☞ The opening of the Session presents a favourable opportunity to gentlemen of paying our establishment a visit. Those who favour us with a call will find a first rate stock of cloths, tweeds and doeskins from the best markets in Britain; every garment is made on the premises by first class workmen, and as we keep no ready made clothes we pay particular attention to the get up of our order trade. We charge a fair price and give a reliable article; we attend to our own business, are determined to leave nothing undone to give satisfaction to our customers, and have no doubt will succeed as great favorites with Tailors and Gentlemen's Outfitters.—E. W. Kenny & Sons, 119 (late 74) Sparks street, Ottawa. *** Pure Irish Poplins always in stock.

[illegible]

LD ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED IN THIS LIST.

[illegible]

The Times.

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, FEB. 15, 1876.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS YESTERDAY.

There was very little business transacted in the House of Commons yesterday. The Speaker announced the resignation of Mr. Globensky, member for Two Mountains. The Prime Minister moved the appointment of the Select Committee to strike the usual Standing Committees, and a Special Committee was appointed to take charge of the reporting and printing of the debates. Some conversation took place as to the desirability of amending the rules of the House, especially with reference to the admission of strangers to the galleries. The Prime Minister was in favour of imitating the action taken by the English Parliament last year in that respect, and the matter was finally referred to a committee. A number of motions for papers were agreed to. Among the questions put to the Ministry, was one by Mr. Burpee, Sunbury, asking whether a minority report from the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the feasibility of constructing the Baie Verte Canal had been received by the Government. Mr. Mackenzie, in reply, stated that a document having every appearance of being such a report had been received, but the Government had no means of identifying it as the production of Mr. Lawrence, who dissented from the views of the majority. Copies of it, however, would be circulated in a few days.

The House adjourned at 3:50.

THE SENATE YESTERDAY.

In the Senate yesterday afternoon after routine, Hon. Mr. Paquet rose to move the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne. He referred in flattering terms to Lord Dufferin's speeches on Canada during his visit to England, especially his allusion to the French Canadian people. He believed the present depression in business was one of those periodical affairs experienced by every country, and that it would soon pass. He considered the unfortunate delay on the part of the Washington Government had deprived us of the satisfaction of having the announcement of the settlement of the fishery question in the Speech from the Throne. Mr. Leonard, in seconding the reply, hoped that the Government would continue its wise policy in the administration of Indian affairs, in which Canada had been so successful hitherto. Senator Campbell said he would not criticise the speech. He congratulated the Senate on the accession of a gentleman of Mr. Paquet's experience. He condemned the alleged inconsistency of the Government in having initiated and carried out lavish expenditures, after the Finance Minister's glooming predictions of the future financial condition of the country, and congratulated the Government on the appointment of Mr. Dove as successor to the late Agent General. Senator Girard criticised the action of the Government towards Manitoba, and suggested that there should be some improvement in the laws for the naturalisation of immigrants who settled in that Province. Senator Read denounced the financial policy of the Government. He was extremely gratified to find, that while the Finance Minister in 1874 declared that the finances of the country were in a most unsatisfactory condition, in a letter published over his (Mr. Cartwright's) signature in London last October, he quoted almost line for line the figures which he (the Speaker) submitted for the consideration of the House at the session of 1874. He showed at the time that the Governmental deposit in the banks of the country exceeded $7,000,000; and proved that there was no justification for the increase in the tariff. In corroboration of his own statements, as the accounts published by the Banks clearly established, a year afterwards such deposit reached the figure of $10,000,000, the difference corresponding to the increased revenue obtained. He trusted that the Government would cease making any outlay on the Georgian Bay Branch of the Pacific Railroad, which he considered a premature and an unwise undertaking, that would injure the lines to the south of it, without insuring its own success. He also condemned the steel rails purchase. Senator Skead supported the Government in the Georgian Bay Branch scheme, and hoped the House would frown down the sectionalism of western members, who would divert what was intended for a direct line across the continent to the frontier. Senator Carroll condemned the paucity of subjects in the speech. He believed that subject existed, but that they had been ignored. He thought the flippant manner in which the Government alluded to the British Columbia question would intensify the dissatisfaction now prevailing and threaten the peace of the confederation. Senator Kaulback expressed dissatisfaction that the Government had not taken more active measures to procure the settlement of the fisheries question. Senator Vidal considered that the Government had treated the Senators with disrespect in not referring to the Prohibition question in the Speech from the Throne, which he said had been passed over in contemptuous silence. Hon. Mr. Sutherland deprecated economy which would allow our public works to languish when so many laborers were unemployed. He attributed the commercial depression to over-importation and over-production. He concluded by appealing to the Government to establish winter communication between Prince Edward Island and the mainland. Hon. Mr. Alexander thought the depression was due to excessive enterprise and expensive habits which the country was led into during the period of prosperity following Confederation. He advocated the construction of a through rail route from Thunder Bay to Fort Garry and ridiculed the idea of a half rail, half water route.

Hon. Mr. Letellier expressed gratification at the reception which the address had met with generally. He defended the steel rails purchase and explained that a great part of them would be required on the Pembina branch and other sections of the Pacific railroad after the opening of navigation. He concluded that an all rail route to Fort Garry would be unnecessary for many years to come, and that the Northern Pacific Railroad, and the half rail, half water route from Thunder Bay to Fort Garry supplied all the means of communication that the country required.

After a few further speeches the address was carried without any amendment.

The house adjourned at Six o'clock.

STRANGERS IN THE GALLERY.

In the House of Commons yesterday, some very practical amendments to the Bills were suggested by the Premier. That proposing to put an end to the anomolous provision which enables any individual member to have the galleries cleared of "strangers," as those accustomed to attend upon the proceedings of Parliament are very inappropriately called, is especially needed, and comes not one day too soon. That provision is happily one of which very few have ever availed themselves in the Parliament of Canada, but that is no reason why it should not be put beyond the reach of caprice to inconvenience visitors, probably for no higher reason than to gratify personal spleen by having them turned out. It was a case of that nature which called particular attention to the subject in the British Parliament, and if we remember rightly it was Mr. A. M. Sullivan, M.P. for Louth, who, while protesting against the indignity to which the press and public had been subjected continued each day to call the Speaker's attention to the presence of the "strangers," until he compelled the application of the reform which appears in a fair way to be consumated here. We presume that, with certain limitations, the press have a right to be present at the deliberations of Parliament—a right upon which, in case there were any attempt to interfere with it, the electors would be prepared to insist. It is therefore wise and just that this should be recognised in the rules of the House of Commons—the House which is the mouth-piece of popular opinion and the guardian of popular privileges.

THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS REPORT.

The report of the Public Accounts, presented yesterday, is an extremely lengthy one, and contains a most exhaustive statement of the Dominion finances. It gives a tabulated statement of the liabilities and assets from the year 1867 until 1875, the latter year ending 1st July last. From the statement it appears that the funded debt payable in London, at the time the fiscal year closed, was $19,466,666.67; payable in Canada, $127,190,901.39; miscellaneous, $22,321,747.92. Banking accounts—London agents, $2,006,471.47; miscellaneous, $144,280.84; making a total of banking accounts of $2,150,752.31; the total liabilities being $151,663,401.62. The total assets are $35,655,023.60, and they are made up of investments in various Railroads, Bonds of Savings Banks, Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Montreal Harbour Bonds and sundry securities of a similar nature. They amount in the aggregate to $11,787,302.39. Under the head of miscellaneous assets there is a total of $13,405,135.08. The banking accounts show a total of $10,462,556.13. These figures are compiled from the comparative statement given in the commencement of the report, the details being given at length in various carefully compiled tables. The subject of Savings Banks and their financial condition occupies a large portion of the report, and statements are given of their transactions in all the Provinces. The statement of the revenue arising from the customs duties shows a healthy state of affairs especially in the Maritime Provinces, the total amount arising from that source of revenue being $15,351,011 56. The statement of Receipts and Expenditures for the year 1874-5, is as follows:—Consolidated Fund, $24,648,715 04; Loans, $23,889,525 23; Open accounts, $3,498,377 11; Total, $52,036,617 38. Expenditure—Consolidated Fund, $23,713,071 04; Redemption, $14,324,731 22; Premium and Discount Loan Account, $2,212,796 80; Open Accounts, $11,100,245 14. Detail statements of the salaries of the officers in the various departments are given, also the pensions granted and superannuations made during the past years. The remainder of the report is comprised of records relative to the railways, &c., &c.

REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

The report of the Postmaster General for the year ending 30th June, 1875, presented the other day, affords the public the opportunity of being placed in possession of many interesting facts of great importance to the mercantile and general community—perhaps more especially to the former than the latter. The report is an able and exhaustive one. It alludes, in the preliminary remarks, to the Act passed last session for the amending and consolidation of the Statute Law regulating the postal service of Canada. It states that the statute took partial effect from the 1st May, 1875, and provided for a reduction in the rate of postage to be charged on newspapers and periodicals sent to the United States. After some preliminary statements in that connection, the Postmaster General proceeds to state that some variations have been made in the classification of the various matters sent by post, bringing transmissions within the Dominion under the following heads and postage rates:—1. Letters passing by mail at three cents per ½ oz.; 2. Local or drop letters at one cent per ½ oz.; 3. Post cards one cent each; 4. Canadian newspapers and periodicals, from the office of publication or news agency to regular subscribers, at one cent per lb. of bulk weight; 5. Transient newspapers and periodicals, written or printed matter not being of the nature of a letter, books, pamphlets and other transmissions in open covers, one cent per 4 ozs.; 6. Newspapers or periodicals weighing less than 1 oz. each, when posted singly, ¼ cent each; 7. Closed parcels not containing letters 12½ cents per 8 ozs.

A table showing the number of Post Offices is given, showing that there are in Ontario and Quebec, 3,054; New Brunswick, 651; Nova Scotia, 901; Manitoba, 120; British Columbia, 49; Prince Edward Island, 157; making a total of 4,892. The number of miles of post route in 1875 were: Ontario and Quebec, 23,545; New Brunswick, 3,963; Nova Scotia, 6,708; Manitoba, 550; British Columbia, 2,818; Prince Edward Island, 1,046; total, 38,430. The total number of miles travelled in mail service during 1875, in all the Provinces, was 14,384,678. The number of letters and postal cards which passed through the post offices were: In Ontario and Quebec, 34,000,000; New Brunswick, 2,300,000; Nova Scotia, 4,200,000; Manitoba, 210,000; British Columbia, 400,000; Prince Edward Island, 460,000. Of newspapers there passed through the various offices of the Dominion no less a number than 34,300,000. Out of that number Ontario and Quebec sent 23,500,000; New Brunswick, 2,700,000; Nova Scotia, 3,800,000; Manitoba, 230,000; British Columbia, 690,000, and Prince Edward Island, 680,000. The number of letters registered in 1875 was 1,750,000, *i. e.*, Ontario and Quebec, 1,355,000; New Brunswick, 98,600; Nova Scotia, 72,000; Manitoba, 6,400; British Columbia, 6,600; Prince Edward Island, 12,000. There were despatched from all the Provinces named during the same year, 1,290,000 free letters, and the parcels sent by the medium of the post office numbered 137,352. In the Money Order and Post Office Savings Bank departments, the receipts below quoted will show a most satisfactory result with regard to the past year's transactions. The figures speak for themselves. The Postal Revenue for the year ending 30th June, 1875, were:—Ontario and Quebec $1,285,196.71; New Brunswick, $86,208.89; Nova Scotia, $119,202.44; Manitoba, $10,886.60; British Columbia, $16,678.72; Prince Edward Island, $18,336.14—the grand total being $1,536,509.50. The expenditure for the same period was, in Ontario and Quebec, $1,368,108.53; New Brunswick, $164,114.81; Nova Scotia, $205,940.02; Manitoba, $22,430.08; British Columbia, $74,226.38; Prince Edward Island, $38,421.49—total, $1,873,241.41. The number of Money Order Offices is put down at 687—viz., Ontario and Quebec, 518; New Brunswick, 68; Nova Scotia, 91; Manitoba, 1; British Columbia, 6; Prince Edward Island, 3. The total amount of money represented by the orders issued up to 30th June, 1875, amounted to the vast sum of $6,721,439.28, and was made up as follows:—Ontario and Quebec, $4,101,581.45; New Brunswick, $971,276.79; Nova Scotia, $1,189,567.85; Manitoba, $26,452.85; British Columbia, $50,659.72; Prince Edward Island, $81,896.62. It will be seen by these figures that Manitoba, with its one Money Order Office, did nearly the largest average business. The number of Savings Bank, which are in operation only in Ontario and Quebec is 205; the number of depositors, 23,294. Total amount deposited during the year, $1,942,326.00. There was to the credit of the account for deposits and interest, $2,226,000.48. The report then proceeds to allude to the treaty which led to the formation of a General Postal Union, ratified at Berne, Switzerland, in October, 1874, by the representatives of the chief nations of the world, including the United States. The agreement took place between all the countries which were directly parties to the Treaty, except France, in July last, France adopting it in January of this year. The treaty did not include British Provinces beyond the seas, but Canada has, with the concurrence of the Imperial Government, applied for admission as a member of the Postal Union. Meanwhile the letter rate of postage between Canada and the United Kingdom has, by arrangement with the Imperial Post Office, has been reduced to the International rate of 2½d. sterling—5 cents currency established by the Union regulations; and this reduction has also been made applicable to correspondence passing by way of New York, making the rate between Canada and the United Kingdom uniform at 5 cents by whatever route conveyed. With respect to the system of money order interchange with the United States, the report states that during the five months, from August to December, 1875, inclusive, the transactions amounted to $153,906. Facilities have been extended to the Newfoundland Post Office for exchanging money orders with the United States through the medium of the arrangement made by Canada. As was noticed in the last year's report, the system of free deliveries by carriers has been commenced in the larger cities of the Dominion, viz., Montreal, Toronto, Quebec, Ottawa, Hamilton, St. John, N. B., and Halifax, N.S. The system of delivery by letter carriers has been found to answer admirably, and the best proof of the efficiency of the new arrangement that letters, which, under the old *regime*, would have remained in the Post Office for days uncalled for, are now promptly accepted of at their respective addresses. The remainder of the report is comprised of some carefully compiled statistics of the working of the Post Offices and the accounts connected therewith.

LUNCHES got up in best style at the Commercial House on and after Tuesday next. 404716

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 SCHOOL DIFFICULTY.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

SIR,—I notice in THE TIMES of a recent date another letter from "Fidelis" on the school difficulty, in which a great effort is made to be funny at the expense of a "Hater of Hypocrisy." Before proceeding further with this subject, it may perhaps be well for me to inform the public that the anonymous writer who signs himself "Fidelis" is Alderman LeSueur; I subscribe my own name to this letter, and state that I am responsible for those signed "A Hater of Hypocrisy."

I have no intention of criticizing this last letter of "Fedelis," as I can well afford to treat all such attacks on myself with silent contempt. I wish, however, to remind the public that Mr. LeSueur has not attempted to deny any of the statements made in my last letter. These statements are facts, and I am prepared to prove them. I have charged Mr. LeSueur with having sent letters to various teachers, ordering them to keep out of the papers under threats of dismissal, and then proceeding to attack Mr. Smirle under an assumed name. I repeat this charge. Let Mr. LeSueur deny it if he dare.

It will be remembered that this "Fidelis" was one of the Commissioners who carried on the late investigation in school matters, and that the teacher whom he has attempted to defend was one of those concerning whose examination irregularities had been proved before the Commission. Let me ask how much fairness could be expected from a Commissioner who has shown such a strong prejudice in favour of some of the teachers whose certificates have been impugned.

If Mr. LeSueur desires to remain in public life, he must be prepared to defend his conduct in his official capacity, and if he thinks a letter like his last will be accepted by the public as an answer to a plain and straight forward charge against his conduct, he will find himself sadly mistaken

If "Fidelis" desires to continue his literary labours in the vein of his last effusion, he need expect no replies from me; but as soon as he is prepared to meet my statements in the same plain way that they are made, I shall be on hand to discuss the matter with him.

Yours truly,

JOSEPH MARTIN.

CLERICAL DIFFICULTIES IN NEW EDINBURGH.

To the Editor of the THE TIMES.

DEAR SIR:—With reference to a letter signed "Protestant," which appeared in your issue of Thursday, permit me to state briefly the state of affairs in Saint Bartholomew's Church, New Edinburgh.

The Rev. Mr. Higginson has surrounded himself by a coterie (a very small one) who for the sake of a smile from their beloved Pastor would do anything. They, like the Jesuits, take for their motto "the end justifies the means." The Church Wardens are men after the "Pope of New Edinburgh's" own heart. Mr. Higginson tells them as well as the congregation, that if any of his "little ways" are displeasing to them they should shut their eyes and bear with him as he is willing to bear with them. Still thou conscience, why disturb me? I know that these Romish practices which I behold, and unsound doctrines which I hear Sunday after Sunday, are not becoming in the Church of England; but for the sake of a little love between any household and his household, I will shut mine eyes and stop mine ears.

On entering the church what do I see? An altar covered with cloth, the color being different according to the season as in the Roman Catholic Church. This altar, surmounted by a cross and flowers decorating it, and a dozen or more crosses displayed about the Chancel.

The services commences. If a poor sinner happens to come in late the Priest looks like an angry schoolmaster.

It is easy to be seen that he thinks more of reading the prayers in strict conformity with the words which he sees before him, than in offering up those prayers in such a spirit that they may be heard at the "Throne on High." He turns his back upon the people. Why? Because the altar to which he turns has, as he says, "been erected to the honour of Our Saviour." He does not adore it, he only adores the place where the veritable body and blood of Christ are laid and are wont to be laid.

Passing over the frequent genuflexions and other little ceremonies to which Mr. Higginson attaches great importance, we come to that most particular part of the service where the collection, always a small one, is taken up. The congregation by some mistake in the programme happen to sit down. In an instant the priest's thundering voice cries out, "the congregation will stand when presenting their offerings to God." What! a man is to make an ostentatious show when putting his small donation on the plate. Was this the way in which the poor widow threw her mite into the treasury? Stand up and make a display of giving to God that which already belongs to him! It has been represented to Mr. Higginson frequently that many of his parishoners object to these things. What is his reply? Let those who object to them leave the church, nobody wants them to remain.

Once it was proposed to starve him out, he replied that he would hold the church in spite of everybody, even if he did not receive a cent from it.

Curb that ungovernable temper of yours Rev. Sir, and display a little more of that Christian love which should characterize every Minister of the Gospel, and you might be in a position to consider the real wants of your flock. They ask for the Bread of Life, and you give them homilies on the ceremonies and forms which you think should be carried out in the church, and instructions as to what the Church, not the Bible, teaches.

The Rev. gentleman boasts that the coat given him at Christmast is a token to him of approbation of the manner in which he has behaved. Not so, I am informed that numbers of those who would not give anything to the church on account of the unsatisfactory state of affairs which exists, subscribed for the coat, hoping it might tend to dispel the animosity which he seemingly bears towards some of the church attendants, and induce him instead to create in his heart that love which it is so necessary a Pastor should evince for the people whose Minister he is.

Yours truly,

EXPERIENCE.

New Edinburgh, Feb. 11, 1876.

INLAND REVENUE.

Annual Report.

The Report of the Minister of Inland Revenue was laid on the table of the House of Commons on Friday:—The receipts during the year were $6,003,341, being a decrease of $586,607 from 1874. The decrease was $502,229 upon eocies, $113,421 upon revenue from public works, $6,316 upon culling timber; and there was an increase in bill stamps of $35,359. The two last years, as compared with the two preceding ones, show an increase of $1,542,822. The quantities of spirits manufactured was, in 1875, 5,619,507 gallons against 5,433,471 gallons in 1874; the quantity in warehouse at the end of 1875 was 2,247,995 gallons, against 1,095,831 in 1874. The quantity of spirits manufactured in 1874-5 is greater than in any previous year mentioned, while the quantity taken for consumption is less than in any previon year. The largest quantity previously made in one year was 5,547,517 gallons in 1872-3, being 1½ per cent less than in 1874-5, while the smallest quantity previously taken for consumption in one year was 4,219,245 gallons in 1870-71, being 6.44 per cent. greater than was taken in 1874-5. Referring to the increase af duty from 63 to 75 cents per wine gallon, and to the fact that it has not checked consumption to any extent, the report says, "it is proper to bear in mind, however, that there is a certain cause which may check comparative consumption under a high rate of duty, which has not yet had time to develope itself; I mean, illicit distillation. For several years past labor of all kinds has been well remunerated and no one has been tempted by enforced idleness to engage in illicit trade, and I am inclined to believe that there has been no great amount of fraudulent manufacture carried on. But if the present dearth of employment continues I shall not be surprised if illicit stills are set up to an extent that will make some impression on the source of revenue without the quantity consumed being at all reduced." The quantity in bond at the end 1874-5 was greater than any previous year. It was more than double the quantity at the end of 1874 and nearly 58½ per cent greater than the average in bond at the end of each of the three previous years. The exports of spirits during the past year were 202,451 gallons against 197,676 in the previous year, while the average exports for 1871-2-3 were 343,512 gallons. The quantity of malt manufactured in 1874-5 was 41,039,986 lbs. against the average of three previous years of 37,905,764; the quantity taken for consumption was 33,016,082 lbs. against the average of three previous years of 31,244,464 lbs. The quantity exported was 4,677,960 lbs. against the average of three previous years of 7,929,400 lbs. The quantity in warehouse at the end of the period of 1874-5 was 7,962,939 lbs., against the average of the three years of 10,169,088 lbs. The quantity of tobacco manufactured in 1875 was 9,567,152 lbs, against 7,704,145 lbs., the average of the four previous years. The quantity taken for consumption was 6,575,443 lbs., against the average of the four previous years of 7,259,956 lbs. The quantity exported was 359,809 lbs., against the average of the four previous years of 627,003 lbs. The quantity in warehouse was 3,930,494 lbs, against the average of the four previous years of 1,052,017 lbs. As compared with 1874, the consumption of cigars has fallen off 59.78 per cent.; that of Canadian cigars has increased 30.66 per cent. The quantity of petroleum manufactured was 4,811,596 gallons, against the average of the previous year of 6,752,282, and of 1871-72-73 of 12,560,623. The exports in the last period averaged annually 7,735,898 gallons. In 1874 they declined to 1,055,787 gallons. Last year exports went down to the nominal quantity of 1,868 gallons. The revenue derived from Canals was $392,407, against $491,143 in the previous year. The decrease has not been merely local, the depression in trade in the United States and the decreased demand for our sawn lumber in that market having contributed very materially to produce the result. The revenue received from duties levied on goods manufactured in bond chiefly vinegar and methylated spirits in 1874-5 was $37,176, being $2,830 less than for 1873-74.

CANNOT BE UNDERSOLD.

JOHN SMITH & Co.,

(LATE METCALFE'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

Hotels.

THE "London" Restauran

SAPPERS' BRIDGE.

LUNCH,

Every day at 12 noon.

DINNER,

At all hours.

OYSTER SUPPERS

THE

Best Served and Best Cooked

IN OTTAWA.

SHELL OYSTERS

Just Received.

☞ Liquors and Cigars of the finest brands

FRED FOKES, Proprietor.

Ottawa, Feb. 9, 1876. 4069f

THE "CLARENDON."

MR. JUBB (late of St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal) MANAGER.

One of the best appointed Hotels in Ottawa, comprises

Suites of Rooms

Suitable for Members of Parliament and Visitors to the city. It affords the

Finest Accomodation

To Boarders either by the day or month, at reasonable charges.

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT

WILL FIND

THE CLARENDON

The most comfortable and convenient House to stay at during the Session.

The Table d'ote is the best appointed, and the LIQUORS are of the finest imported brands

Ladies' Entrance:—George street.

Main Entrance:—Sussex street, Ottawa.

WILLIAM MILNE, Proprietor.

Ottawa, Jan. 19, 1876. 4068m3

RE-OPENED.

THE

Commercial House,

ELGIN STREET,

(GLISBY'S OLD STAND)

Russell & O'Connell,

PROPRIETORS.

This House is now fully stocked with choice Liquors, Cigars, etc., of the finest brands, and will be conducted on first class principles by the new proprietary.

THE

BILLIARD HALL

Is in charge of a competent marker, where every attention will be paid to Visitors.

Ottawa Jan. 11, 1876. 4041f

THE "ALHAMBRA,"

RYAN'S BLOCK,

Cor. Sparks and O'Connor Streets.

BERNARD MELLON,

PROPRIETOR.

The above, conveniently situated and thoroughly fitted up Hotel, has been opened by Mr. B. MELLON (late Steward at the Russell House) who respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage, which he hopes to merit by providing obliging and attentive service, and furnishing only the best qualities of Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

Oysters and Luncheon in first class style at 11 Hours.

N.B.—A commodious Hall, capable of holding 600 persons is attached to the Hotel, suitable for Balls and Public Meetings

Ottawa, Jan 11, 1876. 4'41-1m

JUST RECEIVED,

An immense supply of fresh

Roots, Barks & Herbs,

Also a supply of TILDEN'S CELEBRATED EXTRACTS, at

H. F. MacCARTHY'S,

MEDICAL HALL, Wellington street.

100 bottles BLOOD COMPOUND for beautifying the complexion.

SARSAPARILLA or BLOOD COMPOUND, the only sure remedy for removing all kinds of Skin Diseases and giving health and beauty to the complexion.

Ottawa, Jan. 24, 1876 4052m3

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875.

In the matter of ROBERT SKEAD,

An Insolvent.

I, the undersigned, Daniel Sutcliffe Eastwood, of the City of Ottawa, have been appointed Assignee in this matter. Creditors who have not done so are requested to file their claims before me within one month.

D. S. EASTWOOD, Assignee.

Ottawa, Feb. 10, 1876.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875.

In the matter of THE JOSEPH HALL MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

Insolvents.

I, the undersigned, WILLIAM F. COWAN of the Town of Oshawa, have been appointed Assignee in this matter. Creditors who have not done so are requested to file their claims before me within one month.

W. F. COWAN, Assignee.

Dated at Oshawa, this 8th day of January, 1876. 4047m

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875.

Village of New Edinburgh, in the County of Carleton, Province of Quebec.

An Insolvent.

In the matter of NEILL McCAUL,

Notice is hereby given that, under and by virtue of the power vested in me as Assignee of the Estate and Effects of the above named Insolvent, I will offer for sale by Public Auction at the auction rooms of Messrs. Rowe & Erratt, in the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton, on SATURDAY, the Fifteenth day of April, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, all the estate, right, title, interest and equity of redemption of the above named Insolvent and of myself as Assignee of his Estate, in and to the following parcel of land and premises, namely: Lot number Six, in block number Fifteen, on the south side of Wilson street, on which is erected a dwelling house, in the said village of New Edinburgh, being sixty feet in front, by one hundred feet in depth, as laid down upon the plan of the said Village of New Edinburgh, registered in the Registry Office of the said County of Carleton.

D. P. EASTWOOD, Official Assignee.

Dated at Ottawa, 11th January, 1876. 4068td

Auction Sales.

GREAT AUCTION SALE

OF

WATCHES, CLOCKS,

ALBERT AND LADIES' GOLD AND PLATED CHAINS, BRACLETS, BROOCHES, AND RINGS,

AN IMMENSE VARIETY,

Every Evening, at 7,

And Private Sales for Ladies at 2 p.m.

N. MARKS, Sparks Street.

Ottawa, Feb. 4, 1876. 4061f

By J. Bermingham.

IMPORTANT AND PEREMPTORY CATALOGUE SALE

OF THE

LARGEST COLLECTION OF BOOKS

Ever offered in this city.

The subscriber has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, at his Salerooms,

ELGIN STREET,

COMMENCING ON

TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 8,

And continuing till the entire collection is disposed of,

OVER 4000 VOLUMES

Of Standard Works, comprising the following subjects:—

PHILOSOPHY, THEOLOGY, ANCIENT AND MODERN HISTORY, DIPLOMACY, POLITICAL ECONOMY

And over 600 Volumes Medical Works.

Works of Fiction by standard authors embracing such names as

BULWER, DICKENS, THACKERAY, SCOTT, POE, COOPER, ETC., ETC.

The poems of BYRON, LONGFELLOW, TENNYSON, WORDSWORTH, as well as SHAKESPEARE, MILTON, SPENCER, CHAUCER, and other

Fathers of English Poetry.

In addition to the above, the consignment embraces over 500 Volumes of FRENCH WORKS, as well as 375 Volumes of the CLASSICAL AUTHORS. One Thousand pieces of SHEET MUSIC, MUSIC BOOKS, etc.

Catalogues may be had, and this extensive and varied collection examined, on MONDAY, the 7th Inst., at the Rooms of the subscriber, Elgin street.

As this is, without doubt, the largest stock of Books ever brought to our city, and as each Volume of the 4000 will be sold without reserve, the opportunity should be taken advantage of by all who wish to replenish their Libraries. Sale at 7:30 each Evening.

J. BERMINGHAM, Auctioneer.

Ottawa, Feb. 3, 1876 4061f

SALE OF VALUABLE TIMBER LIMITS.

124 Square Miles.

Notice is hereby given that under instructions received from Keller V. Noel, Esq., the undersigned will offer for sale at Public Auction, at his

Auction Rooms on Sparks street

IN THE CITY OF OTTAWA,

ON

Tuesday, the 22nd Day of February next,

A.D. 1876, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon,

The following valuable timber limits on the River Dumoine, comprising 124 Square Miles, described as follows, viz:—

1. RIVER DUMOINE.

To commence on the west side of the River Dumoine at the south west rear angle of License No. 355 of 1863-4, five miles back from the river or lake thereon and extend up along the rear of the said License No. 355 to the distance of ten miles north magnetically to its north west rear angle and back therefrom west magnetically five miles at the upper and lower boundaries between which the rear boundary of this License is to be two straight lines, the lower one to be run on the course north, and the upper one on the course south 45° west to their intersection.

2. HEAD RIVER DUMOINE, BERTH T.

To commence at the north east angle of License No. 198 of 1869-70, and extend along a line to be run on the course north 75° west astronomically five miles with a depth back throughout from the last mentioned line of ten miles on the course south 82½° west astronomically the southern boundary to be run on the course due west magnetically from the point of commencement.

3. HEAD RIVER DUMOINE, BERTH U.

To commence at a point five miles from the north east angle of License No. 198 of 1869-70, on the course north 75° west astronomically, and to extend along a line to be run from the said point of commencement on the course north 82½° east astronomically four miles with a depth throughout from the last mentioned line of six miles on the course south 7½° east astronomically.

These limits are well situated for lumbering operations and well stocked with valuable timber.

Terms and conditions of sale will be made known at the time of the sale. For further information parties may apply to H. V. Noel or O. O'Connor.

Dated this 14th day of January, 1876.

HECTOR MCLEAN, Auctioneer.

O'Connor & Hodgins, Vendors' solicitors. 4067d

R. C. W. MacCUAIG

TRADE ASSIGNEE,

City of OTTAWA, County of Carleton.

TIMBER LIMITS FOR SALE

The undersigned is prepared to negotiate for

493 SQUARE MILES

OF

TIMBER LIMITS,

Situated on the Petewawa, Kippewa and River Desmoine.

E. McGILLIVRAY.

Ottawa, Sept. 2, 1875.

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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Nov. 27, 1875 4005

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Valentines in Great Variety, A. L. HOLMES.

Leisure Hour, Sunday at Home, Sunday Magazine, Good Words, 1875 vols., at A. L. HOLMES.

Wheedon's Commentary, last vol. out, Ross' Ten Thousand Miles by Land and Sea, at A. L. HOLMES.

Commercial, General and School Stationery, and Writing Materials.

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83 Sparks Street.

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SNOW FLAKE BAKING POWDER,

THE BEST IN USE—GIVE IT A TRIAL

For sale at all First-class Grocers.

McMillan & Arless,

Wholesale Agents for Eastern Ontario.

SOMETHING NEW!

RED CLOUD, CLEANSING POWDER,

AGENTS WANTED—BIG INDUCEMENTS OFFERED.

McMILLAN & ARLESS,

Sole Agents for Ontario

9 ELGIN STREET, OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Jan. 27, 1876. 4066y1

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

Important to Housekeepers.

We are Showing this month FAMOUS VALUE in

Linen and Cotton Shirtings,
Pillow Cottons,
Pillow Linens,
Linen and Cotton Towels,
Bleached and Unbleached Linens,
Damasks and Table Covers,
Table Napkins and D'oyles,
Carpets and General House Furnishings,
Carpets and Oil Cloth Remnants,

VERY CHEAP.

Alex. Russell & Co.,

66 & 68 SPARKS STREET.

Ottawa, Feb. 2, 1876.

CLEARING SALE OF FANCY GOODS!

SMITH & STEWART

STATIONERS,

Sparks Street, opposite the Russell House,

Beg to announce that they will make a *bona fide* clearing sale of all their stock of Fancy Goods left over from the Holidays, at Cost

FOR ONE MONTH,

For Cash only. The Stock consists of Stationery Cabinets, Work Boxes, Writing Desks, Students' Companions, Ladies' Companions, Portfolios, Music Folios, Card Trays, Chessmen, Dominoes, Backgammon Boards, Inkstands, Gold Pens, Toilet Tablets, Scrap Books, Scrap Albums, Gold Pens, Soldiers and Pass and Church Books, also a large assortment of Motto and Texts. Remember this is a real Clearing sale, all goods being re-marked at COST PRICE.

Ottawa, Jan. 14, 1876. 4044m1

SEE

CHAS. BRYSON'S

NEW

Cottons.

Ottawa, Feb. 14, 1876. 4069f

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THE

BROADWAY TAILORING

AND

GENERAL OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT,

WELLINGTON STREET,

OPPOSITE

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH,

P. C. AUCLAIR,

PROPRIETOR.

Ottawa, Jan. 27, 1876. 4059f

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JOSEPH DIMBLEBY,

FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT

29 RIDEAU STREET 29

☞ Orders for DRESS SUITS, WALKING SUITS, OVERCOATS, and all kinds of Tailoring executed promptly and at moderate rates.

ALL GOODS WARRANTED SHRUNK.

Ottawa, Feb 5, 1876. 4062y1

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WELLINGTON STREET,

A First Class Family and Commercial Hotel,

IS NOW OPEN.

GEORGE ACRES,

PROPRIETOR.

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SPARKS STREET,

Are prepared to execute Orders for

ALL KINDS OF PICTURES,

At their Spacious Rooms,

ROBINSON'S BLOCK,

SPARKS STREET.

☞ They respectfully solicit a Visit. 4056f

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WILL SELL AT THEIR ROOMS,

79 SPARKS STREET,

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, AT 2 O'CLOCK,

WITHOUT RESERVE,

A splendid selection of Bronze Figures, large sizes, Large Wax Dolls, Frames and Pictures, Full Bedroom setts, Chairs, Tables and Mattrasses, Sewing Machines, Desks, Mirrors and Show Cases, Gents' Travelling Bags, Horse Rugs, And a Quantity of Dry Goods

Ottawa, Feb. 8, 1876. 4063y1

Life Assurance.

CANADA

Agricultural Insurance Co'y.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

CAPITAL, - $1,000,000.

COL. A. C. DE MARWOOD, President. EDWARD A. GOFF, Managing Director.

WILLIAM ANGUS, Vice-President. JAMES A. SMITH, Inspector.

Ottawa Branch - - - - - - - 38 Sparks Stree

CLUFF & MILL, GNERAL 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 UP OFFICE, under the management of Messrs. CLUFF and MILL, the newly appointed General Agents for the Ottawa Branch

1875—PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION—1875.

First Prize for MARBLE MANTLEPIECE.
First Prize for MONUMENTAL HEADSTONES.
First Prizes for STONE SUBTRAGE PIPE
And STONE DRAINING TRAPS

WERE TAKEN BY

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