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.

To Advertisers.

NO OLD ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED IN THIS LIST.

Local N[illegible] Concert
Chas. [illegible] Found G & W. R. R.
Insolvency—W. Tilgand.
Dog Strychnined in A. Keevil.
Insolvency—W. [illegible]

PLEASE OBSERVE.

1st. We keep a First Class Stock of Cloths and Tweeds.
2nd. We employ a First Class Cutter.
3rd. We employ First Class Workmen.
4th. We make to order at low prices.
5th. We do not palm off our goods on pretend cheap cash, but they cost.
6th. We guarantee satisfaction, or a good article expected in exchange.

T. W. Kenny & Sons,
Merchant Tailors and Gentlemen's Outfitters,
Sparks Street, Ottawa.

Price Lists Price always in stock.
Ottawa, Nov. 26, 1875. 4.06

The Times.

OTTAWA, SATURDAY, DEC. 4, 1875.

THE COLONIAL FUTURE.

It has often been remarked, and with perfect truth, during the dull and uneventful recess, when members of Parliament are either slaughtering game on the Scottish moors or rusticating at their quiet country seats—when, in fact, there is "nothing to write about,"—that British journalists have a never-failing resource in the colonies. The information contained in some of their effusions is sometimes startling, if not very correct; but being a slight deviation from the ordinary obviousness to our existence which they exhibit, we colonists have always been accustomed to hail the attention with more or less satisfaction. We have even submitted without much complaint to the misrepresentations and inuendoes of the *Times* and *Pall Mall*—have consented to reason them, if that were possible, out of their openly expressed distrust in our loyalty, and to combat their attacks upon our country, its prospects and resources — rather than that their readers should be permitted to forget us completely. It is true we have laboured in vain to correct the impression which these particular organs of public opinion have unfortunately formed regarding us; but to the bulk of the British nation we have not appealed in vain for justice.

We have said the nonsensical commonplaces accustomed to be uttered by the British press regarding colonists and their affairs were usually wrung out of them by the pressure of circumstances—by the absence of anything else to write about. The British statesman is never reduced to that strait. If there is nothing he desires to speak about he can hold his tongue. From him, therefore, there was not the opportunity of extracting even commonplaces or abuse, and he usually left the colonies severely alone. It is true that a certain "school" of politicians in the Liberal party, carrying their utilitarian ideas to the verge of absurdity, succeeded in exciting a good deal of feeling in a quiet way in favour of abandoning the whole colonial empire, upon the plea that the change would be advantageous to both parties. When the principles of which those gentlemen were the exponents had attained the meridian of their popularity, their influence was sufficient to induce Mr. Gladstone's Government to withdraw the Imperial troops garrisoned in Canada and the Australasian Colonies. It would be unfair to say that this was done merely as a concession to a powerful and clamorous wing of the Liberal party, as was very generally believed at the time, and not because the great statesman under whose administration it was consummated believed it to be for the benefit of all concerned. The result has more than justified the act, and has proved how correctly he appreciated its effects upon the Colonial population. But the discussion which arose out of the dissemination of the "Manchester" views on Colonial connection was even more fruitless of bringing the actual condition, prospects, and prevailing sentiments of the Colonies before the British people than the strictures of the London press. It was but the discussion of a theory from an Imperial point of view, the production of geographical facts and their supposed bearing upon the defences of the Empire being all that was considered necessary to its intelligent conduct. It has had its day, which may fairly be said to have ended now. It has also had its uses, which are but in their infancy. To the contention that the colonial dependencies of Britain were a burden to her and a source of weakness, and that it would be to their own advantage to have a separate existence, did not immediately direct public attention inquiringly towards the scattered dominions whose fate it was proposed thus summarily to decide, it undoubtedly had effects which are slowly but surely conspiring toward that happy result. Mr. Disraeli and the Conservatives, to some extent of course from party considerations, but principally from respect to the ancient traditions and institutions of their country, resisted very firmly the proposed severance, and rallied their followers under the glorious watch-word of the "Integrity of the Empire upon which the sun never sets." Rising above the mercenary considerations which inspired a particular section of the other party, yet not disdaining to show how false and unfounded were the premises upon which these considerations were based, they appealed to the chivalry, the affection, the honour of the British public. And they did not appeal to an impervious audience. So complete, indeed, was their success, that many prominent men who had but a short time previously been fain to identify themselves with the anti-colonial movement, were glad to set their sails to the changing breeze. So strongly did the altered current run that Mr. Gladstone himself was alarmed, and it was considered necessary that some emphatic declaration of the policy of his government upon the question should be made. Of course it was politic not to display too much anxiety, lest that might lead to an impression that the Administration had actually and soberly at one time entertained the idea of separation. Neither the Premier nor the Colonial Secretary, therefore, made any public manifestation in that regard, but Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen, under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, was sent down to his constituents to make a speech, which practically committed his colleagues and the Liberal party to the very sentiments which their opponents were agitating. From that point the current of British opinion has been gathering strength and taking shape in favour, not only of the continuation of the present relations between the Colonies and the Mother Country, but of rendering them closer and more enduring. The speech of Mr. Forster, at Edinburgh, was but the embodiment of a desire, which may now be said to be general, to grapple with the Colonial question in a different spirit from that which has hitherto been evinced. When the leaders of public opinion at home thus declare themselves, there is no longer any doubt that the nation is at heart deeply interested. And be it remembered, although nominally a lieutenant in the great Liberal party—still great, notwithstanding its temporary unpopularity and disorganization—Mr. Forster is really its most prominent member, Mr. Gladstone alone excepted, the election the Marquis of Hartington to the leadership having been a concession to the disaffected churchmen and aristocrats, and not the result of his great ability or peculiar fitness for the position. Mr. Forster's speech, however, is but the beginning. It may be true, as the *Pall Mall Gazette* hints very gently while defending him on the whole from the charge, that he deals slightly too much with what the future may develop and too little with what the facts are at present. But in order to verify the grounds of his anticipations, the intelligence of the people will be applied to ascertaining these facts. Attention will thus be directed towards colonial affairs; the delusions under which people at home have all along laboured, and which the press have rather tended to confirm than otherwise, will be dispelled; and both the actual condition of the colonies and the sentiments of colonists will come to be more correctly appreciated. The opinion has always been expressed in this country that we merely wanted the interest of our friends at home centered upon us until they knew us. We have never doubted what the impression they would gather regarding us by such a study would be, and have always been willing to abide by its results. We are so still.

MR. REYNOLD'S LETTER.

We have much pleasure in giving place in another column to a letter from Mr. Reynolds, Managing Director of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway, in reply to our remarks in yesterday's issue of THE TIMES.

We were quite well aware that the afternoon train, the time of starting and the slow rate of speed of which made it more open to criticism than the others, was a mixed train. But we did not see why freight should be taken by that train at the cost of such serious inconvenience to the public as was involved in the unfavourable hour of starting and the length of time spent on the road. That there was no substantial reason for this being a mixed train is proven we think by the intimation, made by Mr. Reynolds in his letter, that it will be an express train and will leave Ottawa at two p.m. on and after Monday next.

To the speed of Nos. 1, 2, and 5 express trains we of course had no objection, and it was an omission on our part not to have made special exemption of these in our remarks of yesterday. Those trains which we had more especially in view were the afternoon and night trains going south, and the early morning train coming north, each of which takes over four hours to make the journey. The former of these has now been satisfactorily changed, and that having been done, there is much less cause of complaint. We assume that the nature of the traffic is such as to make the running of mixed instead of express trains a necessity, and if we are correct in that assumption the best arrangement that can be made, subject to that necessary condition, is to run the slow trains at night. The sleeping accommodation is always reasonably comfortable, generally quite equal to the "Pullman," and so long as passengers arrive in the morning in time for a day's business, and can leave in the evening at a reasonably convenient hour, they will have no good cause of complaint.

Mr. Reynolds has evidently misunderstood us in one particular when he remarks: "I would gladly put on a train "such as you suggest, viz: 'a light express,' with three or at the most four "cars, if the public would use it'," etc., etc. We did not intend to suggest that such a train should be put on the line, but apply this description to the trains now running, and to express the opinion that they should make the distance in less time than four hours. Of course the expediency of running freight by certain of the trains and thus making unavoidable a slow rate of speed did not at the time occur to us. In the number of trains, the public always has been very liberally served by the management of this line. We quite agree with Mr. Reynolds that the change which he announces for Monday next "will not be an inconvenient one for travellers."

We shall be glad to hear of Mr. Reynold's success in his contemplated arrangement for a continuous Pullman service to Montreal and Toronto, and trust that the result will be increased receipts to an extent that will justify its continuance and add to the popularity already so well established of the management of the line.

Henry Lee set fire to a house near Fredericksburg, Va., and was unsuspected; but his innocent son was arrested, and was likely to be convicted by circumstantial evidence. The son told his father to keep silent and allow him to be punished. The father consented, but afterwards changed his mind, wrote a confession, and drowned himself.

GAME PROTECTION.

A recent number of *Forest and Stream* contains a report of the meeting of the International Association for Protecting Game and Fish. This spirited Society owes its paternity, we believe, to Mr. Charles Hallock, editor of the above named journal, whose excellent writings on the higher order of sporting subjects have made him universally known and won for him the character of an authority. The Association already numbers several hundred members, and its executive machinery is divided into various committees composed of distinguished sportsmen, scientists, and naturalists from all parts of the Union and of Canada. At the last meeting of this Society, held in Philadelphia, the following letter from Mr. Whitcher, of this city, to the Hon. R. B. Roosevelt, Member of Congress, was read:—

OTTAWA, October, 1875.

Hon. R. B. Roosevelt, M. C., No. 17 Chatham street, New York:

MY DEAR SIR: Much as I would like to be present at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Association for Protecting Game and Fish, notified by your circular of 22nd inst., it is impossible for me to visit Philadelphia, as the approaching Mixed Commission at Halifax, under the Washington Treaty, will engage my personal attention. There is, however, a subject of common interest to us which deserves active co-operation, and it seems to me as if the present association might quite properly, if not indeed very profitably, deal with it. I refer to the enforcement of some reasonable system of protection for spawning and young fish in our border lakes and their river links. Of course you are aware that in Canada these fisheries are worked under pretty severe restrictions. In both the Spring and Autum fishings, and as affects the summer fry, our laws aim at securing four leading desiderata:—

"1. That fish should be unmolested during periods of reproduction.

"2. That they shall be afforded free access to breeding and feeding places.

"3. That the young fish when not sufficiently grown to be a fair marketable commodity shall not be destroyed.

"4. That the meshes of nets and the situation of them shall be such as to admit of the escape of immature fishes, and amount in practice to a reasonable and economic fishing.

"Other minor prohibitions hinge on these main provisions of our fishery laws They are enforced by a staff of fishery officers, exercising respectively magisterial functions and detective capacity.

"The restrictions as to methods and periods of fishing thus imposed on Canadian fishermen necessarily very much curtail their operations, restrict their trade, and reduce their profits. Such deprivations would, however, in the usual course and under ordinary conditions, be fully compensated by an increased supply and improved quality of fish, giving also assurance of permanence to their industry and investments. But in the case of those waters through which runs an imaginary boundary between the United States and Canada, across which the schools of fish pass to and fro at all seasons, the case becomes in many important respects quite exceptional. The fish which are bred and fed in our waters are captured in yours without any regard to their condition or growth. Thus, while Canadians are prohibited from catching spawning fish or injuring the fry of valuable commercial kinds, United States citizens are actually and continuously engaged in the immediate vicinity in catching the gravid fish and destroying the young of each previous hatching. They thus command their own market with fresh fish that pass and repass daily or nightly between us. This state of things you will readily perceive creates the strongest possible dissatisfaction among our own fishermen and other reparian inhabitants. In fact, we find ourselves at present obliged, as it were, in deference to the anomalous position in which these people have been so long placed, to relax the stringency of our system. Meanwhile, it is proposed to communicate with the Federal and State authorities to ascertain if any uniformity of conditions can be brought about by legislation or by assimilating and enforcing such laws as may already exist.

"I enclose for your informations a copy of the fishery regulations adopted last Spring, and of the more recent modified regulations by which it has been found necessary to relax our otherwise stringent system. These alterations, to you who know how necessary and beneficial is every protection that can be afforded to breeding fish, will no doubt appear (as they also do to myself) cause of sincere regret.

I am, my dear Sir, yours very sincerely,
W. F. WHITCHER,
Commissioner of Fisheries.

We are informed that official communications have since passed between the Governments of Canada and the United States on the same subject, and that there is some prospect of amelioration.

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:

SIR,—I do not intend to reply at length to the communications of "Luther 2nd," and "Wanderer." They have not refuted one of my statements. Luther takes the easier course of "treating them with contempt." Anybody could do that.

The one point I wrote to draw attention to was this. Both those gentlemen say they respect Roman Catholic priests for believing and teaching what they have been brought up to believe, and have bound themselves to teach. Why then do they abuse Anglican clergymen, for doing precisely the same thing? The crying unfaithfulness on the part of English Church clergymen has been that of Low Churchmen, in fearing to preach the doctrines of their Church; not on the part of High Churchmen in not fearing to do so.

If my opponents desire it, and if you, Mr. Editor, are not too weary of the matter, I can easily give chapter and verse for what "Luther 2" "treats with contempt."

"Wanderer" thinks my statement about the Bible true, but injudicious. *Nothing but falsehood can be hurt by truth;* and although King James' Bible, whatever people think, did not fall down from Heaven like the image from Jupiter, the fact I stated about it does not lessen its claims. The evidence of its Divine inspiration must be sought for in its pages; and apart from this intrinsic proof, satisfying even to a Goethe, the dogma of the Bible being the Word of God rests on no better foundation than the dogma of the Immaculate Conception or of the Infallibility of the Pope. If "Wanderer" thinks my statement hurtful, why should he cause it to appear twice instead of once before the public? I never, as he intimates, sneered at the Bible. If I sneered at anything or anybody I am sorry for it. It is an unwholesome indulgence, and I must have been betrayed into it by disgust at the constant repetition of the charge of "sailing under false colours," made against an excellent and hardworking class of men, merely because they carry out the terms of their bargain, in fulfilment of a very solemn obligation.

Without backing down in the least from any arguments I advanced, I beg to apologize to my opponents for anything they may have found in my letter unpleasant beyond the rights of fair controversy. I am quite ready, by your leave, Mr. Editor, to carry on the discussion in all fairness, good feeling and courtesy.

Your obedient servant,
ATHANASIUS 2ND.

P.S.—My opponent, "Luther" might as well call himself somebody else, for that plucky reformer, 1st of the name, taught Real Presence, I believe, and was highly choral and ritualistic in his services.
A. 2.

Ottawa, 3rd Dec.

LETTER FROM MR. REYNOLDS.

To the Editor of the TIMES.

SIR,—Allow me to trouble you with a few remarks on the article in THE TIMES of this morning, touching the train arrangements of this Company.

By reference to the enclosed copy of the present time bill, you will find, that the train which has called forth the objections of the public, is a *mixed* train, having freight as well as passenger cars attached to it; and it is not safe to run freight, especially during winter, at a greater speed.

The other trains on the bill practically comply with the conditions you claim for the public. Two of them make the journey each in two hours and fifteen minutes, one in two hours and twenty-five minutes, and the other (the night train) could easily be arranged to do the same; but I do not think the public would thank me if I were to postpone the departure from 10.45 p.m. till *midnight*.

The time at which we have to connect with the Grand Trunk Western Express at Prescott is a matter utterly beyond our control; and, therefore, if we reduce the length of the run to Prescott, it could only be done by starting later.

I would gladly put on a train such as you suggest, viz., "a light express," with three or, at the most, four cars," if the public would use it; but as a train of that carrying capacity, small as it may appear, would accommodate all the passengers that are coming in and going out, *by all the trains now running on the line put together*, you will see, that while one train would do all the passenger business there is, the Company is running the other trains simply for public convenience.

Being always desirous of extending that convenience to the utmost of my power, I propose to make the following alterations in the trains next week:—

The "No. 4" train now leaving at 12:20 p.m. shall be converted into an Express, and leave at 2 p.m., thus affording more time for answering letters by the day mail.

"No. 6" train, now leaving at 10:45 p.m., shall be made a "mixed train," leaving at 10 o'clock p.m., *i. e.*, 45 minutes earlier.

A recent change in the Grand Trunk time at Prescott alone admits of this arrangement, and I think it will not be an inconvenient one to travellers.

I am making arrangements for a continuous Pullman car service between this and Montreal and Toronto, which will, I hope, come into force before the meeting of Parliament, and if the Pullman Co. find their cars patronized, the service will continue throughout the year without interruption. I am, sir,

Your Obed't and Humble Serv't,
THOS. REYNOLDS.

THE ST. LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY,
MANAGING DIRECTOR'S OFFICE,
Ottawa, Dec. 3, 1875.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, a retired physician, having providentially discovered, while a Medical Missionary in southern Asia, a very simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, and all throat and lung affections,—also a positive and radical specific for Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all Nervous Complaints, feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) to all who desire it, the recipe for preparing and full directions for successfully using, this providentially discovered remedy. Those who wish to avail themselves of the benefits of this discovery without cost, can do so by return mail, by addressing (giving name) DR. CHAS. P. MARSHALL, 33 Niagara Street, Buffalo, N. Y. 3096 bow

GENDREAU'S shaving and haircutting saloon, No. 3 Rajotte's Block, Wellington street. Adele M. Gendreau, proprietor. 3933 tf

IT will not cost you a cent more to put up a Magee Range or Gurney Base Burner on trial. Thousands say they are they best. Try one! EXPONDE BROS.

House Keepers! If you desire to get a profitable tea call on Baskerville & Bros. and have them to select for you. If the tea is not pleasing to your taste they will refund the money for what you return. Their wines, liquors and general groceries are of the best brand.

People's Tea Store,
36 Rideau street

IT IS STRONG TESTIMONY to the popularity and usefulness of the Cocoaine that it has had a host of imitators. Consumers will do well to observe that the full name, "Burnett's Cocoaine," is printed on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass. Our legal success in dealing with infringements upon our name and rights will protect the public, if only a little care is used. This tribute of imitation is paid to all meritorious and successful preparations. 2834

Groceries, &c.

HOUSEKEEPERS,

Baskerville & Bros.,

No. 36, Rideau St., Ottawa,

Are offering General Groceries, Wines And Liquors at unusually LOW PRICES, to make room for their Spring Stock.

5 lbs. of sound Tea for $1.60, value warranted, also, a reduction on Sugar, taking 10 lbs. or upwards a reduction on No. 1 Labrador Herrings, from 50 cts. to $1.00, according to quantity, or No. 2 Labrador Herring, reduction of $1.25 per bbl., dry Cod-fish. Coarse Sale in large bags, Fine Salt, 280 lbs. per bag. Good Western Apples and Onions, also on hand, all of which are sell ng at a reduction for CASH.

TOBACCOS, PICKLES, BALL BLUE STARCH, RICE, RAISINS, CURRANTS, NUTS, CIGARS, PAILS and BROOMS, also.

HIGH WINES,
PROOF AND RYE
From Gooderham and Worts Celebrated Distillery, SOLD LOW.

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WHOLESALE
COMMISSION
Merchants
DEALERS IN
GROCERIES, WINES,
LIQUORS, PROVISIONS, &c.
RUSSELL HOUSE BLOCK,
OPPOSITE SAPPERS BRIDGE,
OTTAWA, ONT.
LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS.

$5 TO $20 PER DAY.—Agents Wanted. All classes of working people of either sex, young or old, make more money working for us in their spare moments, or all their time, than at any thing else. Particulars free. Post card to the States co t but one c nt. Address G. STINSON & Co., Portland, Me.

WORK FOR ALL.

At home, male or female $5 per week, day or evening. No capital. We send valuable package of goods by mail free. Address with one cent return stamp, M. Young, 173 Green wich street, New York.

Auction Sales.

AUCTION SALE
OF
FAMILY OPEN AND COVERED SLEIGHS, BEAR SKIN ROBES, BACK TO BACK SLEIGHS, BUGGIES, BUFFALO ROBES AND DOUBLE HARNESS, &c., &c.

The subscriber has been instructed to sell ON
Saturday, the 4th day of December,
Inst., at his store, opposite the Russell House, Elgin street, at the hour of 12 O'CLOCK, A.M.,

1 Large Family Sleigh, with Bear Skin Robes complete.
1 Covered Family Sleigh.
1 Back to Back Sleigh, with Buffalo Robes.
1 Set Double Harness, and
1 Double Buggy.

A 1 will be sold without reserve. Remember the day (Saturday), at 12 o'clock, noon.

J. BERMINGHAM,
Auctioneer.
Ottawa, Dec. 2, 1875. 4010d

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE
OF
Black Walnut and Mahogany
Household Furniture,
PIANO-FORTE, MIRRORS, GASALIERS, CHINA, PLATE, GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE

On Tuesday and Wednesday, 7th and 8th
DECEMBER NEXT.

The subscriber is favoured with instructions from JOHN THOMPSON, Esq., to sell at his residence, Rideau street, over his store, all his Household Furniture, comprising in part, one Chickering 7 octave rosewood case piano, very fine mahogany centre card and sofa tables, large gilt mirrors and marble stands, sofas, easy, fancy and other chairs, window hangings in green and lace, with gilt poles, richly gilt framed pictures, carpets, &c., dining room extable, sideboard, chairs, lounges, bookcase and a very handsome dinner service of ware, 100 pieces, with breakfast and evening china, white and gold, a large variety of cut glass, cutlery, &c. Several bedrooms fully furnished with mahogany, black walnut and oak setts complete, iron bedsteads, spring and hair mattresses, feather beds, ticks, carpets, curtains, &c., hall lamps, floor oil cloth, and brass rods. The culinery department is complete consisting of everything required in a well-regulated home.

Sale each day at 10:30 a.m., without reserve, as Mr Thompson has moved to the residence of Mr. Thos. McGarity, Esq.

J. BERMINGHAM,
Auctioneer,
Ottawa, Nov. 30, 1875. 4007

By Rowe & Erratt,
AUCTIONEERS
GREAT CLEARING
TRADE SALE.
Remember the sale
AT
METCALFE'S Wholesale READY MADE CLOTHING Establishment.
SPARKS STREET.
To-day, at 2 o'clock and 7 o'clock, p.m.
ROWE & ERRATT,
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Hatters & Furriers.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
JUST RECEIVED ALL THE NEW STYLES FOR 1876,
Astrachan,
South Sea Seal
and Beaver
Made up in Jackets, Caps, &c.,
AT
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Opposite the British Lion Hotel.
Nov. 27, 1875. 4005

DEVLIN'S FUR DEPOT.
South Sea Seal Jackets,
FROM
$60 TO $300.
Baltic Seal Jackets,
FROM
$30 TO $45.
R. J. DEVLIN,
Manufacturer
38 Rideau Street.
Ottawa, Nov. 20, 1875. 3997

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A. MORTIMER,
BOOKBINDER,
PAPER RULER, AND
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SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA
Ruling, Perforating, Numbering
AND
GENERAL BOOKBINDING ESTABLISHMENT.
All orders for Books requiring printed headings carefully attended to. 3907
Aug. 13.

THE WEEKLY SUN
1776. NEW YORK. 1876.

Eight hundred and seventy-six is the Centennial year. It is also the year in which an Opposition House of Representatives, the first since the war, will be in power at Washington; and the year of the twenty-third election of a President of the United States. All of these events are sure to be of great interest and importance, especially the two latter, and all of them and everything connected with them will be fully and freshly reported and expounded in THE SUN.

The Opposition House of Representatives, taking up the line of enquiry opened years ago by THE SUN, will sternly and diligently investigate the corruptions and misdeeds of Grant's administration; and will, it is to be hoped, lay the foundation for a new and better period in our national history. Of all this THE SUN will contain complete and accurate accounts, furnishing its readers with early and trustworthy information upon these absorbing topics.

The twenty-third Presidential election, with the preparations for it, will be memorable as deciding upon Grant's aspirations for a third term of power and plunder, and as the means of deciding who shall be the candidate of the party of the Reform, and as electing that candidate. Concerning all these subjects those who read THE SUN will have the constant means of being thoroughly well informed.

THE WEEKLY SUN, which has attained a circulation of over eighty thousand copies, a ready has its readers in every State and Territory, and we trust that the year 1876 will see their number doubled. It will continue to be a thorough newspaper. All the general news of the day will be found in it, condensed when unimportant, at full length when of moment; and always, we trust, treated in a clear, interesting and instructive manner.

It is our aim to make the WEEKLY SUN the best family newspaper in the world, and we shall continue to give in its columns a large amount of miscellaneous reading, such as stories, tales, poems, scientific intelligence and agricultural information, for which we are not able to make room in our daily edition. The agricultural department especially is one of its prominent features. The fashions are also regularly reported in its columns; and so are the markets of every kind.

The WEEKLY SUN, eight pages with fifty-six broad columns is only $1.20 a year, postage prepaid. As this price barely repays the cost of the paper, no discount can be made from this rate to clubs, agents, Postmasters or any one.

The DAILY SUN, a large four page newspaper of twenty-eight columns, gives all the news for two cents a copy. Subscription, postage prepaid, $0.70 a month or $8.50 a year. Sunday edition extra, $1.10 per year. We have no traveling agents.

THE SUN, New York City.

Vocal Music.

MRS. ALEX. ROBERTSON is prepared to receive a few additional pupils at her residence, 412 Rideau street.

Terms, &c., may be learned on application as above, between the hours of two and five, any week day afternoon.

Rideau St., Ottawa, Sept. 1, 1875. 3[illegible]

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The Ottawa Agricultural Insurance Company.
Incorporated, 1874. Capital, $1,000,000.00.
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Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire and Lightning.
This Company covers Loss by Lightning.
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Kent Street, Lindsay, H. A. Wallis, Esq., Agent.
Court House Avenue, Brockville, A. S. Hall, Esq., Agent.
15 Place d'Armes, Montreal, G. H. Patterson, Esq., Agent.
141 St. Peter Street, Quebec, Messrs. Killey & Ledriere, Agents.
102 Prince William Street, St. John, New Brunswick, D. W. Coward, Esq. Chief Agent for Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island.
Sterling Agents wanted for territory not yet taken up. Apply for particulars at the Head Office, Ottawa, or any of the Branches.

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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; ham smoked, Brunswick, etc.
SOUPS—Ox-tail, Hotch Potch, Kidney Soup, Soup and Bouilli, etc., etc.
TIN GOODS—Royal Cambridge, Beefsteak, boiled, corned, spiced, smoked and Collops, Veal Sweetbreads; Roast Duck, Roasted 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. 69, 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 Prizes for STONE SEWERAGE PIPE and STONE DRAINING TRAPS
WERE TAKEN BY
W. M. SOMERVILLE,
MARBLE & GRANITE WORKS,
186 & 188 RIDEAU STREET.
W. M. SOMERVILLE, 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 H. R. Ives & Co., for which he is also agent. 3983f
Ottawa, Nov. 1, 1875.

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 choice designs; GRATES from the best American and Canadian Houses, Receiving or Projecting either plain or mounted.
June, 18, 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. 3984f

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. 3986ml

The Victoria Stables
Adjoining the Bank of B. N. America, LINGTON-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 3519v

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 29, 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 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 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. 3953tf

BANK OF OTTAWA.
Office:
Victoria Buildings, Opposite Western Block of Parliament Buildings.
DIRECTORS:
James MacLaren, Esq., President.
Charles Magee, Esq., Vice-President.
C. T. Bate, Esq., Hon. L. R. Church, M.P.P., Robert Blackburn, Esq., M.P., Alexander Fraser, Esq., Hon. George Bryson, Alias 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.
11-9-75. 3978

Canadian Washer.
OTTAWA, Oct. 14, 1875.
MR. A. R. GILES,
SIR—Is anyone to be found who prefers the Canadian Washer? I believe I can answer for myself, and I would not give one for the HUNDREDS that I have seen, INCLUDING, but I am sure that I could dispose of one will well remunerated. I am, yours truly,
MERS. E. FRIZ, Rideau St.
3980

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. 5, 7 octave,	$525	....	$[illegible]
6, 7 "	600	....	625
10, 7½ "	700	....	725
11, 7½ "	750	....	800
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 oldest and most experienced makers of the instruments for the trade, but sell hundreds of their pianos to good 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	....	$[illegible]
2 " 7 "	425	....	[illegible]