New Advertisements.

NO OLD ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED IN THIS LIST.

New Edition—Chas Bryson
Card—Mr Kavanagh
Grey and White Cottons—Chas Bryson
Spring Tweeds—Chas Bryson
Standard Scales—Fairbanks & Co
Lunch Bill of Fare—Queen Restaurant
New Kid Gloves—C as Bryson
New Books—Henderson & Co
Auction Sale of Real Estate—H Mellon
Read and Learn—Stiff Bros
Buffalo Robe Lost—L N Nye
Their Excellencies' Fancy Ball—R F Ward
Invitation Cards—F Hamilton

The Times.

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, FEB. 22, 1876.

Ladies and gentlemen attending their Excellency's Fancy Ball, are requested to send in the name and full description of their costumes to Mr. F. A. Dixon. They are also reminded that it will be necessary to bring their invitation cards with them on the night of the ball.

THE SENATE YESTERDAY.

In the Senate yesterday, Hon. Mr. Kaulbach asked for a statement showing the work performed by the Government steam dredge Canadian during the past year. Hon. Mr. Scott promised to bring down the necessary information. Hon. Mr. Girard moved for copies of all instructions to Lieut. Governor Morris; also copies of all Orders in Council relative to the said territories since their organization not already published; also official correspondence between Lieut. Governor Morris and the Dominion Government, from the date of his appointment. He paid a high compliment to the Northwest Council for the manner in which they had served the country. Hon. Mr. Letellier said there was no objection to the correspondence being brought down, but it was too voluminous for printing, and parts of it were not of sufficient public interest. Hon Mr. Alexander said that the thanks of the House and the country were due to the Government for not taking advantage of the power conferred on them last session by Parliament, to put the country to the expense of another Government in the Northwest. He thought a more vigorous railway policy on the part of the Government, and direct communication with the Northwest, were necessary before a sufficient immigration would ensue to make a new Government necessary there. Hon. Mr. Letellier in a courteous manner thanked Mr. Alexander for the first part of his remarks, but rejected the latter. Hon. Mr. Bottsford moved for correspondence respecting the investigation into the conduct of the Postmaster at Sackville. The Government promised to give such information, if it were in their possession. The usual formal steps were taken on the petition of Robert Campbell, of Whitby, Ont., praying for a divorce from his wife, Eliza Maria Byrne, after which the House adjourned.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS YESTERDAY.

At the opening of the House yesterday a number of petitions were presented, one of which prayed for the restoration of the differential duty upon tea. A number of questions by members were also disposed of, and a few private Bills were read a first time and ordered for a second reading. Hon. Mr. Mitchell, en a motion for an address praying for copies of the Orders in Council, instructions to officers, &c., in connection with the attempt of the Government to compel the occupants of fisheries in the Maratime Provinces to an enforced atonement, made a lengthy speech, in which he reviewed the grievances of the fishermen of New Brunswick, and resented vigorously the arbitrary manner (as he called it) in which the Orders in Council had been sprung upon the country. Hon. Mr Smith, in replying, accused Mr. Mitchell of being premature in not waiting for all the papers relative to the subject, and denied that the fishermen had any proprietary rights over the water opposite their properties. He taxed Mr. Mitchell with setting up his individual opinion against that of the highest legal authority, and also with having increased the tax upon salmon from 50c. to $1 without asking the sanction of Parliament at all, an awkward fix which Mr. Mitchell was forced to acknowledge. Mr. Smith showed that the position now taken by him was exactly the same as that taken by his hon. friend opposite, and which would have been followed out had he remained in office, and accused him on his own words of showing partiality to the fishermen of his own country by not enforcing the tolls required by the regulations. He concluded an able refutation of the charges made by Mr. Mitchell by challenging the most thorough and complete enquiry into the whole affair. Mr. Mitchell replied, denying in strong language the motion which had been imputed to him of popularity hunting, but admitted that he had raised the tax on the recommendation of officers of the service Ultimately the discussion was ended just as the House rose for recess, by Mr. Mitchell agreeing to take out the word "arbitrary" from the motion as originally constituted.

After recess, the House was chiefly occupied with a discussion of a rather acrimonious character raised by Dr. Tupper on a motion to refer copies of correspondence relating to the refund of duties to the Great Western Railway Company to the Printing Committee. In speaking to the motion Dr. Tupper, as is not unusual with him, made some violent assertions in which he accused the Government of having manufactured correspondence, and with having suppressed some of the most essential parts of the correspondence required by a previous motion. He also accused the Finance Minister while acting for the Minister of Customs of having made a direct violation of the law, in exempting certain duty free portions of locomotives manufactured in the United States and Great Britain, when by reason of their being made up or joined to other dutiable parts they should also have been made to pay duty. Hon. Messrs. Burpee, Cartwright, and Blake, refuted the allegations, contending that the Government had only followed the letter and the spirit of the law by exempting these portions, which imported simply were free goods, and which it was all but impossible to import otherwise than welded to other portions of the locomotives. Further the late Government had habitually followed the same course, and were now accusing their successors of doing that which they had regularly done themselves. The discussion waxed hot, accusations and counter accusations being freely bandied by both parties. The motion was ultimately carried, after which Mr. Langevin moved for addresses to His Excellency on several subjects neither of which excited much interest, though a little war of words occurred between Hon. Mr. Cauchon and the mover on the motion for instructions to Mr. Trudelle, of the Customs Department at Quebec, on the occasion of his visit to the electoral district of Charlevoix during the Dominion election held in January last, which was joined in by Mr. Masson and Mr. Caron. After some further motions, Dr. Orton made his periodical motion for a committee on the agricultural interests of the Dominion. The Prime Minister objected to the power sought in the motion to send for persons, and characterized the doctor's opinions on the subject as nostrums, which he strongly resented, and insisted upon pressing the motion in its entirety. Several members also expressed themselves in favour of the motion, and a number on the Ministerial side rather against it. The adjourament of the debate was moved by Mr. Mills, and after a little opposition, was carried. The House then adjourned, it being half past eleven o'clock.

CUSTOMS REFUNDS.

Not content with the castigation he received at the hands of the Premier in North Refrew, on the subjust of Customs Refunds to the Great Western Railway, Dr. Tupper revived the question in the House of Commons last night, by moving for the correspondence in that connection. If Mr. Mackenzie, to speak figuratively, skinned the hon. member for Cumberland upon the first occasion, he took the very flesh off his bones last night. Mr. Blake also spoke for the first time, at least in debate, during the session, and if we may be allowed to carry the imaginative process a little farther, he scattered the mutilated fragments of Dr. Tupper's arguments to the four winds. He did not directly defend the refund made to the Great Western Railway :, that was quite unnecessary, because the transactinn was but fulfilling the letter of the spirit of the law. But he convicted the late Minister of Customs—Dr. Tupper—on evidence from his own lips, of the very sin—if sin it be—which he charged against the peesent Government. If it be a violation of the law to refund duties upon imported locomotives when the Great Western is concerned, it must be equally a transgression to do so when the Grank Trunk is concerned. The only difference between the action taken by the two Governments is this—that the late one refunded the duties to the Grand Trunk Company, while the present did so to the Great Western. There may be a distinction between these facts which involves a principle,—and the hon. member for Cumberland tried to show it, despite the unreasonableness of the ground he took; but discerning and disinterested people will recognise in it the simple difference which has always been admitted to exist between "tweedledum" and "tweedledee."

The hon. member for Cumberland has a knack—not always a happy one—of getting out of a difficulty himself, if that were possible, even if it be at the expense of somebody else. Yesterday the Commissioner and other officials of the Customs Department—gentlemen who are in the position of being unable to reply when thus attacked—were made the butt of Dr. Tupper's assaults. The correspondence brought down was declared to be manufactured—one the grossest charges which could be brought against the responsible offices of any branch of the public service. We undertake to say that it is a false charge. The Premier several times called the hon. gentleman to order for the extraordinary statement, yet it was iterated and reiterated. The end of such a grave matter has not yet been heard. We shall be surprised if even an official whose mouth is closed, and whom it is not in the best taste—whom indeed it is in the worst taste to attack on the floor of the House of Commons, does not find some means of vindicating his character from the aspersions thrown upon it by the member for Cumberland. The time was when public servants were all the more thought of if they were time servers and politicians. That day has passed away. If it has left behind any who would be willing to do what Dr. Tupper has charged, the Commissioner of Customs is not one. Dr. Tupper, at this rate, shall soon have gone over the leading officials of the Public Service.

THE PRINTING COMMITTEE.

The Joint Committee of both Houses on Printing met yesterday. Mr. Stirton moved that Mr. G. W. Ross, of Middlesex, be chairman, and that Hon. Mr. Simpson act as chairman till the arrival of Mr. Ross. The quorum of the Committee was reduced to seven members. Mr. Hartney, clerk of the Committee, read his annual report, which showed the Printing Department in a sound and efficient condition. The appropriation of last year was found insufficient, and a warrant for an additional amount was issued, and charged against this year's appropriation. The report was referred to the auditors. The following are the official figures:—Total cost of printing, $67,980 12. Refunds—Departmental reports, $10,204 63; Private Bills, $476 73; Total, $10,681 36. Numerically calculated, cost for each House would stand—Senate, $14,532 25; House of Commons, $42,766 41.

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.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

SIR—I was not a little amused this morning in reading Senator Macpherson's attack on the Georgian Bay branch of the Pacific Railway, in respect of its character as a national, as distinguished from a local or Provincial work. This is, however, only another instance of circumstances altering cases, even in matters of principle, with some men. Parliament had at a previous session sanctioned this work as part and parcel of the Pacific Railway. Senator Macpherson had his objections fully stated then, but he failed to bring the Senate to see the matter in precisely the way he put it. It is needless, he ought to observe, for him now to be taking every opportunity of having a fling at a work to which the good faith of the country is pledged. The temper manifested by Senator Macpherson upon this subject is unfortunate for himself, for it begets in people's minds insinuations that do him no credit. When the original Pacific Railway scheme was in course of preparation what do we find? We find that Mr. Macpherson was engaged in procuring an Act of incorporation for himself and others, to give legal existence to a company formed for the purpose of building the Pacific Railway, and of which company he was the President. He did not then manifest the intense anxiety which now animates him lest the country should become involved and ruined. He was prepared then to bolt the whole scheme, at a mere fraction of which he now boggles like a shying horse and with about as much reason, I am surprised that he regards this Georgian Bay Branch as a merely local work. The policy of the present Government is for the present to utilize the water stretches and to span between water sections with railway and that policy has been accepted by Parliament Assuredly there is not from the Atlantic to the Pacific a more advantageous rail connexion offered than that between navigable water on the Ottawa River and on the Georgian Bay. As a military work, I contend it is an indispensable adjunct to the Intercolonial, since it gives access to the interior of the country and to the Western lakes by a route wholly removed from the foreign boundary. I regard it, commercially, as a necessity. It will do more when completed than any other possible undertaking to practically demonstrate the fact that our people are naturally the carriers for the Great West, American as well as Canadian. When the course of the Ottawa Valley is made available for a channel for the transportation of the products of the Great West, the United States railways and shipping ports will feel how round-about are their routes; and if this country were theirs, there cannot well be a doubt that they would have demonstrated the advantages of the Ottawa short out before now. The more one thinks of it the more is one surprised at the extraordinary course which the Hon. Senator is taking. It is, perhaps, not fair to insinuate as many do that if Toronto were where Ottawa is, Mr. Macpherson's views would be substantially the reverse of what they are. But even on that ground the objection would not be well founded, for the Western part of Ontario is deeply interested. As I have in former letters attempted to show, the immense volume of supplies for the lumbering districts would come from Toronto by way of the Victoria Railway and the French River terminus, to be distributed by the Georgian Bay Branch. The immense volume of lumber, too, would find market by the same channels, Toronto getting her share of a traffic that may be said to now belong wholly to Ottawa and Montreal. Clearly there are ample grounds from both Dominion and Provincial points of view why this line should be built by public money; and, therefore, if reasonable objections be anywhere, they certainly are not with the Senator from Toronto. I am aware, even at this moment of depression in the lumber trade, of several parties who are prepared to build saw mills along the line of road from Burnt Lake to French River; and it should not be hard even for persons who are not familiar with the country in question to satisfy themselves of the enormous traffic that would from the first supply the railway and go to swell directly and indirectly the revenue of the country.

It is scarcely consistant with the dignity or the dignified manners of Senator Macpherson to charge the Ottawa lumbermen with seeking self interest in connection with this matter at the expense of the country. I might retort by charging the honourable Senator with having utterly failed to conceal the self-seeking motive in every sentence of his speech, and by that means make my case as good as his; but I forbear. I must say, however, that I am not aware of even one lumberman who has exposed himself to Mr. Macpherson's charges against them, which must have been made wholly at random. And if we look at the Provincial revenues we will hardly be persuaded thereby that the lumber interest is merely of local insignificance. It has contributed to the treasury very largely for a long term of years, and may fairly claim some expenditure in its interest. I will close my remarks by quoting a line from the excellent speech of Senator Skead. He said, in reply to Mr. Macpherson, a year ago:—

"The people of the Ottawa section had as good a right to ask that the road be built to the North as those on the Ontario front had to ask it to be built to the westward. He believed the Government were striving to act for the best. He thought it was unnecessary in the way proposed by the honourable gentleman (Mr. Alexander) to attempt to set aside an Act of Parliament, upon which a contract had been given in good faith. He was willing to give the Government a fair trial. This link would be a valuable part of the railway to the Pacific."

Still Mr Macpherson goes on grumbling; he probably thinks the Ottawa people have no rights worth respecting; that an Act of Parliament upon which a contract has been given in good faith needs not be respected; but that his own disinterested views should prevail. He will not win popularity in that way.

WHITE PINE.

Ottawa, Feb. 21, 1876.

"REVERENDS AND HIGH CHURCH"

To the Editor of the THE TIMES.

DEAR SIR—Will you kindly find place in your columns for the following extracts from a London, Eng., paper of the 30th ultimo. The facts speak for themselves, so that comment is unnecessary. It will no doubt be quite interesting to the reverend Gentlemen of the shovel hat and gaiter stamp in "this Canada of ours," who looks with such contempt on their non-conformist brethren of the clergy:—the clergy of the "Human Societies."

REVERENCE.

An obscure rector of an obscure parish in Cornwall has protested in a somewhat novel fashion against the recent decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the case of "Keet *versus* Smith." It will be remembered that Mr. Keet, a Wesleyan minister, residing at Owston Ferry, wished to place a tombstone in the parish church-yard to the memory of his child, but was refused permission to do so by Mr. Smith, the rector, because Mr. Keet in the inscription described the deceased as the daughter of the *Reverend* H. Keet, Wesleyan minister. The official delegate of Christ at Owston Ferry objected to his brother minister of the Gospel making use of a title which the clergy of the Established Church considered should only be applied to themselves, and, with exquisite sympathy for a bereaved father, chose a tombstone as the field on which to fight out the dispute. After having twice failed to make good his claim, Mr. Keet has obtained a recognition of it from the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. This body has decided that the word "Reverend" legally means nothing—that it is a mere epithet, the offspring of that courtesy which assumes that all officers are gallant, all counsel learned, all members of Parliament honourable, and all clergymen of the Church of England imbued with the spirit of the Founder of the Christian religion. Moreover, custom has for some time past sanctioned the application of the word to many persons discharging religious functions who do not belong to the Church of England. Mr. Manning, however, objects to this decision, and ignoring the injunctions of our Saviour and St. Paul, that the law should be respected, has advertised in a local paper a request that in future all letters to him may be addressed simply G. W. Manning. He regards, he says, the title of Reverend as desecrated, and will have none of it. Should, however, any one be ill-advised enough to address this meek Christian pastor in the customary manner, he will reject his letter. What an awful threat! How those estimable individuals who call themselves good Churchmen will rejoice at finding that, in spite of persecution, there is yet one clergyman who refuses to bow down in the house of Rimmon! There are some, however, who may perhaps ask what do Mr. G. W. Manning's opinions signify, and will express a conviction that, as in the case of the curse of the jackdaw of Rheims, no one will be one penny the worse. For our own part, we think that G. W. Manning's whim is a very harmless one and that common politeness requires that a man should be in private life called by any title or name which he fancies. We, therefore advise G. W. Manning's correspondents to chime in with his humour, and address letters to him in the form which most gratifies his childish petulance. If he should take it into his head to assume the title of Kafoozleum or High Cockolorum, there will be no harm in indulging him. Even should he wish to resume the prefix of Reverend, let him be so styled, for he and Mr. Smith, of Owston Ferry, have conclusively proved that, as Sir Charles Coldstream observed of Vesuvius, "there's nothing in it."

Of some 16 or 17 reports that we have seen of speeches delivered by members of Parliament during the past week, more than half that number contain direct references to the subject of Disestablishment. This alone is a good sign for the cause of the Liberationists. Events are gradually tending to carry out the object which those gentlemen have in view. One is the cry of "No surrender," which is going up from the ranks of the clergy on the subject of the Burials Bill As we have already pointed out, the Archbishops are wiser than their flock, and, if the West end report may be relied upon, this attitude of the clergy has proved rather embarrassing to certain members of the Cabinet, who desired to introduce a Government bill, in the shape of a compromise. But the tombstone case will help the burials bill, and also prove a blow to the establishment. The fact of the highest court in the land having decided that the term "reverend" may be applied to a dissenting minister, has proved a serious an offence to many of the clergy that, regarding the title as "desecrated," they have asked to be addressed in future by their Christian name. It might be all the better for the church if the conduct of these sacredotal pretenders would only arouse a little more public interest in their audacious claims. Some hundred of them have just showed the base stuff they are made of by trying to make a bargain with the Pope to permit them to enter the Roman Church as "married priests," still retaining charge of their present congregations. If the Roman road is the right road, they should give up all and follow it, and not "swap horses in the middle of a stream," to use President Lincoln's vigorous metaphor. It is evident that the loaves and fishes are of more account than the true faith.

SCRUTATOR.

Ottawa, 21st Feb, 1876.

BOOK NOTICE.

PAST AND FUTURE QUEBEC. Conference held at the Victoria Hall, Quebec, 19th January, 1876. By Arthur Biles. For sale by James Hope, Sparks Street; price 15 cents.

This pamphlet, which is given in the form of an address, contains some very interesting details of the ancient history of Quebec for the past two and a half centuries. It gives a full account of the proposed design of Lord Dufferin, for the establishment of a vice Regal residence and building of a Boulevard at the ancient Capital, with a racy description of the places of interest along the route of the promenade, and around the wall of the citadel, including the Sault-au-Matelot, where Champlain first established himself in 1608. The Hotel Dieu, the first hospital—founded in 1646—the Grand Battery and other places of ancient renown. This work will be found very interesting, and will be read with pleasure by those who remember the old town while a capital, now in view of one of the most beautiful promenades possible to conceive, being being built along a line replete with old traditions, and a castle worthy the past history of the town, whose fortresses have withstood so many shocks and where so many heroes lives have gone to build up its ancient fame. The light thus sought to be imparted to the declining name of the capital, and the prestige about to be revived within its midst—creations of the refined mind of Lord Dufferin—are points which are gracefully dwelt upon in the pages of "Past and future of Quebec."

NEW LIQUOR LICENSE REGULATIONS

A CIRCULAR FROM THE GOVERNMENT RESPECTING THE SAME.

The Provincial Treasurer has sent to Clerks of Municipalties the following circular in respect to the new License Bill recently passed by the Ontario Legislature:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Toronto, Feb. 11, 1876.

SIR,—I beg to direct your attention to the following provisions of the Act just passed amending the law respecting licenses for the sale of liquor, namely:—

1. The powers of the Police Commissioners in cities, and the Municipal Councils in towns, incorporated villages, and townships, are transferred to the new License Board, composed of Commissioners to be appointed by the Government.

2. The time for granting licenses under the amendment Act begins from the first day of May in each year.

3. Between this date (11th instant) and the fifteenth day of March, all existing licenses may be renewed until the first day of May next, on payment of one-sixth of the present duty, Provincial and municipal. The share of the municipal duty shall be paid to the treasurer of the municipality, and that of the Province to the present issuers. The Provincial issuers will, upon this being done, endorse the renewal of each license, till the first day of May next.

4. The inspectors heretofore appointed by Police Commissioners, or Municipal Councils, have no longer any functions or powers, and cease now to exist.

5. The inspectors to be appointed by the Government will also become the issuers after the 15th of March next; and, excepting for the purpose of renewing the present licenses till the first day of May next, the duties of all the present issuers will cease.

6. The Act provides the maximum limit for the issue of tavern licenses in cities, towns, and incorporated villages, which shall guide the new License Board, viz.:—

One for each full 250 of the first 1,000 of the population, according to Dominion census.

One for each full 400 over the first 1,000 of the population, according to the Dominion census, but not in any case to exceed the number now under licenses. In cities the number for next year may be three-fourths of the present number.

Municipal Councils possess, besides, jurisdiction to the following extent:—

(1.) The Council of every city, town, village, or township municipality may, by by-law, to be passed before the firs day of March in any year, limit the number of tavern licenses below the limit imposed by the Act; and may also limit the number of shop licenses to be granted.

(2.) The Council of any city or town may, by a similar by law, prescribes further requirements as to accommodation to be possessed by taverns, and may also confine the business of the shopkeeper exclusively to the keeping and selling of liquor.

(3.) The Council of any municipality may, by similar by-lay, increase duty on tavern or shop licenses to $200.

7. In future all applications for tavern licenses must show that the tavern is a well appointed and sufficient eating house, as well as in other respects possessing the accommodation required by law.

8. The application for new licenses should be made before the 1st day of April.

9. Wholesale licenses are now strictly limited to wholesale dealers.

10. The duties fixed for licenses are as follows:—

Wholesale, $150; shop and tavern, in cities, $100; shop and tavern, in towns, $80; shop and tavern, in other municipalities, $60; one-third going to the Province, and two thirds to the municipality after the expenses have been deducted. The whole of any excess prescribed by by-law also goes to the municipality.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
ADAM CROOKS,
Treasurer.

Auction Sales.

MOST EXTENSIVE AND UNRESERVED

CREDIT SALE

OF

HORSES, CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS, CUTTERS, OMNIBUSES, WAGGONETTES, ROCKAWAYS, OPEN AND COVERED BUGGIES, EXPRESS WAGGONS, STEAM ENGINE, SAFE, TURNING LATHES AND OTHER MACHINERY, BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS, HORSES, HARNESS, ETC., ETC.

The subscriber is instructed by Mr. WM. STOCKDALE, Esq., to sell by Public Auction at his Carriage Factory, 140 Rideau street,

On TUESDAY, the 22nd inst.,

Commencing at 11 o'clock, all his horses, machinery, carriages, sleighs, etc., as follows: Four two-seated very handsome and finely finished sleighs, four single cutters, one three seat sleigh, one pair school sleighs, one omnibus, one wagonette, one rockaway, two covered and two open buggies, four very fine express waggons, one steam engine that cost $100, one very fine safe, one turning lathe, six very fine horses and harness, a large quantity of blacksmiths' tools, anvils, vices, old iron and various other articles and machinery that cannot be enumerated. As Mr. Stockdale is about to retire from the manufacturing business he has decided to sell by Public Auction, all the plant on his Establishment, as well as the stock on hand. The carriages, sleighs, cutters, waggonettes, buggies, express waggons, etc., were all built on Mr. Stockdale's premises, and under his superintendence, and can therefore be guaranteed for work and material.

Public attention is directed to this sale, as it is the most extensive of the kind ever held here and will be sold without reserve. Terms: all sums under $100 cash; over $100, and up to $250, three months; $250 and upwards six months, all on approved paper. Remember the day, Tuesday, 22nd inst., at 11 o'clock, at No. 140 Rideau street.

J. BERMINGHAM,
Auctioneer.

Ottawa, Feb. 18, 1876. 4074-4

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,
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ANCIENT AND MODERN HISTORY,
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And over 400 Volumes Medical Works.

Works of Fiction by standard authors embracing such names as

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POE,
COOPER,
ETC., ETC.

The poems of BYRON, LONGFELLOW, TENNYSON, WORDSWORTH, as well as SHAKESPEARE, MILTON, SPENSER, 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. no 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 4061tf

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. 285 of 1873-4, five miles back from the river or lake thereon and extend up along the rear of the said License No. 285 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 7½° 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 7½° 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 K. V. Noel or D. O'Connor.

Dated this 14th day of January, 1876.

HECTOR McLEAN,
Auctioneer.

O'CONNOR & HOGG
Vendors' solicitors. 4047d

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And a Large Assortment of Men's Furnishings.

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In this Department will be found a very large Stock of

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VESTINGS,
ETC., ETC

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113 SPARKS STREET.

Ottawa, Oct. 8, 1875. 3994

JUST RECEIVED,

An immense supply of fresh

Roots, Barks & Herbs,

Also a supply of TALBEN'S CELEBRATED EXTRACTS, at

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MEDICAL HALL, Wellington street

60 bottles BLOOD COMPOUND for $5 (being the cheapest 100).

SARSAPARILLA or BLOOD COMPOUND, the only sure remedy for revolting all kinds of skin diseases and giving health and beauty to the complexion.

Ottawa, Jan. 4, 1876 40 2m3

ESTERBROOK'S CELEBRATED PENS.

AT

A. L. HOLMES,

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.

ARTHUR L. HOLMES,

BOOKSELLER,

83 Sparks Street.

Ottawa, Sept. 15, 1875 4028y1

Hotels.

THE

"London" Restaurant,

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 FOOKS,
Proprietor.

Ottawa, Feb. 9, 1876. 4066tf

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 MILLS,
Proprietor.

Ottawa, Jan. 19, 1876. 4049m3

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 purchasing 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. 4041-1m

Grocers.

LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

Having just received a New and Fresh Stock of

Teas,
Coffees,
Wines,
Spices,
Syrups,
and Liquors

And a Complete Line of Groceries, bought at the best Markets, since the recent Fall of Prices, will sell at BOTTOM FIGURES.

I invite a trial of my Teas and Coffees, believing they will give entire satisfaction.

☞ Remember the place,

JAMES JACKSON

316 & 318 *WELLINGTON STREET*,

OTTAWA.

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 $1.00, value warranted, also, a reduction on Sugar, taking 10 lbs. or upwards a reduction on No. 1 Labrador Herrings, from 90 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 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, GOLD 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.

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 hour of two and five, any week-day afternoon.

Rideau St., Ottawa, Sept 2, 1875. 3[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Ladies' & Gents' Outfitting.

Members of Parliament, their Ladies and Strangers at present in Ottawa, will find the largest and best

ASSORTED STOCK OF DRY GOODS

IN THIS CITY, AT

66 & 68 SPARKS STREET.

They will also find the work of our Milliners, Dressmakers and Tailors, unsurpassed.

☞ ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED ☜

Alex. Russell & Co.,

Ottawa, Feb. 17, 1876.

SEE

CHAS. BRYSON'S

NEW

Cottons.

Ottawa, Feb. 14, 1876

NOW OPEN

THE

BROADWAY TAILORING

AND

GENERAL OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT,

WELLINGTON STREET,

OPPOSITE

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH,

P. C. AUCLAIR,

PROPRIETOR.

Ottawa, Jan. 27, 1876.

TAILORING.

JOSEPH DIMBLEBY,

FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT

29 RIDEAU STREET 29

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

ALL GOODS WARRANTED SHRUNK.

Ottawa, Feb. 5, 1876.

The Royal Exchange Hotel

WELLINGTON STREET,

A First Class Family and Commercial Hotel

IS NOW OPEN.

GEORGE ACRES,
PROPRIETOR.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

STIFF BROTHERS

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.

McKenzie & Morelan

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 Mattresses, Sewing Machines, Desks, Mirrors and Show Cases, Boots' Travelling Bags, Home Made Clothing, And a Quantity of Art [illegible]

Ottawa, Feb. 8, 1876.

Life Assurance.

CANADA

Agricultural Insurance Co.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000.

COL. A. T. PHILLIPS HARWOOD, President. EDWARD A. GOFF, Managing Director.
WILLIAM ANGUS, Vice-President. JAMES A. SMITH, Inspector.

Ottawa Branch - - - - - - 38 Sparks Street

CLUFF & MILL, GNERAL AGENTS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Is hereby given to our patrons and the public generally in the Ottawa district, that the 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

1875—PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION—1875.

First Prize for MARBLE MANTLEPIECE
First Prize for MONUMENTAL HEADSTONES,
First Prize for STONE SEWERAGE PIPE
And STONE DRAINING TILE

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 G. F. Bell & Co's celebrated Cotton Thread, and first prize for Iron Railing, manufactured by E. B. Ellis & Co., for which he is also agent.

Ottawa, Nov. 5, 1875

SCOTT, CAYLEY & CAYLEY,

MACHINERY DEPOT

70 SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.

Manufacturers' Agents and Dealers in Iron and Wood Working Machinery

OF THE BEST CANADIAN, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN MAKE

ENGINES AND BOILERS, NEW AND SECOND H[illegible]

MILL MACHINERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, ROCK DRILLS, BELTING, FILES, GENERAL MILL SUPPLIES

—(o)—

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