Notice to the Public.

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

MACLEAN, ROGER & CO.

New Advertisements.

NO OLD ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED IN THIS LIST.

Gowan's Opera House—Mrs. Morrison.
Local Notice—Dr. Pierce.
Local Notice—Dr. Harvey.
Social—Mrs. W. H. Walker.
Local Notice—Burnett's Cocoaine.
Burnett's Cocoaine—Joseph Burnett & Co.
Local Notice—Fellowes' Hypophosphites.
Ottawa Business College—D. McArthur & Co.

Pure Irish Frieze always in Stock,
T. W. KENNY & SONS,
Merchant Tailors,
and Outfitters,
Sparks Street, Ottawa.

The Times.

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, NOV. 2, 1875.

LUMBERING OPERATIONS AND THE BANKS.

Within the last day or two the story in some way got abroad that one of our banks, understood to be largely connected with the leading lumber firms in this city, had determined upon adopting a rigorous policy with regard to the accounts of those of its customers who were deeply involved in the lumber business. It was said that the bank in question had, or was about to, "shut down" upon the lumber men. Most of our readers will understand what, in such a connexion, is comprehended in the phrase "shut down," and not a few would be able in a moment to roughly forecast the consequences of such a policy. The rumour was not generally accepted, because rumours respecting the business standing of persons and of communities are quite common in these times, and people have learnt to receive them with caution. It is just possible that it might subside without doing much harm, and in a few days be forgotten; but while it is current, it may be as well to show that there is nothing in it.

The position of the bank in question towards the lumber interest, we have it on the best authority, is this: With regard to past advances, and liabilities on account of such, the bank will continue its heretofore liberal policy. It will do its best, regarding accounts with respectable lumbering houses as in some important respects a mutual interest, to carry those accounts to a satisfactory issue. But it has taken a decided stand with respect to further operations in the "limits" this season. It will not assist in the making of more lumber to be thrown upon a surfeited market with the effect of lowering the value of that already on hand to the full extent of the value of that which may be produced in excess of present stocks.

It will be universally conceded that this is a wise policy. There appears difficulty to be experienced in stopping further operations in the woods from which the lumberman seems to shrink, although his good sense must tell him that it is absolutely ruinous to go on. And the banking policy that compels him to accept the present difficulty, instead of going on to meet the greater one in the distance, to the loss, if not the ultimate ruin, of all concerned, should meet with universal commendation. In this policy the bank in question should, we think, be cordially assisted by all other banks interested to any extent in the lumbering business of the country. Absolute suspension of operations in the bush for one or two years will restorp the lumber trade, while continuous production for an overstocked and depressed market means simply continuous embarrassment with all its consequences. Since the lumbermen cannot of themselves determine upon and adhere to the radical but only hopeful remedy, it would be well that the banks should take them in hand and exercise over them that control that present circumstances put in their power.

HIGH-TONED JOURNALISM.

The strong contrast which the tactics of the defeated Conservative in Montreal West bear to his record as a journalist suggests some considerations which reflect rather unfavourably upon the combination of an editor and a candidate for Parliament in one and the same person. Mr Thomas White is a gentleman known to the public of Canada best and most to his credit as the editor of a newspaper. When first he came before a constituency as a candidate for the House of Commons, he was rejected by a narrow majority of two. In the strong Liberal County of Wentworth, this was doing very well, and Mr. White was sufficiently encouraged to try again, which he did at the last General Election, although not in the same quarter, but carrying the Tory banner, in Prescott in opposition to Mr. Hagar. A second time he was defeated, but the majority in favour of his opponent was again very small, being only five. We next find him before the electors of Montreal West, where the excess of votes polled against him, and in favour of Mr. Fred. Mackenzie, was somewhat larger than were the adverse majorities of either Wentworth or Prescott. To see the prize which he is known to have coveted so much dangling before his eyes, and only removed from his grasp by eight votes, was more than Mr. White could bear with equanimity. The means by which he drew to his support such a large number of the voters of Montreal West upon that occasion were not of the most reputable, for it would be little to the credit of any man to ride into Parliament on the prejudices and animosities of his fellow-citizens; but they were no worse than the stratagems by which he afterwards attempted to set aside the adverse verdict which had been rendered, and certainly did not equal in their violence the diatribes he launched out through his newspaper against all and sundry who happened, either from duty or chance, to have assisted in thwarting his aims, or in any way helped to prevent the injustice which it was his desire to perpetrate. But bad as all these things were they have been completely thrown into the shade by the slanders with which Mr. White assailed his opponents in the last campaign. If his defeat has no other result, it will at least have taught him that there is nothing to be gained by the publication of disgraceful falsehoods affecting the character of public men, and that a dignified reliance upon the claims which his party, convinced with his personal ability, gives him to the position of a representative of the people in Parliament, is the true policy for a candidate to follow. Mr. White's personal claims to contest any constituency in the interest of conservatism are based almost entirely upon his observance of this salutary rule in his capacity as a journalist. There are many more able writers among those who contribute to the various conservative organs throughout the Dominion, although from the tone of the *Gazette* occasionally it might be inferred that on that score, it regarded itself as in a position to point to the mote in other's eyes without fear of attention being attracted to the beam in its own; but no newspaper in Canada was more justly credited with temperateness of tone and the absence of low personality, until its editor became a candidate for the representation of Montreal in the House of Commons. During the campaign of last year the *Gazette* became as disrespectful in its treatment of individuals, and every whit as abusive and slanderous, as the vilest print in the country. In the interval between then and now, its editorials resumed their former candour, and we are convinced they would have continued to maintain it, had the Conservative party of Montreal not committed the indiscretion of again choosing Mr. White as their standard-bearer. It must now be apparent to Mr. White himself, that a successful editor is not necessarily a successful candidate for Parliamentary honours, and that vilification and abuse tell just as much against the one in public estimation as they do against the other. Besides, we suspect that the party will not be likely to choose as their champion in the future the hero of so many inglorious and disastrous battles. Mr. White may therefore be supposed, figuratively speaking, to have "hung his trumpet in the hall," determined to "study war no more." The time may come, when the Conservative turn to govern the country shall have arrived—if Mr. White still moves in this mortal sphere—that his perseverance will be rewarded—with a Senatorship say, or something of that kind. In the meantime his aspirations have been hopelessly smothered, and he will go back to his editorial chair "a sadder and, let us hope, a wiser man."

We have said that Mr. White as an editor, who surveys the political scene from a personally disinterested point of view, and Mr. White as a candidate for the House of Commons, personally concerned in the result of the contest, are very different persons. But we are not without a parallel to his case, and that at our very doors. We refer to the *Nation*, and to its chief editor, Mr. Goldwin Smith. While Mr. Smith was simply Mr. Smith, and, took no active part personally in the public affairs of the country, the *Nation* was the pink of journalistic rectitude and civility. It was to be sure, a sort of Ishmaelite, as it could not fail to be under its existing management, but it was accustomed to have its raps at everybody in language that was not abusive, and the incisiveness of which even those whose knuckles were supposed to suffer could not help but admire. But no sooner did the editor of the *Nation* appear in the *role* of leader of the "Canada First" party, and as such became amenable to criticism, than the *Nation* forgot its virgin resolves, and wielded the sledge hammer of abuse with as much facility as the *Mail* itself. The respect with which we have been accustomed to regard both men, cannot be but very greatly lessened under these circumstances. Both, in their capacity as writers for the press, have been remarkable for the elevated tone which they invariably imparted to the journals over which they had control; but as soon as ever they became personally interested in public affairs themselves, and directly subject to criticism, it appears they lost their self control entirely. Either, then, it is a dangerous thing for the credit of the profession that a journalist, who has the control of a newspaper, should become mixed up actively with political affairs, or the style of writing for which the gentlemen referred to have claimed credit, and practised when supporting or opposing the candidature of others, must be in, capable of influencing, with sufficient power, the conscience and judgment of the body politic. We are not prepared to admit the latter proposition, and must, therefore, of necessity adopt the first. It thus follows that the journalistic style of Messrs. Thomas White and Goldwin Smith, which was so exceptionally high toned when they were not personally affected, and so entirely the reverse when they are, is the result of no innate principle, but merely adopted as being that which it is believed will best suit the purposes of the moment. This is intensely selfish, at all events, and is equal to an affirmation that it is all very well to be polite in your expressions and careful in your assertions when you are advocating the cause of somebody else, but that something more pungent is wanted when the cause is your own.

A young lady of engaging personal appearance, says the *Burlington Hawkeye*, who came here last week, from Creston, recently announced that she was going to open a barber shop on the North Hill. The very next day, which was yesterday, each married woman on North Hill, surprised her husband, whose virtues she had long known and admired, with a neat little present, consisting of a razor, lather-brush and strop. And now as oft as a North Hill man comes home, the wife of his bosom puts her arms around his neck and rubs her downy cheeks against his face, in all apparent innocence and affection, but if his cheek is smoother than when he went away from home in the morning, she fans him with the rolling pin until he has to wear his hat on whichever lump it will fit best.

Written for THE TIMES.

INDIAN SUMMER.

If disinherited of lands,
There is a season of the year
At least, the rich man calls his own.
Tho' even there, the rale face claims
A part—anon King Winter comes,
And Nature weeks her richest robes,
To greet his lordly sway—the hill's
Are sleeping in a tranquil haze;
A carpet rare the forest drops,
And clothes the earth in beauty, while
Day after day the fiery Sun
Holds combat with illusive storms,—
Emerging from the smoky mist
To smite the hoar-frost on the roof,
And warm the rural vale, where back
The dreamy flocks and herds—
O balmy Indian Summer days,
Like fleeting joys, too fair to last,
Tho' nature paints with master strokes,
And all is pleasing to the eye,
A sadness steals upon the heart,
For all is mystery—decay
Is the fixed doom of earthly things,
Save the imperishable soul—
And now the falling leaf alights
With tenderness on grass-laid graves.

DELOS.

Ottawa, October 25th, 1875.

Moncure D. Conway's Lecture on London.

THE WONDERFUL GROWTH AND MAGNITUDE OF ENGLAND'S CAPITAL—THE GUILDS AND GREAT HOSPITALS—LACK OF IMAGINATION IN ENGLAND—THE CIVIL SERVICE—ENGLAND AND AMERICA ON THE SAME HIGHWAY OF CIVILIZATION.

From the Boston Journal.

London now covers 700 square miles and contains 4,000,000 of people. There is a birth every five minutes and a death every eight minutes. Nine thousand new houses and 28 miles of new streets are built every year, and in the same period 40,000 souls are added to its population. There are more Jews in London than in Palestine, more Irish than in Dublin, more Scotchmen than in Edinburgh, and Germans enough to make an average German city. One of the charms of the city is in its beautiful squares, of which it has one for every day in the year, or about 365 in all. London as a city is not architecturally beautiful, but it surpasses the world in its interior decorations. He spoke of a visit to St. John's Gate, where the knights used to gather before the Crusades; later it was occupied by Dr. Johnson and Oliver Goldsmith, and it was there they commenced the publication of *The Gentleman's Magazine*, the first periodical published in London; and it was there that David Garrick made his first appearance. One curious incident of his visit was that a young man, a nephew of Macaulay, refused to rise when the National Anthem was sung, but when he said that he did so from principle, he was respected in it. Others when questioned as to why they rose said, one because it was a hymn; another beause of loyalty to England; and another because he loved the Queen; and they finally justified the refusal to rise because no two or them could agree as to why they rose. An Englishman rather likes an old custom, especially if it be so very old that it has no meaning at all.

The guilds or city companies have entirely outgrown their original design and character; they only nominally represent the different trades without including any active representatives, and they have so much money they don't know what to do with it. The great hospitals were originally started by small subscriptions for the care of the sick, but now they were supported by a poor law tax, and held millions of money piled up in the sight of suffering, which cannot flow out by reason of some technicality relative to its bestowal. These taught the lesson that a bequest to an executor often falls into the hands of an executioner. The same was true of many of the old customs of charity, which were still continued as they were a hundred years ago. In this connection he made allusion to the great gift of George Peabody, which he said was accomplishing about as little as so much money can These city corporations were perpetuated by the fact that nobody was responsible for it. They were composed of men of eminent respectability, and no man who had ever had a note protested, even if by accident, could ever hold office in them. He then proceeded to show that all that England has to show in the way of luster was fictitious. The Queen exists because she knows that she is a flag. If she should die and a wax figure were put in her place without the change being known, things would go on for years just as they are doing now. For the past fifteen years she might as well not have existed. The era of Elizabeth was made by the exercise of a woman's will, but the present epoch was made by the fact that the administration of a woman's will stands aside and lets the energies of the country grow. The lack of royal pomp had improved London society. As the court fails all of the aristocratic drawing rooms fail. The age had ceased to be when care was taken that a man was in the nobility because there was any nobility in him. Wealth had little social prestige; it still retained some power in politics, though in the last election every member was unseated who tried that venerable path to glory. In illustrating the lack of imagination in the English, he spoke of the good lord who said that the passage "Sermons in stones and books in the running brooks," was evidently misprinted, and should have been "Sermons in brooks and stones in the running brooks." The Englishman hears the fabulous stories of the Yankee about the golden El Dorado of the West, and invests his money without a thought that any man can have imagination enough to invent such a story. George Bidwell swindled the Bank of England by the effect of his imagination, and he believed a clever Yankee could have played the role of the great Claimant with success. In alluding to the opinions that Englishmen have of America, he quoted the remark of a vestry-man when some American custom was proposed, that "America is the best country in the world to tell us what to do, but the poorest country in the world to tell us how to do it."

Office holders were generally kept in as long as they were competent and honest, and pensioned when they were old. As a result there were rarely a betrayal of trust or malfeasance in office. It gives England a continuous life and character, and the country is free from perpetual party retaliation. No power was able to give office by favoritism, and a seat in Parliament was regarded as high attainment by literary men. Bulwer regarded a seat in Parliament as better than all his novels, and, added the speaker, "I agree with him." The members serve without pay, give all their time, six months in the year, and sit from 4 in the afternoon until 2 in the morning. They recognise a bore by instinct and have a great capacity for suppressing him. After he has spoken twenty minutes, the members begin to yawn and read public documents—newspapers are not allowed; in five minutes more they begin to talk in a low voice, then they pull down their stovepipe hats and shout "vide," "vide," meaning divide the house or take a vote; in other words, meaning that the speaker shall shut up. The House was always ready to hear a man when he had anything to say, no matter if he stammered or was the poorest of speakers. He also described a scene where Lord Palmerston was cried down and compelled to take his seat because he was trying to speak against the orders of the House. The personal integrity of the members is very great. Though some of the members used money to secure their election, there has been no recent case where a member has taken money for any cause after he had gained his position. In contrasting the two countries, Europe and America, he said he had learned that theory might not conform to practice in one, and practice fail to come to theory in another. The England of to-day was not dead, but under the old customs of caste equality was maturing, liberty after all has had a curiously parallel development on both sides of the water. Both were on the same highway of civilization, and were nearly abreast. Both had abolished slavery, and were agitating other great reforms. In conclusion he expressed the belief that in another hundred years the countries would be knit together again without division of interest or feeling.

Hatters & Furriers.

DEVLIN'S FUR DEPOT.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

FUR JACKETS

South Sea Seal,
Persian Lamb,
Astrachan,
Baltic Seal,
English Rabbit.

All our own Manufacture, and ty of Fur Guaranteed.

R. J. DEVLIN,
Manufacturer,
MONTREAL AND OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Oct. 5, 1875. 3619

Hats! Hats!! Hats!!!

FOR THE MILLION.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN!

GREAT CHEAP SALE

OF

Felt, Silk and Straw Hats and Caps, Waterproof Coats, Umbrellas, &c.,

AT ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES!

AT

O. COTE'S,

RIDEAU STREET,
UNION BANK BLOCK.

In order to clear the Stock as soon as possible I have decided to sell all the assortment of Hats, Caps &c., at cost for Cash. 4936-20m

HAT! HATS! HATS!

JUST RECEIVED ALL THE NEW STYLES FOR 1875.

—AT—

H. HODGES,

56 SPARKS-ST.,

Opposite the British Lion Hotel.

March 12, 1875. 879

CANNOT BE UNDERSOLD.

JOHN SMITH & Co.,

(LATE METCALFE'S)

Are now prepared to show a very large stock of

OVERCOATS,
PEA JACKETS,

And every description of Fall and Winter Clothing.

UNDERCLOTHING,
FLANNEL SHIRTS,

And a Large Assortment of Men's Furnishings.

ORDER DEPARTMENT.

In this Department will be found a very large Stock of

OVER COATINGS,
BROADCLOTHS,
TWEEDS,
VESTINGS,
ETC., ETC.

COMPARE THE PRICES

AT THE

CLOTHING HOUSE,

138 *SPARKS STREET.*

Ottawa, Oct. 8, 1875. 3904

TIMBER LIMITS FOR SALE.

A Rare Chance.

The subscriber offers his Timber Limits of 100 square Miles in extent, situated on both sides of the Montreal River, a tributary to the Ottawa, on most advantageous terms.

These Limits are covered with RED and WHITE PINE of the finest possible description and contains millions of feet of Timber fit for Saw-log.

The Limits are in their PRIMITIVE CONDITION, only a very few pieces of timber having been carried off by Trespassers, and everything else being untouched.

It may be necessary to add that from the adjoining Limits the Quebec Market is reached, about invariably, early in July.

For further particulars apply to

A. W. FOWELL,
Or to
FRANCIS CLEMOW, Esq.

Ottawa, Sept. 21, 1875. 3949-10w4

SEASONABLE.

Childrens' Rubbers at 35 cts.
Misses' " at 40 cts.
Ladies' Long Rubber Boots, at $1.40.

And other goods at proportionately low prices, at

Lamb's Clearing Sale,

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

BOOTS & SHOES

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

W. A. LAMB,

29 Sussex-st.

March 10, 1875. 3765

NEW FIRM.

THOMAS SHORE & COMPANY,

[Successors to LEE & THOMPSON.]

Beg leave to call the attention of the Public to their large and varied assortment of all description of

FINE AND COARSE HARNESS

which they are offering to the Public at low cost rates. They have also always on hand all descriptions of Gentlemen's and Ladies' Riding Saddles, Trunks, Valises, Satchels, Bags, Whips, and everything in connection with their line of business.

CALL AND EXAMINE STOCK.

Repairing neatly and promptly executed None but the best workmen employed.

THOMAS SHORE & CO.,

Sparks Street, near Bank.

TIMBER LIMITS FOR SALE.

The undersigned is prepared to negociate for

493 SQUARE MILES

OF

TIMBER LIMITS,

Situated on the Petawawa, Kippewa and River Deschenie.

E. McGILLIVRAY.

Ottawa, September 21st, 1875.
Ottawa, Sept. 2, 1875. 3926d

SAUSAGES.

JOHN SATCHELL,

[LATE OF PRESCOTT]

Corner of Sparks and Bank Streets.

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

Manufacture of Sausages.

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

Sept. 11, '75. 3845tf

PREMIUM CHESTER WHITE PIGS.—$15 each, $28 a pair. Chester Cows by MAMMOTH CORN, and imported BELGIAN OATS. 4 lbs by mail $1; peck $3; bushel $5 bushel $8. Circulars and samples (Postages 3 Cents Free on receipt of stamps. A Great Stock Farm. E. F. HOYT, Fairview, Ontario.

ESTABLISHED 1854. OTTAWA 1875.

THOS. PATTERSON,

PURVEYOR TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, EARL DUFFERIN.

Direct Importations from the Producers

In France, England, Holland and Spain.

BRANDIES, PORT & SHERRY WINE, GIN PORTER, &c

PURE AND UNADULTERATED, for Family use and Medicinal Purposes.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

100 Barrels GUINNESS'S PORTER, pints and quarts, put up to order.
100 Cases CLARET, Jas. Violets, special order, very fine.
25 Casks SHERRY WINE, Y.P., fine flavour, fine brands.
20 Cases BASS' Fine ALES, pints and quarts, per order.
10 Hogsheads Fine Old BRANDY, 10 years old, direct order.
10 Hhds. Fine Old PORT WINE, unrivaled in quality, some 20 years old different prices

Teas—Black, the finest imported, Green, do.
Coffee—Very superior, fresh roasted and ground daily.
Syrups—Maple, Amber, Golden, &c., very fine.
Sugars—All grades, for preserving very strong.
A large and well selected stock of family groceries too numerous to detail always on hand.
Glasgow Peas Meal, Mackenzie's Digestive Biscuits, and Augustors Bitters at A'80.

The Canadian Meat Canning Co.'s Fresh Goods,

UNRIVALLED FOR

LUNCH, BREAKFASTS and SUPPERS.

POLOGNAS—Ham, Chicken and Tongue; bats smoked, Brunswick, etc.
SOUPS—Ox-tail, Hotch Potch, Kidney Soup, Soup and Bouilli, etc., etc.
TIN GOODS—Royal Cambridge, Beefsteak; boiled, corned, spiced, sausages and Collops, Veal Sweetbreads, Roast Duck, Scotch Haggis, Sheep Tongues, Ox Tongues, Lamb and Peas, etc.

About 75 different kinds and varieties at half the prices of Imported Goods, and much Fresher. The Largest assortment in the city. A call is solicited to examine Prices and Qualities at

THOS. PATTERSON'S,

No. 68, Rideau St. Ottawa.

BOOKS & STATIONERY

ARTHUR L. HOLMES,

BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,

Has opened at

38 Sparks Street,

with a complete assortment of

BOOKS

Of general Literature as well as Collegiate and Public School Text Books and School Utensils.

IN STATIONERY

Will be found every article used in the office or family.

THE PUBLICATIONS OF THE

WESLEYAN CONFERENCE,

TORONTO,

Will always be kept in stock. A very large choice of Bibles Hymn Books, Church Services, &c.

Ottawa, 8th July, 1875. 3944m

CLARK & CO.,

ANCHOR MILLS,

PAISLEY,

Would call attention to their

BEST SIX CORD EXTRA QUALITY,

TRADE MARK.

Specially Manufactured for use on the

SEWING MACHINE.

This Superior Cotton is PERFECT IN MAKE, SOFT FINISHED, EXTRA SMOOTH, ELASTIC and VERY STRONG, which combined with FREEDOM FROM KNOTS give it all the qualities requisite for

First Class Machine Sewing,

As there are several makes and qualities of CLARK & COS COTTON, see for

"ANCHOR BRAND"

Best SIX CORD EXTRA Quality

Kept by all Leading Dry Goods Houses.

Carriages.

LOWRIE RICE,

Livery Stables, Rideau Street, opposite Dalhousie Street.

First-class horses and capital vehicles at a moment's notice, and on reasonable terms.

3699m1

The Victoria Stables

Adjoining the Bank of B. N. America, LYNTON-ST., the best and most convenient Livery stables in the city.

Parties desirous of securing good rigs, prompt attendance, and reasonable rates, will please favor the undersigned with a call.

N.B.—Horses boarded and groomed in the most satisfactory manner. A specialty made of this feature.

BROWNLEE & CO

March 11, 1874 3615v

CENTRE TOWN

LIVERY STABLES

W. CHAMPNESS begs to draw the attention of his patrons and the public generally to his extensive

Livery Stables, Carriages,

AND VEHICLES,

Which cannot be beaten. Careful and attentive Drivers always in attendance when required. Conveyance can be had at all hours by leaving orders at the

Centre Town Livery Stables.

BRITISH LION HOTEL.

Ottawa, July 29, 1875 3905-tf

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

FRIDAY, 8th day of October, 1875.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE GOVERNMENT IN COUNCIL.

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

W. A. HIMSWORTH,
Clerk, Privy Council.

Ottawa, Oct. 21, 1875. 3976tf

LIVE AGENTS WANTED

To sell Dr. Chase's Recipes; or Information for Everybody, in every county in the United States and Canada. Enlarged by the publisher to 68 pages. It contains over 1,000 household receipts, and is suited to all classes and conditions of society. A wonderful book, and a household necessity. It sells at sight. Greatest inducements ever offered to book agents. Sample copies sent by mail, Postpaid, for $1.00. Exclusive territory given. Agents cleare from double their money. Address Dr. Chase Steam Printing House, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Charles W. Leonard,

SIGN PAINTER AND GRAINER,

Wellington Street, Near Pooley's Bridge.

Every Description of HOUSE SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL WRITING, Gilding Glass &c., executed in a superior style. 3935-1y

Bank Notices.

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

PATRICK ROBERTSON,
Cashier.

11-2-75. 3878

Canadian Washer.

OTTAWA, Aug. 14, 1875.

Mr. A. RIGLER,

Sir—I have used your Washer for the last two weeks, and would say I have tried many others, but your Washer is the only one that will not give any of them. I find the CANADIAN WASHER WILL DO ALL IT IS INTENDED, and will recommend it as a really good machine.

MRS. KYLE,
Rideau St.

T. PRUNEAU, Junr.,

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

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

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

Opposite the Post Office, Elgin Street. 74

OTTAWA CARPET HOUSE.

SHOOLBRED & CO.

Have received of their Spring Importations,

48 BALES CARPETS and CURTAINS,

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

Invite Inspection.

Special Value in Lace Curtains. 3949

NORRIS & SOPER,

IMPORTERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

DEALERS IN

PIANO-FORTES,

ORGANS, &c.

THE

MATHUSHEK PIANO

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

In the following catalogue we give the makers prices of 6 different instruments, and our retail prices opposite at which our Agents can sell them, and where we have no agents we will supply them at the prices named.

MATHUSHEK

FULL AGRAFFE AND TRICHORD.

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

The Fischer Piano.

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

	Makers Price.		Our Retail Price.
No. 1 medium, 7 octave,	$400	.....	$325
2 " "	425	.....	350
1 large, "	425	.....	375
2 " "	450	.....	400
2½ " 7½ "	525	.....	412
3 " 7½ "	550	.....	462
3 " 7½ "	600	.....	475
4 " 7½ "	625	.....	500
4½ " 7½ "	650	.....	525
4½ " 7½ "	700	.....	625
5 " 7½ "	775	.....	600

La Belle Piano.

(*Made for Norris & Soper.*)

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

	Makers Price.		Our Retail Price.
No. A 7 octave,	$375	.....	$300
1 7½ " agrafe,	400	.....	325
2 7½ " "	450	.....	350
3 7½ " "	500	.....	375
4 7½ " "	600	.....	425
7½ " "	700	.....	475

PRINCE ORGANS,

Oldest and best—36,000 in use.

	Makers Price.		Our retail Price
No 77	$400	.....	$300
78	500	.....	195
79	200	.....	150
80	225	.....	170
85	125	.....	125

Every Instrument Warranted Five Years.

CATALOGUE WITH FULL

Descriptions, Prices & Testimonials

SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

Agents Wanted

every City, Town and County of the Dominion.

NORRIS & SOPER,

No. 8 Adelaide Street,

TORONTO.

Ottawa, Sept. 6, 1875. 3902

Railways.

THE ST. LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY,

Of uniform gauge with the Grand Trunk Railway.

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

ALTERATION OF RUNNING TIME.

And acceleration of trains.

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

GOING NORTH.

No.	Leave Prescott Junction	Connecting with.	Arrive in Ottawa.
1 Express	1.35 P.M.	Grand Trunk West from the East	4.00 P.M.
13 Express with Sl'ng Cars.	6.00 A.M.	Grand Trunk Express from East & West.	7.25 A.M.
5 Express	4.45 P.M.	Grand Trunk Express from West	7.00 P.M.

†Every day including Sunday.

GOING SOUTH.

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

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

Pullman or Sofa Cars on Nos. 5 and 8.

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

Time faster than by any other route.

Trains are run on Montreal time.

THOS. REYNOLDS,
Managing Director, Ottawa.

Oct. 8, 1875. 3951

CANADA CENTRAL

—AND—

Brockville & Ottawa Railway.

For Ottawa via Brockville.

TWO EXPRESS TRAINS DAILY

LEAVE.

Brockville G. T. Junction	9.35 a.m. 4.05 p.m.
Ottawa "	10.45 a.m. 4.45 p.m.
Renfrew "	8.35 a.m. 3.35 p.m.

ARRIVE.

Ottawa	1.20 p.m. 7.15 p.m.
Renfrew	3.10 p.m. 8.30 p.m.
Brockville	4.20 p.m. 9.15 p.m.

The 45 a.m. Train from Ottawa makes close connection with Grand Trunk Express Train or the West at 2.00 p.m.

The 4.05 p.m. Train from Brockville makes close connection with Grand Trunk Express Train from the West, arriving in Ottawa at 7.15 p.m.

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

Trains run on Montreal time.

A. B. FOSTER,
Managing Director.

Brockville, June 7, 1875.

POST OFFICE OTTAWA,

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

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1875. AUTUMN ARRANGEMENT. 1875.

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