Notice to the Public.

We have appointed MR. S. N. CHURCH, *of Port Hope, Ontario, Sole Agent in the Dominion of Canada, for* THE TIMES *and* THE DEBATES OF PARLIAMENT, *Orders and Subscriptions for which he is authorized to receive on our behalf.*

MacLEAN, ROGER & Co.

New Advertisements.

NO OLD ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED IN THIS LIST.

Important Auction Sale—J. Bermingham
Local Notice—Dr. Pierce
Proclamation—John P. Featherston
Local Notice—Barnett's Cocoaine.
Local Notice—Ottawa Business College.
Ottawa Business College—D. McArthur & Co.
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The Times.

OTTAWA, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 27, 1875.

THE REVOLUTION IN PANAMA

Tearing down existing and setting up new Governments, seem to be as much a favourite pastime with the Latin Republics of Central and South America in our own time, as the Olympic games and chariot races were among the Hellenic Republics of Eastern Europe, 2,500 years ago. As will be seen by our telegraphic despatches, fresh troubles have broken out in Panama, resulting in the subversion of the State Government by the Federal authorities, though, contrary to general precedent, without bloodshed. But not so in the case of Greytown, as the good people of that warlike municipality and their Insurgent allies have put to death their Governor, by way of convincing the outside world that their rulers are not any more virtuous or long lived than in the days of Walker, the "Grey eyed Man of Destiny." The fact of the matter is, Greytown is no place for ambitious people of common place abilities to go, as they are not likely to live long enough to reach fame and distinction; but it is just the country for a brilliant journalist and aspiring politician, such as Tom White, to emigrate to, as changes take place so often. Greytown and the adjacent municipalities have an indefinite number of *chateaux d'Espagne*, in the shape of railroad projects, and the sage of the Bourbon organ at Montreal would there find ample opportunity of proving himself a public benefactor in the eyes of his adopted countrymen by exposing "rail contract frauds," &c; and find time, we hope, during his hours of leisure, to contribute to the amusement, if not instruction, of the grave and sedate Dons, by his "learned" essays on "*Variolophobia*" and other subjects of a like cosmopolitan character.

THE TRUE POLICY.

The New York *Evening Post* in discussing the trade policy of the United States Government, and treating it in the discussion with great severity, advances the opinion that "commercial relations with "a country which, like Canada, lies at "our very doors, ought to be cultivated "in every possible way; and all that we "can do to facilitate commercial inter-"course between the two countries is so "much for our own benefit." This is an eminently sound and liberal proposition. It is radically at variance, it will be observed, with the policy which all along has had in this country a few advocates, who seemed to grow bolder, if not more numerous, after they had made the discovery that they had on their side so distinguished an authority as Sir Alexander Galt. If the opinion of our New York contemporary is sound, as applied to the trade policy of the United States, it would apply with equal fitness here. We will as same then that commercial relations with a country which, like the United States, lies at our very doors, ought to be cultivated in every possible way. There are a great many ways in which this process of cultivation may be promoted, the mere mention of which would lead us away at greater length than we intend in this article to go. We will rather look at the negative side of the question, and point out at least one way in which the cultivation of commercial intercourse would not be effected, that is by adopting the policy of retaliation. It was distinctly laid down by Sir Alexander Galt, and, since, as we have said, a good many others have made bold to say that they have always thought so, that in dealing hereafter with the United States the true policy would be to take an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth. It is possible, we may allow, that commercial relations may be cultivated by such an attitude on our part; but it is not at all probable, and we do not think that the probability is worth much. A policy of coercion, which is simply in effect another term for retaliation, was tried by the Americans with respect to ourselves several years ago; and the attitude assumed by some of our leading men at Detroit at the same time very quickly taught our neighbours that they had taken the wrong course altogether. If a small community such as Canada at the time was, and is yet, comparatively, could so promptly teach a great nation that retaliatory measures must prove worse than useless, what could that small community hope to effect by taking up the broken weapon and herself becoming the assailant? The act would be evidence, if not of madness, at least of a strange forgetfulness of a very impressive lesson.

Every person whose opinion is worth having will tell us that what we in Canada need is an enlarged market. We want access to a great market, and we cannot become a great manufacturing country until that market is made available to us, either by better relations with our neighbours, or by a vast growth within our own borders. The latter contingency is too far in the future to satisfy the present generation; the former we may hope to accomplish and to reap some of the substantial benefits. How best and most speedily to accomplish it is the great problem to which the people of this country should give their profoundest thoughts. The spirit which the *Evening Post* says should animate the authorities in its own country may very well be recommended for the guidance of our own policy:—

"Any man of sound business sense can see that commercial relations with a country which, like Canada, lies at our very doors, ought to be cultivated in every possible way; and all that we can do to facilitate commercial intercourse between the two countries is so much for our own benefit. Yet, throughout Government, habitually all but ignore such considerations, and do what we can to provoke retaliatory measures which can but bring injury to both countries; and, even if that were not the result, it could not be difficult to show the evil effect of existing laws upon our own trade. But it is not merely our legislation that is wrong. There is too much reason for saying that 'even existing treaties and laws are administered by them (the United States) in a spirit of petty but vexatious exaction.' How discreditable to all concerned in it was the laying of a duty upon the 'cans' containing an article which by treaty provision was to be admitted free of duty. It is a small consolation to know that the law which authorized, or was meant to authorise, such a petty evasion of our obligations was 'smuggled' through Congress, and that the American people had consciously no hand in it. It is something also to know that, when attention was drawn to the subject, the unworthy device met with indignant condemnation at the hands of some of the leading journals of the country. But the unfavourable impression produced by the course of our Government cannot thus be easily done away. So, too, in regard to the failure to appoint a representative of this country on the fisheries commission, as provided for by the Treaty of Washington. The privileges temporarily accorded to our fisheries were so accorded to the expectation of a speedy settlement of all the questions involved, and we think it will be difficult for our Government to justify to the people its treatment of so important a matter. Now there is fresh trouble about the inland customs regulations. We hope that our Government may be in the right in this particular dispute, but past experience does not make us feel assured that it is so. In short, in our relations with Canada, as in many other matters, the broad, permanent interests of the nation are too commonly sacrificed to narrow political notions, and the selfish interests of the few, and it is high time for a change of policy. We hope that when our Government has done with providing kingdoms for American adventurers in the Islands of the Pacific Ocean, it will be able to give some adequate attention to our relations with countries nearer at home, and that it may come in time to act from a conviction that, between nations as between individuals, a fair and just policy is the best, and that commerce is most prosperous when most profitable to all concerned in it."

THE CITY OF OTTAWA.

The Corporation of the Capital of the Dominion have authorized Messrs. Grant Brothers to receive applications for £62,000 Debenture Bonds of the city created under one of its own bye laws.

Our readers do not require any words of Recommendation from us in a matter they are sonable to judge of for themselves. The City of Ottawa has grown with the growth of the Dominion. Within the last five years the total value of its property for rating purposes has nearly doubled, the amount in 1870 having been $5,037,858, and in 1874, $9,670,720, or nearly £2,000,000 sterling.

Ottawa is not only the Capital of the Dominion, it is also the seat of the Viceroy, of the Federal Parliament, and the centre of influence and power. The improvements it requires are those of a new city of rapid growth, and which every Province of the Dominion has an interest in seeing completed.—*Canadian News.*

CANADIAN VESSELS—THEIR CONTROL.

From the Canadian News.

Mr. Thomas Potts, a local agent in England for the promotion of emigration to Canada, has sailed from Liverpool, carrying with him a memorial to the Canadian Government, urging immediate legislation with the view of placing Canadian vessels under the control of a Canadian Board of Trade, and of having surveyors appointed to see the regulations carried out. This will be a step in advance of the most creditable action of the German Government, which instructed its consuls in Great Britain to refuse the right to sail under the German ensign to all British vessels applying for it, but which were unable to show a Board of Trade certificate of seaworthiness; but our particular object in calling attention to Mr. Pott's mission is to show that there are many and varied ways in which Canadian agents may be useful to their country when they are men of ability and patriotism. In matters pertaining to commerce generally, to shipping, to investments, and the rest, these gentlemen may be exceedingly useful, and often are so, finding their pleasure as well as their duty in thinking, speaking, writing, and working for Canada, and in a thousand directions, more or less consequent, promoting new interests. A short time since an Ontario agent, then resident in Prussia, drew the attention of his Government to the anomalous position of Canadian representatives on the continent of Europe as compared with United States consuls, and to the disadvantage which accrued from licences or concessions to sell tickets being refused to the agents of Canadian steamship companies. Through the good offices of Lord Odo Russell, the British Ambassador at Berlin, this latter grievance has been, we believe, removed. We wish Mr. Potts success in his mission.

A Marriage in High Life.

A marriage of great significance will shortly be celebrated in England. Ahmed Fedji, sovereign of Gwahor, and one of the richest and most powerful rajahs of India, is on his way to Europe to espouse the daughter of Colonel Decker, a former minister of his father. Miss Emily, the young English lady who is thus to transfer herself into a *begum*, is at present living with her father in London. She is to remain in the Christian religion after her marriage, while her husband will adhere to Brahminism. The children of the marriage will the reared in the religion of India. The meagre accounts of this singular affair which we find in the Paris papers—the London journals have not yet mentioned it—do not state whether his highness the rajah binds himself to limit his harem to one member; but the well known prejudice of English women against sharing their husband with other ladies, have undoubtedly had their influence in this instance. This will be the first marriage of an English woman to a Hindoo of high rank living in India. The Hindoo, as is well known, loses his caste by crossing the sea, and must suffer a life-long penance for it. To marry a foreign woman, too, is to the Hindoo the same as to marry a woman of the lowest caste; and as the caste of the mother determines the caste of her children, it will be seen to what degradation the rajah of Gwalior consigns his race. The affair certainly indicates that a great change has taken place in Indian sentiment, or such a marriage would not have been possible.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN NOTES.

—Most of the members of the French diplomatic corps are double-dyed Bonapartists.

The famous illuminator of cities, Cavalier Ottino, was expressly engaged by the city of Milan to light up its streets and public edifices in honour of the visit of the German Emperor. Ottino has an unequalled European reputation for fancy, artistic illumination.

J. C. Greaves, the champ ion jumper of England, has recently made a standing jump of 13 feet 7 inches, thus beating Searles, the American champion, who is credited with 13 feet 5½ inches. The jump was made in a match with one W. Brown, a negro and a native of New York, who at the second attempt was only three-quarters of an inch behind Greaves.

Little children are sold and exported from Italy now under a new dodge. Instead of taking them away singly, the speculators buy up a whole family at once, including father, mother, uncles, and aunts, and start the lot for foreign parts. The law can't gain-say the will of father or mother, and so the little ones are smuggled out to tussle with the world.

According to his grand staff reports just issued, Von Moltke, by means of his mind's eye, has performed the operation of placing himself in Bazaine's boots, precisely where the Marshal stood in them during the memorable months of August, September, and October, 1870. Thus, standing on the heights of Metz, he saw this road and that road, and Germans ready on all sides to pounce upon him; and under the circumstances he concluded, always in his mind's eye, that Bazaine could not have broken through Prince Frederick Charles' lines.

The Free Masons of Bombay have resolved to show their loyalty to the Prince of Wales in a very liberal and substantial manner. In addition to the strictly Masonic reception, there will be a grand ball, at which the public, or rather those who have Masonic friends who can gain them admittance as their guests, will be present. The ball will be got up by subscription, the amount of subscription for members being 20 rupees, and for guests 10 rupees. As the Parsee community are very fairly represented among the Masons, it is hoped that many Parsee ladies will grace the ball with their presence.

A recent report on the conditon of women and children in the Black Country of England has been pronounced sensational; but Lord Shaftesbury writes to say that it is painfully true, and that the "detestable state of society" thus revealed calls, trumpet-tongued, for the instant interposition of the Secretary of State and of the power of Parliament. "Education," says Lord Shaftesbury, "moral, physical, intellectual, and spiritual life are all set a defiance. The prospect is terrible. England is not so strong in the bodies and souls of her people individually, or in her numbers collectively, that she can afford this wholesale degradation of such a mighty mass of her sons and daughters."

The School at Penikese.

THE COLLAPSE OF THE INSTITUTION THAT MR. ANDERSON FOUNDED AND PROFESSOR AGASSIZ ORGANIZED—WILL THE TRUSTEES EXPLAIN?

From the N. Y. Sun, Oct. 23.

When Mr. John Anderson, of this city, founded the Penikese School of Natural History he gave Penikese Island, his summer home near the mouth of Narragansett Bay, for the site of the school, and added $50,000 as "the nucleus of an endowment fund." Prof. Agassiz devoted much time during the last years of his noble life to the establishment of this institution. He planned the school buildings himself, drew up a schedule of the furniture, aquaria, scientific instruments, and other appliances needed—all of which were arranged to his satisfaction, and this by the liberality of the founder. The buildings cost $28,000; the equipment a little less than $10,000. The benefaction was hailed in every quarter as a most judicious one; the school came to be regarded as a grand success. Prof. Agassiz himself, not long before his death, spoke of the institution as his most satisfactory achievement in the cause of scientific education.

Mr. Anderson has had the success of the school at heart from the outset. Besides the gift of $50,000 and the island, which was recently valued by tax assessors at not less than $10,000, Mr. Anderson promised to give an additional $50,000 whenever $200,000 should be raised from other sources, and gave his bond to that effect. He never interfered with the management of the funds. At times, when he saw that the money might be more wisely employed, or that expenditures were unnecessarily lavish, he maintained his policy of silence. With just faith in the intentions of Prof. Agassiz, and with the pleasantest personal relations with that gentleman, Mr. Anderson doubtless felt that he could well overlook the singular behaviour of the Board of Trustees. It was provided in the charter that Prof. Agassiz should name his successor in the control of the Penikese school. When the great naturalist died a sealed paper was found among his effects, bequeathing the care of his cherished institution to his son, Prof. Alexander Agassiz. Mr. Anderson went to Boston to attend the funeral. In the old house in Quincy street, and before the remains had been carried to the grave, Alexander Agassiz told Mr. Anderson that $10,000 still remained of the original fund. The founder intimated his willingness to give $10,000 more, provided that after two years under the new management the institution should be found to have prospered and to give promise of permanent usefulness. It has been said by the Boston press that Alexander Agassiz made his acceptance of the trust conditional upon a further gift of $10,000 by Mr. Anderson. The latter gentleman pronounces this statement entirely untrue.

The Penikese school was conducted by Alexander Agassiz during 1874. At the end of the session, in November of that year, there was a deficit of more than $1,300 in the finances of the institution, and Mr. Anderson, who had not been advised of the condition of affairs, was asked by the trustees to make it up. He promptly returned his check for the amount desired, but, for reasons of his own, declined to contribute further. From that time to the present Mr. Anderson has been continually and bitterly assailed by the press of Boston for what they are pleased to consider his niggardly and churlish demeanour. It should be borne in mind that no Massachusetts man has ever added a dollar to the resources of the school; perhaps they consider that this fact gives them the right to criticise Mr. Anderson's course, as from a wholly disinterested standpoint.

The school has not been in session for a year. A short time ago it was announced that the institution had incurred further debt—in what manner does not appear—and that the school was to be dismantled in order to satisfy creditors. The apparatus and movable property which Agassiz gathered has been sold at auction. Not a hand was raised by the trustees to prevent this sacrifice. Not a cent of the $9,000 contributed by the school teachers of the country as an "Agassiz Memorial Fund for the Cambridge Museum, in connection with the Anderson Scho l at Penikese," was employed.

The trustees have yet to give an explanation of the unaccountable debt, the extravagant expenses, and the final abandonment of a plan that had—thanks to Mr. Anderson's splendid gift — every prospect of a bright fortune.

MESSRS. ROWN & ERRATT, auctioneers, have secured that large and commodious store recently occupied by Mr. W. F. Russell, in Stuart's Block, Rideau street, and they are now running off the stock recently in the possession of Mr. Russell. They are selling at a great sacrifice. Parties wanting furniture should give them a call. 39 76 t.f

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The latter is just out, and is a book which no Teacher can fail to admire and introduce. It will be a decided element in the musical advance of the time. Sells for $1.00, or $9.00 per dozen.

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GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

FRIDAY, 8th day of October, 1875.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE GOVERNMENT IN COUNCIL.

On the recommendation of the Honourable the Minister of Customs and under the provisions of the 8th and 54th sections of the Act passed in the Session of the Parliament of Canada, held in the 31st year of Her Majesty's Reign, chaptered 6 and intituled "An Act respecting Customs," His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has been pleased to order and it is hereby ordered, that the Out Port of Pembroke (now known as Kennedy), attached to the Port of Quebec, in the Province of Ontario, be and it is hereby constituted a Port of Entry and a Warehousing Port, the same to take effect from the First day of October, 1875.

W. A. HIMSWORTH,
Clerk, Privy Council.

Ottawa, Oct. 21, 1875. 3768

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APPRAISER FOR THE CANADA PERMANENT LOAN & SAVINGS COMPANY OF TORONTO—FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE AGENT.

OFFICE:—No. 121, first floor, Sparks Street, opposite British Lion Hotel.

Ottawa, Sept. 21, 1875. 3949m1

Canadian Washer.

OTTAWA, Aug. 14, 75.

Mr. A. R. GILDES,

SIR,—In answer to your inquiry how I like the Washer, I would say I have tried it for twelve months, and would not give any of them NEW-FOUNDLAND INCLUDED, but I find the CANADIAN all that I could desire in a washer, and I recommend it as a really good machine.

MRS. KER,
Rideau St.

3918

T. PRUNEAU, JUNR.,

SIGN WRITER HOUSE DECORATOR, PAINTER, PAPER-HANGER, &c

Glazing, Whitewashing, Coloring &c., done on the shortest notice, and in a workmanlike style.

☞ A large assortment of NEW PAPERS, BORDERS, &c., just received, and now on view

Opposite the Post Office, Elgin Street.

74

OTTAWA CARPET HOUSE.

SHOOLBRED & CO.

Have received of their Spring Importations,

45 BALES CARPETS and CURTAINS.

Embracing all the novelties, out for the season, to which the confidently

Invite Inspection.

Special Value in Lace Curtains. 3933

Sheriff's Sale of Lands.

COUNTY OF CARLETON,
To Wit

By virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the County Court of the County of Carleton, and to me directed against the lands and tenements of Edward Holbrook, at the suit of David McIntyre, I have seized and taken in execution all the estate, right, title and interest of the said Edward Holbrook, in and all and singular that certain parcel and tract of Land, and premises situate lying and being in the Township of March, in the County of Carleton, being Lot 23, in the 4th concession of the said Township which said Lands and Tenements I shall offer for sale at my Office in the COURT HOUSE, on MONDAY, the FIFTEENTH day of NOVEMBER, A. D., 1875 at the hour of Eleven o'clock noon.

Wm. F. POWELL,
Sheriff.
By JOHN NICHOLSON,
Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Ottawa,
13th August, 1875.

NORRIS & SOPER,

IMPORTERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

DEALERS IN

PIANO-FORTES,

ORGANS, &c.

THE

MATHUSHEK PIANO

Is the most powerful, durable, pure and musical Piano made. This is the unanimous verdict of the most noted musicians of Europe and America. Testimonials sent free, and comparison invited.

In the following catalogue we give the makers prices of the different instruments, and our retail prices opposite at which our Agents can sell them, and where we have no agents we will suply them at the prices named:

MATHUSHEK

FULL AGRAFFE AND TRICHORD.

	Makers Price.		Our Retail Prices.
No. 8,	7 octave,	$625	.... $500
9,	7 "	600	 425
10,	7½ "	700	 525
11,	7½ "	750	 600
12,	7½ "	750	 575
13,	7½ "	800	 625
14,	7½ "	850	 675

The Fischer Piano.

The *American Trade Journal* writing up the Piano trade says: * * * "Messrs. J. & C. Fischer, are, as we have said, not only the oldest and most experienced makers of the instruments for the trade, but sell hundreds of their pianos to good judges." * * "About 17,000 of them are now in use. They are certainly the best medium priced piano in the country—all have agraffe treble!

	Makers Price.		Our Retail Price.
No. 8	medium,	7 octave,	$400 .... $325
2	"	7 "	425 300
1	large,	7 "	425 375
3	"	7 "	500 400
21	"	7½ "	525 415
22	"	7½ "	550 440
3	"	7½ "	600 475
4	"	7½ "	625 495
44	"	7½ "	650 500
5	"	7½ "	700 525
6	"	7½ "	775 600

La Belle Piano.

(Made for Norris & Soper.)

Containing all modern improvements. Over 15,000 of these in use.

	Makers Price.		Our Retail Price.
No. A	7 octave,	agraffe,	$375 .... $300
1	"	"	400 325
2	"	"	450 350
3	"	"	500 375
3	"	"	500 425
4	"	"	600 475
5	"	"	700 575

PRINCE ORGANS.

Oldest and best—60,000 in use.

Makers Price.		Our retail Price
No. 77	$400	.... $300
78	250	 190
79	200	 170
80	150	 120
55	125	 100

Every Instrument Warranted Five Years.

CATALOGUE WITH FULL

Descriptions, Prices & Testimonials

SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

Agents Wanted

every City, Town and County of the Dominion.

NORRIS & SOPER,

No. 8 Adelaide Street,

TORONTO.

Ottawa, Sept. 3, 1875. 3689

SAUSAGES.

JOHN SATCHELL,

[LATE OF PRESCOTT]

Corner of Sparks and Bank Streets.

Begs to inform the citizens of Ottawa that he has commenced the

Manufacture of Sausages.

Parties requiring a first-class article can rely on getting it, as everything used will be of the very best quality.

Oct 4, 11, 1875. 3807tf

NOTICE.

The Corporation of the City of Ottawa will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Ontario, at its next session for an act to enable the said Corporation to mortgage the Brewers Market property in the City of Ottawa, for the purpose of raising the necessary sum of money to complete the new market building in said City.

W. F. LETT,
City Clerk.

Ottawa, Sept. 7, 1875.

Railways.

THE ST. LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY,

Of uniform guage with the Grand Trunk Railway.

The only reliable, quickest, best and most direct route. The shortest line to all points East and West.

ALTERATION OF RUNNING TIME.

And acceleration of trains.

On and after FRIDAY, 1st OCTOBER, 1875, Trains will run as follows:—

GOING NORTH.

No.	Leave Prescott Junction	Connecting with.	Arrive in Ottawa.
1 Express	1.35 P.M.	Grand Trunk West from the East	4.00 P.M.
13 Express with Sl'pg Cars.	5.00 A.M.	Grand Trunk Express from East & West.	7.25 A.M.
5 Express	4.45 P.M.	Grand Trunk Express from West	7.00 P.M.

†Every day including Sunday.

GOING SOUTH.

No.	Leave Ottawa.	Connecting with.	Arrive at Prescott Junction.
2 Express	11.00 A.M.	Grand Trunk West and Rome & Watertown Railways.	1.15 P.M.
4 Express	2.00 P.M.	Grand Trunk Express East	4.30 P.M.
8 †Exp. with Sl'pg Cars.	10.45 P.M.	Grand Trunk East & West & Rome & Watertown R'ly.	1.30 A.M.

†Passengers by this train have time for dinner at Prescott Junction.

Pullman or Sofa Cars on Nos. 2 and 8.

Sure connection with Grand Trunk Trains and from both East and West.

Time faster than by any other route.

Trains are run on Montreal time.

THOS. REYNOLDS,
Managing Director, Ottawa.

Oct. 8, 1875. 3864

CANADA CENTRAL

—AND—

Brockville & Ottawa Railways

For Ottawa via Brockville.

TWO EXPRESS TRAINS DAILY.

LEAVE.

Brockville G. T. Junction - 6.35 a.m. 4.05 p.m.
Ottawa - - - - 10.05 a.m. 4.15 p.m.
Renfrew - - - - 8.20 a.m. 3.00 p.m.

ARRIVE.

Ottawa - - - - 1.20 p.m. 7.15 p.m.
Renfrew - - - - 3.10 p.m. 8.30 p.m.
Brockville - - - - 8.05 p.m. 8.15 p.m.

☞ 10.05 a.m. Train from Ottawa makes close connection with Grand Trunk Express Train for the West at 2.00 p.m.

☞ 4.05 p.m. Train from Brockville makes close connection with Grand Trunk Express Train from the West, arriving in Ottawa at 1.45 p.m.

Connection made at Sand Point with boats for the Upper Ottawa, at Renfrew with stages to and from Pembroke.

Trains run on Montreal time.

A. B. FOSTER,
Managing Director.

Brockville, June 7, 1875.

POST OFFICE OTTAWA.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

☞ All Mails are closed by