, and it was ultimately confounded with the lost revenues gathered by the insurrectional government of Paris. Our hero would have got off scot-free and might still be delighting the queer customers of the Boulevards, had he stopped her; but once in the path of extravagance and crime, and rendered confident by his lucky escapes hitherto, he again renewed his nefarious doings. His last embezzlement took place while he was superintendent of the 'scrip' department of the city loans, as I have mentioned above. His dodge was to select from among the bonds of the 1871 loan placed in his custody those marked ones to be reimbursed, to get them cashed and to replace them by others from his scrip. The real amount he pocketed in this way is not known, but it is put down at 50,000 francs. It was not till the discovery of this last trick that his previous misdoings were fully investigated and brought home to him. Such is the case which is now affording the Parisians some insight into the management of the affairs of their beloved city. It affords another practical illustration of "life in Paris."

Legal Notices.

Insolvent Act of 1869,

In the matter of

HANEY & FORGIE,
Insolvents

I, the undersigned, being the ONLY person authorized by LAW to receive moneys or grant receipts, do request that all parties endebted to the above estate will at once settle their accounts and save costs.

R. C. W. MACCUAIG,
Assignee.

Ottawa June 19, 1875.

Insolvent Act of 1869,

And the amendment thereto. In the Court of the County of Carleton, Between Gerald Hope Scott, Beverly Britton Cayley and Claude T. Cayley, Plaintiffs, and William Mutton and Francis G. Mutton, Defendants.

I, the undersigned Robert Charles Wilkins MacCuaig, of the City of Ottawa, Official Assignee, have been appointed Assignee in this matter.

Creditors are requested to file their claims before me within one month, and are notified to meet at my office, Russell House Block, Spark's Street, in said City of Ottawa, on Tuesday the thirteenth day of July next at ten o'clock in the morning, for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally.

R. C. W. MACCUAIG,
Assignee.

3865

OTTAWA,
County of Carleton,
ONTARIO.

Insolvent Act of 1869,

And the amendment thereto. In the matter of Gosford Melborne Haney and Andre Gemmell Forgie, trading together under the name, style and firm of Haney & Forgie, at the city of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton, Dry Goods Merchants, Insolvents.

I, the undersigned Robert Charles Wilkins MacCuaig, of the City of Ottawa, Official Assignee, have been appointed Assignee in this matter.

Creditors are requested to file their claims before me within one month, and are notified to meet at my office, Russell House Block, Sparks Street, in said City of Ottawa, on Monday the twelth day of July next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the public examination of the Insolvents appointment of Inspectors, and the ordering of the affairs of the estate of the said Insolvent generally.

R. C. W. MACCUAIG,
Assignee.

Dated Ottawa, this 10th day June, A. D., 1875.

3865

Post Office Department

The public are hereby notified that the hour for making the last or evening collection from the Street Letter Boxes, has been changed from 8.30, p.m., to 7.00, p.m.

T. P. FRENCH,
Post Office Inspector.

Ottawa, 18th June, '75.

3in.

Boots & Shoes.

JUST RECEIVED AND OPENED OUT,

50 Cases of

Boots, Shoes,

RUBBERS, &c.,

Which will be sold CHEAP for Cash only.

W. E. BROWN,
15 Sussex St., Ottawa.

March 16, 1875. 3780

SEASONABLE.

Childrens' Rubbers at 25 cts.
Misses' " at 40 cts.
Ladies' Long Rubber Boots, at $1.50.

And other goods at proportionately low prices, at

Lamb's Clearing Sale,

A large lot of slippers, at cost and under, all kinds of Leather

BOOTS & SHOES

At a shade over first cost, at Lamb's Clearing Sale. In fact you can save lots of money by buying your feet wear at Lamb's Clearing Sale which will be opened to the public only a short time, as the stock is fast disappearing. A good opportunity for buying cheap and well established business. Personal application to

W. A. LAMB,
13 Sussex-st.

March 19, 1875. 3799

Miscellaneous.

PYRIMONT SEYSSEL ASPHALTE.

THE Compagnie Generale des Mines d'Asphaltes, who are now the Proprietors of the celebrated Asphalte Mines of Pyrimont Seyssel, Ain, 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.

The whole of the Footpaths in Paris, and a large proportion of the Carriage ways in that City, are paved with the above Asphalte; while for the last 25 years and upwards the British Government has specified the Pyrimont Seyssel Asphalte, as the only one permissible in contracts entered into with them.

The Company will also gladly entertain proposals from first class firms or individuals of good standing for agencies in the different cities and towns throughout the Dominion.

Applications for further information may be addressed to W. O. CALLENDER, 70 & 71 Palmerston Buildings, Old Broad street, E. C. London, England.

3830-d1

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that any person or persons found SHOOTING BIRDS, 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. Gov't. Police.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 26th May, 1875.

A Gem worth Reading!—A Diamond worth Seeing!

SAVE YOUR EYES!

Restore your Sight!

THROW AWAY your SPECTACLES,

By reading our Illustrated PHYSIOLOGY AND ANATOMY of the EYE MAILED FREE, 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 Eye.

WASTE NO MORE MONEY BY ADJUSTING HIGH 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.

TREES, SHRUBS, &c.

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

AN AGENCY IN OTTAWA,

For the supply of *Fruit Trees and Ornaments 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. R. LEMIEUX,
Ottawa St. bet. King and Nelson Sts.

Nov. 6th 1875.

THREE VALUABLE FARMS For Sale OR TO RENT.

TO BE SOLD OR RENTED,

1st. A Farm of 90 Acres, of which 50 are cleared, and in a good state of cultivation, in 3rd Concession, Gloucester [Rideau Front.

2nd. A Farm of about 125 Acres, of which 30 are cleared, comprising east half of Lot 5, in 1st Concession, Osgoode, near Metcalfe.

3rd. A Farm of 50 Acres, all cleared and in a high state of cultivation, comprising southwest quarter of Lot 6, in 4th Concession, Osgoode.

All to be sold on reasonable terms.

For particulars apply to

CHARLES ROWAN,
Ottawa.

March 26, 1875. 3576-d1w-w

Hatters & Furriers.

STRAW and FELT HATS made over into the LATEST STYLES

—AT—

S. JACOB'S

Canadian Bonnet and Hat Frame Manufactory,

38, Sparks Street.

3867-3in.

HAT! HATS! HATS!

JUST RECEIVED ALL THE NEW STYLES FOR 1875,

—AT—

H. HODGES,

56 SPARKS-ST.,

Opposite the British Lion Hotel.

March 12, 1875. 3792

DEVLIN'S HATS THAT R HATS

STRAW HATS!!!

10 Cases of

MEN'S & BOY'S

STRAW HATS,

Latest Shapes now Opening

—AT

DEVLIN'S.

3843 11, *Rideau Street.*

Bank Notices.

BANK OF OTTAWA.

Office:
Victoria Buildings, Opposite Western Block of Parliament Buildings.

DIRECTORS:

James MacLaren, Esq., President.
Charles Magee, Esq., Vice-President.
C. T. Bate, Esq., Hon. L. R. Church, M.P.P.
Robert Blackburn, Esq., M.P., Alexander Fraser, Esq., Hon. George Bryson, Allan Gilmour, Esq., George Hay, Esq.

A General Banking Business Transacted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
Gold, Currency and Sterling Drafts Purchased and Sold.
Savings' Department.

PATRICK ROBERTSON,
Cashier.

11-3-75. 3676

Miscellaneous.

CAUTION.

MYRTLE NAVY,

NONE IS GENUINE!

UNLESS STAMPED

T. & B.

There are Numerous Imitations on the Market.

3784-3m

Furniture.

HARRIS & CAMPBELL

HAVE OPENED A NEW ESTABLISHMENT ON SPARKS-ST

In returning thanks to their friends and the public, beg leave to inform them that they will keep constantly on hand a well-assorted stock of FIRST-CLASS

Plain and Fancy Furniture,

Manufactured by the best Hands 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., two DOORS WEST OF BANK OF OTTAWA.

Ottawa, May 4, 1875.

NEW

Furniture Warerooms.

ANGUS & CO.

Dealers in Furniture, Beds, Mattresses Looking Glasses, Cornices and Curtains.

85 SPARKS STREET.

Opposite Heney's New Block.

Jan. 11, 1875.

Collector's Office, O. W. W.

Notice is hereby given that any person or persons giving to others or using themselves for other than ordinary purposes, water from the Water Commissioner's pipes for building or other purposes without having authority from this office for so doing, will be prosecuted under the provisions of the Water Works Act.

JOHN PENNOCK,
Collector O. W. W.

June 25, 1875.

BANK OF

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The Court of Directors hereby give notice that a half-yearly dividend at the rate of ten per cent, per annum, on the capital of the Bank will be payable on the 3rd day of July, 1875, to the proprietors of shares registered in the Colonies.

The dividend will be payable at the rate of Exchange current on the 3rd day of July, 1875, to be fixed by the Managers.

No transfer can be made between the 24th instant and the 3rd proximo, as the books must be closed during that period.

By Order of the Court,

[Sign.d] R. W. BRADFORD,
Secretary.

No. 3 Clements Lane,
Lombard Street, E.C., 1st June, 1875.

GRAY'S SYRUP OF RED SPRUCE GUM for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Bronchitis and Throat Affection. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold by all First Class Druggists. (Trade Mark registered) Montreal.

Insurance.

CHAS. DESJARDINS,

General Agent

Citizens Insurance Co'y.

CAPITAL, . . $2,000,000.

FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE.

Temporary Office:

York Street, near Sussex Street,

OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Jan. 22. 3750

THE

Equitable Life Assurance Company.

Cash Assets Over $26,000,000

J. T. Sutton,

Russell House Block,

AGENT for OTTAWA and vicinity.

Ma 14th. 38 34

THE HAND IN HAND MUTUAL

Insurance Co.

R. C. W. MACCUAIG,
Agent, Ottawa and Vicinity.

Jan. 8, 1876. 3727-3m

Agricultural Mutual Assurance Association OF CANADA.

WANTED, an agent for the above popular Company for the County of Russell. Apply with necessary particulars of fitness, addressed to Charles G. Cody, Esq., Fire Inspector, Kemptville P. O. Mr Cody will be there about the end of next week.

D. C. MACDONALD,
Manager.

London, Ont., 15th June, 1875. 3872-2-ew

Remedies.

1875. 1875.

Caledonia Springs.

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 1859:—"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..... 2.00 "
By the Month..... 1.50 "

JAS. A. GODIN & 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. 3689-tf

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 pains in the back. Sold in boxes, 4s 6d each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine vendors.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Apothecaries' Hall, Lincoln, London.

EXPORT AGENTS.

Burgoyne, Burbidge & Co., Coleman street, London.
Newbery & Sons, 27 Newgate street, London.
Barclay & Sons, 95 Farringdon street, London.
Sanger & Sons, Oxford street, London.
And all the London Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS IN CANADA.

Montreal—Evans, Mercer & Co., Wholesale Druggists.
Montreal—Lymans, Clare & Co.
Toronto—Elliott & Co., Wholesale Druggists.
" Shapter & Owen.
Hamilton—Winer & Co.
Halifax—Avery Brown & Co.

Burnett's Extracts
For cooking purposes.
Burnett's Extracts
"Pre-eminently superior."—Parker House, Boston.
Burnett's Extracts

LEMON, VANILLA, ROSE,
ALMOND, NEOTARINE, CELERY,
ORANGE, PEACH, NUTMEG,
CINNAMON, CLOVES, GINGER.

Burnett's Extracts
"The best in the world."—Fifth Av. Hotel, N. Y.
Burnett's Extracts
"Used exclusively in my establishment."—Continental Hotel, Phila.
Burnett's Extracts

The superiority of these Extracts consists in their perfect purity and great strength. They are warranted free from the poisonous oils and acids which enter into the composition of many of the factitious fruit flavors now in the market. They are not only true to their names, but are prepared from fruits of the best quality, and are so highly concentrated that a comparatively small quantity only need be used.

PERRY DAVIS & SON & LAWRENCE,
MONTREAL, P. Q.
Agents for Dominion of Canada.
JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., BOSTON,
Proprietors.

A MAN OF A THOUSAND.

A CONSUMPTIVE CURED.—When death was hourly expected from CONSUMPTION, all remedies having failed, accident led to a discovery whereby Dr. H. James cured his only child with a preparation of Cannabis Indica. He now gives receipt free on receipt of two stamps to pay expenses. There is not a single symptom of consumption that it does not dispelate—Night Sweat, Irritation of the Nerves, Difficult Expectoration, Sharp Pains in the Lungs, Nausea at the Stomach, Inaction of the Bowels and wasting of the Muscles. Address

RADDUCK & CO., 1322 Race st., Philadelphia, Pa., giving name of this paper.

March 4, 1875. 8m.

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

H. F. BOYER, Parkesburg, Chester co., Pa

$77 A WEEK to Male and Female Agents in their locality. Costs NOTHING to try. Particulars FREE. P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Me.

Watchmakers, &c.

JEWELLERY,

N. MARKS,

36—SPARKS STREET—36

and 68 Sussex Street.

Wholesale and Retail Jewellery, Watchmaker, &c.

A large assortment of gold and silver Ladies' Opera and Victoria chains, gents Albert chains, rings and gold seals, Jewellery of every description, clocks, etc., at the lowest prices, house in the city. Wholesale buyers their st