...YS, ...N

...then a series ...above subject. ...century, and to ...trate the closing ...century, and events ...the Scottish border. ...days were not of the ...morals, even of chief magis... ...the most exemplary. Provost ...Dunderton, dealt for his wine ...ers, exchanged signals with them, ...generous liquid at night, and away ...to a secret cellar at Erskin. Once, ...Erskine impounded seven hogsheads ...which that had not paid toll to the King; ...ot before he could get them under Government-keeping. Provost Dundar tapped all the casks, and then filled them with water, "a little colored with wine." The Crown was angry, and Dunbar had to employ Lodovic Brodie, writer to the Signet, to settle the matter with Charles Eyre, the King's Customs, solicitor in Scotland. Dunbar got off by giving up the wine and paying the costs. It might have been worse for him, but that the lawyers on both sides got drunk over their consultations. That a fine sense and expression of humor survived in some of the clerical gentlemen, at least take the following certificate from the minister of Landbrydge, which, however, ...

A CERTIFICATE OF CHARACTER.

"To all his Majesty's loving subjects who can feel for a fellow-sinner in distress, I beg to certify that the bearer, W. J. ——, is the son of my old bellman, a man well known in this neighborhood, for his honest poverty and excessive sloth, and the son has inherited a full share of the father's poverty, and a double portion of his indolence. I cannot say that the bearer has many active virtues to boast of; but he is not altogether unmindful of scriptural injunctions, having striven, and with no small success, to replenish the earth, though he has done little to subdue the same. It was his misfortune to lose his cow lately, from too little chaff and too much here chaff; and that walking skeleton which he calls his horse, having ceased to 'hear the oppressor's voice, or dread the tyrant's *load*,' the poor man has now no means of repairing his loss but the skins of the distract and the generosity of a benevolent public, whom he expects to be stimulated to greater liberality by this testimonial from brighters, with respect, &c., WILL LESS."

Morality seems to have been but lightly weighed in the North, during the last century, though it was frequently talked about. On the 9th of October, 1759, a letter addressed from Edinburgh to Dunbar, says:—"George Baillie, your cousin, married 29th September last, and from superabundance of complaisance set out next day, with another lady, for this place, where he presently is, and I had the pleasure of saluting him on the happy event, this day." Let us hope, however, that the superabundance of complaisance consisted not in running away from the bride, but in allowing another lady to be third of a bridal travelling party, when the honeymoon had not yet fairly filled her horn. The story, nevertheless, is told, as gospel of Edinburgh gossip, to a country gentleman. Written gossip stood in the place of printed intelligence, and was eagerly read. The more so if it conveyed news from London. Here was a much prized item touching Kate Sedley, that half-maid natural daughter of James the Second, who married the Earl of Anglesea, from whom she was divorced on account of his brutality, who became the wife of Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham, and who is still familiar to us, undoubtedly, the Atossa painted by Pope. The writer is Brodie, the date April, 1747:—

STRAKS OF THE DUCHESS OF BUCKINGHAM.

"The fracka of the Duchess of Buckingham's parade through the streets you will see in the prints. Yesterday was a very cold day, and she kept many thousands waiting the show, by which she was killed more since her death, than she did while alive with all her charms. For the effigie of her, taken in wax-work, and carried on the pall above the coffin, was imminently beautiful, according to her *vivantes*, although the figure was taken while on her death-bed. At that time she sent to the Duchess of Marlboro for a sight of the pall used at the Duke's burial; to which her Grace made answer that she would not, since she believed she intended it for a pattern for her own, and it did not become her Grace to be buried with the same magnificence as the Duke of Marlboro. To which Duchess Buckingham returned, for answer, she only wanted to see it that her servants might not be of the same fashion with her father's Page. In short, the many idle, vain, ridiculous stories we hear of her Grace, just now, would fill a quire of paper."

THE BOTTLE CONJUROR'S ASS.

"Two years later, 1749, Sutherland, Dunbar's agent, sends him an account of the riot at the Haymarket Theatre, caused by the bottle-conjuror's horse. Not up by the Duke of Montagu. Among the most angry of the simpletons who had expected to see a man get into a quart bottle was the Duke of Cumberland, who, in a furious passion, drew his sword, which was presented by the Queen of Hungary, valued at £10,000, and Montagu had to take the deceiver's part, but yet he was not able to withstand the fury of the spectators, who were now turned actors, and they tore and broke everything in the house, and set fire to it. During the squabble the Duke's sword was thwarted out of his hand, and he, thinking it to be some of his friends, did not mind it during the fray, but upon inquiry for the sword it was gone, and now £100 premium is offered for restoring it. A few nights after, the same man is alleged to have, at a masquerade, employed another to go through the masquerade with a sheath and sword, and call, in a hurry, near where the Duke was, 'A fine sword, a fine sword; who lost a fine sword?' The Duke, coming in a surprise to look at it, said, 'It was the Duke,' meaning himself, and upon looking at it, it was found to be a piece of stick in white paper sheath."

One would suppose that hard drinking and unclean living would render a man careless of refinement, but Lord Lovat wrote his letters on gilt-edged paper, and enclosed them in envelopes; Erskin of Grange, mad with liquor and disgusting for blasphemy and brutality, was a pious, sober, gentleman-like fellow in his "intervals."

THE DRUNKEN TIME.

In the happily bygone days, when port wine was placed before the Judges on the bench, and the empty decanters replaced by magnums, there was a singular mixture of practical good sense with the tipsy folly. Here, for instance, is Forbes of Culloden, as drunk as *Cassio*, yet far more soberly logical. He writes to Dunbar of Duffus as follows:—"Tuesday, 28th, Sept., 1842.—My Dear Sir,—I told you that I could not doe myself the honour to witness the betrothment of your father. This is to tell you that I have been drinking, this whole day, with our Magistrates and Town Councill (God bless them), and am, just now, almost unfit for your conversation; and therefor chose to goe home rather than to gueexpose myself; which I hope you will approve of. I hope that you will ever believe that I am, with the greatest faith and truth, my dear Sir, yours to serve you,

"WILL. FORBES."

Among the illustrations of female life, we meet with governesses who teach sewing and dress hair, as well as play on the "Manicords." Young ladies swallow their gilded pills of a morning, in a glass of ale. Mothers expect and are ordered, at a critical period, to take snuff, or what may provoke sneezing! They who travel in London have their letters from home very frequentsinally addressed, as for example, one "To Mrs. Mary Stowe, at Whittaker's Inn, Andrew Street, next door one one to the blew balcony near the cum dyall near long aiker, London." Occasionally these letters were long upon the road. "There is no news, writes an Edinburgh gentleman to a friend in Moray, "our Edinburgh mail being returned in a mistake for the London mail, and *vice versa*." The usual complaint of extravagance of dress in the humbler class of females then prevailed, and Scotland is said to be galloping to ruin, because "You will no know a shoemaker's or a tailor's daughter by her dress from a lady of the first rank in this place."

ADVENTURES AND VARIATIONS IN 1723.

The Hon. Anne Stuart writes, in 1723, to Mrs. Dunbar:—"They have got an assembly at Edinburg where every Thursday they meet and dance from four o'clock to seven at night; it is half-a-crown the ticket, and whatever tea, coffee, chocolate, biscuits, &c., they call for, the house pay as the managers direct; and the Duchess of Panmure, Lady Newark, President Grant, and the Lady Drummond, ministers are preaching against it, and say it will be another horn order: it is an assembly for dancing only." This sprightly Anne Stuart writes as only ladies can write, of matches expectant and actual marriages. Brides float before us in "white velvet trimmed with silver." Disappointed damsels are supposed to wear "cockades of willow-green," for rich lairds, who have looked, and ridden away. One remarkable bride, who married Major Erskine, "the most magnificent marriage that has been in Edinburgh of a great while," was "in a crimson velvet smoke petticoat, trimmed with a silver or gold arras (I have forgot which), and a cherry satin sloop. She has three suite of cloaths, viz., a white satin, a blue pod-dey trimmed with scollopt open silver lace above the knee, and a green stuff with gold heavy, all very pretty." At one wedding, we only get a glimpse of the bridegroom. "Lord Binny's cloaths were fine yellow cloath, richly laced with open silver, which was, I think, a comical choice." On all the "noces et festins" going on around her, Anne Stuart cheerily remarks:—"So of four or five Anne Stuarts that were last winter in town, there remains but one, and I know not whither to be ashamed of being behind with those ladys, or proud of keeping memory of that name; some say the latter, and that I ought to continue so to do, and not follow the example given me, but I am not as yet positive to follow that advice, and I believe you will think I should not be rash in my resolutions."

THE "MISSION OF PEACE."

(*News of the World, London.*)

It is generally understood that Mr. Caleb Cushing is on his way to this country from America on a mission of peace; but it is also said that the peace he is empowered to declare is conditional on our payment of the American demands. There is a prevailing belief in New York that we must "pay or fight;" but we, having a better opinion of American justice as well as of good feeling, are inclined to think the arguments and the facts Earl Russel has set forth will, upon a fair and candid review, be accepted, and no petty squabble about pounds, shillings and pence be allowed to interfere with the re-establishment of friendly relations. The United States Government, whilst the civil war lasted, made a great number of complaints to the Cabinet of St. James's, more than the public were aware of until very recently; and their investigation occasioned to our Government a great deal of trouble and disquiet; but inquiry was fully and fairly made, and satisfactory explanations appear to have been given with regard to the whole of the cases, that of the *Alabama* excepted, wherein it got to sea only through a trick. One might really consider it unwelcoming a great power like America to rage and storm about this one matter, when in all the rest the English Government is able to show that a successful desire existed to put the law in force against any violation of neutrality. No less than nineteen suspected vessels were brought under notice by Mr. Adams in a formal and official manner, and Earl Russell explains how the complaints were dealt with, and also what little reason (or no reason at all) existed for the American Minister's suspicions. Of the 19 vessels, five only subsequently displayed the Confederate flag—namely, the *Oreto*, or *Florida*, the *Georgia*, the *Virginia*, or *Jonas*, the *Rappahannock*, and the *Shenandoah*. The first of these was watched before she left England, and the Customs' officers reported that she was intended for a merchant vessel, and was believed to be going to Italy. There was no sign of her equipment, and as no evidence on that point could be adduced, she was allowed to depart. On arriving at Nassau, however, she was seized by her Majesty's ship *Greyhound*, for violation of the Foreign Enlistment Act, and the case was tried in the Vice-Admiralty Court; but the charge could not be sustained and the ship was released. She then ran the blockade of Mobile, took in her armament, came out as the *Florida*, and was finally seized by Federal authority in the harbor of Bahia. The *Alabama*, with regard to which all the rage and extravagance of the war party is concentrated, contrived to get away on the very morning when her seizure was to have taken place. When suspicion first arose, the law officers of the Crown reported deficiency of evidence for Mr. Adams. He informed the ship should be watched. Meanwhile, further evidence was solicited. Three weeks afterwards the American Minister gave the latest additional particulars, together with an opinion obtained from Mr. Collier, that the vessel was liable to seizure. These depositions were received on the 22nd and 24th of July. On the 29th the law officers reported that the evidence would warrant the detention of the vessel, but on that very day she had sailed from the Mersey under the pretext of a trial trip. Our Government thus bankled in their intention and desire, forthwith despatched a copy of the law officers' opinion to the Bahamas, the supposed destination of the ship; but she went to Angra Bay, Azores, where she met the Confederate vessels with her armament and officers, and then and there hoisted the Confederate flag. It is for the depredation of this vessel that the demand upon England are now chiefly made; but it is evident they cannot be acceded to.

The third of the Confederate ships that have drawn down the hostile feeling of America upon this country is the *Virginia*, or *Japan*. With regard to this vessel Mr. Adam's suspicions were notified too late. She had sailed before any information about her character reached her Majesty's Government. On the very day Mr. Adam's representations were dated, the *Virginia* was quietly taking in her armament far away from England, in French waters. The *Rappahannock* was equally successful in eluding the vigilance of Federal agents and informers; for the complaint of Mr. Adams did not reach the English Government until two days after she had got out of our reach. In this case, however, as it appears by Earl Russell's explanation to the American Minister, "the precipitancy with which the vessel was despatched, in an incomplete state, to avoid detention, prevented her ever being available for service, and although she had the Confederate flag flying when she entered Calais, she had neither guns nor ammunition on board. The *Shenandoah*, or *Sea King*, escaped in a similar manner; and the first intimation that was received of her proceedings was from her Majesty's consul at Teneriffe, reporting the transfer of crew and armament to her from the *Laurel*, at the roadstead off Funchal. In proof that the English Government acted constantly in good faith, it may be further stated that four vessels intended for the Confederate service were named under an interdict and prevented from going to sea—namely, the *Alexandra*, the two iron clads, and the *Cantos* or *Pampero*. The prosecution instituted against the *Alexandra* broke down, but the ship was detained for a long period, and she was afterwards kept out of mischief by a second prosecution at Nassau. The iron-clads, the most important of all, were detained, and to avoid litigation purchased; whilst the *Cantos* was seized and held by the Crown until the occasion for her detention had passed. These, it must be observed, were cases in which legitimate cause of suspicion may have existed; but they form but a minor portion of the whole in which the interference of our Government was demanded by the Minister of the United States. There were ten more vessels denounced at different times by Mr. Adams, and these, upon investigation, proved to be ordinary merchantmen, intended chiefly for running the blockade, which is not an offence amenable to the law. The earnestness with which our Government instituted the desired investigations should have saved us from ungenerous imputations which are still cast upon this country, and which it appears that Mr. Caleb Cushing is coming to make."

There are between thirty and forty cases in the list Earl Russell has published, wherein complaint was made by the American Minister and inquiry immediately instituted. They include the illegal outfit of vessels for the Confederate navy in British ports, alleged reception of Confederate vessels, enlistments for the Confederate service, and miscellaneous cases. It is shown that the fullest inquiry was made and answer on every point returned to the American representations. These investigations involved a great deal of trouble and responsibility; but our Government was desirous that no reasonable cause of complaint should exist. Indeed, the Confederates might have complained with much more reason. Lord Russell further shows that the present demands with respect to the *Alabama* are inconsistent with the declarations and refusal of the United States Government when similar demands were made upon them by Portugal. Six Portuguese vessels had been captured or plundered by privateers that had been notoriously fitted out at Baltimore. It was urged that the United States had not exercised a reasonable degree of diligence to prevent these proceedings. But the Portuguese claims were disregarded and never satisfied.

We sincerely hope, in common with all our countrymen, that all fear of there being war with America, but that statesmen on both sides will discuss their grievances calmly, and submitting a general disposition of mind fairly with one another, turn their backs upon the troubled past, and engage themselves with projects of mutual profit in the present and the future. A good understanding is needful for both nations, and it is the only wish of England to cultivate close relations with the people of the United States. The latter are wrong in conjecturing that any malicious purposes were sanctioned here during the unhappy war in which they have been engaged, and they are also wrong in cherishing thoughts of retaliation or revenge. They have suffered, and are still suffering from that melancholy war; and it is our opinion now, as it has ever been, that they would have done better if they had let States go in accordance with their the Southern desire; but we have given up wish to keep the controversy alive, seeing that only the success of the reconstruction policy of Mr. Johnson, and the restoration of peaceful professions between the Americans and ourselves. Let us bury the past, and be good friends for the future.

SAYINGS OF JOSH BILLINGS.

A TABLOW IN 4 ACTS.

Ack Fust—Enter a lap Dorg, carrying a boarding school Miss in his arms, about 16 hands high—it makes the dorg groan—the dorg lays down the miss, and orders mint juleps for 2, with the usual sucksham. The dorg begins tew loll, the boarding school miss tells him, "two dri up," (in French) and the dorg sez, "he be darned if he will." (in Dorg) (Great sensation among the audience, with cries, "put him out!") Finalle a compromize is affected, the boarding school mis kisses the dorg, with tears in her eyes. Konklusion—Lap Dorg discovers a wicked flee at work on his tail—pursues him—round and round tha go—dorg a leetle ahead sumbody hollers out, "mad Dorg!"—boarding school girl faints startling—the curtin drops.

Ack number 2.—Curtin highsts—several blind men in the distance, lookin thru a key whole—one of them sez, "he don't see it!" A shanghi rooster came out, with epaulets on, and crows Yankee Doodlo—musik by the band. The shanghi lays an egg on the stage, about the siz of a wasps nest, and then limps off, very much tired and relieved. Curtin falls agin.

Ack number 3.—Curtin rises slowly—big bolona sausage on a table—bolona sausage lifts up her heel—and begins to bark—bark plus "old dorg tray." Cat climbs—cats tail begins to swel bad—bolona sausage and cat go to fite—tha fite 14 rounds—the stage is covered with fats and dogs. Konclusions—at last bull terrier reads the President's call for 300,000 more—band plays "go in Lemons." A bell rings and the curtin drops.

Act number 4—A scene on the Erie kanal—a terribill storm rages—the kanal acts bad—sevril line boats go down bed fust, with all their boarders on board—tant make a lee shore—tha drag thar ankors—some of the kaptins tri tew pra but most of them hav the bad of luck at swaring—the water is strude with pots and kittles—sevril of the cook mades swim ashore with thar cook stoves in their teeth—tha hav tew draw cosh the kanal and stop the storm. Konklusion—men are seen along on the banks ov the kanal speerin ded hoses and eels—band plays "a life on the oshun wave." Amid tremenjus applaws, the curtin falls, and the audience disperse, single file.

After all the noise in California about the purchasing of a homestead for Mrs. John Brown, but $4200 have been raised for the purpose.

"Why do you keep yourself so distant?" said a fair one to a cool lover. "Because distance lends enchantment to the view."

A great manufactory of steel is soon to be established two miles below Harrisburg, Pa., on the Susquehanna river. A thousand skilled workmen are to be brought from England, and fifteen hundred others will be gathered in this country. The establishment will be much the largest establishment on this continent.

General Mieroslawsky has invited all the democrats among the Polish refugees in Europe to form a "democratic association," with its headquarters at Paris. Langiewicz, the famous leader of the Polish insurrection, has arrived in London, as the guest of Mr. Pope Hennessy, M.P., Alexander Herzen, the famous democratic Russian publicist, is at Geneva, where his weekly paper *Korokol* (the *Bell*), formerly issued at London, is now being published. Among Herzen's most zealous contributors and friends at Geneva is Michael Bakounine, the arch-revolutionist and hero of a thousand battles with established governments, who after his escape from the Russian prison, came to California in 1861, thence to the Atlantic States, where he was introduced to a Boston audience by the Hon. Charles Sumner, together with another gentleman who made his escape from the Siberia of the United States. Bakounine is a nephew of General Micolai Muravieff, the hero of Kars; and when the latter was asked by the late Czar Nicholas how he could reward him for his distinguished service in the Crimea, the Russian commander said to his Majesty: "Liberate my nephew!" But so formidable was Bakounine, that the Emperor, notwithstanding his desire to gratify the wishes of his faithful and gallant general, refused the request.

MRS. PARTINGTON'S OPINION.—"Wonders will never cease, that's sartin," soliloquized Mrs. Partington, as she split through the programme of a grand evening concert, which contained, amongst various other well-displayed attractions, the following announcement: "The Committee of Management have great pleasure in stating that they have succeeded in securing the services of the celebrated Mr. Noah Shakkers, R. A. M., who, in the course of the evening, will perform a charming selections of airs from the works of the best composers, on the violin."—"Well," continued the old lady, abstractedly sugaring her tea for the third time, and stirring it with tremulous energy; I have heard of conformin' canteles, talkin' fishes, larned pigs, and singin' mice; but a fiddlin' man beats all! No wonder the great folks up at the castle be a goin' to pattern like the conformance, with all their revenue of visitors and intendants. As sure as eggs, if Priscilla sees this ere paper, she'll be a dyin' to go and enjoy the fun; and there'll be no end of doin' that precious babby with God-father's cordial, to keep the poor thing quiet till it's all over. Whatever mothers is comin' to, I'm sure I don't know; one minnit smotherin' their bairns with kisses and pretendin' to love 'em to extraction, and the next, half-plsonin' the poor dears with sleepin' stuff, while they goes gaddin' off spendin' their money on resolvin' views, singin' rooms, merrikn hat poppet-shows and the like, I do believe, as Ike says, that wimmin, now-a-days, has become a regular pair o' ducks!" Having arrived at this luminously expressed conclusion, the good dame helped herself to another round of hot buttered toast, and relapsed into a silent fit of moralising on the pomps and vanities of the present generation.

The following extract from an article in the Savannah *Daily Herald*, on the opening of the State Legislature, shows the present temper of the Southern people in this part of the country:—"And to this end, we zealously adjure the members of our legislature so to act upon the political questions that may come before them as will have the effect, not inconsistent with the honor and interests of the State, of re-assuring the North and of strengthening the power of the President in his noble and patriotic efforts to secede to the Southern States a restoration of their political rights. If the Legislature falls short of this great object in the discharge of its high duties, its session will be worse than a failure; it will be productive of possible evil, not only to our State, but to the entire Southern people. And why so? We answer, because the conservative men of the North, as well as the President, have all along, looked to Georgia, for co-operation in the work of reconstruction! She has been regarded for years back as the leading Southern State, and heretofore has been held up as a kind of examplar, to her sisters of the South. To ignore a conciliatory policy will result to keep our representatives out of Congress—will perpetuate the power of the extreme radicals of the North—disappoint our friends, delight our enemies, and blight the hopes of our own people.

Let each Southern State come squarely up to the friendly requirements of the President and then we shall have done enough to satisfy any reasonable man who desires to see the country united and in peace; and, then, if the plan of reconstruction fails, the responsibility for the failure will not rest upon the South, but upon those who are seeking to drive her people to that point where nature, as well as reason rebels."

C. SPARROW'S COLUMN.

NEW FRUIT

—FOR—

Christmas and New Year's!

CHEAP AT

C. SPARROW, Jr.

500 Boxes Layer Raisins.
300 Half Boxes do.
300 Quarter do do.
200 Half do Figs.
200 Quarter do do.

Currants, Candied Lemon, Orange and Citron Peel!

FOR SALE CHEAP

At C. SPARROW, Jr.

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR'S

WINES & LIQUORS

GOOD AND CHEAP

At C. SPARROW, Jr.

ATTENTION!

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD DIRECT ATTENTION PARTICULARLY TO HIS Large and varied Stock of WINES and LIQUORS, which for *CHEAPNESS and QUALITY* he warrants to give satisfaction equal to any House in Canada. His Stock now on hand comprises:—

WINES!

	Per Gal.	Per Case of 12 Bott's.		Per Gal.	Per Case of 12 Bott's.
No. 1, Sherry, (Old,)	$5.50	$11.75	No. 1, Port, (Old,)	$5.50	$11.75
2, Do. do.	3.50	8.75	2, Do. (Superior,)	3.50	8.75
3, Do.	1.50	5.75	3, Do.	1.75	6.50
4, Do.	1.00	5.75	4, Do.	1.00 / 1.25	6.50

FRENCH WINES!

No. 1, Macon Ordinaire, (1861,)	1.00	3.50	No. 17, Sauternes, (White Wine,) No. 1, (1861,)	1.00	3.00
2, Grand do. (1858)	1.50	5.00	18, Sauternes, (White Wine,) No. 2, (1858,)	1.75	6.00
3, Macon, Vieux, (1844)	1.75	6.00	19, Sauternes, White Wine,) No. 3, (1851,)	—	7.75
4, Beaujolais Chenas, (51,)	1.75	6.00	20, Graves, (1858,)	—	6.00
5, St. Emilion, No. 1, (51,)	1.25	4.00	21, Frontignan, No. 1, (61,) (Muscat of Lunel,)	2.00	8.00
6, St. Emilion, No. 2, (48,)	1.75	6.00	22, Frontignan, No. 2, (58,)	1.50	6.00
7, St. Julien, (1858,)	1.75	6.00	23, Champagne, A. Blanchet, jeune, wine grower of the Brand Mesnil-sur-Oger, (Reims,) (Reims,)	—	13.00
8, Chateau Margaux, (51,)	2.00	8.00	24, Moet & Chandon, Green Seal,)	—	16.00
9, Romance Comti, (1851,)	3.75	11.10	25, Moet & Chandon, Sup'r,	—	18.00
10, Corton, (1861,)	1.75	6.00	26, Roussillon,	1.00	4.00
11, Chateau Aut Brion (58,)	3.75	11.10	27, Banyls,	1.50	6.00
12, Clos Vougeot, (1858,)	3.75	11.10			
13, Pomard, (1858,)	2.00	7.00			
14, Chablis, (White Wine,) No. 1, (1861,)	1.00	3.00			
15, Chablis, (White Wine,) No. 2, (1858,)	1.75	6.00			
16, Chablis, (White Wine,) No 3, (1868,)	—	7.75			

COGNAC BRANDY!

No. 1, Sazerac De Forge & Son's Old Cognac,	3.25	10.00
2, Sazerac De Forge & Son's,	2.85	8.00
3, J. & F. Martel's, Jas. Hennesey & Co.'s, De Guernon & Co.'s, Chas. Coran & Co.'s, Otard Da-Pay & Co.'s, and Jules Robin & Co.'s, Old Cognac.		
4, Cognac Ordinaire, (Rochelle,)	1.50	5.00
Jean Remon,	1.25	4.00

GIN—DEKUYPER'S AND OLD TOM.

Jamaica Rum, Morton's and Molson's High Wines, Old Rye, Proof and Toddy WHISKEYS.

Scotch & Irish Whiskey, in Wood & Bottle,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Ales and Porter---Dawe's Canadian & Imported!

GROCERIES!

TEAS—JAPAN, COLORED AND UNCOLORED; IMPERIAL, TWANKAY, YOUNG HYSON, SOUCHONG and CONGOU, all NEW CROP.

SUGARS—BARBADOES BRIGHT MUSCOVADO, REFINED YELLOW, DRY CRUSHED, GRANULATED, CRUSHED A, &c.

COFFEES—MOCHA, JAVA, LAGUIRA and RIO, FRESH ROASTED and GROUND DAILY BY STEAM on the Premises.

SPICES—BLACK and WHITE PEPPER, CINNAMON, ALLSPICE, GINGER, &c., &c., FRESH GROUND BY STEAM on the Premises.

TOBACCOS—DIAMOND, MONTREAL, NIGGER HEAD, SOLACE, FIG, GOLDEN LEAF, ELDORADO, CUT SMOKING, CUT HONEY DEW and CANADIAN TWIST.

VARIETIES—SAUCES, PICKLES, ESSENCES, SOAPS, CANDLES, TALLOW and SPERM; STARCH, BLUE, BROOMS, WASH-BOARDS, MATCHES, PIPES, OILS, &c.

FISH and SALT—1000 BAGS OF SALT.
200 BARRELS No. 1 SPLIT HERRINGS.
100 HALF BARRELS No. 1 do.
100 Do do do LABRADOR.
100 QUINTALS DRY COD FISH.
100 KITS PRIME MACKEREL.

Lobsters, Sardines, Digby Herring, &c., &c., &c.

☞ Intending Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call and EXAMINE THE GOODS and PRICES, and an Inspection of our Wine Vaults is specially solicited.

REMEMBER THE STORE WITH THE

"Red Sign and Mammoth Paintings,"

Near the FRENCH CATHEDRAL.

☞ Goods DELIVERED in all parts of the City FREE of CHARGE.

C. SPARROW, Jr.,
SPARROW'S BUILDINGS,
Corner of Sussex and Murray Streets.

Ottawa, December 18, 1865. 1-tf

INSURANCE ADVERTS.

FIRE AND LIFE!

THE ROYAL Insurance Company

CAPITAL, £2,000,000 ST'G!

In 100,000 Shares of £20 Sterling Each.

TRUSTEES:

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq., and JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.

Actuary and Manager—PERCY M. DOVE, Esq.

Medical Examiner—J. A. GRANT, Esq., M. D.

Capital, - - £2,000,000 Sterling!

Accumulated Funds in hand exceed £5,000,000
Annual Revenue exceeds..... £2,500,000

FIRE:

MODERATE RATES OF PREMIUM and Liberal Settlement of Losses. Farm Stock Insured. Losses by Lightning made good.

LIFE:

LARGE BONUS DECLARED £2 Per cent. per Annum on sums Assured.

THE GREATEST BONUS EVER CONTINUOUSLY declared by any Company.

DIVISION OF PROFITS EVERY FIVE Years, to Policies then in existence Two entire years.

THE UNDERSIGNED—Agent for the Royal Insurance Company, for Ottawa and neighborhood—continues to receive proposals for Fire and Life Assurance, at the Lowest Rates charged by other Responsible Companies.

All Losses Promptly Settled!

without Reference to the Directors in England.

LIFE DEPARTMENT:

THE LARGE LIFE BONUS DECLARED at the last Meeting for Division of Profits to Participating Policies—being two per cent. per annum on the amounts assured—the largest Bonus ever continuously declared by any Company—cannot fail to place the Royal as the most eligible Office for intending Assurers to select.

H. J. FRIEL, Agent.

OFFICE:—Union Buildings, corner of Sussex and York Streets.

Ottawa, Dec. 18, 1865. 1-y

QUEEN

Insurance Company!

....FOR....

FIRE, LIFE and ANNUITIES.

CHIEF OFFICE:

QUEEN....INSURANCE....BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL.

CANADA BRANCH OFFICE:

UNION BUILDINGS,.....MONTREAL

HOME and FOREIGN

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE!

PROMPT AND LIBERAL

SETTLEMENT of CLAIMS!

BOARD:

WILLIAM MOLSON, Esq., Chairman.

THOMAS KAY, Esq., | HENRY THOMAS, Esq.,
HON. JOHN YOUNG. | DAVID TORRANCE, Esq.

BANKERS,.....MOLSON'S BANK.

SPECIAL FEATURES:

NON-FORFEITURE OF POLICIES

LIFE POLICIES CONSIDERED UNCHALLENGABLE EXCEPT IN CASES OF PALPABLE FRAUD.

Policies Payable During Lifetime of Assured!

LIFE POLICIES GRANTED ON A SPECIAL REDUCED SYSTEM.

All of which are fully explained in Prospectus.

DIVISION OF LIFE PROFITS

Every Five Years. Four-fifths returned to Participating Policy-holders.

The undersigned is now prepared to take Risks on Fire and Life in the above well known and long established Company.

R. E. O'CONNOR,
Agent for Ottawa, Aylmer, and vicinity.

Ottawa, Dec. 18, 1865. 1-y

RIDEAU CANAL.

Notice to Contractors!

TENDERS

ADDRESSED TO THE UNDERSIGNED will be received until

SATURDAY, 23rd DECEMBER,

FOR THE

Renewal of the Wood Work

—OF—

Five Pairs of Lock Gates

At the Undermentioned Stations, viz:

One Pair.....at Clowe's.
Two " .....at Merrickville.
One " .....at Smith's Falls
One " .....at Davies.

Contractors to furnish Tools, Labor and Sheeting.

The Oak Timber is already provided and on the ground.

Plans and Specifications may be seen at the Rideau Canal Office, where further information may be obtained.

Tenders to contain the Signatures of Two responsible parties, who are willing to become Sureties for the Performance of the Work.

JAMES D. SLATER,
Supt. Rideau Canal.

Ottawa, Dec. 18, 1865. 1-6

COAL OIL AND LAMPS!

At 62 Sparks Street.

PARSON'S No. 1 PENNSYLVANIA ROCK Oil. ☞ The Best Burning Oil in the Market. It is *Free from all Offensive Odour!* and burns with a clearness almost equal to Gas. Does not Crust the Wick.

And is NON-EXPLOSIVE!

☞ Parties using Coal Oil should be sure to ask for

PARSON'S No. 1

PENNSYLVANIA ROCK OIL!

As it is the only Oil made in Canada exclusively from the product obtained in Pennsylvania.

In Lots of 5 Gallons a Reduction will be made.

A large assortment of Lamps and Chimneys constantly on hand, and for sale at Low Prices.

☞ Goods *Delivered Free* to all parts of the City.

A. C. BEACH & Co.

Nearly opposite the Queen's Printing Office.

Ottawa, Dec. 18, 1865. 1-tf

INSURANCE ADVERTS.

LIFE AND GUARANTEE ASSURANCE!

THE EUROPEAN

ASSURANCE SOCIETY

Of LONDON and EDINBURGH.

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT for LIFE ASSURANCE, ANNUITIES AND FIDELITY GUARANTEES.

HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA:

69 Great St. James Street, Montreal.

DIRECTORS IN CANADA:

Henry Thomas, Esq., (Messrs. Thomas, Thibaudeau & Co.,) Director, Bank of Montreal, Chairman.

The Hon. Charles Alleyn, Q.C., M.P.P., Quebec.

Charles John Brydges, Esq., Managing Director of the Grand Trunk Railway, Montreal.

Angus Cameron, Esq., President of the Bank of Toronto, Toronto.

Robert Cassels, Esq., Cashier Bank of Upper Canada, Toronto.

Thomas Cramp, Esq., President of the Board of Trade, Montreal.

E. H. King, Esq., General Manager Bank of Montreal, Montreal.

The Hon. William McMaster, M.L.C., Director of the Ontario Bank, Toronto.

☞ All the Directors are fully qualified Shareholders in the Society.

Medical Adviser—William Fraser, Esq., M. D.

Secretary for Canada—Edward Rawlins, Esq., 69 Great St. James Street, Montreal.

In addition to transacting every description of Life Assurance, this Society GRANTS BONDS of SECURITY for persons holding, or about to hold responsible situations.

The Society's rates for *Life Assurance* are very moderate, and when effected in *combination with Guarantee*, the premiums are considerably reduced.

Subscribed Capital,.....£ 30,000 Stg.
Accumulated Assets over.... 500,000 "
Annual Revenue (1863), over 100,000 "

Prospectuses and all information may be obtained from

D. OCONNOR, *Agent.*

Ottawa, Dec. 18, 1865. 1-y

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

VALUABLE

FARMS FOR SALE!

No. 1.

100 ACRES OF THE PROPERTY known as the OSSIAN HALL FARM, situated in the Township of Gloucester, County of Carleton, being the East Half of Lot No. 3, in the 2nd Concession, Rideau Front. There is an extensive clearing on the lot of at least 50 acres, and the remainder is covered with a fine Hardwood Bush. The Farm is within *five miles* of the City, and is beautifully situated on the banks of the Rideau River, thus having an approach to the City either by land or by water. The land is of a superior quality and yields excellent crops.

No. 2.

200 ACRES OF LAND, SITUATED in the Township of Gloucester, County of Carleton, being lot No. 12, in the 7th Concession. There is about 20 acres of this Farm cleared, the remainder is covered with wood.

No. 3.

200 ACRES OF LAND, SITUATED in the Township of Osgoode, County of Carleton, Rideau Front, being Lot No. [illegible] 4th Concession. There is about 25 acres of this Farm cleared, the remainder is covered with a good Hardwood bush. This is a good Farm and will be sold at a reasonable rate.

No. 4.

100 ACRES OF LAND, IN THE Township of Osgoode, County of Carleton. This Farm is situated within Two miles of the *Gloucester Church*, and within ELEVEN miles of Ottawa City. There is about 40 acres of this Farm cleared and under cultivation.

No. 5.

100 ACRES OF LAND, IN THE Township of Gloucester, County of Carleton, being the East Half of Lot No. 11, in the 2nd Concession. This is a good Farm, and will be Sold cheap.

—ALSO—

A STORY STONE HOUSE, SITUATED on Lot No. 6, north side of Cathcart Street. The building is nearly new, and finished—30 x 36. There is also a good Frame Dwelling on the Lot—24 x 24, which rents at $100 per annum. It is situated in the immediate vicinity of the Railway Terminus, and is a very desirable place for a private residence.

—ALSO—

LOTS NOS. 2 AND 3, ON THE NORTH side of Wilbrod Street. These Lots are situated opposite St. Joseph's College, [Sandy Hill,] and are well suited for the erection of private dwellings.

—ALSO—

A NUMBER OF LOTS SITUATED IN different parts of the city, well adapted either for private residences or business purposes.

For further particulars and terms of Sale.

APPLY TO T. J. FRIEL & CO.,
Or to H. McLEAN,
Land Agent.

Ottawa, Dec. 18, 1865. 1-tf

CHANGE of TIME.

Ottawa and Prescott Railway.

ON AND AFTER

Monday, 20th November, 1865,

TRAINS WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS:
MAIL TRAIN will leave Ottawa at 8 A. M.
MIXED TRAIN at 1.30 P. M.
RETURNING FROM PRESCOTT.
MAIL TRAIN will leave Prescott at 2.05 P. M.
MIXED TRAIN at 7.00 A.M.

J. S. DETLOR,
Superintendent.

Ottawa, Dec. 18, 1865. 1-y

PIANO FORTES

DRIGGS' NEW PATENT.

ARE THE ONLY INSTRUMENTS constructed on a truly Scientific Principle. They have greater strength, and will remain longer In Tune than any other Piano. The construction is simple and natural, all the extraneous lumber in the body of the instrument is dispensed with; the sound board is merely two arched planks of thin wood, like the front and back of a violin; the strings are attached to a strong Iron frame, which is so perforated and entirely independent of the case, thereby dispensing with the old harp form of stringing, by substituting straight bridges, preserving at the same time the Over Strung Bass, of which Mr. Driggs is the Inventor. By these improvements we gain much more vibratory power, at the same time preserving all its purity and richness of tone.

They have received the highest testimonials from the Press, and all the principal artists in the country, among which are:

*Harry Sanderson, Max Maretzek, Theodore Rin