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 the same he is authorized to receive on our behalf.

MACLEAN, ROGER & Co.

Advertisements.

NO OLD ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED IN THIS LIST.

American Invoices—J. Johnston.

Burnett's Cocoaine—Joseph Burnett & Co.

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Sparks Street, Ottawa.

Pure Irish Frieze always in stock.
Ottawa, Nov 26, 1875. 3mo

The Times.

OTTAWA, MONDAY, NOV. 29, 1875.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

As will be seen elsewhere, the purchase by Mr. Disraeli's Government of the Khedive's interest in the Suez Canal, has most deservedly met with the unqualified approval of the British press and people. Certainly the acquisition of that all-important highway to Britain's Indian Empire, is the most masterly stroke of diplomacy ever consummated by at English statesman since the days of Lord Chatham, as the control of the canal is as indispensable to the continuance of British dominion in the East, as is the possession of Quebec to Canada, or Gibraltar to the control of the Mediterranean Sea. The event itself is a complete vindication of Mr. Disraeli's Eastern policy, and ought to be sufficient to allay the apprehensions of "alarmists" in the British Parliament. The Czar must be in a most unholy rage at his Man Friday (Gortschakoff) for allowing that proclaimable "nation of traders" to interpose such an insurmountable obstacle in the way of the carrying out of the aspirations of "Holy Orthodox Russia"—that is reducing other nations to the same degree of ignorance and degradation as herself. M. Ollivier hardly permitted himself to be more completely outwitted by Bismarck in 1870, than Gortschakoff has been in the present instance by the British Premier; and it is not at all improbable, that were it not for enlightened public opinion, the successor of the Chagan would send his Prime Minister a Christmas present of a bow-string.

The history of the present Suez Canal, completed in 1869, is invested with a peculiar interest. According to Strabo, Rasmses II., the most illustrious of the Pharaohs, who reigned in Egypt 1,300 B. C., erected the Labyrinth, the famous Temple of Luxor, and the Great Pyramids, and also built a canal several miles in length, which was afterwards renewed and enlarged in turn by the Persian monarch Darius Hystaspis; by the Roman Emperor Trajan, and by the Arabian Caliphs. But it finally fell into disuse, and was ordered by one of the latter to be entirely filled up. It remained in that condition till 1858, when the construction of the present canal was commenced under the supervision of the great French Engineer, M. De Lesseps, and completed in 1869, at a cost of $16,000,000. The ceremonies attending its opening were on the most magnificent scale, and the event was regarded as the blending together of Eastern and Western civilization—at which the Christian priest and Mohammedan mufti, forgetting the unpleasant reminiscences of the Crusades, knelt side by side in prayer. The Emperor of Austria and the Empress of the French were present on the occasion. When the enterprise was first started it was divided among 400,000 stockholders, each share being worth 500 francs; and its construction necessarily involved an immense amount of labor. The canal is one hundred miles in length, twenty five of which it runs through lakes. Its breadth is about 325 feet, and 26 in depth, navigable its entire length.

PRACTICAL VIEW OF THE CUBAN QUESTION.

When it was first rumoured that General Grant had addressed a menacing note to Spain on the state of affairs in Cuba, the London press rather applauded the action. The *Hour* especially saw the strongest reasons why the United States should insist upon a strict adherence by the Spanish authorities to the Treaty of 1795, or for that matter take any reasonable opportunity that offered for demanding self-government if not independence for Cuba, and the liberation of the slave population. But there are some considerations suggested by past and passing events which do not seem to have presented themselves to the minds of London journalists when writing on the subject, and others which might with great propriety have, but have not been remembered by the press of the United States. Lord Houghton was recently honoured with a public reception by some of the leading men of New York, and in the course of a complimentary speech by Mr. Choate, in which his Lordship's friendship for the United States during the civil war was mentioned with much enthusiasm, the following quotation from one of his speeches in the British House of Commons, when the seizure of the *Alexandra* was under discussion, was read:—"Sir, I trust "that peace will continue for many reasons, but above all for this: For "us to talk of war—for England, armed to "the teeth—England, with all her wealth "and power, to talk of war against a nation in the very agonies of her destinies "and torn to the vitals by a great civil "commotion, is so utterly ungenerous, so "repugnant to every manly feeling, that I "cannot conceive it possible. Honourable gentlemen opposite talk of acting in "a gallant spirit. Is it to act in a gallant "spirit for a strong man to fight a man "with his arms tied, with his eyes blinded? And that is what you propose to "do—you with the wealth and power of "England, when you seek to promote "war with the United States." "Happily for us," added Mr. Choate, "such "friendly and generous counsels prevailed, and we escaped that untold calamity." Mr Choate might well have pointed out that friendly and generous counsels of this nature are just as appropriate on the part of American statesmen at the present moment as they were on the part of Lord Houghton in 1863. If the United States was then in the very agony of her destinies, surely Spain is in that agony now—"torn to the vitals" by more than one great civil commotion—attacked by a rebel pretender on her Imperial territory, and a band of cut-throat "patriots" in her leading colony. Yet General Grant thinks it neither ungenerous nor unmanly to threaten a nation with her "hands tied and her eyes blinded." We say "threaten" because he does not find it necessary in the meantime to do more; his purpose, which is a local one, is served by the excitement which the bare threat creates. However, even that embarrasses Spain, and gives renewed hope and energies to her enemies.

But General Sherman, one of the most distinguished soldiers of the United States, presents to his fellow-citizens a view of the question which cannot and will not fail to strike and influence their practical intelligence. He has had some knowledge of war in the tropics, having been an officer in the Mexican war of 1847, and can therefore speak of it from practical experience. He holds that the United States could not hope to emancipate Cuba without being prepared to occupy it—not only a breaking down of the naval blockade of Spain and a subjection of the coast defences of the Island would be necessary, but also "a real military occupation" of every part of it, healthy and unhealthy. The effects upon United States troops of a campaign in the tropical climate of Cuba, the General does not hesitate to say, would be most disastrous; disease and exposure would do for Spain what she might be unable to do for herself; and "private sorrows," arising out of the decimating influences mentioned, would soon render the expedition so unpopular as to justify its abandonment. This is a sensible way of looking at the matter, and General Sherman might have quoted the history of British occupation of Cuba in support of his contention—the experience of 1762, when, after the island had been thoroughly subjected, the conquerors were only too glad to abandon it.

Speaking of General Sherman in connection with Mexico, recalls some facts in the recent history of that country, which the United States authorities might in the meantime remember with advantage. Britain, Spain, and France interfered in the affairs of Mexico upon the same pretext as President Grant would offer for interfering in those of Cuba. There was they contended, no responsible government in the country, and it was their duty to create such an organization as would secure their own subjects peace to prosecute their business and protection in the possession of their property. The people of the United States were then involved in their civil war, and therefore were unable to do anything further than protest against the proceeding, which they did most vigorously. And again, when the friendly offices of Russia were offered to make peace between the Federal and Confederate States, they were at once refused. Their own expressed principles, to which they may fairly be asked to be consistent, are absolutely opposed to the people of the United States meddling in the affairs of Cuba; they resented foreign interference in their own affairs, offered in the best and most peaceable spirit, when an insurrection which long defied them to quell was damaging the commerce of the whole world; and when the result was to replace a Republican system of government by a limited and constitutional monarchy in a neighbouring country—a result exactly the opposite of that which they would bring about in Cuba—they protested against the course pursued by European Powers, and would have attempted to prevent its being carried into effect if they only could. It will thus be seen that principle and experience are both opposed to what President Grant tried to make the people of his own country believe he was in earnest in threatening to do. Perhaps, when they have time to think the subject over, the conviction may come that it were better that the matter had been left entirely alone. This discussion of it has served to prove not only the reason for which it was raised, but the entire impracticability of American interposition, were that really and truly contemplated.

CANADA GAZETTE.

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

Hugh Mackay, of Parry Sound, Ont, to be a Landing Waiter and Searcher in H. M. Customs.

John McGovern, of Welland, Ont., to be a Landing Waiter and Searcher in E. M. Customs.

Charles T. Dupont, of Victoria, to be an Official Assignee for the Province of British Columbia.

Edward Corbet, of Harbour au Bouche, to be Measurer and Surveyor of Shipping for the Port of Harbour au Bouche.

Coote Chambers, of Victoria, B. C., to be a Commissioner of Pilots for British Columbia, vice Captain James Raymour, resigned.

A FURTHER PROROGATION.

Parliament is further prorogued till the 8th of January next.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

J. L. Letourneau is appointed Receiver of Wrecks for a new district to extend from Fox Point, Co. Gaspe, Que., to the boundary line between Gaspe and Rimouski.

Notice is given that under the Canada Joint Stock Companies' Act, the capital stock of the Lake and River Steamship Company is increased from $100,000 to $125,000.

CIRCULATION AND SPECIE.

The usual weekly report shows notes in circulation to the amount of $11,188,882 10. Specie held at various points, $2,997,423 90. The percentage retained in accordance with law amounts to $2,894,441. Excess of specie, $102,982 90.

AMERICAN INVOICES.

Discount on American invoices until further orders, 12 per cent.

The Post Office Savings Bank account for the month ending 31st October, showed a balance in hands of Receiver General in favour of depositors, of $2,900,079 20.

DRAMATIC NEWS.

"Rose Michel."

After much litigation, trouble, adaptation and delay, "Rose Michel" has been produced at Union Square Theatre, New York. The *World*, referring to its production, gives the following account of the play, and the circumstances which led to its being written in its present form:—

Originally the work of Ernest Blum, it is now accepted as the joint work of M. Blum and J. Steele Mackaye. When it was first given to the public in Paris it ran but seventy nights, an unusually short time in that city for a good play, and even then its success was attributed to the superb acting of Mlle. Fargeuil in the title-role. In London "Rose Michel" attained its third night and was withdrawn. Shortly after Messrs. Shook & Palmer had purchased the right to produce the work here, they were discouraged by its obvious weaknesses. Finally it was given to Mr. J. S. Mackaye to reconstruct, and to him we owe the present and improved form of the drama.

The story of the play as presented last night is as follows: Louise Michel, the daughter of Rose and Pierre Michel, is an apprentice in the employ of Master Bernard, a wood-engraver, with whom she is living. Andre Bernard, the son of Bernard, is her lover. The two young people have formed a most ardent attachment, and the mother of Louise and Master Bernard have favoured it. The father of Louise is a miser and brute, and is despised by both wife and daughter. Early in the play Bernard signifies to Rose Michel his intention of consenting to the union of the two young people, but couples his consent with certain conditions which relate to the stainless character of Louise's family. He emphasizes this point, and declares that he will never consent to the union of his son with the member of any family which has the slightest stain upon its honour. Rose Michel assures him of the spotless character of her husband, and there appears to be no obstacle in the way of the lovers. When Rose Michel returns to her husband to tell him of the good news which she has learned from Bernard, she finds, to her surprise and horror that her avaricious husband has already agreed to sell his child to the Baron de Bellevie, a libertin. A quarrel ensues between Pierre and his wife, during which Pierre, realizing that his wife's opposition will create insurmountable obstacles to the consummation of his schemes, suddenly conceives the idea of murdering the Baron in order to secure the large sum of money which he knows he will have upon his person. He promises his wife to break his promise to the Baron, and succeeds, as he supposes, in getting her off to bed. Immediately thereafter the Baron arrives with 100,000 livres upon his person, which have been paid him by the Count de Vernay upon the condition that he will leave France forever, and never again seek to see his wife, who is now living under the protection of the Count.

This libertine de Bellevie having seen Louise had fallen passionately in love with her, has already offered the father an enormous sum of money to be permitted to carry Louise with him to a foreign land, there to make her in name his wife, but in fact his mistress. He is now present to pay Pierre his money and to take possession of Louise. Pierre promises that Louise shall be ready to go with him in the morning.

The Baron, being wet and fatigued, calls for a glass of punch, which Pierre drugs and offers him. Under its effects the Baron is put to bed, and Pierre proceeds coolly to make preparations for his murder. While he is committing the act he is discovered by his wife Rose, and horror-struck, she falls senseless to the ground. Startled by her cries, Pierre rushes into the room, discovers her presence, and is about to drag her to her chamber, when she revives and accuses him with terrible fierceness of the murder.

Pierre, seeing that she is determined to denounce him, is about to kill her also, when they are both startled by knocks at the door and the voice of Louise outside calling, "Mother, mother." Bernard having heard that Pierre proposed to sell Louise into degradation, comes with his son Andre and the Baron de Maraan, Prefect of the Seine, to demand an explanation. Before admitting them, Pierre makes his wife realize that to denounce him would be to destroy the future of her own daughter, and perhaps to kill her. He then leaves her to open the outer gate, saying, "Denounce me if you dare." While he is gone Rose resolves to betray her husband's guilt, but when her innocent daughter enters, her resolution is overcome by the strength of her maternal love. Pierre assures the Prefect that he never intended to sell his child, but that he gladly bestows her upon Bernard's son. After they are gone Pierre throws the body of the Baron de Bellevie into the river that flows beneath the window of his house.

Rose Michel, knowing the guilt of her husband, forces him to give up to her the money which he has taken from the Baron's body, and with it she goes to the house of the Count de Vernay, which she secretly places in it the Count's secretary, feeling that as the money came from him it should return to him. The body of the Baron de Bellevie is discovered, and the Count de Vernay accused of his murder. The circumstantial evidence against him is rendered overwhelming by the discovery in his secretary of the wallet of the Baron containing the money which he had previously paid him. Rose Michel, horrified at finding an innocent man accused, behaves so strangely as to excite the suspicions of the Count de Maraan, who becomes convinced that she knows more than she is willing to tell of the murder. This induces him to go with the Count's mother to the inn of Pierre Michel, where he examines Pierre, his servant Moulinet and Rose herself. His suspicions are confirmed, and, after endeavouring by all fair means to induce Rose to tell the truth, he at last resorts to the extremest measure and condems her to the rack. In the last act we learn that torture has been ineffectual, Rose's love for her child enabling her to conceal the truth. The Count de Vernay is condemned to die, and is to be executed at dawn, but he has one last interview with Rose, who has partially recovered from the effects of the torture. Finding all appeals fruitless, and believing De Vernay innocent, De Marsan determines at the last moment that the Count must escape.

Rose pledges her life to the effort, and secures the services of her husband, supposing as she does, that he will be only to glad to save his second victim.

But Pierre, fearing that if the Count escapes he will leave nothing undone to discover the real culprit and thus clear his own name, betrays the plot to the guard, and just as the Count is about to leave the prison he is arrested, and Rose, discovering her husband's treachery, denounces him in a moment of supreme agony, thus saving the life of the Count. They are about to arrest Pierre, when he breaking through the guard, is about to fly, but is shot by the guard and falls over the parapet of the prison. The Count de Vernay, touched by the heroism of Rose, and grateful for her timely aid, makes an appeal to Bernard which induces him to consent to the marriage of his son with Rose's daughter.

The story is in some respects a departure from that of the original drama, and in so much as it is a departure is an improvement. In Mr. Blum's version Rose Michel, in her anxiety to befriend her daughter, steals forty dollars of Pierre Michel's money to buy her dresses, and the theft leads to the dispute between the husband and wife. The story is otherwise made improbable by the want of connection in the incidents, and if is not chimsteric nor relieved by the least humour. Mr. Mackaye has introduced one new personage (*Moulinet*), and he has as genuinely tempered, strengthened and elaborated those that he has retained. He has also invented several new incidents which gave popularity and sequence to the action, and he has interwoven a great deal of fresh "business" and quaint humour into it. "Rose Michel" is, therefore, substantially a new play, and in dismissing the author for the representation, it is but just to say that Mr. Mackaye has shown himself in this work to be possessed of those very qualities which are so rare in our dramatic authors, invention and constructive skill.

THE PRODUCTION.

Of the performance itself, the *World* says it was a remarkably acceptable one. Like most of the first nights at this house, the new drama gave unmistakable evidence in its development of the long and scrupulous preparation which it had had. The parts were most judiciously assigned, the business moved with a smoothness and precision that are unattainable except by many repetitions, and the minor details were brought out with a vividness and beauty that to the American stage are new. The play itself proved its excellence by enchaining the interest of the audience at once. Its action, which is immediate, never lags until the end; the characters are strongly marked and contrasted, and the dialogue is forcible, often poetically passionate, and always direct, simple and effective. The situations at the end of the second, third and fourth acts are powerful and new, and the ending of the fifth act proves a surprise. Upon Miss Rose Eytynge fell the arduous task of impersonating the heroine mother. Nothing exacting has been given to her during her engagement at the Union Square Theatre. The elements involved in her portrayal are those of maternal love and horror at the crime of her husband. One is ingeniously contrived to balance the other, so that her misery is shut up in her own soul, and she is obliged to see an innocent victim condemned to death without being able to save him. In the scene with her husband immediately preceding the murder she gave but slight indication of the strength and depth of passionate misery that she could and did express when she discovered her husband was an assassin. The end of this act is intensely dramatic. When the murder has been consummated, and the heart-broken mother is told by the brutal husband that to betray him will kill her child, there comes upon the lurid and ghastly scene the bright innocence of youth in the shape of the daughter, and the contrast is complete.

EX-MAYOR HALL AND THE STAGE.

Rumour has for some time been busy with the name of Mr. Hall, an eminent barrister and ex-Mayor of New York, in connection with the authorship of a new dramatic play. It is also confidently stated that he will himself appear in the title *role* when the piece is put upon the boards. The *World* makes both statements editorially, and rather encourages Mr. Hall in his new departure.

A Few Words to Feeble and Delicate Women.

By R. V. PIERCE, M.D., of the World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N.Y., Author of "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," &c., &c.

Knowing that you are subject to a great amount of suffering, that delicacy on your part has a strong tendency to prolong it, and the longer it is neglected the more you have to endure and the more difficult of cure your case becomes, I, as a physician, who am daily consulted by scores of your sex, desire to say to you, that I am constantly meeting with those who have been treated for their ailments for months without being benefited in the least, until they have become perfectly discouraged and have almost made up their mind never to take another dose of medicine, or be tortured by any further treatment. They had rather die and have their sufferings ended than to live and suffer as they have. They say they are worn out by suffering, and are only made worse by treatment. Of any thing more discouraging we certainly cannot conceive, and were there no more successful mode of treating such difficulties than that, the principles of which teach the reducing and depleting of the vital forces of the system, when the indications dictate a treatment directly the reverse of the one adopted for them, their case would be deplorable indeed. But, lady sufferers, there is a better and far more successful plan of treatment for you; one more in harmony with the laws and requirements of your system. A harsh, irritating caustic treatment and strong medicines will never cure you. If you would use rational means, such as common sense should dictate to every intelligent lady, take such medicines as embody the very best invigorating tonics and nervines, compounded with special reference to your delicate system. Such a happy combination you will find in my Favourite Prescription, which has received the highest praise from thousands of your sex. Those languid, tiresome sensations, causing you to feel scarcely able to be on your feet, or ascend a flight of stairs; that continual drain that is sapping from your system all your former elasticity, and draining the bloom from your cheeks; that continual strain upon your vital forces that render you irritable and fretful—may all be overcome and subdued by a persevering use of that marvellous remedy. Irregularities and obstructions to the proper working of your system are relieved by this mild and safe means, while per odical pains, the existence of which is a sure indication of serious disease that should not be neglected, readily yield to it, and if its use be kept up for a reasonable length of time, the special cause of these pains is permanently removed. Further light on this subject may be obtained from "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," in which I have devoted a large space to the consideration of all forms of disease peculiar to your sex. This work will be sent post paid to any address on receipt of $1.50. My Favorite Prescription is sold by druggists.

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Ottawa, Nov. 24, 1875.

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All or less for Books required printed neatly attended to.
Aug 14.

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make room for their Spring Stock
3 Tcs. of assorted Teas for 2s. 6d., value 3s.
Sugars, also a reduction on Sugars, being 10 lbs. or upwards a reduction on No. 1 Labrador Herrings, from 50 cts. to 45 cts. according to quantity, on No. 1 Labrador Herring, reduction of $1.25 per bbl. dry Cod-fish, Oranges, sale if large buys Fine Salt, 200lbs. per bag, Good Western Cheese and Oatmeal, also on hand, all of which are sold at a reduction for CASH.
TOBACCOS, PICKLES, BALL BLUE
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HIGH WINES,
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Terms, &c., may be learned on application as above, between the hours of two and five, and week-day afternoon.

Ottawa City, Oct 12, 1875.

TO CONTRACTORS & BUILDERS.

The undersigned has opened a Stone cutter's Yard, Corner of King and St Andrew Street, where building stone and paving of all description will be kept constantly on hand. Orders are respectfully solicited, for all kinds of Stone cutting.

GUERNSEY.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Public Notice is hereby given that default having been made in the payment of the principal money and interest due under and by virtue of a covenant contained in a certain mortgage bearing date the 17th DAY OF NOVEMBER last and made by HENRY McARTHUR of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton, Esquire, of the first part, SARAH McARTHUR, wife of the said Henry McARTHUR of the second part, and SAMUEL HOLMES, the elder, of the said Township of Cumberland, of the third part, which default continues and the mortgagee is by reason thereof entitled to sell the lands and premises mentioned in the said mortgage and hereinafter described, and to execute a conveyance thereof to the purchaser, pursuant to the Statute in that behalf, and to pay the mortgage money and all costs, charges and expenses incident to such sale and conveyance, and to pay the surplus (if any) to the said parties of the first and second parts or to such other person as may be entitled thereto, and there will be sold by public auction, at the Auction Mart in the City of Ottawa, on SATURDAY, the 4th DAY OF DECEMBER next, A.D. 1875, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, all and singular, that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Township of Cumberland, in the County of Russell, in the Province of Ontario, being composed of the North West half of Lot Twelve in the Seventh Concession (new survey) of the said Township of Cumberland, containing by admeasurement, one hundred acres in the same more or less. Terms of Sale—CASH.

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Agricultural Insurance Co'y.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

CAPITAL, - $1,000,000.

Col. A. C. DE L'HERWOOD, President. EDWARD A. GOFF, Managing Director.
WILLIAM ANGUS, Vice-President. JAMES A. SMITH, Inspector.

Ottawa Branch - - - - - - 38 Sparks Street

CLUFF & MILL, GENERAL AGENTS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

is hereby given to our patrons and the public generally in the Ottawa district, that this Company have decided to continue a strong office in this City and have leased the large and commodious stone building, recently occupied by Messrs. Angus & Co., no. 38 Sparks Street, where they have OPENED AN OFFICE, under the management of Messrs. CLUFF and MILL, the newly appointed General Agents for the Ottawa Branch

ESTABLISHED 1854. OTTAWA 1874.

THOS. PATTERSON

PATRONIZED BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE EARL OF DUFFERIN, GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Direct Importations from the Producers

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, N. 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 Kinds Fine Old PORT WINE, unrivalled in quality, some 20 year old, different prices
Tea—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.
Hams and wet cures of every description constantly on hand.
Glasgow Pale Ales, Guinness's Dublin Stout, Bass' Ales, and Allsopp's Ales.
ALSO,
The Canadian Meat Canning Co.'s Fresh Goods,
UNRIVALLED FOR
LUNCH BREAKFASTS and SUPPERS.
BOLOGNAS—Ham, Chicken and Tongue; ham smoked, Brunswick, etc.
PUPS—Oxford, Epsom Punch, Kidney Soup, Game and Bouillie, etc., etc.
TIN GOODS—Boneless Gem Bridge, Beefsteak, Rolled, corned, smoked, Ox and Tongues, Veal Pressed, etc., a reduction on Sugar, being 10 lbs. or upwards a reduction on No. 1 Labrador Herrings, from 50 cts. to 45 cts. according to quantity, on No. 1 Labrador Herring, reduction of $1.25 per bbl. dry Cod-fish, Oranges, sale if large buys Fine Salt, 200lbs. per bag, Good Western Cheese and Oatmeal, also on hand, all of which are sold at a reduction for CASH.
About 75 different kinds and varieties at half the price of Imported Fish and Meats.
The Largest Assortment in the City. A call is solicited to view the Fish and Game itself.
THOS. PATTERSON'S,
No. 38, Rideau St., Ottawa.

Selling Shirts, Ties & Scarfs,
THIS WEEK,
AT COST FOR CASH,
CHAS. BRYSON,
110 Sparks Street.
Opposite BATE & CO'S.

Marble Works.

1875—PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION—1875.

First Prize for MARBLE MANTLEPIECE.
First Prize for MONUMENTAL HEADSTONES.
First Prize for STONE SEWERAGE PIPE and STONE DRAINING TRAPS

W. M. SOMERVILLE,
MARBLE & GRANITE WORKS,
188 & 188 RIDEAU STREET.
W. SOMERVILLE has also the Canadian Agent has taken an extra prize for C. H. Dunlop & Co's celebrated Cotton Thread, and first prize for Iron Bedsteads, manufactured by H. R. Ives & Co., for which he is agent.
Ottawa, Nov. 1, 1875. MATTHEW TAGGO 3681f

OTTAWA MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS.
ESTABLISHED 1860.
P. A. TAYLOR, Proprietor.
The Largest and Best-selected assortment of
Monuments, Headstones, Obelisks
in Marble, Scotch Granite, or Sandstone.
The newest design in CEMETERY FENCING, suitable for the various Cemeteries.
The well-assorted stock of Marbles, in Slabs, Mantels, and Coloured Marble of new and choice designs. GRATES from the best American and Canadian Stoves, Roasting or Projecting either to Wood or Coal.
June 30, 1875. 1

STOVES. STOVES.

Fall and Winter, 1875.

WAN ADE showing a very complete line of HALL, PARLOUR AND COOKING STOVES, including "ROUGE ENTOULINKER," a new and beautiful Hall Stove, with burnished edges.
CONSTELLATION
ARGANDY
CROWN JEWEL,
TRIUMPH,
RADIANT LIGHT,
MAGEE RANGE, &c.
Also, Box Stoves, Parlour Franklins, Coal Hods, Gold Tables, Stove Mounting, Zinc, &c.
Attention is solicited to our Stove Furniture.
BUTTERWORTH & CO.,
MILL STREET, SIGNS REMOVED TWO DOORS UP FROM OLD STAND.

The Royal Exchange Hotel,
WELLINGTON STREET,
A First Class Family and Commercial Hotel,
IS NOW OPEN.
PROPRIETOR.

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.

The Victoria Stables
Adjoining the Bank of B. N. America, LISGOW-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

CENTRE TOWN
LIVERY STABLES
W. CRAMPSIE 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. Conveyances can be had at all hours by leaving orders at the
Centre Town Livery Stables.
BRITISH LION HOTEL.
Ottawa, July 26, 1875 3905f

Bank Notices.

BANK OF OTTAWA.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Seven per cent per annum, upon the paid Capital Stock of this Bank, for the current half year has been declared, and will be payable at the office of the Bank, in this city, on and after Wednesday, the First day of December next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 30th November, both days inclusive. The annual general meeting of the shareholders will be held at the Bank in this City, on Wednesday, the Eight day of December next.

The Chair will be taken at Twelve o'clock Noon.

By Order of the Board,
P. ROBERTSON,
JOHN MAPLE, Cashier.
Bank of Ottawa,
Ottawa, Oct. 25, 1875. 3907

BANK OF OTTAWA.
Office:
Victoria Buildings, Opposite Water, Block of Parliament Buildings.
James MacLaren, Esq., President.
Charles Magee, Esq., Vice-President.
C. T. Bate, Esq., Hon. Geo. Bryson, M.P.P.
Robert Blackburn, Esq., M.P., Alexander Fraser, Esq., Hon. George Bryson, Allan Gilmour, Esq., George Hay, Esq.
A General Banking Business Transacted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
Gold, Currency and Sterling Drafts Purchased and Sold.
Savings' Department.
PATRICK ROBERTSON, Cashier.
H-375.

Canadian Western Bank.
OFFICE:
Ottawa, Aug. 13, 1875.
Hon. J. R. GILES, President.
MOSES TAYLOR, Cashier.
3926

NORRIS & SOPER,
IMPORTERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
PIANO-FORTES,
ORGANS, &c.
THE
MATHUSHEK PIANO
is the most powerful, durable, pure and musical Piano made. This is the unanimous verdict of the Press, notwithstanding the opinion of Europe and America to the contrary.
Hands and Feet, and Knee Movements, Combination Invited.
In the following catalogue we give the makers prices in gold, and the Ottawa wholesale and 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 GRAFFE AND TRICHORD.

Makers Price			Our Wholesale Price	Our Retail Price
No. 1	7 octaves,	$650	----	$800
2	7	600	----	650
10	7	700	----	865
11	7	750	----	900
12	7	800	----	975
13	7	850	----	1025
14	7	850	----	1025

The Fischer Piano.
The American Trade Journal writing of the piano trade says:
"Fischer, we have said, is only one of the oldest and most experienced makers of the instrument for the trade, but we have of late pianos to 300 judges. A Fischer Piano of the best medium priced piano in the country, and have agrafe treble:

Makers Price			Our Wholesale Price	Our Retail Price
No. 1	medium,	7 octaves,	$400	$500
2	large,