NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

On no occasion will the names of Old Advertisements be inserted here.

James Hope—Quills and Quill Pens, Quill Pen Machines, and Stationery.

G. A. Walton—Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.

Belcourt & Co.—Liquor Dealers.

H. J. Borthwick—Ottawa Collegiate School.

Mrs. Clifford—German Leather Work.

Chr. Armstrong—Division Court.

William F. Coffin—Ordnance Lands.

TRAVELLERS' DIRECTORY.

DEPARTURE AND ARRIVAL OF TRAINS.

Mail Train leaves Ottawa at............ 8.00, a. m.
Do. arrives " .... 5.45, p. m.
Accommodation Train leaves at............ 1.30, p. m.
Do. do arrives at............11.45, a. m.

☞ These Trains connect at Prescott Junction with Trains on Grand Trunk Railway for the East and West, and at Prescott with Ferry for Ogdensburgh—again connecting with Railroads for all parts of the U. S.

THE POST OFFICE—OTTAWA.

DELIVERING AND CLOSING OF MAILS.

MAILS.	DELIV'RD.	CLOSED.
East and West, by Rail, Daily,	12.30 p. m. and 5.30 p. m.	7.30 p. m. and 1.00 p. m.
Pakenham and North Shore of the Ottawa,........Daily,	8.00 a. m.	9.30 a. m.
Aylmer & N. Shore of Ottawa "	8.00 a. m.	12.00 M.
Do. do do "	12.00 M.	5.00 p. m.
Bell's Corners, Richmond, Perth, &c.	5.30 p. m.	8.00 p. m.
Buckingham, Grenville and Lower Ottawa,........ *	8.00 a. m.	6.00 a. m.
Kemptville, Osgoode, &c., Daily	5.30 p. m.	7.30 a. m.
Chelsea and Wakefield,	5.30 p. m.	8.00 p. m.
Templeton & E'st Templeton, †	12.00 M.	12.00 M.

*Mails Daily, except on Saturdays and Sundays.
†Mails every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

To all parts of Canada, if pre-paid by Stamps, 5 cts. If unpaid, 7 cts. To British Columbia, 10 cts. Letters for British Columbia, Germany and Foreign Countries generally, MUST BE PRE-PAID.

To the United States, 10 cts—pre-payment optional. English Mails, per H. & A. Allan's Canadian Steamships, via Portland, close at Noon every Friday—postage 12½ cts.; per Cunard Steamers, Noon, Mondays and Saturdays, (alternate weeks,) postage 17 cts.

REGISTERED LETTERS must be pre-paid, and posted thirty minutes prior to the closing of mail.

☞ Office hours—8 a. m. to 7 p. m.

G. P. BAKER, Postmaster.

The Ottawa Times

OTTAWA, DECEMBER 23, 1865.

☞ *FOR INTERESTING READING MATTER—SEE FIRST and FOURTH Pages.*

The Hon. Messrs. J. A. Macdonald and A. T. Galt, left for home by special train on Thursday evening.

It is not likely that there will be any Cabinet Council here until after the first week of January.

Mr. Brown we hear sojourns at Montreal. The *Globe* is silent upon the resignation.

OUR INAUGURAL.

We have made our bow: And it now becomes our duty to state the grounds upon which we lay claim to public favor.

It is not our intention to follow the hackneyed custom of apologising for the introduction of a new journal, and thus arrogating to ourselves a special mission for which we have some heaven-born inspiration. Were we so disposed we think the opportunity is not wanting to find sufficient reasons for the assumption of the office we propose to fill.

In offering to the notice and for the patronage of the citizens of Ottawa and the public generally a new daily paper under the designation of the OTTAWA TIMES, the proprietors venture to take the high ground of thorough independence. They launch their sheet upon the capricious waters of public opinion as the merchant his vessel upon the stormy billows of the ocean. Like him they rely upon the structure they have raised, and place their confidence of meriting a successful voyage in the ability of their pilotage and the able-seamanship they have at their command.

The TIMES is simply and distinctly a commercial enterprise. But, as our new craft is bound to show its colors, it hoists the Constitution at the peak, places the British Lion at its prow, and carries at its main the Maple-Leaf and Beaver.

The conditions under which the city of Ottawa has risen to opulence and consideration are about to be greatly enhanced by its having become the metropolis of Canada; and, albeit there is no lack of respectable journals, there is manifestly room for one which proposes to extend the field of enterprise without a desire to poach upon the ground already occupied.

The TIMES will be neither sectarian nor sectional, but confessedly the exponent and unflinching advocate of those principles to which by party affinity it is attached, and by which the Constitution of the British empire is most securely upheld.

The political faith of the TIMES will be uncompromising Conservatism. But while resisting crude innovations and ill-considered changes, it will be foremost in the advocacy of all necessary reform, of every species of intellectual progress, and every scheme for the advancement of national prosperity.

The basis upon which it is established enables it to be thoroughly independent. It is indebted to none for favors or assistance, and represents no other interest but that of the country.

The leading topics of the day will be dealt with in a liberal and enlightened spirit; the current news will be gleaned from the most active and reliable sources, and neither energy nor expense will be spared to make the OTTAWA TIMES in character and position second to no newspaper in the Province.

We are convinced that, both in the city of Ottawa and the surrounding district, there is ample intelligence and patriotism to appreciate the labors of the journalist who shall conduct his sheet in the maintenance of the glorious constitution under which we live, in the bold advocacy of Canadian rights, and with the distinctive and defined character of that honest party allegiance which permits of no trimming or truckling expediency when private gain conflicts with public duty.

If these principles are such as may command the approval and support of the citizens of Ottawa and the general public the success of the TIMES is secured; for they are those upon which its career and policy will be based.

A German Professor has discovered the means, by the aid of chemistry, of recognising the presence of cotton in linen fabrics. He takes a piece of suspected cloth, about two inches by three-fourths of an inch, and, after having unravelled both weft and warp, plunges it in an alcoholic solution of aniline and fuchine. The superfluous coloring matter is removed by washing the cloth thus dyed several times in water. If, while it is still wet, it be placed in a saucer containing ammonia, the cotton fibre will immediately become discolored, while those of the linen will preserve a fine red color.

As there is just now considerable excitement in regard to the sub-strata of the County of Carleton being oil-bearing rock it will not be inopportune to refer to the experiences of our friends in the acknowledged oil regions of the more western part of the Province. The district of Enniskillen has obtained a world-wide repute as the oil region *par excellence* of Canada. Its wells have been some of the most productive on the continent, those of Pennsylvania not excepted. Bothwell, a little to the south-west of Enniskillen has been tested and is producing, though in limited quantity. The promise, however, is sufficiently encouraging to induce speculators to persevere in sinking deeper, and many new wells have been commenced under very favorable auspices. Again, a Montreal company was formed a few months back to seek for oil in the Manitoulin Islands, or more properly speaking, in the Great Manitoulin, or principal Island. Little of the doings of the Company have been made public, partly in consequence perhaps of the distance at which the operations are carried on and partly because nothing startling had transpired up to the close of navigation in the head waters of the Huron. It is quite probable also that the company desire to keep the affair quiet until they make a strike worth recording. There is the remarkable fact that the operations of the company have confounded the theory of Sir W. Logan as to the extent and bearing of the Devonian formation. Sir William contended that this Island did not lie within the band of corniferous limestone within which petroleum is found, and which exists running, as far as experience would lead to belief, in a north-west direction from Pennsylvania and Ohio across the peninsula of Western Canada. The last published report from the Manitoulin states the company have sunk four wells upon the Island. The first of which had reached, in the early part of November, to the depth of 332 feet. Oil was found at 126 feet and again at 148 feet—twenty-two feet deeper. At this point they were obstructed by an overpowering rush of gas and water; the water was said to be salt like that found at Enniskillen. Seventeen barrels of oil were obtaind and were sent to the refinery to be tested. The company have the fullest confidence in the indications strengthened by the proofs established of the existence of oil in the locality. The following is a record of the strata with their respective thickness passed in sinking the first well to 290 feet:—

Black shale................100
Black sand................12
Sandstone................10
Limestone................10
Sandstone................41
Limestone, with appearance like plaster................17
Limestone................15
Limestone and sand rock................21
Limestone................64

On the 16th October, at the depth of 322 ft. pumping was commenced, which resulted in salt water, oil and gas being brought to the surface. The gas interfered with the operation and the pump was stopped. The flow continued spontaneously, and is we are told, continue at a product of about thirty gallons in the twenty-four hours.

In the vicinity of London the indications are also highly favorable, and some ten or twelve wells are in process of sinking. The oil men of the western district have made that city their headquarters, and an Oil Exchange has been established. A short time since a lecture upon the "Oil resources of Canada" was delivered in that city by Professor Wilber of Chicago, of which at the cost of more space than we can well afford, we give a full report in the belief that it will be interesting to the gentlemen now in Ottawa discussing the important question of oil or no oil in our district:—

Prof. Wilber rose and spoke as follows:—Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: I have before me, in my mind's eye, a general conception of the results of geological discovery, which I desire this evening to present before you—facts grouped together in such a manner that, when this hour shall have passed away, you will have a clear and systematic view of the geological structure of this Province, and which will enable you to form rational judgments and opinions concerning Petroleum,—its extent, origin and duration. It is impossible to express or repress the eager joy manifest upon this occasion. Twenty thousand citizens rejoice to-day because of the discoveries and developments of the past week. In the United States, up to this time, we have obtained more than 350,000,000 gallons of petroleum from a small portion of country in western Pennsylvania, thirty miles in length, by about twenty-five in width. It has become the centre of gravity! Its sales of lands and oils have already reached the enormous amount of $300,000,000. The whole quantity of petroleum already obtained in America, since oil operations began in 1860, is about 500,000,000 of gallons, 50,000,000 of which came from Canada West! (Applause). With your permission, I will now present a few diagrams, showing the relative position of the oil-bearing rocks of the globe, which are better known as the Devonian system of rocks. The solid or rocky structure of the earth is made up of two classes of formation, viz., fire rocks and water rocks, and upon these two rest the Sciences of Geclogy and Mineralogy. In the eastern portion of the Lower Province are found the fire rocks, and in the western section the water rocks, which are the most useful of all. The first division, in which the first trace of oil were discovered, is called the Silurian; the next group in order above, is the Devonian or oil rock—made up of Slates, Shales, Sandstones and Limestones. It contains also beds of Salt and Gypsum. Next above we find the carboniferous system, containing our great coal fileds; above this are found clay beds belonging to the Tertiary age; above this are drift-beds and alluvial soil—the common surface. Below all these, exist the granite formations. They from the Earth's broad base, and reach in solid form, perhaps, 50 or 60 miles to the surface of a vast internal ocean of molten matter, whose ceaseless movements have disturbed the incumbent stratified masses—upheaving, depressing, breaking, making mountains or steeps, and filling crevices and fissures with mineral veins, as iron, copper, lead, silver, and gold. Thus Mineralogy and Geology exist in opposition to each other in all applications.

The Devonian era is the only one in which we find the large oil basins. Paying wells have been found in the Holy Land, Palestine, the Isles of Greece, California, South America, the United States and Canada, all in this series. They include also the salt basins, one of which, the Saginaw basin, is in Michigan, and yields 3,000,000 bushels per annum. In Pennsylvania the oil rocks occupy the upper portion of the Devonian series among the sandstones. In Canada West they are found at the base in the lime-stones. Suppose we draw a line from London across Lake Erie to Oil City, Pa., we shall find no break in the geological scale; but, as the rocks incline to the South, the surface rock in Canada will occupy the lowest place in Pennsylvania. The sandstone form the surface in the Venango oil district, while the corniferous limestone is found here. Let us now consider the characteristics of sandstones and limestone, and we can readily understand the different conditions under which petroleum is developed in these two oil basins. A stratum of limestone is very brittle, and will not yield readily to the action of the water; it will break in various directions, like glass, until the whole area is filled with fractions. Sandstones, on the contrary, are subject to the action of water, which is constantly passing through them, washing away particles, and forming large and small reservoirs, according to the force and quantity of the water. If we seek for oil in any part of the world outside of the Devonian rocks, we learn the fact that it exists, but not in paying quantities. In Northern Illinois, for example, all the rocks are Silurian, and only slight indications of oil are found, and large investments cannot consequently be encouraged. The same is true of Wisconsin, Minnesota and Northern Iowa. It is probably that these and all other Silurian districts were portions of a continenent, while the Devonian series were being laid down in the sea. The inclinations of strata in various angles with the horizon are of subsequent occurrence, are referred to earthquakes and other subterranean phenomena. The oil field of Canada West occupies a depression in the Silurian system, and as it comprises only the lower series of the oil bearing rocks, we may suppose that paying wells will not be sunk to any great depth. The extent of the corniferous limestone—the true oil-bearing rock—in Canada is according to Sir. W. Logan, the able supt. of the Provincial Survey, about ten thousand square miles. Its greatest thickness may be estimated at 2,000 feet. In Michigan, according to Prof. Winchell, it is only 350 feet thick. It comprises the Counties of Essex, Kent, Lambton, Middlesex, Elgin, Huron, Bruce, Perth, Oxford, Norfolk, Brant and Haldimand. Its eastern boundary is a line drawn from Buffallo to Brantford, thence direct to the mouth of the Saugeen River. Its western boundaries are the shores of Lake Huron, Lake St. Clair, and Lake Erie. The name corniferous is given to this formation from the vast quantities of horn-shaped fossils imbedded in it. It is often inquired, in what portion of oil-bearing rock shall we find wells? Shall we find them all over it, or only in certain parts? Science cannot determine this; no man living can tell; and he who could satisfactorily settle this point would be a most important individual in Canada about this time. But one class insist upon it, that oil in paying quantities will be found only in that portion of the corniferous limestone which is overlaid by Hamilton shales—an area not one third as large. It has therefore been a matter of anxious inquiry how far the Hamilton rock extends. Do we find it east of London? Sir William Logan gives us to understand that the Hamilton group is 300 feet in thickness. Afterwards, Prof. Hall gave it as his opinion that its thickness is 500 feet. Of late, extensive observations have been made to find the breaks which denote its existence; and from these we judge that it extended east, west, north and south of London. We may safely say that the Hamilton formation extends over the corniferous limestone twenty-five miles east of London, and, of course, includes Middlesex County. All agree that the source of oil is the corniferous lime rock; that the great reservoirs, large and small, are all embraced in it. The Hamilton shale can serve only as a cap, but cannot prevent oil being found below it. The oil rock overlaid by clay would be still more impervious, as iron or leather. It would keep the subjacent oil in fissures and crevices still better than the slates, and it is indeed difficult to see that the Hamilton shales determine anything practically. In nearly every instance oil wells have passed through these shales or slates, but this is no reason for saying that paying wells will not also be found outside of them. London is situated in a river valley, and extending below it, for 120 feet, is loose earth and gravel, with a series of clays, the then rock itself; and no man can tell what is *in* that rock, unless it is first punctured or tested by sinking a well. In Hicks' well we have passed through portions of Hamilton shales. A knowledge of anticlinals or upcasts of strata, is of great importance in determining an oil region. In this Province we have several. The main anticlinal extends from Detroit along the Thames River, and terminates near Hamilton. Corresponding with these are their opposities, or cynclinals, because every hill must have a valley. Now, how do we know that the surface rock has these inclinations? By putting down wells and observing outcrops. In Port Stanley the distance to the rock is 114 feet; in Johnsonville, 210; and in London 100 feet. Eastward of this, it is still further down. Near Bothwell we find a depth of 230 feet from the river bed to the rock, while in the town itself it is 125 feet. Sir W. Logan remarks that we must follow anticlinals in order to find oil in paying quantities. In the great convulsions of nature in ages past, the strata between London and Detroit were thrown up and broken, producing many crevices and fissures, and in these everywhere we find treasuries of oil. There are several other foldings or anticlinals. There is one at Enniskillen. Crossing the main anticlinal, near London, is still another, cutting the Province in a direction N.W. and S.E. It extends from Lake Huron, crosses Sauble River near Bosanquet, and takes in its course Komoka, Delaware, London, Dorchester, Tilsonburg, and finally reaches Lake Erie. The meeting of these two great anticlinals takes place along the Thames River from London to a line below Delaware, and since they were both caused by extraordinary forces, the fracturing of the rocks must have been very extensive. It was a compound fracture. It is through these numberless seams and crevices that oil has found its way—first to the clay-beds, and secondly through them by means of sand veins to the surface, issuing in springs, thus giving rise to great numbers of oil springs in the London district. These are known as the "shows," or signs, or "indications" so commonly spoken of. Along the East and West anticlinal runs the river Thames, really passing along the summit of the subjacent ridge. It is, therefore, nearest to the rock, and for this reason the river bed and banks will be most likely to give us more frequent signs of oil. This too is the reason why there is greater activity in river valleys than elsewhere. The people of Canada seem to lack faith—seeing is believing. When the oil operations were first begun at Enniskillen, and a few hundred barrels had been secured, it was a common saying, "There is little of it. It will soon run out, and of course there is none elsewhere." When a well was struck at Bothwell, hands were raised with an incredulous speech —"can any good thing come out of Bothwell?" There is this difference between a Canadian and an American, or Yankee. Both are equally anxious to make two dollars by using one. But if a Canadian is tempted at all to invest a dollar, he wants it secured by a mortgage, while an American will run the risk. It is only a business difference, and caution is on the side of the Canadian. When the gum beds of Enniskillen first came to be known, Mr. Williams, a chemist, saw how money might be made, and took out his engines and retorts, and began the work of distilling it. At last, wanting water for his engine, he dug a well, which contained oil and water. He was at first provoked that his water-well should be spoiled, as he thought; but, on boring further, he struck an oil well, and was destined to become suddenly rich by refining oil itself instead of the slow process of distilling the gum. Others put down wells, and found a few barrels. Finally, one man put down a well in the clay to the rock, but was disappointed because he did not find oil. He commenced drilling *into* the rock, and struck a rich vein. It was the Shaw well which gave 5,000 barrels of oil. The following are a few statistics of the supply: The first well was sunk Jan. 15th, 1861, 45 feet to the rock—total, 245 feet, and yielded 506 bbls. per day; 2nd, the Sanburn well, in April, yielded 500 bbls. per day. Others soon followed.—Bradley's, Purdy's, &c., &c. These yielded 250 to 500 barrels per day. The deepest well was 286 feet, and the shallowest well 212 feet. It gave 240 barrels per day for four months. By far the largest flowing well was made by Messrs. Block & Mathieson, in June, 1863. The quantity of oil which flowed could not be measured. The supply was so enormous that about forty acres of ground were covered with it about with it five or six feet deep. The earth was very dry, and rapidly absorbed the fluid. It was useless to think of saving it. There have been similar results in Pennsylvania, when millions of gallons have been utterly lost; But this is only one of the great reservoirs, and no person can tell how many there are in Canada West. Judging from this and other facts, I have no doubt Canada West will prove to be the richest petroleum field on the face of the earth. (Applause.) It gives me pleasure to say that Prof. Hall expressed the same view. The amount from Enniskillen has been 4,000,000 gallons, which has a poor pittance, as nine tenths of it was wasted. In Bothwell, the results have been not less surprising. The first well was sunk in March, 1863, by the old company, and yielded 4,000 barrels; 2nd, Chamber's sunk in Feb. 1864; 3rd, Lindop's well, June, 1864, 3,000 barrels; 4th, Reid well, 1864, yielded 2,000 barrels; it now gives ten barrels per day; 5th, the Colville well, yielded 2,000 barrels; 6th, the Lick well, sunk in October, 1864, 3,000 barrels in its flowing fits; 7th, Victoria well, started September, 1864, 4,200 barrels, now yields ten barrels per day; 8th, the Pepper-well, 1st August, gave 240 bbls., now yields 100 bbls. per day. The total yield at Bothwell is 18 or 20,000 barrels, and all this wealth has come from a patch hardly a mile and a half in length by three-quarters in width. It is but justice to say, that the same genius who was a pioneer at Enniskillen, and was first at Bothwell, was also the first to develope this district; and had it not been for his persistent courage, backed by his own experience, we should have given up all hopes. If the experiments are continued here, better results will follow, as the probabilities are that this region is better than that of Bothwell or Enniskillen, or both. The thickness of the oil bearing rock increases towards London, from the west to the east, and it is a safe rule that with the increase of rock follows the increase of oil itself. The rock is 20 or 30 feet thicker here than at Bothwell.

A voice.—What is petroleum composed of?

The Speaker.—Carbon and Hydrogen. (Laughter.) Much credit is due to this same Mr. W. S. Hicks, of New York, who came to this country in July, and has succeeded in practically developing the oil interests of London. He is deserving of some tangible mark of appreciation. If he returns to the States we will run him for Congress, if he continues to reside here, I would suggest that he should be dubbed with knighthood, with the title Sir Walter, having for his coat of arms a derrick and the words "No. 1." inscribed. As for the first pioneer, we cannot Knight him, for he was born a *Knight*. (Applause.) But would suggest that he has the freedom of the city, and be called the citizen guest. I will conclude by offering a toast to the new potentate: —"King Petroleum: of *oil* kings the most popular, in favor with *oil* masters at *oil* times and places, may his new throne in Canada be permanently established, and may London be his cheaf seat." (Applause.)

LOCAL NEWS.

THE DEPARTMENTS.—The various offices in the Departmental Buildings are being rapidly finished and fitted up for use. Everything is being done to put the public employees in a position to discharge efficiently the duties of their office.

POLICE COURT.—There was no business of any importance before the Police Court this morning. Theodore Broker, charged with drunkenness, was discharged on promising never to get drunk again. The case of Mr. Kavanagh, charged with violating the liquor law, was dismissed in the absence of satisfactory proof of guilt.

THE MARKETS.—The late fall of snow has enabled our country friends to come in large numbers to our markets. The festive season of Christmas so near at hand no doubt gives them a ready sale for poultry, &c. We observe a large supbly of turkeys, geese pheasants, &c. for sale. Wood is also in great abundance, which we hope will tend to reduce the price of that essential commodity.

RUNAWAY HORSE.—At about six o'clock last night, a horse attached to a cutter, ran down Rideau Street. There were two small boys in the cutter, one of whom was thrown out, the other held on to the lines, and screamed out lustily. A gentleman passing, ran and caught the lines, and brought the horse to a stand still, when it was discovered that the tug strap was out of the loop. That being made all right, the boy jumped in the cutter, forgot to thank his rescuer, gave an oath at horse, and went his way rejoicing.

MODELLING AND DRAWING SCHOOL.—A meeting was held on Thursday evening, in the Mechanics' Institute, in accordance with a requisition, to endeavor to get up a Modelling and Drawing School. The meeting was presided over by H. J. Friel, Esq. Several resolutions were proposed to further the objects of the meeting. Among those present were J. M. Currier, M. P. P.; M. K. Dickinson, Esq., mayor, Jas. Cunningham, Esq., Dr. Grant, J. P. McPherson, Esq., W. Hamilton, and C. J. Thomas. A meeting is to be held on Tuesday to further consider the matter, and all mechanics and artisans are requested to attend.

THE CENTRAL CANADA OIL COMPANY.—Yesterday evening a meeting of this Company was held in the Court House, to take steps with reference to the development of the oil-wells in the County of Carleton. His Worship the Mayor of Ottawa, occupied the chair. Mr. Francis Clemow acted as Secretary. The object of the meeting, which was to procure the taking up of the stock of the Company, in order to enable it to further develope the oil lands in North Gower, and other places in the County of Carleton was ably stated by Mr. J. K. Reid, the superintendent of the company, and other gentlemen. Resolutions, of a nature encouraging the company, and expressive of confidence in its management, were passed, and His Worship the Mayor consented to receive, at his office, the names of parties anxious to subscribe for stock in the company. The promising prospects of the company were forcibly set forth, and every encouragement given to those desirous of investing in the company's stock. It was announced the $10 shares would be given at $5.00 each, actual payment, and that the managers, or original shareholders, would not be bound to give the shares for this price beyond the 8th January. The fullest confidence seemed to be felt in the enterprise, and there is no doubt that, in a few days, a large quantity of the scrip will have been taken up. A full report in our next.

OTTAWA COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

The usual Christmas Examination of this school closed yesterday, when prizes were distributed to the successful competitors in the different departments, according to the following prize list. The Principal (Rev. H. J. Borthwick, A.M., late Head Master County of Carleton senior Grammar School, in this city) congratulated the pupils on their answers to the oral and written examinations of the last week, and expressed himself generally satisfied with the progress made.

At the close of the proceedings Mr. Borthwick was presented with a very handsome writing desk, by a deputation of the young ladies of the school, in the name of their fellow pupils, and an accompanying address, Mr. B. returned a feeling and suitable reply.

PRIZE LIST.

1st Latin, Dux: Archibald Stewart.

2nd do., dux: Frederick Snow; 2nd dux, G. W. Stewart.

1st Arithmetic, dux: Henry Grant; 2nd dux, Sarah Heney.

2d do., dux: Wm. F. Scott; 2d dux, Wm. Mitford.

3d do., dux: William Johnston.

1st Geography, dux: Archibald Stewart.

2d do., dux: John Stewart.

3d do., dux: John Bangs.

1st General English, dux: A. Stewart; 2nd dux, George Thompson.

2d do., dux: John Done; 2d dux: George Heney.

3d do., dux: John Bangs; 2d dux: J. H. Thompson.

4th do., dux: Thomas Bangs.

1st French, dux: Archibald Stewart, and Sarah Heney, equal.

2d do., dux: P. N. Thompson; 2d dux: Wm. Lewis.

1st History, dux: Archibald Stewart; 2d dux: Henry Grant.

2d do., dux. Wm. Mitford; 2nd dux: Wm. Lewis and W. F. Scott.

OTTAWA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The following list shows the standing of the pupils of this school, a report of the examination of which, with an account of the exhibition, in the evening, appeared in our last,

FORM FOURTH.

Arithmetic—Dux: C. Egleson; 2nd do., D. Robertson.

Mental Arithmetic—Dux: A. McLaren and D. Robertson, equal; 2nd do., W. G. Brown.

History—Dux: E Sherwood; 2nd do., D. Robertson.

Geography—Dux: E. Sherwood; 2nd do., D. Robertson.

Spelling—Dux: W. G. Brown; 2nd do., A. McLaren.

English Grammar and Composition—Dux: A. McLaren; 2nd do., J. Hackett.

Natural Philosophy—Dux: D. Robertson; 2nd do., A. McLaren.

Algebra—Dux: D. Robertson; 2nd do., A. McLaren.

Geometry—Dux: A. McLaren; 2nd do., J. Hackett.

Latin—Dux: W. G. Brown; 2nd do., J. Graham.

Greek—Dux: A. McLaren; 2nd do., J. Graham.

French, Junior Class—Dux: W. Davie; 2nd do., W. Ross.

French, Senior Class—Dux: W. G. Brown; 2nd do., J. Hackett.

The standing of the pupils during the last half year, as ascertained from the daily marks:

FIRST FORM.

Arithmetic—Dux: F. Ligmanousky; 2nd do., A. Taylor.

Geography—Dux:—E. Coffin; 2nd do., F. Ligmanousky.

History—Dux: E. Coffin; 2nd do., A. Taylor.

English Grammar—Dux: E. Coffin; 2nd do., P. Sherwood.

English Compositon—Dux: K. Graham; 2nd A. Taylor.

Reading—Dux: O. Hurd; 2nd do., E. Coffin.

Latin—Dux: J. L. Brady; 2nd do., E. Coffin.

SECOND FORM.

Arithmetic—Dux: T. Rathwell; 2nd do. W. Bishop.

Geography—Dux: J. L. Brady; 2nd do, W. Durie.

History—Dux: W. Durie; 2nd do. J. L. Brady.

English Grammar—Dux: T. Rathwell; 2nd do. J. P. Brady.

English Composition—Dux: T. Rathwell; 2nd do. J. L. Brady.

Spelling—Dux: W. Durie; 2nd do. J. L. Brady.

Reading—Dux: W. Durie; 2nd do. W. Ross.

Latin—Dux: R. Rathwell; 2nd do. G. Green, H. Pimley, equal.

Geometry—Dux: J. L. Brady; 2nd do. W. Bishop.

Algebra—Dux: J. McCraken; 2nd do. J. L. Brady.

THIRD FORM.

Arithmetic—Dux: D. Q. McPhail; 2nd do. M. McCabe.

History—Dux: J. Sinclair; 2nd do. Jas. McCraken.

Geography—Dux: J. Sinclair; 2nd do. Jas. McCraken.

Spelling—Dux: G. Green; 2nd do. A. Bedard.

English Grammar and Composition—Dux: T. Hogson; 2nd do. G. Green.

Natural Philosophy—Dux: W. Jamieson; 2nd do. G. Green—

Algebra—Dux: W. Jamieson; 2nd do. J. Hackett.

Latin—Dux: J. Hackett; 2nd do. D. Robertson.

Greek—J. Hackett; 2nd do. J. McCraken.

COUNTY COUNCIL.

The County Council of the County of Carleton met for the last time in the Court House yesterday, and concluded the business of the year. At 10 o'clock a.m., the Warden took the chair. The minutes of the last meeting being read, and appoved, it was,

On motion of Mr. Storey, and seconded by Mr. Dow,—That By-law confirming By-law of the Township of Fitzroy be read a second and third time, and passed, any rule to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Finance Committee presented their report.

It was moved by Mr. Severight, and seconded by Mr. Brown,—That the report of the Finance Committee be amended by the Warden giving an order to the Rev. R. Garvin on the County Treasurer for the amount of his claim and expenses.—*Lost.*

It was moved by Mr. Morgan, and seconded by Mr. Sykes,—That the report be adopted.

The Committee on Education presented their report.

It was moved by Mr. Murray, and seconded by Mr. Severight,—That the report be adopted.

The Committee on Roads and Bridges presented their Report.

It was moved by Mr. Dow, seconded by Mr. McKay, that the Report be amended by granting the petition of J. C. Bowers praying for $50

It was moved by Mr. Sykes, seconded by Mr. Brown, that the Report be adopted as amended.

The Committee on Buildings presented their Report.

On motion of Mr. Corvan, seconded by Mr. Sykes, the Report was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Scott, seconded by Mr. Hubbell, the passing of a By-law to open up a County Line between the Townships of Mallborough and Montague was deferred until the January session.

On motion of Mr. Storey, seconded by Mr. Corvan, the Clerk's accounts for disbursments during the Session was ordered to be paid.

On motion of Mr. Morgan, seconded by Mr. Scott, the Warden left the Chair, and Mr. McKey took the same.

It was moved by Mr. Scott, seconded by Mr. Hubbell, that the thanks of this Corporation be tendered to the Warden for his efficient and gentlemanly conduct in the chair during the year, and that the sum of $50 be paid him to cover the expenses of his office.

On motion of Mr. Morgan the Council then adjourned *sine die.*

To the Editor of the "Ottawa Times."

SIR,—

In your issue of yesterday a letter appears over the signature of "An Englishman" suggesting "that the best plan for the success of "a dramatic performance to be given for "the benefit of the Charitable fund of the "St. George's Society, under its immediate patronage."

I perfectly agree with your kind-hearted correspondent that such an entertainment might be got up to the material advantage of our Society, and I desire to express through the medium of your columns, my sincere thanks to that gentleman for his valuable suggestion.

I will take the earliest opportunity of drawing the attention of the President and Committee of Management to your correpondent's letter and feel assured that the spirit which dictated the same will be by them, as it is by me fully appreciated.

If your Correspondent will have the goodness to write to me, I shall have great plesure in conferring with him at convenience with a view to promoting the excellent object which he has suggested,

I am, Sir,
Your Most Obdt. Serv't
W. MILLS,
Secretary, St. George's Society.

Ottawa, Dec. 22nd 1865.

BY TELEGRAPH.

DELEGATION FROM MISSISSIPPI IN BEHALF OF JEFF. DAVIS.

AN AMERICAN MINISTER FOR JAPAN.

NEGRO INSURRECTION AT RICHMOND.

NEGROES SECRETING ARMS.

AUSTRIAN TROOPS FOR MEXICO.

NEW YORK, 22nd.—A delegation of Missisipians being the Committee appointed by the legislature of their State, to petition the President for the pardon of Jeff. Davis, called at the executive mansion yesterday, and the petition was presented, but no formal reply given by the President.

The *World's* Washington special says, the President yesterday sent to the Senate the name of Gen. Van Allenburg, of New York, as Minister to Japan.

The *Herald's* Richmond correspondent says the people of Richmond are in a high state of excitement, in apprehension of an outbreak among the negroes during the approaching holidays.

It is reported that preparations for a gigantic insurrection have been made, by the extensive gathering and secreting of arms, and from fear that the negroes will attack and rob the trains. The superintendent of the Richmond and Danville Railroad has issued a notice that no freight will be carried over it between the 21st inst. and the 5th of January. The apprehension is believed to be groundless.

The aggregate force recently ordered to be mustered out of the military service is 30,000 men.

Gen. Fitzhenry Warren has been breveted Major Gen. He will not go to Guatemala, until after the close of the Iowa Legislature, before which he is a prominent candidate.

The *World's* special says there is no official information from the French Government that the Emperor intends to withdraw the French troops from Mexico, yet it is vaguely given out by the French minister in diplomatic circles that such is his intention.

Maximilian expects to supply their places with Austrain troops, numbers of whom are said to be on their way to Mexico.

CANADIAN NEWS.

His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto proceeded last week to Montreal, to confer orders on some ecclesiastics belonging to the Seminary of St. Sulpice in that city.

The County Council of Lennox and Addington have invited the Council of Frontenac to a public dinner to take place this evening at Napanee. We understand a good number of the members have signified their intention of being present.—*Ib.*

We record with much pleasure the appointment of Michael Hays, Esq., by the Government, as County Attorney for Perth. Mr. Hays is possessed of talents of a high order, and will, we feel assured, discharge the duties of his new office with credit.—*Freeman.*

A SHOCK OF AN EARTHQUAKE AT LAKE BEAUPORT.—Lake Beauport has been the scene of a rather singular visitation for the season. It is said that, on Friday last, there was a smart shock of an earthquake at that place, and that the ground was rent in several places. We have not hoard of the shock being felt at any other place.

We have learned with peculiar gratification, that the many friends of the Rev. Father White, in Toronto, have it in contemplation to present him some token of their esteem. We have been anxiously looking out some movement in this direction. During his missionary sojourn in this city, Father White has effected a great amount of good.—*Freeman.*

A telegram announced the sudden death of Mr. John Way, one of the oldest conductors on the Grand Trunk Railroad, having been connected with it since the opening. Latterly he has been running between Toronto and Detroit. He had been in ill-health for a short time, but resumed work on Thursday. He left Detroit on Friday morning and arrived at Toronto the same evening. On Saturday morning he was found dead in his bed.

COURT OF APPEALS, YESTERDAY.—His Honor the Chief Justice and Hon. Justices Aylwin, Meredith and Mondelet were present. The well-known case of Betterswerth was argued. In this care, as our readers will remember, Betterswerth alleged that he had been wrongfully arrested on suspicion of being one of the St. Albans' raiders. A jury awarded him $500 damages, but the verdict was set aside by the Superior Court, on the ground of insufficiency of the notice. Hence arose the present appeal. The term will close on Wednesday.—*Quebec Chronicle, Dec. 20th.*

THE TIMBER TRADE.—The *Montreal Telegraph* says: The fact that there is this year wintering over at Quebec upwards of twenty-three million feet of timber, principally pine, ought to awaken the attention of the Goverament to the necessity of some new regulations whereby the manufacture of square timber on the Crown damain may be better controlled, and a check put to excessive operations, which are destroying the pine forests, depressing the market, and doing the lumbering trade no good.

Mr. Anderson, of the firm of Ford & Anderson, we are sorry to record, met with a serious accident yesterday, whereby one of his legs was badly injured. He was standing on the edge of the wharf watching a schooner which was discharging a cargo of flour, when, it is believed, he stood on one of the barrels of flour, which rolled and caused him to slip, and his legs coming between the vessel and the wharf, one of them was badly crushed. He was immediately carried to his office, and medical aid called, and it is hoped that the accident will not prove so serious as was at first anticipated.—*British American.*

The steamship *Asia*, from Liverpool, had a boisterous time on her passage out. She was struck by a sea which carried away her bowspirt. In the port of Halifax she was rather unfortunate. Before getting properly secured she was swung round by the strong north wind, and ere she came under control ran into the ship *Summer* and a couple of schooners, doing them considerable damage.

Lord Shaftesbury recently stated at a public meeting in London, that, from personal observation, he had ascertained that of the adult male criminals of that city nearly all had fallen into a course of crime between the ages of eight and sixteen years; and that if a young man lived an honest life to twenty years of age there were forty-nine chances in his favour and only one against him as to an honorable life thereafter.

ANECDOTE OF CHOATE.—Rufus Choate, the great Boston lawyer, in an important assult and battery case, at sea, had Dick Barton, chief mate of the clipper ship *Challenge*, on the stand and badgered him so for about an hour that Dick got his salt water up, and hauled by the wind to bring the keen Boston lawyer under his battery. At the beginning of his testimony Dick said that the night was as dark as pitch, and raining like seven bells." Suddenly Mr. Choate asked him: "Was there a moon that night?" "Yes, sir." "Ah, yes? a moon—" "Yes, a full moon." "Did you see it?" "Not a mite." "Then how do you know that there was a moon?" "The National Almanac said so, and I'll believe that sooner than any lawyer in this world." "What was the principal luminary that night, sir?" "Binnacle lamp aboard the *Challenge*." "Ah you are growing sharp, Mr. Barron." "What the blazes have you been grinding me this hour for—to make me dull?" "Be civil sir. And now tell me in what latitude and longitude you crossed the equator?" "Sho'—you're joking." "No sir! I'm in earnest, and I desire you to answer me." "I shan't." "Ah, you refuse, do you?" "Yes—I can't." "Indeed? You are chief mate of a clipper ship, and unable to answer a simple question?" "Yes, 'tis the simplest question I ever had asked me. Why, I thought every fool of a lawyer knew that there aint no latitude at the equator." That shot floored Rufus.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

ALBION HOTEL, December 22.—Richd. Woodly, Clarence; A. Dolb, Osgoode; G. Bradshaw, do.; James Corbett, Bell's Corners; W. M. Davey, Morrisburgh; G. Merlid, Goulburn; D. Robertson, Gloucester; A. Gibson, North Gower; B. Cart, Marlborough; J. M. Campbell, Osgoode; W. Fenton, Gloucester; James Johnston, senr., do.; Thomas Wadder, Osgoode; James Wilson and lady, Fitzroy; John McDermid, Kinmore; John Wood, do.; William Caldwell, Rochester, N.Y.; James Hodgins and son, Huntly; George Jenks, Chicago, W. Corbett, Bell's Corners; Thos. Williams, Rochester, N. Y.

YESTERDAY'S MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, Dec. 22, 1865.

Flour—Super Extra, $6 75 a 7 00; Extra, $6 25 a 6 50; Fancy, $5 90 a 6 00.

Wheat—Super No. 1 Canada, $5 60 a 5 55; No. 1 Western, nominal; No. 2, $4 75 a 5 00; Bag Flour, $2 95 a 3 00; Canada Wheat, $1 15 a 1 20; Western, $1 10 a 1 15.

Oats—Per 32 lbs—30 a 32c. Barley—Per 48 lbs—60 a 65c.

Butter—Dairy, 20 a 22c; store-packed, 18 a 19c.

Ashes—Pots, $6 70 a 6 75; pearls, $7 10; 7 15.

Flour—extras are nominel, and supers firmly held. Transactions limited by holders asking higher prices.

Butter—sales of good medium kegs at 18c.

Ashes—nothing doing. Quotations nominal.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 21, 1865.

Gold opened and closed at 146¼.

Cotton quiet and firm at 50 a 51c.

Flour receipts 10,672 bbls. Market opened dull and more active. Sales, 14,000 bbls. $7 00 a 7 45c for superfine State; $8 25 a 8 80c for extra; $8 25 a 8 50c for choice; $8 00 a 8 45c for superfine Western; $8 00 a 8 40c for extra; and $8 40c a 9 00 for common to middling extra Western; common to good shipping brands round hoop Ohio, $4. Canadian rather more steady. Sales 300 bbls, at $8 05c a 8 35c for common, and $8 40c for good to choice extra.

Wheat receipts 47,000 bushels. Market opened quiet, and closed rather more active. Sales 69,000 bushels. Chicago Spring, and Mil. Club, $1 60 a 1 88c; $1 83 a 1 85c for old Amber Milwaukie; $1 90c for choice Amber State; $2 40 a 2 65c for White Western; State receipts dull.

Corn receipts, 10,000 bushels; market dull and rather easier, at 89 a 94c for unsound, and 95 a 96c for sound mixed Western.

Oats dull, at 48 a 53c for unsound, and 60 a 62c for sound.

Pork lower, at $27 50 a 28 00 for mess, closing at $27 87½c regular.

Beef steady.

Butter dull. Cheese quiet.

Whisky dull at $2 31 a 2 32c.

Petroleum quiet, ; 41¼ a 42c for crude; 67c for refined in bond; and 85 a 86c for refined free.

Lard heavy,

LATEST MARKETS.

Flour closed firm for good seven low grades.

Wheat quiet.

Pork closed firmer. Mess $28 regular.

Lard closed at 15 a 19c.

Beef steady.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CARELESSNESS.

Many persons neglect their horses' health and condition until it is too late, when at a trifling expense and no trouble the horse might have been saved if attended to in time. To all who may have occasion to use an article of the kind we would confidently recommend "Darley's Arabian Heave Remedy and Condition Medicine; it is without doubt the best preparation in used.

Remember the name, and see that the signature of *Hurd & Co.*, is on each package.

Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W., proprietors for the Canadas. Sold by all Medicine dealers.

Ottawa, Dec. 18, 1865. 1-a

THE FENIANS continue to hold meetings in New York and other large cities in the United States and Canada, and have adopted a new Constitution for the guidance of the Brotherhood on this continent; and we understand that one clause in it recommends the whole order to provide themselves with a bottle of the "Canadian Pain Destroyer," for sprains, bruises, frost-bites, burns, coughs, colds, &c. Sold by all medicine dealers, at 25 cents per bottle.

Ottawa, Dec. 18, 1865. 1-a

PRACTICAL STATESMANSHIP.—None can read Mr. Gladstones speeches, especially such as he delivered a short time since before the citizens of Glasgow, without feeling impressed with the eminently practical character which distinguishes the higher order of British statesmanship; but every one knows and can appreciate the great benefits derived by the use of "Bryan's Pulmonic wafers." They have been before the public upwards of twenty years, and it is now admitted by all that they are the best preparation ever offered for alleviating and curing coughs, colds, irritation or soreness of the throat, and all Bronchial affections. All medicine dealers keep them—price 25 cents per box.

Ottawa, Dec; 18, 1865 1-d

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

JAMES HOPE,
Manufacturing Stationer and Bookbinder,
IMPORTER OF
GENERAL STATIONERY, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, SCHOOL BOOKS, BIBLES, PRAYER BOOKS and CHURCH SERVICES,
Corner of Sparks and Elgin Streets, OTTAWA.

A FULL AND VARIED STOCK OF the following MISCELLANEOUS and COUNTING-HOUSE STATIONERY, always in stock:—

Walking Sticks,
Wafers,
Wedding Stationery,
Writing Inks, (all makers,)
Wax Tapers and Stands,
Wafer Stamps,
Whist Counters,
Writing Pads and Cases,
Writing Desks,
Writing Parchments.
Visiting Cards,
Tin Foil,
Time Books,
Thermometers,
Thumb Tacks,
Tape Lines,
Timber Tables,
Twine Boxes and Twine,
Tin Paper Cutters and Rulers Combined,
Tracing Cloths and Paper,
Tourists' Writing Cases,
Tissue Papers,
Tinted Cards,
Tinsel Papers.
Steamer's Wood Books,
Skeleton Books,
Section Paper,
Stamp Act,
Specification Paper,
Sable Brushes,
Stylographic Pencils,
Stumps,
Swartwout's Patent Paper Fasteners,
Silver Pencils and Penholders,
Silk Taste,
Sponge Holders,
Surface-Colored Paper,
Shanty Ledgers,
Stationery Cabinets and Cases
Sketch Books and Blocks,
Slates and Slate Pencils,
Sealing Wax,
Scrap Books.
Receipt Books,
Rifle Registers,
Red Tapes,
Rulers,
Rodger's Knives,
Ready Reference Files,
Reeves' Colors. &c.,
Rowney's Pencils and Colors
Quill Pen Machines,
Quills and Quill Pens.
JAMES HOPE,
Corner Sparks and Elgin Streets.,

Ottawa, Dec. 23d, 1865. 1-d

NEW STYLE OF
German Leather Work!
AND
WAX FLOWERS.

A PICTURE FRAME, made by MRS. J. CLIFFORD, in the new style of German Leather Work, is now on exhibition at Mr. Durie's Bookstore.

Mrs. Clifford has always on hand a variety of Wax Flowers, Card Baskets, &c., and she will also teach the new and elegant art of German Leather Work and Wax Flowers to ladies who may favor her with a visit.

Residence: Dalhousie street, Lower Town, next door to Mr. Gauthier, cabinet maker.

Ottawa, Dec. 23, 1865. 6d-d

Wheeler & Wilson's
HIGHEST PREMIUM

Sewing Machines!

AGAIN SUCCESSFUL AT THE GREAT
DUBLIN EXHIBITION, 1865.

THE BATTLE-FIELDS of Napoleon I. were scarcely more numerous than the contests of the Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines. Paris, 1861, London, 1862, Linzs and Koningsberg, 1863, Dantzic, Agram and Kreins, 1864, DUBLIN, Stettin, Cologne and Wisman, 1865, bear testimony to the superiority of this Machine, and its appreciation abroad. At all these International Exhibitions the best fruits of foreign genius were arrayed against it, backed by national *amour propre*, but there, as here, the star of its destiny is always in the ascendant. Indeed, no human testimony could be stronger than that which has been accorded this Machine for superiority over all others for family use, and general manufacturing purposes. Testimonials similar to those below could be given from all quarters could space permit:

Mr. G. A. Walton: Dear Sir: I have great pleasure in stating that I never regret giving you my Singer letter A machine, and $36 in cash for a Wheeler & Wilson, as it runs so easily and rapidly, and gives such entire satisfaction. MRS. JAS. THOMPSON.

I have pleasure in stating to the public that having had a Singer letter A machine, sent to me, the noise and working of which discouraged me so much that I sent it back and got a Wheeler & Wilson, which I would recommend to all in search of the best sewing maccine. MRS. SHOULDIS.

Having used sewing machines for the past fifteen years, I can recommend the Wheeler & Wilson as being the simplest in construction, and having less machinery than any other machine. Quality and range of work not equalled by any other. ALEXANDER MOWAT.

The following are a few of the many ladies and gentlemen, that I have sold to, and others using the machines, resident in the city and vicinity, that would be references to intending purchasers:

Mrs. H. Merrill, Mrs. T. G. Crosby, Mrs. Dr. Grant, Mr. Charles Wright, Mrs. F. Patterson, Mrs. J. B. Taylor, Mrs. W. P. Left, Mrs. J. Traversey, Mrs. J. Cunningham, Mrs. Christy, Mrs. McCormick, Mrs. Mills, Mrs. Grimes, Mrs. Dowler, Mrs. Wager, Mrs. P. A. Egleson, Mrs. C. H. Pinkney, Mrs. O'Neil, Miss J. & C. Leblanc, Mrs. Fraser, Mrs. Geak, Mrs. Hetherington, Mrs. Sutherland, Mrs. Lees, Mrs. Lauder, Mr. T. C. Clark, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Monroe, Mrs. Boonston, Mrs. J. Taylor, Mrs. George Hay, Mrs. Wm. Hay, Dr. Hill, Garland, Mutchmor & Co., and a host of others.

G. A. WALTON,
AGENT.

OFFICE: 37, Sparks street, Centre Town.

☞ Needles, Oil, etc., for sale. Sewing machines repaired, stitching done, etc.

Ottawa, Dec. 23, 1865. 6-y

FOR SALE
AT
BELCOURT & Co.'s
NEW ESTABLISHMENT,
86, SUSSEX STREET.

COGNACS, Chaloupin, Jardien, Martel, Hennessey's Brandies, Gin, DeKuper and Hautman, Gin, in flasks and in wood; Wines, Sherries, Ports, Haut-Sauterne, Medoc, St. Julien, Rhine Wine, Hockheimer, Champagne, Sparkling Hock, &c., &c.

ALL KINDS OF
CUT TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

To which they desire to call the attention of their friends of the Civil Service, and the public in general.

Ottawa, Dec. 23, 1865. 6-d

Ottawa Collegiate School!
ROYAL VICTORIA BLOCK,
O'CONNOR ST., CENTRE TOWN.

THE CLASSES of this school will reassemble after the Christmas recess, on WEDNESDAY, January 4.

H. J. BORTHWICK, A. M.,
Principal.

Ottawa, Dec. 23, 1865. 6-43

The Division Courts

FOR the COUNTY OF CARLETON will be held for the year 1866 as follows, viz.:

FOR THE FIRST DIVISION,
In Ottawa, on the last Friday of every month;

FOR THE SECOND DIVISION,
In Richmond, on the 15th of January, 19th of March, 14th of May, 16th of July, 17th of September, 14th of November;

FOR THE THIRD DIVISION,
In Huntley, on the 17th of January, 21st of March, 16th of May, 18th of July, 19th of September, 14th of November;

FOR THE FOURTH DIVISION,
In Fitzroy, on the 18th of January, 22nd of March, 17th of May, 19th of July, 20th of September, 15th of November;

FOR THE FIFTH DIVISION,
In North Gower, on the 16th of January, 20th of March, 15th of May, 17th of July, 18th of September, 13th of November;

FOR THE SIXTH DIVISION,
In Osgoode, on the 25th of January, 29th of March, 24th of May, 26th of July, 27th of September, 22nd of November;

FOR THE SEVENTH DIVISION.
In Nepean, at Bell's Corners, on the 22nd of January, 26th of March, 21st of May, 23rd of July, 24th September, 19th of November.

CHR. ARMSTRONG,
Judge County of Carletan.

Ottawa, 22nd Dec., 1865. 6-td

THE County Court and General Quarter Sessions are held on the SECOND TUESDAY of March, June, September and December.

December 23, 1865. 6-td

Ordnance Lands—Ottawa.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that a large number of building lots, situated in north Rideau street, north Patrick street, north St. Andrew street, south Bolton street, east Nelson street, east Gloucester street, east Cobourg street, west Cobourg street, east Wirtemburgh street, south Parry street, Franklin street, north and south, south Ottawa street, south Park street, and Rideau street, will be offered for sale on WEDNESDAY, the FIRST day of FEBRUARY, 1866, at the hour of noon, at the Russell House Hotel, Ottawa, by H. McLean, Auctioneer.

Lists of the lots and terms of payment may be had on application at the office of the undersigned, in Ottawa.

By Order of
The Honorable the Commissioner of Crown Lands,
WILLIAM F. COFFIN,
Ordn. Lands Agent.
Ordinance Lands Branch,
Crown Lands, Ottawa.

Dec. 14th, 1865. 5-td