NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Skating Rink—Holman Opera Troupe.
Her Majesty's Theatre—Mr. Marshall.
Notice for Tenders—H. Chepmell.
Strayed or Stolen—R. Ryan.
The Gospel—Mr. Hooke.
Strawberry Festival—Young Men's Christian Association.

The Ottawa Times
Office: 39, Sparks Street.

FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1869.

☞ *For Ottawa Markets see Fourth page.*

YESTERDAY afternoon Mr. REIFFENSTEIN was committed for larceny on the second information, relating to the cheque for $2,903.04 in favour of the city of Hamilton.

The six other informations laid against him were then proceeded with, and the examination was adjourned until to-day.

THE *Globe* has been unable to discover the "slightest reason" for conducting the REIFFENSTEIN examination in private. That may well be seeing that it professes to have had the testimony "very faithfully" reproduced in its columns. The difference in so far as the *Globe* is concerned, can only be as to the *manner* of obtaining the evidence. The fact that it pretends to publish it, shows that its readers have lost nothing by the doors being closed. Other newspapers *may* have qualms of conscience about prematurely revealing what at present—for some reason—is intended by those most directly concerned to be private, but these qualms do not trouble the *Globe*. It says:

"One of the organs assumes that there must have been some reason for closing the doors, and argues the right to take that extreme step in the interests of justice in any preliminary inquiry where publicity would do harm. The point, however, is to show that 'justice' demanded secrecy. Does the organ mean to hint that there are suspected parties still at liberty whose arrest is not yet warranted, but who might take warning if they knew all the preliminary inquiry developed?"

As the "organ" here spoken of evidently means the TIMES, we beg to say that we did not "hint" anything. We asserted the right of the Crown, in the interests of justice, to have the examination conducted in private; and at the time there was certainly good ground for supposing that one or more parties outside the Departments might have been compromised by the evidence. And if the ground for that supposition has now been removed it does not follow that the discretion of the Crown to maintain the privacy of the examination has been at all impaired. In fact as the case is developed the wisdom of the prosecution in having a secret examination becomes more manifest—not in the interest of REIFFENSTEIN, who neither gains nor loses by the transaction, but in the interest of the public service, some of the most prominent officers of which appear to be so seriously compromised as to destroy the public confidence in their efficiency. It is true that the "leakiness" of the parties concerned in the case has nearly destroyed all the advantages of secrecy; but the public do not accept even the "very faithful" reports of the *Globe* as absolute gospel; and hence the Government is given the necessary time to make such investigations and such displacements as the facts of the case may warrant, without raising a howl on the part of the public, either of undue harshness or favouritism towards any official.

The uncertainty which "doth hedge" this case has still its value. From the first we believed that the public generally would condemn the secret proceeding; that the prisoner would receive no benefit from it; but we also believed that so far as the public service was concerned there would be a decided advantage by putting the Government in possession of the facts, and enabling it to act upon them as the exigencies of the case require.

The *Globe* concludes by saying that all the "points must be probed in that thorough "investigation of the whole case, in all its "bearings, which the country will insist "upon having from some tribunal or other." The country will have no need to "insist" upon such an investigation. The Government has already displayed a determination to probe the affair to the bottom; and no matter who may suffer, it need not be feared that Ministers will shrink from the performance of the unpleasant duties entailed upon them, by preferring the interests of inculpated officials to those of the public at large. The *Globe* would, perhaps, prefer having the opportunity of making this case a ground of attack against Ministers at the next session of Parliament, but, if so, it will be disappointed.

WE had thought the "Chantry Island" question had been long ago disposed of. The repurchase, by the Government, of an island, in Southampton Bay, which the Indian Department should never have been permitted to sell, was an operation so obviously just, and so obviously necessary, in view of the fact, that some fifty thousand dollars' worth of public works, in the interest of navigation, had been there constructed, that we are surprised the Opposition prints would attempt to make a "case" out of it. Nevertheless the small echoes of the *Globe*, maintaining a hebdomedal squeak from some of the small villages in the county of Bruce, have been ringing the charges thereon, for the purpose of damaging Mr. SPROAT, the member for the North Riding; and the pious editor of the pious Montreal *Witness*, so lately as last week, condensed all the *Globe's* lying about the affair into the following choice paragraph, which, with the benediction of the pious editor aforesaid, has been sent abroad to do the work of slander; and no doubt, has been reprinted in the *Witness* office on the first or fourth pages of half a dozen sickly Ontario sheets, the proprietors of which, for the small sum of thirty-seven and a-half cents per quire, purchase from the *Witness* concern the papers they palm off upon their readers:

"CHANTRY ISLAND.—A writer in the *Globe* denounces the proposed purchase of Chantry Island, by the Government, as a job. According to him, the Commissioner of Public Works was falsely informed that the island was about being leased for a fishing station, and that there was timber upon it, which was being cut and removed. There is no timber on the island, and no fishing ground near it. It is a small barren place, which Mr. McNabb, the Crown Land Agent, obtained in lieu of a bad debt of $300. The price offered for it by the Government—$2,000—this writer says is altogether out of proportion to its value. The secret of the whole affair, he imagines, is to be found in the fact that Mr. Sproat, member for North Bruce, who is a son-in-law of Mr. McNabb, expended $2 000 on his election, and now this little job is being negotiated to re-imburse him, as, unless the Government come to his aid, he must be ruined, his election expenses being altogether beyond his means."

We have simply to repeat what we have said before that this island which ought never to have been sold, was repurchased at first cost and less than the whole interest on the original payment. But the Opposition press cannot abandon the subject even after the published facts have left no excuse for ignorance as to the transaction. The above extract from the Montreal "organ" must be taken as the echo of various articles in the same strain printed by the Toronto "organ" for a month past. All this stolid persistence in styling the purchase of Chantry Island "a job," and "a bribe" on the part of the Government for the vote of the member for North Bruce, who happens to be a son-in-law of the seller of the property, is merely meant to damage the Ministry and one of its independent supporters. And as the end justifies the means in *Globe* and *Witness* morals, we might take it for granted that any amount of falsification and perversion should be expected. The Government is "exposed," and a member of Parliament is "disgraced." That is all the *Globe* aims at, and it is not the custom of that journal and its imitators to stick at trifles in trying to accomplish such ends. It would be very wearisome to examine and refute all the globular versions of the "Chantry Island Job." We propose merely to touch a few salient points, and lay before the public the main facts as they appear in the official papers laid before Parliament, so that this question may be set at rest, at least so far as we are concerned.

Chantry Island belonged to the Chippewa Indians, of Saugeen. It was sold by the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, in 1854, to Mr. A. McNABB, of Southampton, after being valued by the local Indian Agent. The purchase money, $800, was paid by Mr. McNABB in cash as appears by the books of the RECEIVER-GENERAL'S department under date of the 16th June, 1855. A special patent issued to Mr. McNabb in 1856. Besides the amount of the value ation paid to the Government, Mr. McNABB is understood to have given the Saugeen Indians about $400 in supplies for their "good will," which was conveyed to him by their petition filed in the Indian office. In 1859 a lighthouse and premises were built on it by the Board of Public Works, at a cost of $14,120; and in 1865 a pier or breakwater (planned in connection with the light house and begun in 1856), was also placed there at a further cost of $31,910.65. Another sum of $10,236.39 was spent on other harbour improvements. Three years ago the Superintendent of Lighthouses for Ontario, recognising the importance of controlling an isolated property on which these costly public works existed, urged his Department to possess the whole island as well for lighthouse premises as to protect the works there, and to preserve the growing wood for shelter and navigation. He was officially directed to ascertain at what price it could be bought back again by the Government, and he reported it for sale at a sum equal to the money paid for it, with interest, namely $2,000. Again and again during these three years he has urged its acquisition before some serious damage should occur to the works. The attention of the Government was also drawn to the anomalous position of the property and the public works on it, and the dangers which such situation occasioned. The required sum was accordingly put in the estimates.

The *Globe* admits the importance of the place as a harbour of refuge, and says the island ought never to have been sold to private parties. We perfectly agree in this view. The sale was an improvident one; and if the price was speculative, the Government now simply refund the money. There is no question about the intrinsic value of the island. It doubtless is worthless for any other purpose than as a fishing or lighthouse station, in connection with navigation. But after taking advantage of a valuation by its own agent, and selling the place for $800, what was the only just and proper way of recovering it? Every sensible man will answer by giving back the money. Well, the purchase price with legal interest added is exactly $2,207.13. Any school boy can prove this. It is not as if the property had been sold originally cheap, and was now to be bought back dear. Even that might be justifiable, and the blame could only attach to the Indian authorities for having placed the public in the position of being obliged to rescue from a speculator a site for public improvements, which ought to have been reserved from sale.

Reference is made in connection with this subject to the rivalry existing between Goderich, Kincardine, and Saugeen about the selection of a harbour of refuge. This contest is, probably, the real cause of all the fuss made about Chantry Island. The rival claimants fancied that such a purchase would prejudice the selection. The Opposition, whose candidate the present member has displaced, see a chance of making capital out of this pretended "job." Mr. SPROATT, being Mr. McNABB's son in law, is of course abused as if he were the actual recipient of the refunded money. There is one thing that escapes the notice of these purblind maligners of Mr. SPROATT. If his political opponents in the riding fear that the sale of Chantry Island will assist Saugeen in getting the harbour of refuge away from Goderich that they thus bitterly attack him on such ground, the inhabitants of North Bruce ought to perceive who is their true friend, and pay off by their unanimous support those who abuse him for being even accidentally connected with one of the parties to the transaction.

—A few days ago a report was received of the loss of the Powell exploring party on the Colorado river. The rumor was generally looked upon with suspicion, but a letter from Major John A. Bisdon, the sole survivor of the party, puts the matter beyond doubt. The craft on which Major Powell and his men were traversing the river, was engulphed in a whirlpool.

—Some of the American filibusters captured in Cuba have been tried and executed by the Spanish authorities. The U. S. Consul at Santiago tried to save them, but without avail.

THE following "contemporary opinions" as to the total inefficiency of the Audit branch of the Finance Department will be read at the present time with very general interest.

The *Leader* says:

"It is not creditable to the boasted efficiency of the Audit Department, that one of the public officers should be so far behind in the funds of which he had control. We do not know how Mr. Langton can explain away so serious a remissness of duty on the part of himself or some of his assistants. The Government is in no way to blame for the defalcation of Mr. Reiffenstein. So soon as they became aware that something was wrong they set to work to discover where the leak was, and, having found it out, lost no time in bringing the culprit face to face with justice. The result of the preliminary examination so far has not been favourable to Mr. Reiffenstein. He has been committed for larceny on one charge, and no doubt other charges of a like nature will have a similar issue. We make no comment now upon the case, further than to say that it has surprised no one acquainted with Mr. Reiffenstein's mode of living that he stands where he does to-day. His habits were extravagant, and out of all proportion to his salary. We can only hope that the case against him will prove to be no worse than it appears at present."

The *Globe* is not one whit more flattering. After a pretty long silence it breaks forth in the following language:

"With all the fuss we have had for the past two years about official audits—about Auditors-General and their assistants—about boards of audit and checks and counter-checks—about one financial department acting as a guard upon another—and with all the series of new and stringent audit acts, each more stringent than the other, and the last warranted to prevent even Ministers themselves from spending a shilling not duly voted by Parliament—it now appears that official book-keeping is in a complete muddle. This man Reiffenstein, a confidential clerk, surrounded by all the checks, audits and safeguards of the Finance and Receiver General's Departments, has been able for years to appropriate to his own use large sums of money from an important fund which it was supposed was being distributed among the municipalities of Ontario."

The Toronto *Telegraph*, which was in advance of its local contemporaries in commenting upon this affair, and which has suggested remedial measures of a radical, and we think a rather dangerous character, says:

"It is astounding to hear from Mr. Langton that he does not consider himself responsible for the detection of such errors as are charged against the Receiver-General's department! If he is not responsible, of what possible use can he his office? But for the accident of Mr. Amos Wright's inquiry regarding the clergy moneys, the frauds might go on for years, with Mr. Langton going through the farce of auditing and certifying to the correctness of accounts, of which he could have made no proper examination. Certainly, the whole machinery of the financial bureau needs instant and complete overhauling, and that will be impossible until a public examination of all the officers concerned is insisted upon. The sooner that is instituted the better for those interested."

We may say that nothing has, so far, been developed against the established system. It is the woful neglect to carry out that system which has led to all the trouble; and the proper course to pursue is to place competent men in office. Of course, as the *Telegraph* said on the 6th, and the *Globe* re-echoed on the 7th, there must be a thorough investigation into the whole machinery of the financial bureau; and that investigation cannot properly be conducted by those who will be mainly interested in covering up their own shortcomings. But this is a matter which the country may well trust in the hands of the Government. Thus far no remissness has been shown in that quarter.

THE ROYAL CANADIAN BANK.

From the Leader.

The long labours of the scutineers resulted in bringing the following gentlemen to the head of the poll as the directors for the current year:—Messrs. Crawford, Thomson Crombie, Barber, McGee, McGiverin, Dumble. At a meeting of the Board Mr. Crawford was elected President and Mr. Thomson Vice-President. There is a difficulty, however, as to Mr. Thomson's qualification. Sufficient stock to qualify him was transferred to his name on the day of election, but he failed to accept the transfer until yesterday. The question having been submitted to Mr. John Hillyard Cameron whether, under the circumstances, Mr. Thomson is duly qualified, he gave it as his opinion that he is not, and that the next highest on the list is the proper man to take a place at the board. Were this opinion acted upon Mr. Manning would take Mr. Thomson's place; but, we believe, Mr. Thomson's claims that he has been properly elected. We were so desirous that Mr. Thomson should be on the board that we regret there should be any question about his election. There is no doubt, however, that he was not a stockholder at the time of his election, and we fear that Mr. Cameron's opinion must be held to be sound. Mr. Manning may, of course, if he feels so disposed, act the very magnanimous part of taking his seat and resigning it, in which case Mr. Thomson would unquestionably be elected again.

What we consider a most desirable end has been obtained in the election of Mr. Crawford to the presidency. An active, prudent, painstaking man, a commercial lawyer of the highest standing, he is eminently qualified for the position. If anybody in the city can put the bank upon its legs again he can; and we believe he will do it. He has a good board. We would have preferred to have seen some one else in Mr. Dumble's place. But now that he is there, the stockholders of the bank will expect him to go in heartily with his fellow-directors, and, with a single eye to their interests, endeavour to resuscitate it at the earliest possible moment, so that their property may become valuable. We trust, too, that the other banking institutions, instead of endeavouring to crush out utterly the Royal Canadian Bank, which, whatever may have been its misfortunes, has been of immense advantage to the Province, will give it a helping hand. The other banks can do much to create or destroy confidence in it. We may earnestly hope they will act the better part, so far as they can with a prudential regard to their own interests.

We are led to believe they may do this by the favourable statements of the affairs of the bank which have been issued. It is a remarkable fact, that with all its losses—with mismanagement at some of the agencies, and bare-faced robberies at others—with dissensions at the board, and treason doing its work outside, the capital should be to-day unimpaired, as it virtually is. The difficulty of dealing with an extensive circulation has been overcome, for during the past six months it has been reduced from $1,569,011 to $416,123. The paper under discount has been largely met at maturity, too, there being a million less now than when the bank closed. It speaks well for the bank paper as for the soundness of the country generally that in a time of no little tightness, the customers of the bank could reduce their liabilities to over a million dollars in less than two months.

The bank has now deposits to the amount of $620,000 and over, most of which they ought to be able to retain; and to meet immediate calls upon their liabilities they have on hand $324,925 in coin, provincial notes and Government debentures. In the deposits are included something like $130,000 of money belonging to the Ontario Government, but the Government have a counter-deposit from the bank covering some $50,000 of this amount. It is desireable that the Government account should be had for a while. We hope Mr. Crawford and the board may be able to lay such a statement before the Government as will secure this end.

A RUINED DUKE.

Sale of the Duke of Newcastle's Effects in Carlton House Terrace.

From the London Daily News, June 24.

Members of both Houses, some looking grave and sad, others, whose air seemed to say "I told you so," sporting men who seemed exclusively bored at the whole proceedings, and fashionables of both sexes whose great care was to edge away from the brokers who tried to fasten on them, were welded together in a strange medley in the dining-room of 18, Carlton House Terrace, yesterday. The policemen who kept guard at the foot of the great staircase and at the entrance to cellars and rooms had no sinecure, for the applications to wander freely through the mansion were both numerous and persistent; the man who stood in the hall with catalogues had disposed of his stock at a shilling each soon after 3 p. m., and even such things as japanned water cans, housemaids' boxes and baskets, hand-brooms and dust-pans, gave rise to animated bidding. This increased when more interesting articles came to be offered, and between 4 p. m. and 5 p. m., when hand-work and gilded chairs and tables were put up, what may be termed "fancy prices" were obtained.

The house in which this scene is taking place is one of the largest in Carlton House Terrace, and stands at the Spring Gardens end, with offices which cross the road, forming a *cul de sac*, communicating apparently with a house on the other side. The auctioneers' bills tell their story directly the corner by the Duke of York's Column is passed, making the Duke's ruin manifest on both sides of the road. The words "Heirloom—Clumber" on a large case of stuffed birds meet the visitor's eye directly he is in the hall, and they are repeated upon marble busts and other articles which stand between him and the dining-room door. The vast place seems to be in many respects as its unfortunate holders left it. The fine oil paintings are hanging in the accustomed places, some with "heirloom" on the label attached, others, and those the most numerous, numbered as lots. The dining-table is just where it would be if a party were to be given. It needs no great stretch of fancy to people the noble room with host, hostess, and guests, where Mr. Lumley now does the spiriting at the head of the table, round which keen-faced men are ticking off the prices in their catalogues.

It is seldom that anything so disastrous as a sale by auction takes place in Carlton House Terrace, and the idlers assembled there yesterday might be suspected of deriving a gloomy relish from the knowledge of this fact. That a duke should be sold up "just as you or me might be to-morrer, my dear," was an unfailing source of trite moralizing on the part of one stout lady, who bought nothing, but prosed much; and that the sale was taking place within half a dozen doors from the residence of the Premier of England, the Duke's father's friend, was given out quite frequently as an item of news by an old gentleman who took possession of a snug corner early in the day, and never once looked at the auctioneer. Now and then anecdotes would fly round of real or imaginary accidents which had taken place, when it was thought the crash could be staved off; and minute details of personal history were freely given, just as if those inventing and retailing them had the duke in their possession like a tame animal. It is, of course, not to be expected that sympathy for reverse, even when due to unavoidable misfortune, should be found in an auction-room; but its utter absence was never more marked than yesterday. Had those present been stern Pharisees, whose consciousness of virtue impelled them to be hard upon the weak and falling their tone could not have been more didactically severe. However, everybody present who touched on the subject at all seemed to consider themselves entitled to have a fling at the absent prodigal; and men and women who if physiognomy is to be trusted, were not exemplars of all the Christian virtues, might be heard inveighing against the short comings which had led to ruin with a bitterness which could hardly have been caused by pecuniary loss. The sorrowful indignation of a silent and solitary old man in drab, who was said to have been a servant to the present Duchess since infancy, culminated when certain articles of furniture were offered up; but his pained look did not stop the gossip or the covert sneering, and for the next two days the household gods of the Duke of Newcastle will continue to be distributed to just such a running fire of cynical criticism as generous minds shrink from and on the.

Important discovery of Gold at Eel River, York Co. Interesting particulars.

From the St. John, N. B., Telegraph.

The *Telegraph* having been the first of the City newspapers to announce the discovery of a Gold mine at Eel River, it was but "logically pursuing" the investigation on our part to despatch a special reporter to the interesting, and likely to be, important locality. The area in which the precious metal has actually been found is about an acre in extent, although it is generally believed that the whole gold field is not contained in such narrow limits. It is situated on Eel River, about 100 rods from McAdam's mill, on a property owned by Mr. D. R. Thomas, and takes the form of a ledge or mound of land, on the surface of which the quartz containing gold is found. Our reporter, in a letter dated the 28th ultimo, states that on that day, and previous to his arrival, the place was visited by a number of gentlemen from Woodstock and Richmond, some of them old Californians, who gave the quartz and the property a thorough examination. Immediately after, a company was formed, who divided the mine into twenty-five shares; fifteen of these were disposed of at the time, realizing about $150 each, and the remaining ten being still in the market. Our reporter was shown on the spot a number of specimens of rich gold-bearing quartz that had just been taken from the lead, among them one in particular weighing three and a half ounces, containing a nugget of pure gold about the size of a pea. His curiosity was gratified by examining a small piece of quartz, which at first view gave no apparant indication of enclosing the pure gold; but after it was crushed and washed it was found to contain nearly one hundred "sights," any of which would have delighted the soul of a practical miner. A portion of the quartz from this mine was subjected to a right analysis by Professor Bailey of the University, who announced that it contained the precious metal in all its purity. What adds to the value of the property is a never failing stream of water flowing into the river contiguous to the mine. At the date of writing, 28th ult., our reporter anticipated "a raid" from the upper country in a few days. This visitation came on the 30th; but we leave our reporter to tell his own story, which is necessarily brief though re-assuring and important:

"I came from the mines to Woodstock by yesterday's train. No little excitement prevails in this vicinity to-night. The raid referred to in Monday's letter, was made to to-day. A large number of gentlemen from Woodstock, many of whom are old miners, and among them, S. Shea, Esq., visited the mine at Eel River and reported favourably. They explored the river some distance below Murchie's Mill, and found strong indications of gold in the mineral rand. Hammers are sounding in many directions, crushing the quartz which the victorious miners carried to the town as a trophy of their expedition. Water will be in no little demand in the morning, as the washings are to come off, that the precious metal may be disclosed, to convince many who are still sceptical. I will keep you posted in every move that may be made in the gold direction."

Subsequent telegrams from Woodstock confirm the statements presented above. Last evening the Editor of the Woodstock *Sentinel* telegraphed in reply to an inquiry from this office:—"Specimens of great richness are being found every day. Can't judge justly as to extent.

—Among the ancient Assyrians all marriageable young girls were assembled in one place, and the public crier put them up to sale one after another. The money which was received for those who were handsome, and consequently sold well, was bestowed as a wedding portion on those who were plain. When the most beautiful had been disposed of, the more ordinary looking were offered for a certain sum, and allotted to those who were willing to take them. Hence all the women were provided with husbands.

A CURIOUS STATE PRISON.

The following is hardly credible, but we find it in the New York *Commercial Advertiser*:—"The safest and best States Prison in the United States is at Joliet, Illinois. Everything is so free and easy that no prisoner will escape. They regard it as a boarding house or social club, and their chief fear is lest they may be pardoned. There are twelve hundred prisoners at Joliet, half of whom are constantly unemployed. These meet in groups, talk together, have money, gamble, smoke, &c. Most of them are armed with knives. The prisoners take the newspapers, and are vastly amused by the crimes of their old associates out in the wicked world. They are allowed to go beyond the prison gates, and they visit Joliet, make purchases at the stores, drink at the saloons, sell articles they have stolen from the prison, and bring back tobacco and liquor. These prisoners do not rise, only because they have nothing to rise against. They have a better time in prison than they possibly could have outside. A law of Illinois allows pay to the prisoners for over work. Consequently some of them do 'overwork' only, and so make wages while supported by the State. Some times the guards, in a spasm of discipline threaten to apply the rule rigidly. The prisoners dare them to do it, threaten them and this insurb ordination is unnoticed. It is estimated that articles to the value of $150 a week are stolen from the shops and sold as above stated. The biggest forger in the prison has charge of the prison entry book, and is thus able to arrange the entries so as to secure the discharge of a 'pal' before his real term has expired. Two murders have been committed in the prison, and recently there was a prize fight among the convicts, with all the formalities of umpire, seconds, bottle-holders, and bitters. One of the foremen testifies that he looked out of a window upon some convicts who were gambling, and that they seemed to have some $5,000 or $9,000 on the board. The old keepers of the prison were discharged, it is alleged by the new warden, and in their place a lot of graduates of the reform school, in Chicago, were substituted—discharged convict made keeper of one undischarged. Such, briefly, is an outline of the situation at Joliet prison, and it certainly shows that a new and better order is required, unless the prison is to be made the most eligible place of resort in Illinois. The Chicago *Tribune* cries aloud for reform, no matter on whom the blow may fall. It is very right in remarking that the question is higher than party, and that no party can afford to sustain this management."

ANOTHER ROBINSON CRUSOE.

In the month of August. 1863, the French ship *Adelina Eliza* visited Bordeaux for Hong Kong. A month afterwards she was spoken off Cape of Good Hope. She was never heard of again until, a few days since, her history and the history of all her crew became public. A typhoon in the Indian Ocean threw her out of her course, dismasted her, broke her rudder, and tossed her towards Oceanica. Bad weather lasted thirty days, and when fair weather returned she struck upon a corcal reef, and the exhausted crew were scarcely able to take refuge in boats.

It was a moonless, starless night when this accident occurred. They rowed wildly, and thanked God when the breaking day showed them a harbour, surrounded by a charming landscape. They reached land and laid down to sleep. When they awoke they found themselves bound hand and foot, and surrounded by savages. Their captors proved to be cannibals. Eleven of them, their captain included, were slain and eaten. Three others contrived (how, does not appear) to make their escape, but they were mutilated. The one who succeeded in reaching Europe has one arm cut off and one eye torn out. The three reached a remote part of the Island, where they found a canoe and embarked in it, preferring the risk of being devoured by sharks to the certainty of being killed and eaten by cannibals. Fortunately they found themselves in Archipelago, and were able to go easily from one island to another. After wandering for some time, moving as rapidly as possible away from the cannibals' home, George Samazon's two companions died of exhaustion.

He remained alone, mutilated, hopeless, upon a frail canoe. He nevertheless continued to push on, touching land only when necessary to sleep and to get water and food. He ate shell fish and roots. One day he reached the last island of the group, and nothing lay before him but the wild ocean. He set to work to build a raft. It took him a year. He launched it. The waves threw it back on the island. He several times tried to put it to sea, but constantly failed. He resolved to turn his footsteps landward home. He climbed a mountain, crossed a desert, fell again into savage hands, once more escaped from them, fled through the forests; his feet were bitten by venomous insects, his face scraed by the bites of mosquitoes. At last, nearer dead than alive, he came upon white men. He had been walking for three years, and had crossed South America on foot! The white men received him kindly, and did what they could for him. He embarked upon a small Portugese ship; and at last reached Europe. His family had long given him up as dead.

THE New York *World* draws the following gloomy picture:

"Business of all kinds is depressed. Gold is from 8 to 12 per cent. higher than it was at Grant's inauguration; trade is dull; commerce and manufactures languish; merchants are despondent; failures are frequent; mechanics and laborers are out of employment, and more men are seeking work and unable to obtain it than at any other period for years; money can be had only at ruinous rates; and there appears no prospect for immediate improvement. On the other hand, there is a widespread apprehension that the future is darker than the past."

PROGRESS OF EXPLORATION.—W. H. Palmer, Field Geologist, informs us that amongst his other discoveries in the granites and slates of Tudor, are a strong vein of Antimonial Galena, (a sulphuret of antimony and lead), which from situation in a true Auriferous Granite, must naturally lead to something rich in depth. Even as an ore of antimony and lead it is an important discovery. Also, in the same neighbourhood he has found and opened a vein of copper ore, containing blue Malachite and gold.—*Belleville Intelligencer.*

NOTICE FOR TENDERS.

The BYTOWN and AYLMER Union Turnpike Company will receive tenders until MONDAY, 19th day of JULY next, for the measuring and raising of the BRIDGE ROAD at Hull. The Company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest Tender. Tenders to be addressed to Henry Chepmell, Secretary Treasurer, Ottawa. Specification and full particulars of the work can be obtained by calling on the undersigned, at the Union Forwarding Railway Company's Office, Ottawa.

By order,
HENRY CHEPMELL,
Secretary Treasurer.
Ottawa, July 8, 1869. 1095a

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

From the residence of the undersigned, Maria Street, Ottawa, a large dark brown COW, with high horns. Any person giving information of her whereabouts, will be suitably rewarded.
R. RYAN,
1095.1.30.1 Maria Street.

GOD WILLING

Mr HOOKE will preach the GOSPEL, in the Theatre, on SUNDAY next, the 11th, at 3 and 6½ p.m.
Ottawa, July 9. 1095.2

WANTED.

By a gentleman on the Aylmer Road, a SERVANT GIRL. Apply at this office. 1094.3

GOOD BOARD and LODGING,

For seven or eight gentlemen, at MRS GORMAN'S, corner of Ottawa and Daly streets. Terms moderate. 1093a

PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE,

For six or eight persons, at MRS D FORSTER'S, Rideau street, New Edinburgh. 1093a

Amusements.

SKATING RINK.

GEO. HOLMAN,.....MANAGER.

BENEFIT OF MISS SALLIE HOLMAN,

And Positively

☞LAST NIGHT of the SEASON.

Miss SALLIE HOLMAN in two Characters.

This FRIDAY Evening, July 9th,

Will be presented Offenbach's celebrated Opera of

"LA BELLE HELENE."

MISS SALLIE HOLMAN as.....La Belle Helene.
MISS JULIA HOLMAN as.....Orestes.

Supported by the entire Company.

The evening's entertainment to conclude with the musical farce, entitled

"JENNY LIND AT LAST."

Jenny Leatherlungs.....Miss Sallie Holman

CHANGE OF OPERA NIGHTLY.

Admission, 25 cents; Reserved Seats, 50 cents. Doors open at 7½. Performance to commence at 8½ o'clock. Reserved Seats without extra charge can be procured at Ormo & Son's Music Store.

God Save the Queen.

Ottawa, July 9, 1869. 1094d

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE,

OTTAWA.

MANAGER.. .. ..Mr. MARSHALL
LEADER OF ORCHESTRA....Mr. GOWAN

Immense success of the celebrated English Tragedienne,

MISS MARRIOTT,

Who will appear this Evening in the Beautiful Play of the

HUNCHBACK.

MISS MARRIOTT as.....JULIA

NOTICE.—Seats can be reserved at the Box Office of the Theatre from twelve to four, and at Messrs. Orme & Son's Music Repository, Sparks street.

Admission—Dress Circle and Parquette, fifty cents. Family Circle, 25 cents. The doors will open at a quarter past 7, performance will commence at a quarter to 8.

Orchestra by Gowan's Band.

A GRAND

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL

Will be held under the auspices of the

OTTAWA

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,

At the

SKATING RINK,

On Tuesday Evening, July 13, 1869

☞Further particulars to-morrow.

OTTAWA FIRE COMPANY

PIC-NIC.

The Ottawa No. 1 Fire Company will hold their

ANNUAL PIC-NIC

On Thursday, 15th July, 1869,

—AT—

BELLEVUE GARDENS, HULL.

Music by Sutherland's Brass and Quadrille Bands.

Admission 25 Cents.

Tickets may be had of members of the Committee and at the gate.

For list of PRIZES see posters.

D. BEAHAN. WM. WALSH,
1090-3w|14&15 Capt. O. F. C.

Auction Sales.

By A. Rowe, Auctioneer.

RIDEAU CLUB SALE.

The subscriber has, in consequence of the removal to the corner of Wellington and Metcalfe streets of the RIDEAU HALL, been favoured with instructions to SELL BY AUCTION on

WEDNESDAY, 14th Inst.,

at the RIDEAU CLUB HOUSE, Wellington Street, at TEN a.m., a large part of the FURNITURE of the Club, and the stock of WINE now on hand,

The furniture comprises:

Extension and other Dining Tables,
Card Tables, Umbrella Stand,
Sofa and Easy Chairs,
Dressingroom Furniture,
Carpets, Curtains, &c,
Gas Fittings, and Coal Oil Lamps,
Kitchen and Prescott Stoves of various sizes.

Two first class BILLIARD TABLES will also be offered for sale.

☞ Catalogues containing list of Wines, articles of Furniture, &c, &c, will be ready by Saturday next.

Terms—Cash on delivery, in Bankable Funds.

A. ROWE,
Auctioneer.
Ottawa, July 8, 1869.

NEW BOOKS.

J. DURIE & SON have received History of European Morals, by Lecky, 29 vols, $5; Murray's Adventures in the Adirondacks; Aspen Court, by Shirley; Brook's Memoirs of Revd John Keble, by Coleridge; Voices of the Prophets, by Vaughan; Life of Pizarro, by Helps; Stretton, by Henry Kingsley; For Her Sake, by Fred W Robinson; Part 2 of He Knew he was Right; Breaking a Butterfly, by author of Guy Living stone; Russell's Red River Country, (bound); Blair's Grave, (a new edition); Gibbon's Life and Letters.

BISHOP OXENDEN'S WORKS.

The Holiday Number of London Society.

J. DURIE & SON,
10 Sparks-st,
Opposite the Russell House.

WANTED.

A FURNISHED HOUSE, for a small family, in or near the city.

Address, stating terms, locality, &c, to
J R A,
Ottawa, July 8, 1869. TIMES Office. 1094f

JUST RECEIVED,

DIRECT FROM

CROSSE & BLACKWELL, LONDON,

Ex Barque *Chaudiere*, the following:

200 doz. Mixed Pickles
75 do. Gherkins do.
75 do. Onions do.
75 do. Chow Chow do.
75 do. Piccalilly do.
25 do. Walnuts do.
25 do. Cauliflower do.
10 do. French Beans.
20 do. Captain White's Oriental.
20 do. Imperial Hot.
20 do. West India.

Worcestershire Sauce, pints and ½ pints.
Soyer do.
Reading do.
Harvey do.
John Bull do.
King of Oude do.
Kalos Gensis do.
Indian Soy.
Indian Chutney.
Mushroom Catsup, qts., pints and ½ pints.
Walnut do.
Tarragon Vinegar.
Chilli do.
French Capers, pints and ½ pints.
Essence Anchovies, pints and ½ pints.
French Olives.
Spanish Olives.
Raspberry-Vinegar.
Tart Fruits—an assortment.
Black Currant Jam.
Red do. do.
Raspberry do.
Plum do.
Greengage do.
Damson do.
Gooseberry do.
Red Currant Jelly.
Black Currant Jelly.
Lemon and Orange Marmalade.
Fruits in Noyeau.
Crystallized Dessert Fruits.
Anchovy Paste.
Potted Ham.
Do. Tongue.
Do. Beef.
Do. Yarmouth Bloaters.
Strasbourg Potted Meats.
Pate de foie gras.
Pate de Cailles.
Pate de Becassines, Tre.
Pate de Alouettes.
Hare Soup.
Mock Turtle Soup.
Mulligatawny Soup.
Ox Tail Soup.
Soup and Bouili.

ALSO, JUST RECEIVED,

200 CASES CLARET, St. Julien.
50 do. do. Chateau Paviel.
50 do. do. Chateau Lafite.

BATE & CO.,
Ottawa, June 4, 1869. 52 Sparks-st. 1066d

THE LANG PAINTING ESTABLISHMENT,

62 SPARKS STREET.

You can get your Painting, Graining, Glazing, Paper-hanging, Kalsomining and

WHITE WASHING,

done on short notice in a very satisfactory manner, and on the most reasonable terms that can be desired.

HERE A SPECIALITY

is made of Sign Painting. A stylish sign can be got up very cheap.

A practical experience of sixteen years in the principal towns and cities of Canada and the United States enables me to suit the various tastes and satisfy the wants of all my customers.

A. W. LANG,
N. B.—No Benzine or Coal Oil used. Sparks-st.

EASTON'S RIDEAU AND OTTAWA

FREIGHT LINE,

From Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston and intermediate Ports.

☞Rates by this Line FIVE per cent. lower than by any other Line.

Steamer GRENVILLE and Barges—Captain M. G. Easton—will leave Montreal on TUESDAYS, 6 p.m.

Steamer MARY ANNE, and Barges—Captain S. T. Easton—will leave Montreal on FRIDAYS, 6 p.m.

Agents,
W. H. EASTON & Co, Little Sussex Street, Canal Basin, Head Office.
JAMES SWIFT & Co., St. Lawrence Wharf, Kingston.
M. H. EASTON & Co., 15 Colbourne Street, Montreal.
H. EASTON, Esq., Rideau, Merrickville.
1093s

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A good PLAIN COOK, to whom liberal wages will be given.

W. CHAMPNESS,
British Lion Hotel,
Sparks street.
Ottawa, June 29, 1869. 1087tf

FRESH SALMON,

Greatly reduced in price during the next 7 days. It will be sold at Fifteen cents per lb,

ROBINSON & CO.,
The Tea Pot,
Ottawa.
Received daily by express. 1090tf

EDUCATION,

CLASSICAL AND GENERAL.

St Alban's School for boys (private and select), will open on the 11th day AUGUST, 1869.
Head Master—Revd C F STREET, M A. 1093.3m

ENLARGED PORTRAITURE

OF

EVERY DESCRIPTION

BOTH

COLOURED AND PLAIN,
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AT

W. NOTMAN'S, METCALFE-STREET.

To TOURISTS.—The argest collection in the Dominion of Photographs of Canadian Scenery
Ottawa Sept. 7, 1868 482y

THE SMALL SILVER BOOT,

LARGER THAN EVER.

We have turned our attention principally to the

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE,

of which we have a large stock.

All New,
Good Material,
and Well Made.
The prices will be known by taking the trouble to ask at the store where all the cheap goods are sold,

AT THE OLD STAND,

in Wellington st, Upper Town, formerly kept by JOHN McCARTHY.

As usual, our

STOCK OF GROCERIES,

will be found good and cheap, together with

PORK,
FLOUR,
and MEAL.

We are going out of the

CLOTHING BRANCH,

and bargains, such as is not offered in this city, will be found here.
1075d JAMES McCARTHY & Co.

INDIA WAREHOUSE,

NO. 16, RIDEAU ST.

BUSINESS NOTICE

MESSRS D T BROWNE & Co beg respectfully to return thanks to their many friends and customers for the liberal and