NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Gardner's Quinine Wine Bitters—J. Gardner.
Annual Pic-nic—Chaudiere Fire Company.
Regatta Hats—Devlin.
Insolvent Act—T. Sauvageau.
Pocket Book Found, &c.—Joseph Smith.
Aetna Life Insurance Company—Thomas Waddell.
Pic Nic—Shamrock Lacrosse Club.

The Ottawa Times

Office: 38, Sparks Street.

FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1869.

☞ *For interesting Reading Matter see First Page; for Ottawa Markets see Fourth page.*

THE Hon. Messrs. HOWE, MACDOUGALL and LANGEVIN returned here by the boat yesterday.

Hon. Mr. ROSE is expected to-day.

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD has gone to Portland to meet Lady Macdonald.

THE Board of Arbitrators—Hon. Mr. VANKOUGHNET and Messrs. COMPTON, COWAN and HURTEAU, are sitting daily in one of the Committee rooms of the House of Commons. Several important claims in connection with the Public Works, are before them for adjustment.

The Board, on rising here, will proceed to Sault Ste. Marie, where another session will be held.

WE understand that a number of gentlemen have expressed their desire of honouring Sir FRANCIS HINCKS, C. B., with a public reception on the occasion of his visit to this city. Last evening a number of the friends and admirers of that gentleman met at the Russell House, and took the necessary steps for arranging the entertainment, and to telegraph Sir FRANCIS to ascertain at what time it would be most convenient for him to comply with their wishes.

Sir FRANCIS HINCKS has hosts of friends throughout this region, who would be proud to do him honour on the occasion. We have no doubt but this event will take place, or that it will be a great ovation.

WE hope the City Council will take a favourable view of the application made on behalf of the Canada Central railway. The city of Ottawa can far better afford to grant the right of way through the city, and make it a present to the company, than it can afford to be without the road. The increase in the business of the city, by re-establishing commercial relations with the Upper Ottawa region, should, independently of other considerations, induce the citizens to give such encouragement to the Canada Central Railway Company as would secure the construction of the section between Ottawa and Carleton Place. Were that done the line would soon be extended both East and West, and Ottawa would be assured of its proper position in relation to the trade of the North West.

The Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway, intended to connect with the Great Western and Grand Trunk at Guelph, running thence to a port on Lake Huron, is being pressed forward as a competitor for this trade; and so with the Toronto and Nipissing project.

It will not do for Ottawa, with its splendid opportunities, to be standing idly by while other communities are busily at work. The business community generally must be well aware of the effect which the opening of the Brockville and Ottawa railway had upon the trade of this city. It is true that the removal of the Seat of Government hither, with the large outlay on the public buildings, compensated in great part for the loss of the Upper Ottawa trade, and may have blinded the citizens to some extent as to the amount lost, by the diversion created by the Brockville and Ottawa. But every merchant knows the value of that trade and the importance of restoring it; and this can be done in great part at least by the building of the Canada Central to Carleton Place. The rapid progress of the Upper Ottawa region, and consequent increase of trade created thereby, should stimulate the zeal of our merchants and men of public spirit to promote the enterprise by every means in their power. If the City Fathers are true to the interests of the city they will certainly take a favourable view of the application which is now before them. The expenditure involved in the mere building of the road will greatly benefit the City of Ottawa, while the establishment of direct railway communication between this city and Arnprior will permanently enlarge the area of the city's trade.

Toronto has shown a determination in pushing through its narrow gauge schemes that is really surprising. Four hundred thousand dollars were voted by the ratepayers with scarcely a dissenting voice; capitalists made liberal subscriptions of stock; Montreal and other places were canvassed; the municipalities were appealed to along the routes, and handsome bonuses voted by them. It is only by the display of such energy that success can be achieved.

WE are glad to see that the spirit animating the inhabitants of Toronto, Hamilton and vicinity, to secure improved and direct communications between those two cities and the surrounding country is appearing, though to a small extent, in Central Canada. In our case the movement is initiated outside the Capital, having its origin with the Warden of this County and by some of his friends at Metcalfe, and supported by memorials from the thriving and important village of West Winchester, and a resolution unanimously adopted at a meeting of the Reeves and Deputy Reeves of the county of Dundas, held at Morrisburgh on the 10th inst.

So far as we can ascertain the scheme is feasible, having for its object to establish a direct daily mail stage between Ottawa and Morrisburgh. The distance is about fifty miles, twelve or thirteen miles of which may be by rail. The road runs through a fine farming country, passing through the villages of Metcalfe, Ormond, West Winchester, Winchester Springs, and North Williamsburg. The residents of those places lying between the former are comparatively shut out from the world, although at present enjoying the privilege of a tri-weekly or bi-weekly mail, and that conveyed in a circuitous manner, to the manifest disadvantage of men of business. The roads are quite passable, and the passage of a daily stage would be a stimulus to the councils of the different municipalities affected to expend a little extra labour on the "mail" road, a portion of which is already gravelled, and the whole fast improving.

Directly on the line is the village of Winchester Springs, about the centre of the County of Dundas, but little known to the denizens of the great world of Canada. The water is strongly impregnated with sulphur, similar, we believe, to that of Messina, but stronger. Its local reputation is very great; during the season hundreds of invalids from the Counties of Stormont, Dundas, Grenville, and Leeds assemble there, almost roughing it in the bush for the sake of the waters. To those people especially a daily communication with Morrisburgh and Ottawa, would be of incalculable benefit. Physicians well know the difficulty of relieving the mind of the sick. At the watering places of Europe, and the "Springs" of America, the arrival of the "Post" is an event of great importance to all.

There is one matter, however, to be considered, that of expense. We are informed that the cost of supplying the various offices between Ottawa and Morrisburgh (seven in a direct route) amounts to a considerable item; and it is confidently affirmed that a through mail can be carried at a very trifling advance over the present outlay. Should this be so, and we have no reason to doubt it, it is the duty of the Government to attend to the matter at once. Even if the cost were considerably more than at present, the public interests demand consideration, while the idea of sending a letter from West Winchester to Ottawa around by Chesterville, Morrisburgh and Prescott, is too absurd to need comment. Beside which the opening of every new avenue of communication will aid in our advancement, and assist in making this city more and more worthy of being the Capital of Canada.

We think considerable merit is due to those who have undertaken this scheme; who are not men to be turned aside by trifles, and to whom we wish all success. We hope this is but the prelude to important movements for railways to this city. If we be not alive to our own interests we cannot expect strangers to work for us.—[COMMUNICATED.

THE Montreal *News*, of yesterday, gives the following information concerning the movements of Ministers:

"Hon. Messrs. Howe, Rose, and Macdougall, return to Ottawa to-day. Sir John A. Macdonald leaves for Portland where Lady Macdonald is now stopping; he will probably, in the course of a week or two, join his Excellency the Governor-General and Sir George E. Cartier in Nova Scotia. Hon. Mr. Tilley is at present in that province attending to the duties of his department. Hon. Mr. Mitchell is rusticating among his constituents. Hon. Messrs. Howe, Rose, Macdougall and Langevin, will remain at Ottawa. We understand that the question of the debt of the late Province of Canada is settled, as far as regards the Dominion and the Provinces, in a matter satisfactory to all parties. Between the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec there are some matters still to be adjusted.

THE Montreal *Gazette* of yesterday says:

"We regret to announce the death, at half-past one this morning, of Mr. Joseph H. Daly, for several years Emigration Agent in this city.

PROGRESS ON LAKE SUPERIOR.

FORT WILLIAM,
Lake Superior, July, 1869.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

SIR,—This region has long been represented as rich in minerals, and has been allowed to remain in the peaceable possession of the Hudson's Bay Company and the native red skin, but is now beginning to show its importance.

A few miles from Fort William, and near the terminus of the Red River Road, the Thunder Bay Mining Company, (a Montreal company), have about completed an extensive crushing mill, and a saw mill in connection with it. Their mine continues to produce a rich show of metal.

The American Company, of which so much was said a year or two ago, has apparently turned out a Yankee fiale, at least as far as working the mine is concerned. I am told that one man is all the force they have had on the work for the last twelve months.

The old Montreal Mining Company, with which so much fault has been found by the grumbling political party of the country, are again in the field, and not only surveying the outline of their locations, but actually subdividing them into sections of one mile square. They are also developing several mines, some two or three of which are turning out exceedingly rich in silver. They have also Thomas McFarlane, Esq, an eminent geologist and mining engineer, making a carefull geological survey of their property after the surveys had been made, and I am informed provisions are being made for extensive operations at once.

There are a number of parties exploring for silver mines, and, I believe, several new sections are being taken up.

The Ontario Government, not to be outdone by the Montreal Mining Company, have two extensive surveys in operation in this region. This looks as if they meant business, and were bound to clear the way for private enterprise.

Prof. Bell, of the Geological Survey of Canada, is also in this locality, and is to make a geological survey of Lake Neepigon (of which nothing officially is known) and of the Dog Lake region.

The Dominion Government have S. J. Dawson, Esq., with from two to three hundred men, building the Red River Road, which he expects to complete next season. This looks like opening up the Northwest in earnest.

A number of ladies and sweethearts can be seen every day and evening strolling along the banks of the Kaministiquia, pulling wild roses and fanning off the flies, accompanied by a few gentlemen and about a dozen little girls and boys.

H. W.

New French grey, drab, and mauve alpaccas and lustres, at Garland, Muchmor & Co.'s.

FOR a choice selection of pickles, sauces potted meats, jams, jellies, preserved fruits and claret, go to Bate & Co., 52 Sparks-st.

ADDITIONAL STOCK.—Garland, Mutchmor & Co. have just received large lots of new goods in the various departments, to which they invite the attention of wholesale and retail buyers.

A WONDER FOR THE WORKSHOP.—Every mechanic should have ready at hand a box of *Graves' Celebrated Salve*, as it is a ready remedy for accidents, such as cuts, bruises, contused wounds burns, scalds, poisoned skin and eruptions, causes by operations in the factory, dye-house or printing office. Only 25 cents a box.

The Alabama claims were allowed to disturb too long the citizens of the two great Anglo-Saxon communities. The carelessness of one set of statesmen, the indifference of another set, and the cupidity of another class, have combined to keep this *quæstio vexata* rankling in the great political system, like consumption in the human frame, which spreads so rapidly until checked and expelled by the great SHOMOKEXIS RESOLV. For sale by all druggists.

DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICES.

The New York *Citizen and Round Table*—a progressive Democratic paper—discourses very candidly and forcibly on the subject of Democratic principles and practices. Among other pointed remarks it says:

"We hold that the Democracy, to succeed, must discard old issues, and bring itself fairly up to the times. It is useless to quarrel over questions that the force of circumstances settled; we cannot re-enslave the negro if we would; our Southern brethren placed a whip in the hands of our enemies to drive us naked through the world; the rebel States of their own motion went out of the Union, and they had to be brought back by 'military despotism,' or they never would have come back at all. It was to the military tyrannies of Sherman, the violence of Sheridan, the impositions of Hancock, and the persistencies of Grant, that we owe the restoration of the Union on any terms.

"What is there in the Pennsylvania platform? The first three clauses are devoted to the negro, as if everybody did not know that we do not approve of negro suffrage, but that, at the same time, we cannot help ourselves, and have to thank the obstinacy of the former slaveholders, even after defeat in arms, for the enforcement of so unwise a principle. Then we have a word in favour of reform, and another in support of a Republican measure, to assist labouring men; next, there is a denunciation of the last Congress, which is well enough, and certainly fully justified in the opinion of the entire country. Then comes a clause for the soldiers, but not a word for the war in which they fought. After that we find a paragraph about foreign matters, which means anything or nothing, and the whole winds up with a denunciation of the present revenue system.

"This is all. Not a sentences on the subject of the *Alabama* claims or the Cuban question, or of the tariff that wrongs the poor man to help the rich. No condemnation of the rebellion against which the soldiers fought, even though the soldiers are praised—the omission being an insult, if any reference to the subject were proper. No fitting expression in favour of economy in public expenditures; nothing, in fact, first or last, but the old negro question and general abuse of Republicans. The self-same grumbling without proposing an improvement; the same refusal to understand the unaltered position of the whole country, which has led to defeat so frequently. The nomination of a man with nothing to recommend him but the faculty of heaping up wealth, with no record worth mentioning, and nothing about him to arouse enthusiasm but his money. Not the first sign of true loyalty, nor the least evidence of a devotion to the best interests of the whole country. Under such circumstances we do not expect nor wish the Democrats should carry Pennsylvania.

"We do not wish this simply because it would be a triumph of the Vallandighams, and the Pendletons, and the old school that never learns and never forgets; the former slave power toadies, who imagined that slavery was a thing of beauty and a joy forever, instead of being at best but a cruel necessity of the Constitution. A triumph on such principles and with such candidates would only revive the death men of the North and the South, the putrescent bodies which have been smothered under the loyalty of the nation; the malignant rebels, whether they register themselves as enemies of the nation in Cincinnati, Harrisburg, or New Orleans."

WELLINGTON AND GRANT.

Many Americans are fond of comparing General Grant with the great Duke of Wellington, but the Detroit *Free Press* proves that in one respect at least there is a striking difference between them. It says:

"If Wellington was not a greater Captain than Grant, he certainly had a more refined sense of honour than had his more favoured rival in the field of military greatness. This will be shown by the following letters. A gentleman having sent Wellington a number of pictures as a present, soon followed them with an application for a place under the Government, whereupon the Iron Duke returned this reply:

"'BRIGHTON, April 9, 1822.

"'To ——:

"'SIR,—I had the honour of receiving, this morning, your letter of the 5th instant, and I am highly flattered by the mark of your respect, which you are pleased to present to me.

"'It appears by your letter that you are desirous of obtaining some employment, civil or military, an ambition which I think highly commendable, and that you wish me to confer upon you such an appointment.

"'When you first did me the honour to address me, I conceived that you wished that the pictures painted by your grandfather, which you declined to sell, should find a place in my collection; and I accepted the offer you made me of two of them on the score of your respect of the services which I have been enabled to render the country, and with a view to gratify this desire of yours. If you had then mentioned your wish to obtain employment, I should have declined your offer, as I consider myself obliged to do since the receipt of your letter.

"'I am perfectly aware that your desire of employment is quite distinct from the other subject on which you have written to me. If I did not think so, I should probably treat it in a different manner. But you must be sensible that public men in this country cannot be too cautious or too free from suspicion; and upon consideration you will not be surprised that I should inform you that if by Monday, the 15th, I should not receive from you an intimation to what place you wish the three cases of your pictures, now at my house in Piccadilly, should be sent, I will send them to you to No 9, St. Vincent's Parade, Hotwells, Bristol.

I have, &c.

"'WELLINGMON.'

"Our 'great captain' would have accepted the pictures with a chuckle, and remove the first soldier's widow he found holding a post-office, in order to give the man sending them a place.

"Again, Wellington was offered a minor present—not a house and lot, nor a hundred thousand dollars in greenbacks—but an inconsiderable present from an inferior officer. Here is his response:—

"'ORDNANCE OFFICE, 23rd Feb., 1824.

"'To ——.

"'SIR,—Your letter of the 17th reached me this morning, and I avail myself of the earliest opportunity to inform you that I cannot possibly accept the present which you have thought proper to offer to me. I am unwilling to express to you the disagreeable feeling which your letter has excited, as I am convinced that an officer who has served with so much credit as you have obtained, could not be actuated by any improper motive. A little consideration, however, would, I am sure, show you the impropriety of offering a present to an officer to whom you are a total stranger, and with whom, from being in the same department, you would probably be hereafter in the habit of communicating.

"'I have, &c.,

"'WELLINGTON.'

"Wellington's sense of honour was hurt by the proposition, but our 'great captain' was never troubled in that way. He has been, in the way of receiving presents, very much like a grave yard—not particular, but taking all that came along. In this particular there is a marked difference between the man who conquered Napoleon and the man who conquered Lee. The one appears before the world as a man who regarded his honour more than gain, the other as a man who regarded gain more than honour. The military laurels of the one crowned the brow of a hero, those of the other surrounded the entrance to a contribution box. There is a difference in heroes, therefore. One may enjoy a reputation unblemished by mercenary acts, another lives only in that greatness which is maintained at the expense of his honour."

A clergyman writing to a friend says, "My voyage to Europe is indefinitely postponed. I have discovered the 'fountain of health' on this side of the Atlantic. Three bottles of the Peruvian Syrup have rescued me from the fangs of the fiend dyspepsia." Dyspeptics should drink from this fountain. 1112a

EUROPEAN NEWS.

MADRID, July 28.—Many arrests continue to be made on suspicion of disloyalty. At Cindad Real hundreds of people are soliciting pardon from the government for their complicity in the recent Carlist movement there. They state that they were driven by the Carlist leaders. A sharp street fight occurred yesterday at La Mancha, between the Carlists and the Government force. The Carlists were defeated and fled to the mountains.

There have been several arrests of Carlists at Cuenca. The insurgents of that place released the prisoners confined in the jail at Almadover del Perlar, near Cuenca.

PARIS, July 28.—It is reported to-day that Don Carlos has ordered a cessation of the movement in his behalf. The Parisians are therefore much discouraged.

LONDON, July 28.—The Yarwood races yesterday were well attended. The first race for the Craven Stakes, was won by *Blue Gown*; second race for the Lenant Stakes, won by *Sunshine*; third race for the Rous Stakes, won by *Rupert*; fourth race for the Gratwick Stakes, won by *Sideralite*; fifth race for the Ham Stakes, won by *Kingcraft*; sixth race for the Annesely Stakes, won by *Ramp*; last race for the Stewards' Cup, won by *Picker*.

Gladstone reported to be better to-day.

The coal miners have held a conference at Manchester. They have resolved to agitate for an increase of wages at the end of the month.

News to-day says that at a time when the questions between the old and new country are suspended rather than settled, it is pleasant to note how mutual affinities make themselves continually felt in many ways, whether in brotherly contest on sea or river or in acknowledgment of reciprocal and intellectual obligations, or in exchange of university honours, and they remind us that blood is thicker than water, if not more binding than ink.

In the House of Commons, to-night, in reply to the enquiry of Mr. Haggate concerning the recent agrarian butrage in Ireland, Mr. Fortescue, Chief Secretary for Ireland, said her Majesty's Government gave careful attention to the suppression of such crimes, and would not shrink from exceptional legislation, if convinced of its necessity, provided it was not violent, and was adapted to protect life and property. The vigilance of the police and the action of the Government prevented much crime, and he trusted the absence of any unjustifiable exercise of right of property, such as caused the late disturbance in Tipperary, and the continued exertions of the Government would tend to keep down violence and crime.

The Bill to abolish capital punishment, introduced by Mr. Charles Gilpin, came up on motion for second reading, and was rejected by a vote of 58 to 118.

ROMEOY, July 28.—The French cable is now in good working order, and the following despatches have passed over the wires to-day:

PARIS, July 28, 8:45 a.m.—To the Hon. the Secretary of State, Washington.

The Emperor of the French to the President of the United States, at Washington:

I am gratified to inaugurate the new line of telegraph which unites France with the United States, by sending you the expression of my good wishes for you and for the prosperity of the United States.

(Signed), NAPOLEON.

REPLY OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President of the United States to the Emperor of the French:

I cordially reciprocate your good wishes, and trust that the liberal policy of the United States, pursuant to which this cable has been handed, may result in many such means of communication, especially between this country and its earliest ally and friend.

(Signed), U. S. GRANT.

HONG-KONG, July 7, via London, July 28.—Advices from Japan report the finances of the country in a very disorganized condition. Paper money was forced upon the people on pain of death, and trade was paralyzed.

PARIS July, 28.—The *Presse* asserts that arrangements are now nearly completed for giving unlimited leave of absence to soldiers, whose furloughs will soon expire.

BERLIN, 28.—Yesterday, being the centennial anniversary of the birth of Alexander Von Humboldt, was observed as a holiday. In the evening a grand banquet was given and an immense torchlight procession passed through the streets.

The provincial correspondence to the newspapers expresses astonishment at Baron Von Bustes' assertion about Prussia, in his speech to the Hungarian committee. It denies that any advances have been made by Austria, and says if she desires to establish a true and solid friendship Prussia is quite ready to meet her.

LATEST AMERICAN NEWS.

ALBANY, July 28.—Deputy Sheriff Whitbeck, who was wounded in the East Greenbush affair, was quite comfortable this morning. Deputy Sheriff Greggs was taken to his residence at Sand Land yesterday. He was in much distress last night, and his recovery was doubtful. He is unable to speak through the shots having passed through the roof of his mouth; four balls took effect, three of which have been extracted, the other is supposed to be in the back part of his head.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Letters from Cuba received here, contain intelligence to the 20th. Gen. Quisoda had destroyed two important bridges on the railroad from Nacvitas to Puerto Principe, cutting off communication between those two cities. All the intervening country is held by Cubans. The Spanish troops now confined in these cities are suffering severely from disease, and want of supplies. Several sorties had been made from Nuevitas, and in each instance the troops were driven back with severe loss. Gen. Quisoda has a large number of Spanish prisoners which he is holding as hostage for the proper treatment of any Cubans who may fall into the hands of the Spanish commanders. Among them are a number of prominent government officials. The letters state that the Cuban forces have possession of the country from Nuevitas to Puerto Principe with several points on the coast which gives them direct communication with the United States.

It is reported there have been two important engagements, one near Armedios, and the other at Lagua La Grande. In both the Spanish troops attacked the Cubans in force. At Armedios the Spanish were driven off with a loss of 150 killed, wounded and prisoners. At Lagua La Grande the fight lasted seven hours. The Spanish forces numbering over 1,500 while that of the Cubans was less than 1,000 effective men; the Spaniards were finally compelled to retreat with a loss of over 300, while that of the Cubans was less than 120. The result of these battles has inspired the Cubans with renewed courage, and they have no doubt of their ability to maintain themselves against the forces now in the field against them.

A large supply of arms and ammunition including a battery of artillery with 26,000 rifles from the United States, were successfully landed at Nuevitas, and are now a part of Gen. Quesada's forces.

The sickness is reported to be abating, and Gen. Jordan expect soon to take the field offensively with a force more than equal that of their opponents.

Coughs and Colds.—Sudden changes of climate are sources of Pulmonary Bronchial and Asthmatic affections. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Lozenges. Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough, or "common cold," in its first stage. That which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected soon attacks the lungs. "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Cough Lozenges, allay irritation which induces coughing, having a DIRECT influence on the affected parts. As there are imitations, be sure TO OBTAIN the *genuine*. Sold by all dealers in medicines, at 25 cents a box.

EVERYBODY SAYS SO.—That is all who are either used the article themselves or witnessed its effects when used by others; all such, and they are only fit to judge, are unanimous in the opinion that "Darley's Condition Powders and Arabian Heave Remedy" is superior to anything of the kind heretofore or at present in use for coughs, colds, thick wind, and all diseases which affect the wind of horses. As a condition medicine it has no equal; there is nothing in it which can injure a horse whether sick or well—nor need the horse be kept from working while using it; it is just the article which all who own horses require, and which they should have constantly on hand. Remember the name, and see that the signature of Hurd & Co. is on each package. Northrop & Lyman Newcastle, Ont., proprietors for Canada.

DOCTORS IN SWEDEN.—In Sweden a physician makes no charge whatever for medical attendance, and, what is more remarkable still, very many of the people who can afford to pay for the services of a doctor are willing to avail themselves of such aid without paying anything for it. One physician told me that of ninety-six cases that he had treated within a certain time only six paid him at all! It is customary for those who do pay to pay by the year, and fifty-six dollars, or about twelve American dollars would be a large sum for persons in good circumstances to give for the benefit of a physician's counsel for a whole year. There is, therefore, no great inducement, in the way of profit, to go into the medical profession. Nor is it an introduction to society, the physician not being in this respect materially above the apothecary in social standing. The clergy, as a profession, are not materially better off than the physician. Their pay comes from the State, but their salaries are very small; and, with only here and there an exception, they have very little influence, social or political. They are not men of learning, and perhaps they are as influential as they could be expected to be. The established religion is Lutheran, with one archbishopric, eleven bishoprics, with 3,500 clergymen. They are said to be "highly educated," but I was assured there was a great lack of education among the clergy, and the very small salaries which even the dignitaries receive would confirm the statement that the church does not retain the aid of learned and able men.

HOW TO TREAT SERVANTS.—One of those days dawns—washing day it may be—when everything seems to go away. The father is grave and unapproachable; the mother cross; the children naturally feeling the infection of the evil spirit that has invaded the home, develop different degrees of naughtiness. Before breakfast is over the smouldering fire begins to burn, and Bobby or Fred commits some overt act which brings a penalty upon his head. Susie cries for buttered cakes, and is sent upstairs to regale herself on bread and water. By the time the uncomfortable meal is over, and the family has dispersed in its various directions, the mistress finds her morning dimmed by a wretched feeling of ill-temper, which she tries conscientiously to calm and control. Only half succeeding, she goes into her kitchen, where on this particular day she discovers half a dozen legetimate subjects of fault-finding. She speaks of them to Bridget in a manner which makes Bridget consider herself ill-treated and quickly arouse her temper. A few moments more, and the fatal words of dismission are spoken. Bridget, who has really been good "help" goes away, ready to take offence with greater ease in some other house, and to begin a crusade from family to family, until she becomes a pest instead of an acquisition. In her place arrives Ellen, who is migratory in her habits, and only stays a week; and after her comes Catherine, who is far from clean; and for weeks Noras and Marys and Lucys are coming and going, till the last stage of that house is worse than the first. How much better it would have been for the mistress to have hushed the improper words by a dignified "Silence! You must not speak in that way;" and after the lapse of some hours, when both had time to grow cool, to have remonstrated quietly and seriously with her hand-maid upon the matter and manner of her speech.

HUDSON, N. Y., July 28.—The great race announced to come off to-morrow between *American Girl* and *Mountain Boy*, will not take place for unexplained reasons.

BIRTH.

On the 29th inst., at Berkenfels, Mrs. Thomas C. Keefer, of a son.

DIED.

On the 29th inst., John Collins, infant son of J. R. Bourke, aged 6 months and 23 days.

The funeral will take place this day, at four o'clock, p.m., from the residence of his father, Bank street. Friends and acquaintances are requested to attend.

GARDNER'S

QUININE WINE BITTERS

For Sale by Grocers and Druggists In Ottawa and Vicinity.

TRADE MARK — GARDNER MONTREAL

The Most Useful and Reliable

TONIC AND BITTERS IN USE.

(Each Ounce Contains one Grain of Quinine).

For Indigestion, Fever, Ague, Headache, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, nervousness, and for general debility, it will be found invaluable.

Ladies and children suffering from weakness of constitution, loss of appetite, and the various diseases peculiar to them, may use these Bitters, according to the Directions, with much benefit.

Its properties are tonic, stomachic, and gently stimulant.

Its qualities are not disguised, taste it, test it, prove it.

Observe the trade mark upon the label, and also every bottle being sealed, with trade mark seal.

It is put up in quart wine bottles.

Price—One dollar.

J GARDNER, Chemist,
Montreal.
Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer.

☞ The above Bitters are claimed to be superior to any yet offered to the public.

THE EPILEPTIC CURE,

Prepared by J Gardner from the formula of a physician of Paris. The wonderful effect the taking of it has in preventing the fits, should induce all subject to Epilepsy to use it. In bottles, price, $1. 1113.33.6m.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of

JOSEPH ALFRED LEVIS, Trader, of the Village St. Andre Avelin, County of Ottawa,

AN INSOLVENT.

The Creditors of the Insolvent are hereby notified that he has made an assignment of his estate and effects under the above Act, to me, the undersigned assignee, and they are required to furnish me, within two months from this date, with their claims, specifying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it, if none, stating the fact, the whole attested under oath with the vouchers in support of such claims.

T SAUVAGEAU,
Official Assignee.

St Sacrament Street, No 18,
Montreal, July 28, 1869. 1113.60.

HATS THAT R HATS.

REGATTA HATS AT DEVLIN'S.

July 30. 1113.3

AETNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL.....Over $12,000,000

The undersigned will be happy to receive applications from persons of all ages, from 18 to 60. All policies strictly non forfeiting.

THOMAS WADDELL,
Agent, Ottawa.

Office—Amos Rowe's Auction Rooms, Rideau Street.

July 30th, 1869. 1113d

FOUND,

On one of the ferry boats of the undersigned, a POCKET BOOK, containing some Notes of Hand, a Watch, and a valuable Bracelet; handed in to the undersigned by his ferry man. The owner can have the same by proving property.

JOSEPH SMITH.

Hull; July 30, 1869.

Amusements.

ANNUAL PIC-NIC.

THE ANNUAL PIC-NIC
OF
THE CHAUDIERE FIRE COMPANY!

Will take place this season at the

BELLEVUE GARDENS, HULL,
ON
Wednesday, the 4th of August next.

Price of admission, 25 cents.

For list of prizes and other details see posters.

Ottawa, July 29. 1113td

PIC NIC.

The Members of the

SHAMROCK LACROSSE CLUB

Will hold a PIC NIC at the Bellevue Gardens, Hull,

ON WEDNESDAY, the 11th of AUGUST.

Games, and other amusements, will be provided.

Music by Sutherland's brass and quadrille bands.

☞ For particulars, see posters.

A match between the first and second Twelve of the Club will be played in the morning on Major's Hill. 1113td

OTTAWA ROWING CLUB,

1869.

PATRONS.

His Excellency the Governor General.
Colonel Lord A G Russell.

PRESIDENT.

Sir John A Macdonald, K C B.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Thos Reynolds, Esq, Lt Col Bernard, A D C
Allan Gilmour, Esq, T D Harington, Esq
R S Cassels, Esq.

W H Cotton, Secretary. E Crombie, Esq, Treasurer.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

G P Baker, Esq. Capt Bowie,
C H O'Meara, Esq. John Black, Esq.
R H Haycock, Esq. W Horace Lee, Esq
E Dalrymple Clark, Esq, G Drinkwater, Esq
W McKay Wright, Esq, A Atcheson, Esq,
Wm Allan, Esq.

THE THIRD ANNUAL REGATTA

Will take place

SATURDAY, 14TH AUGUST, 1869.

PROGRAMME OF RACES.

No. 1.

Single Scull Boats, pulled from the Gunwale. Open to members of recognized clubs, 2 miles. Prize $40. Entrance $4.

No. 2.

Bark Canoe Race—Not more than 6 paddles in each canoe. Distance, 2 miles. Prize $100. Entrance free.

No. 3.

Champion Race—Single Scull Out Riggers, open to all comers. Prize $75, with badge. Entrance $7.50.

No. 4.

Boys' Race—Double Scull Skiffs, pulled from the gunwale. One mile. Open to boys seventeen years and under. Prize $10. Entrance $1.

No. 5.

Four oared boats, pulled from the gunwale. Open to members of recognized clubs. Four miles. Prize $100. Entrance $10. Second boat save entrance fee.

No. 6.

Challenge Prize—Single Scull out riggers. Prize, the Harington medal. Open to residents of Ottawa and vicinity. Entrance $5. 2 miles.

No. 7.

Lumbermen's Race—2 miles. Open to peckies, boats used in the lumber trade. Four oars and one paddle. Boats must have been in use during the season, Prize $20. Entrance $2.

No. 8.

Double Scull Club Race—Boats pulled from the guawale. 2 miles. Open to members of the club only. Prize $50. Entrance $5.

No. 9.

Four Oared Out Riggers—Open to all comers. Distance, four miles. First prize $100. Second prize $50, which will be increased if possible. Entrance $10.

No. 10.

Double Scull Boats—Pulled from the gunwale. Open to all comers. Distance, 2 miles. Prize $50. Entrance $5.

Three bona fide entries to be made in each case. Three boats to start or no race.

Parties entering boats must conform to the rules of the club. Copies of the same and other information will be furnished by the Secretary.

Entries may be made at any time up to 10 o'clock, p m, of 12th of AUGUST.

W H COTTON,
Hon Secy.

July 24, 1869. 1109eodtd

300 BARRELS HIGHWINES,
50 O. P.
GOODERHAM & WORTS'.

150 BARRELS CELEBRATED OLD RYE WHISKEY.
GOODERHAM & WORTS'.

100 BARRELS FAMILY PROOF WHISKEY.
GOODERHAM & WORTS'.

The undersigned are sole agents for Ottawa, for Goderham & Worts' celebrated

HIGHWINES AND WHISKIES,

and are prepared to sell to the trade by the car load in bond, or in smaller quantities, duty paid, at the lowest quotations.

JAS. G. ROBINSON & CO.,
The Tea Pot.
Ottawa.

1103y

TENDERS WANTED.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to the 31ST CURRENT for the erection of a TOWN HALL at Chelsea, for the Corporation of the Township of Hull.

Plans and specifications will be seen at the office of MESSRS GILMOUR & CO, Chelsea.

(Signed),
THOMAS MCGOEY,
Mayor.

Hull, 15th July, 1869. 1101a

Dry Goods.

QUICK DESPATCH.

14 DAYS FROM MANCHESTER.

NEW DRESS GOODS.

IN GREY ALPACCAS & IMITATION,
SILK WARP MIXTURES,
MARSEILLES QUILTS,
WHITE MARSEILLES,
BLACK SILK SPOTTED NET,
GREY " GOSSOMER,
GREEN SILK UMBRELLAS,
BLACK VELVET RIBBONS,
BLACK & COL'D SATIN "
" " SILK "

MAGEE & RUSSELL.

☞ The above Goods were purchased in Manchester by one of the firm on 14th July, arriving in Ottawa on the morning of the 28th inst, making the shortest despatch to this city on record.

1112.3 MAGEE & RUSSELL.

B 4 U

Purchase your Dry Goods,
Ready-made Clothing,
Cloths, Tweeds, &c.,
JUST GIVE

O MEARA & CO.,

50 Sparks-st.

a call, and see it they cannot offer you greater inducements than you can get elsewhere in the city.

If you want a good Wool Tweed for 50 cents,
call at O'MEARA & Co.'s.

If you want a good suit of Clothes, ready-made, for $6,
call at O'MEARA & Co.'s.

If you want a Suit, made to order, for $7,
call at O'MEARA & Co.'s.

If you want any Linen or Lustre Coats from $1 upwards,
call at O'MEARA & Co.'s.

If you want any White Dress Shirts, Under Shirts, Drawers, Hosiery, &c.,
call at O'MEARA & Co.'s.

Having one of the largest stocks in the city, we beg to call the attention of those wishing to avail themselves of the above low prices to call and examine our stock.

OUR MOTTO IS

QUICK SALES & LIGHT PROFITS.

ALEX. DUFF. O'MEARA & CO.

Groceries.

JUST RECEIVED,
AT THE
INDIA WAREHOUSE,
No. 16, RIDEAU-ST.,
And for sale cheap, by

D. T. BROWNE & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail
Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants,

FRESH OYSTERS, in Tins,
PRESERVED OYSTERS do
FRESH HALIBUT do
FRESH SALMON do
FRESH MACKEREL d
FRESH LOBSTERS
GREEN PEAS do
LEMON, GINGER, ORANGE,
Banana, Peach, Blackberry, Raspberry and Strawberry Syrups.
RASPBERRY VINEGAR,
FRY'S Chocolate and Cocoa,
COTT'S Cocoa Paste,
MORTON'S Bloater Paste,
TOMATO and other Catsups.
ANCHOVY Paste,
STRASBURGH Meats,
POTTED Beef and Tongues
PRESERVES and Jelli... a great variety,
ORANGE Marmalade,
MORRISON, TAYLOR & Co.'s
Celebrated Sugar Cured Hams and Breakfast Roll Bacon,
PICKLED Salmon,
PICKLED Mackerel,
PICKLED HERRINGS,
In Half Barrels, Barrels and Tierces,
DRY Codfish,
DRY Haddock,
FINNAN Haddies, &c., &c.,
And a full stock of Choice Family Groceries.
Ottawa, Nov. 3, 1868.

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 place 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.

Auction Sales.

By A. Rowe, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE
—OF—
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Carpets, Cooking Stoves,
SUPERIOR ROSEWOOD PIANO, &c., &c.

The subscriber has been instructed to sell by Auction, at his Sale Rooms, east end of Sappers' Bridge, Rideau street, on

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4TH, 1869,

A large quantity of household goods consisting of Parlor Sett, in green repp, but little used; a very superior

ROSEWOOD PIANO,

even octave, round corners, in excellent order; Cane Chairs, Couches, Carpets, Bureaus, Washstands, Bedsteads, &c. An excellent Cook Stove, Box Stove and Pipes.

A quantity of Carpetting, a large Refrigerator, in excellent