THE TIMES

is published every lawful morning. Price, 1½ cents per week, and to subscribers in any part of Canada SIX DOLLARS per annum, postage free.

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Farms for Sale or to Rent.
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BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS.

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths, and the same with funeral notices attended $1.0

THE WEEKLY TIMES

is published every Friday, containing, and contains news of the week from all parts of the world, valuable agricultural matter, and the chief editorial articles of THE DAILY TIMES. Price $1.00 per annum in advance.

Complete and trustworthy Market Reports, Latest Telegraphic Despatches, Parliamentary Report, and other matter incident to a first class weekly newspaper.

Subscription Rates for the Daily Times:

When issued weekly, Twelve and a-half Cents.
When issued tri-weekly, Six Dollars in advance.

THE DEBATES OF PARLIAMENT

Special Inducements to Subscribers

The Debates of Parliament being now reported officially, and being set up in Newspaper type, we are enabled to make arrangements for supplying them to subscribers. THE TIMES can now offer to new subscribers, THE TIMES and DEBATES, both for the remainder of the Session, for the price of THE TIMES, and a book of the Debates of last year, containing about 1,000 pages, which will be an important addition to any library, being especially valuable as a historical record, and being bound in cloth, and forming a handsome volume for reference.

Daily Times and Debates, bound in cloth, delivered for the entire Session, for $6. Cash in advance.

Weekly Times and Debates, bound in cloth, same period, $5 cash in advance.

New Advertisements

NO OLD ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED IN THIS LIST.

Lacrosse Canal Enlargement—P. Brady.
Customs Bonds—Address Box 5[illegible], Ottawa.
To Order for Clergy and Commercial Men—H. G. Roche.
Authorized Discount—J. Johnson.
Second Hand Ready Made Clothing—Lucas & Co.
Tea, Coffee, Fruits, Spices, Wines, Liquors, etc—Local Notice.

PLEASE OBSERVE.

1st. We keep a First Class stock of Cloths and Tweeds.
2nd. We have a First Class Cutter.
3rd. We employ First Class Workmen.
4th. We guarantee a First Class Fit.
5th. We do not employ our cloth for pattern to exhibit them, but sell them at the cost.
6th. We cut to fit, for ready cash, a good article, and expect to succeed.

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

Pure Irish Frieze always in stock.
Ottawa, Nov. 28, 1875. 606

The Times.

OTTAWA, MONDAY, DEC. 27, 1875.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE.

The present being the first issue of the THE TIMES, under its new proprietary, of which notice was given by Messrs. MacLean, Roger & Co. on Friday morning, it is but due to the readers of this journal that the publisher should make the usual "bow."

Let it be hoped that the auspicious season at which the change takes place may prove the happy augury of future success, and the continuation and extension of that patronage which the public have so liberally bestowed upon THE TIMES under its preceding management. With a due appreciation of the danger there is, upon an occasion of this kind, to be more profuse of promises than after circumstances might justify us in being with respect to the performance, the people of Ottawa and vicinity may nevertheless rest assured that no effort will be spared by the new proprietor to make THE TIMES a newspaper in all respects worthy of the Capital of Canada.

Without further preface, permit me to claim from the business public that sympathy and support without which no enterprise can flourish. Their interests and mine are in this case identical. With the assistance of a staff of able and experienced journalists, combined with a liberal resort to the aid afforded by the telegraph for the collection of fresh and interesting news from all quarters of the globe, it will ever be my endeavour to do my part of the duty well. That it will be done honestly and fearlessly, according to the light I have, may be relied upon, whatever may betide.

Politically THE TIMES will continue to be an advocate of the advanced and enlightened views of which the Liberal party of Canada is the exponent, giving to the gentlemen now at the head of the Federal Government, and the Provincial Government at Toronto, a hearty but thoroughly independent support. It will also be the aim of the publisher so to conduct the paper that it may be admitted to the family circle without fear that it shall contain anything that may not be read with safety by old or young.

New premises have been secured in Rajotte's Block, Wellington street, near the corner of Elgin street, where it is hoped business will be commenced about the beginning of the year.

A. M. BURGESS.

THE COMPLIMENTS OF THE SEASON.

If at Christmas tide it is Christian like to bury the hatchet, to ignore old offences, sins and slips, social and political, so on New Year's Day it is customary and friendly and proper to wish that our neighbors, our friends, and even our enemies (always admitting that the latter are not past repentance), may do better, be better and more successful in the future. We do not belong to the class of cynics who believe that we always derive a certain sort of pleasure from the misfortunes alike of friends and enemies. With this preface, permit us to wish you, Sir John, and your "party of gentlemen," a happy New Year, and many, many of them, and to add our adamantine belief that your and their advent to a happier and better sphere, where Pacific and all other scandals are unknown, will be the signal for a jubilation, immense, prodigious, and to which your hard-fisted, common, vulgar opponents will listen with ruffled feathers and trailing tails. Be satisfied with the glorious prospective, and leave mere sublunary matters (as you are likely to have to do) to the ungentlemanly cocks that now rule the roost.

CHURCH AND STATE IN SCOTLAND.

The Free Church Presbytery of Edinburgh was recently invited by the Rev. Dr. Begg, the leader of the Anti-Voluntary party in the Free Church, to petition Parliament for the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the ecclesiastical condition of Scotland. In his motion, and at greater length in the speech by which the motion was supported, the rev. doctor submitted that in passing the act for the abolition of patronage, the Imperial Parliament had virtually admitted that the Legislature and Government of 1842 were in error in refusing to assent to the Claim of Rights presented by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, and therefore bound to take means to undo the evils so caused—it might be by giving to the people again in addition to their free-will offerings, the benefit of the territorial system and of the public ecclesiastical revenues. It is a well-known fact that Dr. Begg is in favour, not only of the principle of an endowed State Church as opposed to one supported by the voluntary contributions of its own members, as the Free Church of Scotland is at present, but of an actual union between the Free and Established sections of Presbyterians. To those not acquainted with the history of ecclesiastical politics in Scotland the idea would seem a very fair and reasonable one. But there is a strong opposition to endowed State Churches in any form growing up in Scotland, and there can be no doubt that the great majority in the Free Church are entirely in sympathy with the object of the agitation, although such has not so far been formally acknowledged. The Free Church is not necessarily a "voluntary" church. On the contrary, the question of lay patronage alone brought about the disruption of 1843; and we find, in the "Act and Declaration anent the publication of the subordinate standards and other authoritative documents of the Free Church of Scotland," adopted by the General assembly in May, 1851—a little more than a quarter of a century ago—the following explicit deliverance on the subject of endowments:—"Holding firmly to the last, as she "(the Free Church) holds still, and "through God's Grace, will ever hold, "that it is the duty of civil rulers to "recognise the truth of God, according "to His Word, and to promote and support the Kingdom of Christ, without "assuming any jurisdiction in it, or any "power over it; and deeply sensible, "moreover, of the advantages resulting to the community at large, "and especially to its more destitute portions, from the public "endowment of pastoral charges among "them: this church could not contemplate without anxiety and alarm the "prospect of losing for herself important means of general usefulness—leaving the whole machinery of the establishment in the hands of parties who "could retain it only by the sacrifice of "her fundamental principles—and seeing "large masses of the people deprived of "the advantages of having the services of "a gospel ministry provided for them "independently of their own resources," etc. The "Act and Declaration" from which this extract is made has never been rescinded, but on the other hand continues to form the introduction to the published standards of the church. To vote down Dr. Begg's motion directly would therefore have placed the Presbytery of Edinburgh in a somewhat awkward and anomalous position. The difficulty, however, was successfully met. The Rev. Sir Henry Moncrieff moved an amendment which, while affirming that the existing connection of Church and State in Scotland involved a misappropriation of ecclesiastical revenues, declared that in existing circumstances the Presbytery should make no application to Parliament, because the recent legislative action of that body did not recognize the position and claims of the Free Church, or of other Presbyterians outside the Establishment, because no disposition had been shown to acknowledge the principle of spiritual independence, and because whatever questions might hereafter arise, the Free Church would be in a better position to deal with them if she took full advantage of her present opportunities. The amendment was carried by 46 votes to 10, which represents very fairly the proportion in which the two parties thus pitted against each other stand over the whole nation. It would be better, however, if the majority in the Free Church would openly declare their sentiments, instead of evading the real issue by cleverly worded amendments; for, as Dr. Begg in his opening sentences remarked, there are two things which must strike intelligent men in regard to the present ecclesiastical state of Scotland: first, that the great mass of the people—at least 80 per cent.—are Presbyterians, and yet among themselves they are very seriously divided; and in the second place, great evils, present and prospective, must necessarily arise from this state of affairs, for which reason it is important to ascertain the true causes of the divisions, with a view to see how far they might be removed. Until the issue is fairly faced, the existing difficulties cannot be removed, but must rather be intensified.

Correspondence.

The Editor desires it to be distinctly understood that while inserting the communications of Correspondents, he holds no way to be held responsible for the opinions expressed therein.

COURT BUSINESS AT AYLMER.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

SIR,—When I have taken up my pen to write on the subject above indicated, I can assure you I have done so greatly against my own will. But I feel the necessity so keenly, not only on my own account, but also on account of the whole commercial community, that human nature could not longer resist the temptation to complain. I could not, therefore, remain silent, or put up with the inconveniences to which I have, in common with others, been subjected, in consequence of the delays which have taken place, by Judge Lafontaine, in rendering judgments in the Court at Aylmer, without protesting. Whether these delays arise from incompetency, disinclination for work, or a determination not to keep up the business of the Court, I do not know; but this I do know, that when His Honour takes any case *en delibre*, it may fairly be said to have gone to sleep. There it will rest until he thinks proper to render his decision, and I am told that he has not given judgment in any contested Superior Court case for months. I hope the Minister of Justice will see the necessity of coming to the assistance of the commercial community, not only of the County of Ottawa, but of the whole surrounding district, all of whom are deeply interested in the matter. If, on inquiry, it were found that the business of the Court is more than one man can attend to, it would surely not be out of place to suggest that the Minister should send an additional judge. It cannot be said that the amount of work to be done at Aylmer is in excess of that done elsewhere, yet it seems next to impossible to have judgment rendered except after very long delays. I can assure the Minister of Justice there is an absolute necessity for some radical change, or for some action which will arouse the present occupant of the bench to a sense of his duty to the public. If the gentleman is too old, let a younger and more vigorous man take his place—one who would be a credit to the bar, and whom the public can look up to with confidence. The sooner something is done the better. I have nothing personally against Judge Lafontaine, but a considerable experience during the past few years leads me to the conclusion that the public interests demand a more prompt attention to court business than has for some time been the custom. From all I can learn, the changes I have suggested would be a great relief to the gentlemen of the bar who are accustomed to attend at Aylmer.

Trusting that these matters may receive attention in the proper quarter, I am,

Yours, &c.,
COMMERCE.

Ottawa, 24th of December, 1875.

CHRISTMAS DAY.

Its Observance in this City.

Church Services, &c., &c.

"Christmas comes but once a year,
And when it comes it brings good cheer."

The supposed natal day of our Saviour, which is observed as such throughout Christendom, has come and gone, the festivities of which, as is the wonted custom, will no doubt be kept up for ten or twelve days. In this city the day was strictly observed, and poor and rich alike seemed to be in accord as to the propriety of celebrating the great historical event. Shops throughout town were closed, and religious services peculiar to the occasion were held in all the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches. The day, particularly the afternoon was spent in driving, and hundreds might have been seen in every variety of rig from the *trais* of the old *habitant* to the more capacious omnibus. Many spent the eve of Christmas in visiting the churches, which were gorgeously decorated for the services. There seemed to be a beam of joy on the countenance of every person you met, and judging from the congratulatory salutations—"A merry Christmas," "the Compliments of the Season," "many happy returns," &c., &c., one would imagine there were no cares or toils incident to the human race. How contrary is the fact! Old enmities were forgotten, new friendships were created, and many a fireside was made happy by the reassembling of members of the family around the "Yule" log, who for the rest of the year are compelled to live far from the parental roof. It is a pleasing reflection to find that there is a season of the year that thus cheers the drooping spirits of frail humanity. There is another feature about this holiday season that affords scope for the philanthropist, and that is that while the wealthy and middle classes enjoy a good Christmas dinner, would it not have been well to see that poverty stricken brethren throughout the city enjoy to any extent the pleasures of this festivity? There is a consolation in knowing that many of them do, through the generosity of our different charitable organizations, yet there are others who may feel disposed to join in the jubilee who, for want of means, are unable to do so. It behoves us, therefore, while making merry ourselves, to turn aside for a moment and impart some degree of comfort to those who by the vicissitudes of life have been placed under the ban of misfortune. Christian charity will be doubly blessed on such an occasion as the present, which is a fitting time, considering the rigorous climate in which we dwell, to dispense alms to the poor. Remember the poor, and in the giving of Christmas presents let the destitute and the needy come in for a share of your bounty, as such donations cannot but radiate a kindly influence upon your surroundings. The present is also a fitting time to return thanks to the Giver of all good for having permitted us again to enjoy the pleasures of another Christmas season, and to render unto Him grateful praise for the bounteous blessings of His Providence. We hope our readers one and all have enjoyed "A Merry Christmas," and trust that they may be long spared to enjoy many happy returns of the season. Christmas is an anniversary of doubtful origin, yet through custom it has come to be recognised as the day on which the nativity of the Saviour is observed. The institution of this festival is attributed by the spurious Decretals to Telesphorus, who lived during the second century, in the reign of the Roman Emperor Antonius Pius, but the first certain traces of its observance are found about the time of the Emperor Commodus in the year A.D. 190. In the reign of Diocletian, about the beginning of the third century, while this monarch was keeping court at Nicomedia, he learned that a multitude of Christians were assembled in the city to celebrate the birthday of Jesus, and having ordered the church doors to be closed, he set fire to the building, and all the worshippers perished in the flames. It does not appear, however, that there was any uniformity in the period of observing the nativity among the early churches; as some held the festival in the month of May or April, others in January. It is, nevertheless, almost certain that the 25th of December cannot be the birthday of the Saviour, for it is then the height of the rainy season in Judea, and shepherds could hardly be watching their flocks by night in the plains. Among the causes which cooperated in fixing the 25th of December as the natal day of our Saviour, perhaps the most powerful was, that almost all the heathen nations regarded the winter Solstice as a most important point of the year, as the beginning of the renewed life and activity of the powers of nature, and of the gods, who were originally merely the symbolical personifications of these. In more northerly countries the Celts and Germans, from the oldest times, celebrated the season with the greatest festivities. At the Winter Solstice, the Germans held their great *Yule* feast in commemoration of the return of the fiery Sun-Wheel; and believed that, during the twelve nigths reaching from the 25th December to the 6th January, they could trace the personal movements on earth of their great diety. Many of the beliefs and usages of the Old Germans, and also of the Romans relating to this matter, passed over from heathenism to christianity, and have partly survived to the present day. But the church also sought to combat and banish — and it was to a large extent successful — the deep rooted heathen feeling by adding, for the purification of the heathen customs and feasts which it retained — its grandly devised liturgy, besides dramatic representations of the birth of Christ and the first events of his life. Hence sprang the so-called "Manger Songs," and a multitude of Christmas carols as well as Christmas dramas, which, at certain times and places degenerated into farces or fools' festivals. Hence also originated, at a later period, the Christmas trees, adorned with lights and gifts, the custom of reciprocal presents, and of special Christmas meats and dishes, such as Christmas rolls, cakes, currant loaves, dumplings, &c. Thus Christmas became a universal social festival for young and old, high and low, as no other Christian festival could have become. In the Roman Catholic Church, three masses are performed at at Christmas—one at midnight, one at daybreak, and one in the morning. The day is also celebrated by the Anglican Church. Special psalms are sung, a special preface is made in the Communion Service, and the Athanasian Creed is said or sung. The Lutheran Church, on the European Continent, likewise observes Christmas; but the Presbyterian and other dissenting churches reject it, in its religious aspect, as a human invention, and as savouring of will worship, although, in England and most other countries dissenters as well as churchmen keep it as a social holiday, on which there is an entire cessation from all business. But within the last century there has been a great falling off in the observance of Christmas festivities; even in Canada there is not that interest manifested in regard to it that there was twenty-five years ago. A very peculiar custom exists in connection with the festivities we have just described in the awarding of small presents, usually termed Christmas boxes. The practice, particularly in England within the last number of years, had become a great social nuisance, and it was with difficulty it was got rid of, especially in London. Householders felt under an obligation to give money to the apprentices in the shops where they dealt, also to various inferior parish officers, including scavengers and lamplighters; while shopkeepers, on the other hand, were equally impelled to make presents to the male and female servants of their customers. At length this system became such an intolerable grievance that tradesmen stuck up notices in their windows that no Christmas Boxes would be given; and the authorities too remonstrated with those indulging in the practice. At Christmas in 1836, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs issued a circular to the different embassies, requesting a discontinuance of the customary gifts to the messengers of the Foreign Department, and other Government servants. Since this period, the practice has greatly decreased, doubtless due to the improvement of the self respect of the parties interested.

THE CHURCHES.

The services in the Church of England places of worship on Christmas Day were not characterised by any especial features. The interior of the buildings were neatly decorated with evergreens, and the usual anthems appropriate to the season were sung. At the Church of St. John the Evangelist His Lordship the Bishop of Ontario preached at morning service. The Revd. John May officiated in Christ Church, and the Rev. Canon Jones at St. Alban's. The services in each were well attended, and the discourses delivered were well suited to the occasion.

MIDNIGHT MASS

was celebrated in the various Roman Catholic Churches, that at St. Joseph's being especially largely attended. The excellent choir rendered the musical portion of the service most admirably, and it was well appreciated by the vast congregation which was assembled.

Groceries, &c.

HOUSEKEEPERS.

Biskerville & 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. 1 Labrador Herring, reduction of $1.25 per bbl., dry Codfish, Coarse Salt in large bags, Fine Salt, 280 lbs. per bag, Good Western Apples and Onions, also on hand, all which are selling 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.
BASKERVILLE BROS.

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

SEASONABLE.

Childrens' Rubbers at 35 cts
Misses' " at 40 cts.
Ladies' Long Rubber Boots, at $1.50.
And other goods at proportionately low prices.
Lamb's Clearing Sale,
A large lot of slippers, at cost and under, all kinds of Leather
BOOTS & SHOES
At a trade over first cost, at Lamb's Clearing Sale. In fact you can save lots of money by buying your feet wear at Lamb's Clearing Sale which will be opened to the public only a short time, as the stock is fast disappearing. A good opportunity for buying out a good and well established business. Personal application to
W. A. LAMB,
Marble Ware Rooms. 28 Sussex-st.

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 Greenwich street, New York.

J. T. SUTTON,
36 Russell House Block, Sparks St.
FIRE, LIFE & MARINE INSURANCE
STEAMBOAT TICKET AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENCY.
Agent for the following first class Companies:
EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY of the United States. Assets over $4,000
IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of London, England. Capital $1,000,000
DOMINION PLATE GLASS INSURANCE COMPANY of Montreal.
SUN MUTUAL ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY of Montreal.
OTTAWA RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY.
RICHELIEU NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Coal and Wood for sale.

Incorporated 1874. Charter Perpetual.
CANADA
Fire and Marine Insurance Co.
HEAD OFFICE - - - Hamilton, Ont.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000.
President:
JOHN WINER, Esq., Hamilton.
Vice-Presidents:
GEORGE ROACH, Esq., Mayor of the City of Hamilton.
D. THOMPSON, Esq., M. P., County of Haldimand.
CHAS. D. CORY, Esq., Manager.
R. C. W. MacCUAIG, Agent for Ottawa Valley.
OFFICE: Russell House Block.
Ottawa, Sept. 14, 1875. 391 ¾f

CHAS. DESJARDINS,
General Agent
Citizens Insurance Co'y.
CAPITAL, . . $2,000,000.
FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE.
Temporary Office:
York Steet, near Sussex Street,
OTTAWA.
Ottawa, Jan. 23. 3750

THE
HAND IN HAND
MUTUAL
Insurance Co.
R. C. W. MacCUAIG,
Agent, Ottawa and Vicinity.
Jan. 9, 1875. 3737-3m

ASHFIELD'S
Branch now Open,
AT
500 Wellington Street,
(NEAR POOLEY'S BRIDGE.)
COAL OIL,
30cts per Gallon.
CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE
Rapidly selling at less than Wholesale Prices, at both Shops,
500 Wellington street and 35 Duke street.
Ottawa, Dec. 10, 1875. 4016

THE HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS, OF MONTREAL,
Invite Tenders for the supply of about
50,000 CUBIC FEET OF SQUARE PINE,
According to specifications to be had at the Office of Mr. Kennedy, Chief Engineer, after the 14th instant.
Tenders to be addressed to the undersigned not later that NOON, the 24th instant.
The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.
H. ALLEN, Secretary.
Harbour Commissioners' Office, Montreal, Dec. 14, 1875. 4019½

CANNOT BE UNDERSOLD.
JOHN SMITH & Co.,
(LATE RITCALFE'S)
Are now prepared to show a very large stock of
OVE COATS,
PEA JACKETS,
And every description of Fall and Winter Clothing.
UNDERCLOTHING,
FLANNEL SHIRTS,
And a Large Assortment of Men's Furnishings.
ORDER DEPARTMENT.
In this Department will be found a very large Stock of
OVER COATINGS,
BROADCLOTHS,
TWEEDS,
VESTINGS,
ETC., ETC.
COMPARE THE PRICES
AT THE
CLOTHING HOUSE,
118 *SPARKS STREET*.
Ottawa, Oct. 8, 1875. 3964

BANKRUPT SALE
OF
BOOTS & SHOES.
The subscriber having purchased Assignee Estate of Boots, Shoes, &c., at 65 cts. on the Dollar, Great Slaughter in prices will be made for cash in order to effect an entire clearance before receiving Fall Stock.
W. E. BROWN,
15 Sussex Street.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.
County of Carleton, TO WIT:
By virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of Her Majesty's County Court of the County of Carleton and to me directed against the lands and tenements of BRIDGET FINEY, late defendant, at the suit of PETER KEARNS and PATRICK E. RYAN, the plaintiffs, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, interest and equity of redemption of the defendant of into and out of that parcel of land situate in the Township of Gloucester, in the County of Carleton; being composed of the West half of the rear or Easterly part of Lot Number Thirteen in the Junction Gore of the said township of Gloucester, containing, by measurement fifty acres of land, be the same more or less, being the land lying between the macadamized road crossing said lot and the land lately owned by the late Mary Graham. All of which and or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the said writ I shall offer for sale at my Office in the COURT HOUSE, in WEDNESDAY, the FIFTEENTH day of FEBRUARY, 1876 at the hour of 12 o'clock noon.
WM. F. POWELL, Sheriff.
By JOHN NICHOLSON, Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Ottawa, 8th Nov., 1875.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMES.
Patronized by all the World.
Rimmel's Ihang-Ihang, Vanda, Hanna Jockey Club Frangipani, and other perfumes of exquisite fragrance.
Rimmel's Lavander Water, distilled from Mitcham Flowers.
Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar celebrated for useful and sanitary properties.
Rimmel's Extract of Lime Juice and Glycerine, the best preparation for the Hair, especially in warm climates.
Rimmel's Digma Oil Soap, perfumed with Australian Eucalyptus.
Rimmel's Glycerine, Honey, Costume and Floral Crackers, very amusing for Balls and Parties.
Rimmel's Violet, Rose, Leaf, Rice, and other Toilet Powders. A liberal allowance to shippers.
Eugene Rimmel, Perfumer to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales, 95 Strand, 128 Regent Street and 24 Cornhill, London. 17 Boulevard des Italiens, Paris, and 18 Kings Road, Brighton.
Sold by all Parfumerry Vendors.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875.
In the matter of A. C. TUPPER,
An Insolvent.
I, the undersigned, D. S. Eastwood, of the City of Ottawa, have been appointed Assignee in this matter.
Creditors are requested to file their claims before me within one Month.
D. S. EASTWOOD,
Ottawa, Nov. 23, 1875. Assignee. 4016

Charles W. Leonard,
SIGN PAINTER AND GRAINER,
Wellington Street, Near Pooley's Bridge.
Every Description of HOUSE SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL WRITING, Gilding on Glass &c. executed in a superior style.

The Ottawa Agricultural Insurance Company.
Incorporated, 1874. Capital, $1,000000.00.,
THE HON. JAMES SKEAD, PRESIDENT. *R. BLACKBURN, ESQ., M.P.*, VICE-PRESIDENT.
Deposited with Government for the Protection of Policy-holders:
$50,000.00.
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire and Lightning.
This Company covers Loss by Lightning,
If Horses or Cattle are Killed on the Owner's Grounds.
Farmers will find it to their advantage to Insure
IN THE "OTTAWA."
HEAD OFFICE:—Victoria Chambers, Wellington Street, Ottawa.
DR. M. F. E. VALOIS, Inspector for Province of Quebec. JAS. BLACKBURN, Secretary.
BRANCH OFFICES:
67 Yonge Street, Toronto, R. H. Matson, Esq., Agent,
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.
14½ St. Peter Street, Quebec, Messrs Kiley & Larkins, 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.

Life Assurance.
CANADA
Agricultural Insurance Co'y.
HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.
CAPITAL, - $1,000,000.
COL. A. C. DE LAMARWOOD, 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 THEIR 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 cheap.
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, 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. 36, Rideau St.

Call at CHAS. BRYSON'S,
110 SPARKS STREET,
AND SELECT FROM SIXTY-THREE PIECES OF TWEED,
A SUIT WORTH $18.50 FOR $13.75.
CHAS. BRYSON,
110 Sparks Street.
Opposite BATE & CO'S.

Marble Works.
1875—PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION—187b.
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 H. R. Ives & Co., for which he is also agent.
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 designs 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, Receiving or Projecting either plain or mounted.
June, 16, 1874.

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

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 furnished edges.
CONSTELLATION,
ARGAND,
CROWN JEWEL,
TRIUMPH,
RADIANT LIGHT,
MAGEE RANGE, &c.
Gurney's New Wood Cook, 4c., 5c. Also, Box Stoves, Parlour Frankling, 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.

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.
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.
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.

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 16th 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,
F. ROBERTSON, Cashie
Bank of Ottawa, Ottawa, Oct. 27, 1875.
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, Alex 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.

Canadian Weather. OTTAWA, Aug. 14, 1875. Mr. A. R. GILLIES, Fife—In answer to your question, I would say that I have tried your Fife, and find it to be a very good instrument. Yours, &c., JOHN MEGRE, Bandmaster 43rd. CLARE & CLARET—Jas. Violets, Bordeaux, Medoc, Sauternes, Hock, Moselle, Port, Sherry, Madeira, Malaga, Cognac, Brandies, Whisky, Gin, Port Wine, Ale, Porter, Cordials, Bitters, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, Pickles, Sauces, Jellies, Preserves, Fish, Oil, Lard, Cheese, Butter, Eggs, Flour, Oatmeal, Cornmeal, Potatoes, Onions, Apples, Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Dates, Raisins, Currants, Nuts, Candies, Confectionery, Groceries, Crockery, Glassware, Lamps, Chimneys, Wicks, Brooms, Brushes, Washboards, Tubs, Pails, Matches, Blacking, Soap, Starch, Blue, Baking Powder, Yeast Cake, Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Syrup, Molasses, Rice, Barley, Oatmeal, Cornmeal, Farina, Tapioca, Sago, Maple Sugar, Maple Syrup, Canned Meats, Canned Fruit, Canned Vegetables, Pickles, Sauces, Jellies, Preserves, Fish, Oil, Lard, Cheese, Butter, Eggs, Flour, Oatmeal, Cornmeal, Potatoes, Onions, Apples, Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Dates, Raisins, Currants, Nuts, Candies, Confectionery, Groceries,