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 each, he is authorized to receive by or to act.

MacLEAN, ROGER & Co.

Trade Advertisements.

NOTICED ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED IN THIS PAPER.

To Rent—Mrs. M. Jones.
Lost—Notes—Schwarz Hypothecs.
Auction Sales—J. R. Cunningham.
Lost—Notes—Mrs. Stokes.
A Residence—M. Stokes.
Lost—Notes—Cunningham.

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Sparks Street, Ottawa.

Pure Irish Frieze always in stock.
Ottawa, Nov. 26, 1875. 3096

The Times.

OTTAWA, THURSDAY, DEC. 2, 1875.

MR CHARLES O'CONOR.

The Associated Press despatches of a few days ago announced the death of Mr Charles O'Conor, and scarcely a paper from one end of the country to the other but had an obituary notice of that distinguished gentleman. The Associated Press has, up to this time, so far as we have seen, forwarded no contradiction of its original report. This is both disgraceful and discreditable, especially when all the circumstances are considered. Not only was Mr. O'Conor, at last accounts, not dead, but he was positively improving in health with wonderful rapidity. The rumour upon which the despatch forwarded to the press of Canada was based reached the New York public on Monday forenoon, through the columns of the city papers. It was published as a fact in the Canadian newspapers of the next day's date. But on Monday afternoon it was authoritatively contradicted in New York, and yet up to this time not one syllable of that news has reached this side of the line, so far as we have seen, at any rate not through the Associated Press telegrams. The facts may be briefly stated. The New York *World*, which may be presumed to be the best possible authority on the subject, assured its readers on Tuesday morning that Mr. O'Conor had rallied perceptibly on the previous afternoon, having partaken of some food, that towards evening his appetite revived and he ate again. What better sign of returning strength he could have exhibited it is difficult to conceive, and we sincerely hope, notwithstanding the slim hopes of life held out by his physicians, that he still continues to improve. Perhaps the Association may have taken these doubts as an omen that he would not survive, and trusted that a day or so would verify by his death the intelligence they had sent. It is almost inconceivable, however, that the demise of any gentleman worthy of notice in the despatches furnished the Canadian press, having been denied in New York on Monday afternoon, should have been permitted to be announced as a fact all over Canada next morning. There must be "something rotten in the state of Denmark." If Mr. O'Conor recovered sufficiently to enable him to peruse the columns of the Canadian press, he must feel considerably gratified to know what a good opinion they entertain of him.

THE LOYALTY OF THE COLONIES.

It was doubtless flattering to the St Andrew's Society of this city to have the distinguished honour of the presence of the Prime Minister at their dinner on Tuesday evening, and especially when they remembered that his predecessor in office was also accustomed in a like manner to attend their annual re unions, and give brilliancy to their evening's programme by his happy speeches. The Scotchmen of Ottawa might fairly have been pardoned, too, if they felt a little glow of honest pride in their nationality, when they remembered that those gentlemen, the leaders of the great political parties in the Dominion, appeared in their midst claiming a common origin with them as a circumstance which they regarded as fortunate. Upon an occasion of this kind, people do not expect even from Ministers of the Crown, utterances of weighty import, although they are occasionally agreeably disappointed. We take leave to say, evident as it must have been to all who heard him, that Mr. Mackenzie came to the banquet on Tuesday evening without previously having formed the slightest conception of what he was to say in the short space of time allotted to him—evident as it must have been that he expressed to his friends just those feelings which the memories of the past and the circumstances present to him excited—his words of no small value. Mr. Mackenzie's own sincere attachment to the person and crown of his sovereign, and his unwavering fidelity to British connection, have been frankly admitted, not only by the leader of Her Majesty's Opposition, but even by that portion of the Conservative press who have taken the most unwarrantable liberties with his name and character in other respects. A certain section of the press of London, however, with a weakness—if we call it by no harder name—for finding cause to declare the "impalpable" and selfish nature of colonial loyalty, have of late shown a disposition to doubt the depth and sincerity of the Premier's; and even such portions of his public speeches as were calculated to show how truly in earnest he was, and how thoroughly honest in his declarations on the subject, were carped at and found fault with, as leaving his loop-hole and that open by which he could make good his escape should ever his policy prove contrary in effect to his present declarations. Such miserable special pleading as it was necessary to—such twisting of terms and misconstruction of phrases—were sadly out of place, especially on the part of the great press of London, in discussing what is practically the grand problem of the future for both colonial and Imperial statesmen — the exact nature of the connection which shall subsist between Great Britain and her powerful and growing dependencies in the various quarters of the globe, without, we are bound to suppose, giving a single thought to the carping attacks of these organs, but merely imbued with the spirit of patriotism which overflowed in every heart around the festive board at which he was seated, he effectually silenced their columnies. If they want any further assurance as to the exact position which Mr. Mackenzie himself occupies, let them read his whole speech, and especially let them think for a moment how it would be possible to misunderstand or misconstrue the following quotation:—"May we may not hope, too, "that there shall be no doubt as to the "intimacy of the relationship to be maintained between the English speaking "people now forming the British Empire "and the Crown and person of Her "Majesty, and all her successors to the "end of time." Do they still incline to believe that colonial loyalty—the loyalty which Mr. Mackenzie professes to entertain, and, so far as this country is concerned, represents—is impalpable and selfish? Then let them read the following and think whether it admits of any such construction:—

"I sincerely trust that this, one of the "highest duties devolving upon the Government of this country, and the preservation of harmony with the Imperial "authorities, will be kept steadily in view, "and that all other British Colonies, in "whatever quarter of the globe situated, "will unite with us in pursuing a policy "which will be for the benefit and the "glory of the whole." Do they yet object that this may, after all, be a fair expression of Mr. Mackenzie's individual sentiments, while the loyalty of some of his prominent colleagues, as has been frequently asserted and as frequently denied, is doubtful? Then let them see what Mr. Mackenzie, not as an individual, but speaking on behalf of the Government which he leads and all its members—speaking, moreover, with a full sense of the responsibility which attaches to his utterances in that capacity—has to say on the subject:—"I feel "very proud to have it in my power, as a "member of Her Majesty's Government "in this country, to assure you that to "whatever extent the Administration of "which I have the honour to be a member may have in their power, they will "contribute to the rearing of this political cairn—if I may use that Scottish "term upon this occasion—which will be "the most conspicuous monument to the "honour of humanity that has ever been "erected or ever can be." And what is this political cairn to which reference is made? Nothing more or less than the perpetuation of that connection between mother and children which gives, and will continue to give, to Great Britain an empire upon which the sun never sets.

Correspondence.

THE EDITOR DESIRES IT TO BE DISTINCTLY UNDERSTOOD THAT, WHILE INSERTING THE COMMUNICATIONS OF CORRESPONDENTS, HE IS IN NO WAY TO BE HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR THE OPINIONS EXPRESSED THEREIN

THE ECCLESIASTICAL DISCUSSION.

To the Editor of THE TIMES:

DEAR SIR,—I note in your issue of today two attempts at reply to my letter of the 26th inst., and such *attempts*. The letter from "Robt. Lyon" is so fulsome with egotism and would be personalities that it is scarcely deserving of notice. I shall not descend to the same course, but would take this opportunity of informing His Honour Judge Lyon, or any others who may desire to know who Luther II. is, that they can obtain his name by calling at THE TIMES office, provided they require it for fair and legitimate purposes, and not to gratify their spleen or indulge in personalities instead of argument.

I imagine the "Reformed Episcopal Church" will stand, notwithstanding that such a powerful "pillar" as Judge Lyon calls himself, is not a member of it. But the Judge must have had some misgivings as to that "old faith" of his when he seemed so anxious to hear what Bishop Cummins said, and to know something of this new "sect." It would appear the great difficulty in the way was the revision of the Prayer Book, which the Judge objects to, and did not feel "capable" of doing, *although* I cannot learn he was ever asked to be a party to any such thing. Now, let us see what "the Church of Ireland Protestant Defence Association," the committee of which contain the names of many clergymen of the Church, noblemen and gentlemen of the highest standing, say of the present Prayer Book.

"The first Prayer Book of Edward the VI. (1549) contained many remnants of Romish doctrines, and authorised the use of the Romish Sacredotal Vestments. In the second (1552) Romish Vestments were forbidden and the sacerdotal and sacramental superstitious were boldly dealt with and to a great measure removed. The *Third* Prayer Book came out in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and directed to favour the *First*, and so to take backward steps towards Rome. The use of the Romish Vestments was restored, the Rubric against the presence of the body and blood of Christ in the Sacrament was wholly expunged, a part of the 26th Article, which cuts by the root baptismal regeneration, was entirely omitted, and in that state it was imposed upon the nation. The object of the Queen was to make the Prayer Book as little offensive to the Roman Catholics as possible, and to introduce a certain amount of Romanism, softened down indeed, and diluted, so as not to shock and alienate her Protestant subjects, but still sufficient to conciliate the great bulk of the Romanist population. Thus the Prayer Book was corrupted to please the Roman Catholics, and the Queen's object was so far attained that for 10 years the Roman Catholics repaired to the parish churches without doubt or scruple. Two more revisions were made in the 17th century, which rendered matters rather worse than they had been before. The third Prayer Book of Elizabeth was further Romanized in 1604, under James I., when by injunction of the King and without the authority of Parliament, the words "verily and indeed taken and received," were introduced into the Catechism in connection with "the body and blood of Christ" in the Lord's Supper. That part of the Catechism which dogmatically teaches baptismal regeneration, was also further strengthened by the changes made in its formularies. The fourth Prayer Book thus corrupted was still more Romanized in 1661 under Charles II. when a further step was taken in the anti-Reformation road. In this addition the word "Priest" was substituted for the word "pastor," and "Deacon" for "Minister." These last revisers did their best to make the service of Baptism inculcate a baptismal regeneration of the grossest form. Thus the Protestant Prayer Book, the second of Edward VI, has been altered again and as a matter of State policy, in the direction of Rome. Some would have us regard the present Prayer Book as a sacred relic of antiquity, framed by men of God, according to a Scriptural standard, and supported by Apostolic authority, whilst in reality we are in the humiliating position of having it imposed upon us, as it has been corrupted, for an unholy purpose, by the imperious Elizabeth, by the vain and frivolous James, and finally by the Romish and profligate Charles."

Such is the history and opinion of the present Prayer Book, held and promulgated by the "Church of Ireland Protestant Defence Association" — the book which Judge Lyon was never asked to revise, but which has been revised by the Council of the Reformed Episcopal Church, and also by the Church of Ireland.

As regards "Athanasius 2nd"—I was going to say "St." Athanasius, for no doubt he will be canonized at some future day—he is in the straight road to that state of bliss—to him I would merely say, controvert one single statement regarding the Prayer Book which I have given, and then you might have some chance of putting me in the wrong, but your mere assertion and personal twaddle—I treat with the contempt it merits.

There are, however, one or two points of the "Saint's" production I will refer to: He says if I do not belong to the Church of England, it is plainly none of my business what she does. In the first place I would inform Athanasius that I belong to the "Reformed Episcopal Church," against which the Bishop of Ontario thought it charitable to preach from the pulpit of St. John's in this city, and not satisfied with denouncing us from the pulpit, from our Bishop downwards, as apostolic schismatics, ignorant, deluded, and other kind epithets, he had his address published and held it for sale in the book stores in this city, and we can not say where it has not been circulated. We wished to retire from the Church in this city in peace and quietness, and follow the dictates of our consciences; but we were not allowed to do so, and such being the case, we claim it as a right to defend ourselves for the stand we have taken, and point out where we think the Bishop and the "Church" are wrong. We will do so just as we like, when we like and how we like, so long as we do it respectfully and with some show of argument. Surely when Bishop Lewis insinuated that we were likely to fall into Romanism and infidelity, there was nothing wrong in our pointing to the fact of some thirty clergymen of the Church of England going over to the Church of Rome. Again, many churchmen deny that the teaching of the Church leads to Rome. Is there anything wrong in our pointing out where it does? Again, Athanasius accuses me of intolerance and all sorts of naughty things. He never made such a mistake in his life. I respect the sincere Roman Catholic, who follows the creed of his Church, in which he was born and brought up, and firmly believe there are many, many good Christians in that faith; but I protest against Roman Catholic doctrine being preached from Protestant pulpits, or taught in our Sunday schools, just as strongly as a Roman Catholic would protest were Protestant doctrine and teaching attempted to be taught by their priests or in their schools. I want no better proof of what the Ritualistic party would do in the Church if they could, than "Athanasius'" letter, where he says, "just as the High Church party has carried all before it in England, so will it do so here and elsewhere; and, for the same reason, *i.e.*, activity in good works instead of cant about the open Bible and the principles of the Reformation." "Athanasius" also accuses me of "presumption." Well, I do presume to have a fair share of common sense, have learned to think for myself, and believe that I know just as well as he does, or all the clergy of the "Church" combined, what service is acceptable to Almighty God, and what I have to do for the salvation of my soul. If this is "presumption" in the light he means, I plead guilty, if it is any satisfaction to him. I want no mediator between me and my Maker, save one; if he wants more, he has no business in a Protestant Church.

Having thus disposed of the "Lion" and the "Saint," I would assure them and such as they, that neither personality, abuse, nor intimidation will deter me, or those with whom I act, from on all occasions defending what we believe to be right, and putting down, or trying to do so, what we believe to be wrong.

LUTHER II.

Ottawa, 30th Nov., 1875.

BOSTON CORRESPONDENCE.

American Interest in the Guibord Affair —Roman Catholics and the Free School System—The Anglo-American "War Cloud."

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 29.

We extract the following interesting items from a private letter to the editor from a friend in Boston. Speaking of the

GUIBORD DIFFICULTY

he says:—Americans were very much interested in the matter, chiefly, I suppose, on account of the stand taken by the Catholic priests and papers in the recent elections on the school question, quite a number of Americans hold the opinion that at no distant day this Catholic under-current of dissatisfaction with the free school system will burst forth in fury and deluge the country in fierce religious conflict. My own opinion is that the power of the priests in America will never produce such a result, because while Irish immigration is already small, the rising generation of Irish Americans are so strongly imbued with liberal principles (the direct effect of the free school system) that they cannot be led so easily by ecclesiastical power as in time past. If, however, Romanism were to unite with Democracy, or if Romanism can control Democracy, then my opinion as above will likely prove incorrect. The

SOLID DEMOCRATIC RUM VOTE

is a startling problem for the statesmen and politicians of this Republic.

Regarding the "war cloud" sensation, I may tell you that the Boston *Herald* is the only paper, so far, whose perspicacity has enabled it to discern the speck, no larger than a man's hand, floating over the lofty dome of the Capitol; and, eager for fame, as well as an increase of its hundred-thousand-a-day circulation, it scatters the intelligence, in big type, over peaceful New England, and stirs the feathers of that

"HEMBLEM OF THEIR BLEASTED COUNTRY,"

as he contemplates a brush with the old British lion. Now *you* must know all about these Canadian Fishery claims, so what do you think the cloud amounts to?

SMOKE!

To me the story seems perfectly ridiculous, in view of the friendly relations existing between the three countries (Canada, the United States and England). Of course there are differences to be adjusted, but the mode seems clearly defined in the Treaty of Washington. That treaty allows ten years for settlement, then why should Canada or England be particularly pressing when less than half that period only has elapsed? So far as you know, has Canada been doing anything particularly lately about this matter? Unless you are not really too busy, (making bricks minus straw,) you might drop me a letter shortly, touching on the matter.

THE FISHERY QUESTION.

The following are the selections from the Boston *Herald*, to which the correspondent refers:—

"The question of the fisheries was not settled at the Geneva Conference, but a way was agreed upon to adjust it in accordance with the 22nd and 23d articles of the treaty of Washington of May, 1871, under which treaty, as a whole, our *Alabama* claims were adjudicated and allowed. The 18th article of the treaty, which will be found in full in our Washington despatch this morning, secured to the fishermen of the United States the right to fish in common with the subjects of the Queen on certain coasts of British North America; and the 19th article secured to British subjects the right in common with American citizens to fish upon our coast as low down as latitude 39. It was a fair and reasonable reciprocity, giving us "fishermen's rights" to the codfish on the Banks of Newfoundland, and affording them the same right to take mackerel and menhaden off our own coast, which are rarely found upon theirs. But the British Commissioners contended that the trade gave us the advantage, and so the 22d and 23d articles of the Treaty came into effect, which provided for a mode of settling the disagreement by the arbitration of commissioners, "one to be named by the United States, one by the Queen and the third by the two powers conjointly; and in case the third commissioner shall not have been named within three months from date when the article should take effect, then the third commissioner shall be named by the representative at London of His Majesty the Emperor of Austria." When the question came up in the course of the discussions of the Geneva conference John Bull pressed his claim for an allowance in the way of "boot" on the ground that the treaty gave greater advantage to our citizens than his own. The United States representatives insisted that there was no advantage to our government worth claiming, but for the sake of peace and harmony, Attorney-General Williams (acting as the law officer of the Government in the arbitration, and acting, we suppose, also, from the force of the habit he had acquired at Washington of being very lavish in the expenditure of the public money, proposed, on behalf of our Government, to give $1,000,000 as a full satisfaction for the British claim and call it square. This was a great and fatal blunder, as the sequel shows. The British agents saw their advantage at once and declined to accept the offer, and so when the conference ended, the award in the *Alabama* claims having been agreed upon, this grave matter was left an open question, to be settled in the way referred to above. The Queen promptly appointed her commissioner, but the President permitted his three months of opportunity to go by, in which, by the terms of the treaty, the President and the Queen could select the third arbitrator conjointly. Since that time the only other alternative has been the naming of the third commissioner by the Austrian Minister to London. The country cannot with honor refuse to stand by the treaty, cost what it may; we have lost the great advantage by the delay, of being able either to select or have a voice in the selection of the third arbitrator; and Great Britain has us at a disadvantage, where she can enforce her claim at the cannon's mouth, and have the sanction of the laws of nations, and the support of every nation in the civilized world. We can hardly suppose that war will grow out of the international imbroglio, in this enlightened age of the world, when both nations are under such heavy bonds to keep the peace in their enormous public debts; but as John Bull was never yet known to "let up" on an opponent, where had the advantage, the most favourable termination of the difficulty we can expect, is, to let the commission be organized according to the letter of the treaty, and pay the award, whatever it may be.

THE WAR CLOUD.

Our Washington correspondent does right to forward all the news he can get in regard to the situation, and his means of learning the true state of things are of the best. Nevertheless, we cannot help thinking that this "war cloud" business is a good deal attenuated. We do not believe that the two great English speaking nations, having peacefully settled the much more vexatious question of the *Alabama* claims without quarrelling, are going to get into a fight over the value of the fisheries. That question was provided for in the treaty, and we shall fulfil our treaty obligations, even if it is to our disadvantage, just as England paid over fifteen million dollars on the *Alabama* claims, though it came like pulling teeth. With all the activity of naval preparations of which there is no doubt, though the other newspapers do not take the trouble to find out about it, we beg our readers not to be alarmed. The country is in no condition for war, and we do not believe that we shall have a war. There may be a bluster with Spain; there may be a dispute with England as to the value of the fisheries; but we should be base indeed if we tried to sneak out of a bargain that promised to go against us. And how much should we gain by war with Great Britain? Hundreds of millions would be cast into the sea in such a war, and neither party would gain anything. No; our national government is not composed of idols and there is nothing to be made in any way by plunging the country into a foreign war. Of course, we shall maintain our national dignity, and we shall continue to fool away a good deal of money in the navy department.

THE FISHERY QUESTION.

The Washington correspondent of the *Herald* says:—

It does not necessarily follow that there will be a war with England over the fisheries, and, of course, Mr. Fish and all connected with the administration will deny that there is any probability of war.

THE INTERIOR HISTORY OF THE SITUATION

is known to very few persons. Even the members of the diplomatic corps here have been thrown off the scent by the Spanish business, and have thought, until this time, that our government feared some sudden attack from Spain and was arming to prevent it. All the legations have spies at work, watching the naval operations, and all have been puzzled by the secrecy observed at the navy department. It is only within the past two months that England has began to press the Canadian claim very urgently. Our government has managed to secure delay every year since the passage of the treaty. More than a year ago the Canadians were induced to believe that

ANOTHER RECIPROCITY TREATY

must be arranged to take the place of the settlement by commission proposed under the treaty of Washington. Such a treaty was negotiated and submitted to the Senate last winter, where it was scarcely considered at all, and it is said that Mr. Fish did not even intend to have it considered; but it served to delay the commission. Last spring ex-Governor Clifford of Massachusetts who, it had been indicated by our government, would probably act as its commissioner, went to Europe and made a long tour. Two months ago the English government indicated that it was tired of waiting for action by our government, and appointed Sir Alexander Galt, of Montreal, as its commissioner.

THE POSITION OF THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT

is a very strong and a very clear one. It asks our government to go on with the adjudication, as proposed in the treaty of Washington. It asserts that in the whole matter of the Geneva arbitration, under this treaty, it treated our government not only justly, but generously, and it now demands that we exhibit the same confidence in the settlement of international disputes by arbitration, that we were so loud in praising when we won our victory at Geneva. With her magnificent navy all ready for a fight with the whole world, England says to us

YOU MUST NOT DELAY THIS MATTER

until the end of the time named in the treaty for the commission to act—ten years. One half this period will have elapsed next May, and yet our government seeks to delay. It is true our government made what it considered very handsome efforts to settle this matter while the joint high commission was in session; but there is a wide-spread opinion in this country now that we we really owe Canada nothing for these privileges and that we ought to pay nothing. Certainly we cannot subject ourselves to the liability of paying back the amount of the Geneva award, or even one-half of it for these privileges. As the matter now stands it is one of

THE MOST SERIOUS UNSETTLED TROUBLES

which our government has ever had on its hands. There is no telling what exigencies may arise from it, and our government takes the wise course in putting its navy into the best possible condition, even if it does not intend to make an emphatic refusal of the whole Canadian claim, as it is now believed it will do.

DOES IT MEAN WAR?

General Butler stated last evening to a *Herald* reporter that the idea of connecting the naval preparation with any demonstration growing out of the fisheries claim was preposterous; he said that there was some reason for supposing that Cuban intervention might bring on trouble with Spain, and expressed himself as being in sympathy with such intervention. The commissions for adjusting the Canadian claims had ten years from the time of their appointment, in which to do this work. But four and a half years have yet passed, and these commissioners have never held a meeting. He could see no reason to expect war with England, even if the fisheries claims were much larger than they are. In short, of all conjectures on the subject, he thought this the wildest.

COLLECTOR SIMMONS' VIEWS.

Collector Simmons being called upon at the custom house, also expressed opinions almost identical with those above. Although lately in conversation with gentlemen who would certainly have known of such impending disaster, he had received no hint of it even. Nor could he see how it was possible that such results would follow in connection with the fisheries question. He highly complimented the Washington correspondent of the *Herald*, as an efficient worker, and one very rarely wrong or out of the way in the character of his information, and thought the report worthy of special notice, as coming from so reliable a source.

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Ottawa, Nov. 30, 1875. 4007

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CAPITAL - $1,000,000.

COL. A. C. D'L HARWOOD, 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 Branch 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 1875.

THOS. PATTERSON

PURVEYOR TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE EARL OF DUFFERIN, GOVERNOR GENERAL.

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, unrivalled in quality, some 20 year 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 fancy groceries too numerous to detail always on hand.
Glasgow Peas Meal, Mackenzie's Digestive Biscuits, and Angostura Bitters,

ALSO,

The Canadian Meat Canning Co.'s Fresh Goods, UNRIVALLED FOR LUNCH, BREAKFASTS and SUPPERS.

BOLOGNAS—Ham, Chicken and Tongue; bath smoked, Brunswick, etc.
SOUPS—Ox-tail, Hotch Potch, Kidney Soup, Soup and Boulle, etc., etc.
TIN GOODS—Royal Cambridge, Beefsteak; boiled, corned, spiced, seasoned 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. 86, Rideau St. Ottawa.

SELLING BLACK AND COLOURED SILKS 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
WERE TAKEN BY

W. M. SOMERVILLE, MARBLE & GRANITE WORKS,

186 & 188 *RIDEAU STREET.*

W. M. SOMERVILLE, as sole Canadian Agent, has taken an extra prize for C. H. Dunlop & Co's celebrated Cotton Thread, and first prize for Iron Railing, manufactured by R. R. Ives & Co., for which he is also agent.

Ottawa, Nov. 1, 1875. 3983f

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.

A well arranged stock of Mantles, in American, Italian, and Coloured Marble of new and chaste designs, GRATES from the best American and Canadian Houses, Recessing or Projecting either plain or mounted.

June, 12, 1874.

STOVES. STOVES.

Fall and Winter, 1875.

We are now showing a very complete line of HALL, PARLOUR and COOKING STOVES, including the "ARGUS ANTI-CLINKER," a new and beautiful Hall Stove, with burnished edges.

CONSTELLATION, ARGAND, CROWN JEWEL, TRIUMPH, RADIANT LIGHT, MAGEE RANGE, &c.

Gurney's New Wood Cook, &c., &c. Also, Box Stoves, Parlour Franklins, Coal Hods, Coal Vases, Stove Boards, &c., &c.

All kinds of Jobbing by careful workmen.

BUTTERWORTH & CO., WELLINGTON STREET, REMOVED TWO DOORS UP FROM OLD STAND. 3951f

The Royal Exchange Hotel, WELLINGTON STREET,

A First Class Family and Commercial Hotel, IS NOW OPEN.

GEORGE ACRES, 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. 3036m1

The Victoria Stables

Adjoining the Bank of B. N. America, LIMINGTON-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 3515r

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. Conveyances can be had at all hours by leaving orders at the

Centre Town Livery Stables. BRITISH LION HOTEL.

Ottawa, July 26, 1875 3905-tf

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 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 18th 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 Eighth day of December next.

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

By Order of the Board,

P. ROBERTSON, Cashier.

Bank of Ottawa, Ottawa, Oct. 27, 1875 3832f

BANK OF OTTAWA.

Office: Victoria Buildings, Opposite Wesley Block of Parliament Buildings.

DIRECTORS:

James MacLaren, Esq. President.
Charles Magee, Esq., Vice-President.
C. T. Bate, Esq., Hon. L. S. Church, 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.

11-2-75. 3978

Canadian Washer.

OTTAWA, Aug. 14, 1875.

Mr. A. R. GILES.

Sir—In answer to your enquiry, I can truly say I have tried your Washer, and find it to work well, and I do not give any of them away, but recommend the Washer to my friends. Yours, &c., THOS. BIRKS, Jeweler, Sparks Street. P.S.—I forgot to say that I have tried your Washer, and find it to be a really good machine. MRS. KEFER, Rideau St. 3929

NORRIS & SOPER, IMPORTERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

DEALERS IN PIANO-FORTES, ORGANS, &c.

THE MATHUSHEK PIANO

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

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

MATHUSHEK

FULL AGRAFFE AND TRICHORD.

	Makers Prices.		Our Retail Prices.
No. 8, 7 octave,	$425	....	$500
9, 7 "	600	....	625
10, 7½ "	700	....	825
11, 7½ "	750	....	850
12, 7½ "	750	....	875
13, 7½ "	800	....	925
14, 7½ "	850	....	975

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 old est and most experienced makers of fine 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 agraffe treble:

	Makers Price.		Our Retail Price
No. 1 medium, 7 octave,	$400	....	$425
1 " 7 "	425	....	375
1 large, 7 "	475	....	400
2 " 7 "	500	....	415
2½ " 7½ "	525	....	440
3 " 7½ "	550	....	460
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