bathing so as to induce perspiration, but enter the water with the body in a moderate glow.

"4. Do not remain long in the water; from four to five minutes is sufficient for an invalid. When the water is very cold one or two rapid plunges only should be taken and then the body should be briskly rubbed with a dry towel. A cold bath is never beneficial unless the whole surface is in a glow on leaving the water.

"5. Do not bathe except under medical advice.

"6. Do not bathe more than once a day.

"7. Do not walk into the water, but plunge in head foremost; if this be not feasible, thoroughly wet the head and face first.

"8. On leaving the water wrap a dry towel round the head; this serves not only to dry the hair, but prevents headache.

"9. Cramp is not nearly so common a cause of fatal accidents as apoplexy, epilepsy, &c., which are frequently induced by neglect of the above rules. Should cramps come on, endeavour to kick the limb out vigorously, regardless of the pain; should it persist, paddle quietly with one hand, or float on the back, rubbing the affected leg with the other hand. Do not lose presence of mind; remember no human body will sink while air remains in the lungs; frantic struggles exhaust the strength, allow water to enter the mouth and lungs. Throw the head well back till the chin points upwards, and remain quiescent; the legs then come to the surface, and the body will float for an indefinite time.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Dog Cart, &c., for Sale.

Tenders for Army Supplies.

Postponement of the Ottawa Regatta.

Bazaar—Orphan's Home.

Foreign Newspapers—Dominion News Depot.

Governess Wanted.

☞All business communications to this office should be addressed to the

MANAGING DIRECTOR,
TIMES Office,
Ottawa.

The Ottawa Times

Office: 38, Sparks Street.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1869.

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

IT is understood that yesterday HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL left Charlottetown, P. E. I., for Pictou, N. S., thence for Halifax.

There was a meeting of the Privy Council yesterday afternoon, at which some matters connected with the Emigration Department were disposed of.

The Board of Arbitrators sat yesterday, hearing evidence on the claim of Mr. O'LEARY in relation to the repairs and alterations of Rideau Hall.

WE recently quoted from the *Leader* an exposure of the very small dodge by which two or three Clear Grit organs have endeavoured to belie Mr. J. G. MOYLAN. The *Spectator* reminds us that the same petty game, by the same petty parties, is still being played. The London *Advertiser*, without precisely claiming the rare odour of sanctity which perfumes, and in overpowering strength exudes from the Montreal *Witness*, is about the only high toned evangelical politico-religious daily journal with which the press of Ontario is afflicted, and by a strange concatenation it is also foremost in bearing false witness against a brother journalist. It was the *Advertiser* which came in for the *Leader's* rebuke. It is the *Advertiser* again which falls under the well merited censure of the *Spectator*. "Really," as our Hamilton *confrere* says, "if journalism is to retain its respectability, this sort of thing must be frowned down." Our contemporary's experience must long ago have taught him, however that the reproduction of a he "by telegraph" is a common trick with a certain class of newspaper men, whose bent of genius or early training may have taught them to be "o'er economic of the truth," and thus it is that the base coinage is made to live as newspaper rumour after shame or exposure has compelled its editorial author to disavow it. The *Spectator* says:

"Mr. Moylan, the Emigration Commissioner to the South of Ireland, is just now the object of a variety of disgraceful attacks from a portion of the press. We mentioned the other day that an Opposition journal had conjured up a story about his acting by proxy, and then set it afloat as a piece of news. The *Canadian Freeman* came out on Friday, showing up the untruthfulness of Mr. Moylan's assailants, but strange to say, in the London *Advertiser*, on Saturday, appears the following item, telegraphed from Toronto:

"Moylan is using strenuous efforts to secure his being sent elsewhere than to the South of Ireland as emigration agent. If nothing better he will throw up his appointment."

"Really, if journalism is to retain its respectability, this sort of thing must be frowned down. There is not a word of truth in any of the statements put out about Mr. Moylan."

THE other day the *Globe* assailed the Government with great fury on account of the Ætna Insurance Company of Dublin's bonds. Most people who have taken an interest in this case already understand all the facts connected with it. It may be as well, however, to repeat the history of the affair. When the company got into difficulties, whether for want of means, or merely through negotiations for amalgamation with another company it is no part of our business to enquire, there were three or four claims in Canada remaining unsatisfied. Legal proceedings were taken, and judgments obtained against the company. Executions were then placed in the hands of the SHERIFF of Carleton, to the amount, if we remember rightly, of upwards of three thousand dollars. Under these executions the SHERIFF undertook the seizure and sale of the ten thousand dollars' worth of Canadian securities deposited by the company under the provisions of the old Provincial Insurance Act, now repealed. At the crisis in the company's affairs, the clause in the statute which empowered the Government to forfeit the deposit, because of the failure of the company, was taken advantage of; and the SHERIFF's sale was consequently rendered of no effect. Proceedings were then taken in Chancery, where, as a matter of course, the same plea was made.

In all these proceedings it ought to be very clear to the commonest understanding that the Government had but one intention in view, viz., the saving of the securities for the benefit of the whole creditors, instead of its sale for the personal advantage of three or four who were sharp enough, or who, by the early maturity of their claims, had the opportunity of instituting legal proceedings for their recovery.

The *Globe's* great complaint is that the Government intervened to prevent these parties from making a grab, to the detriment of the creditors at large. But we doubt exceedingly if the public will be disposed to censure a course of action, the result of which has been to preserve the amount of the securities, for the general benefit of all concerned. The *Globe* affects to believe that the action of the Government was inspired by a desire to secure the use of the money. This pretension—when the amount involved is only some ten thousand dollars—is so ridiculous, in comparison with the money transactions of the Government, that we are utterly surprised that its mendacity would lead it so far as to put the idea forward.

The whole matter was so fully explained by the hon. MINISTER OF FINANCE during the sitting of Parliament, that we are altogether surprised at the daring of the *Globe* in revamping a story which its own columns, if consulted, would refute; but experience has taught us that one of the supposed best cards in the hand of our big *confrere* is the presumed forgetfulness of its readers. Is he right in this? We doubt it very much. The public are no doubt careless in respect of many things; and it may be that in respect of the Ætna Company the few members of the "Black Brigade" of Toronto, who are interested in despoiling its creditors for the benefit of their own clients, thought it would be a capital idea to stuff the *Globe* with an article, which, having some words of condemnation for the Government, would be sure to command insertion in its columns. But what have they, or the *Globe*, gained? Just this: that they have made it necessary to repeat a fact, fully stated before, that the Government have acted in strict accordance with the letter and the spirit of the law, by preserving the deposit for the benefit of the whole body of creditors in whose interest it was made, instead of allowing it to be swallowed up in law costs, and for the satisfaction of two or three claimants, to the manifest injury of all the rest of the company's creditors. Had the *Globe's* desires been fulfilled, a few Toronto lawyers would have pocketed their fees; and two or three suitors would, *perhaps*, have got a hundred cents in the dollar out of a doubtful estate, while everybody else would have been "chiselled." As the Government have acted in strict accordance with law and justice, preferential claims and smart Toronto barristers are equally snuffed out, and every claimant will come in for a fair and honest share of all that is left of the company's estate. Surely this is a fine grievance for the *Globe* to amplify. In what direction will it find its next?

NATIONAL TAXATION.

From the Leader.

The system of taxation adopted by Great Britain is a marvel of simplicity when compared with many other countries, and particularly with the United States. It is not a little staggering to American economists to find that Great Britain, which has the largest debt in the world, raises the immense sum of some $360,000,000 a year so easily as she does; and to the better class of them it is a matter of extreme wonder that the United States Congress will go bungling on, devising new methods and plans of taxation instead of adopting the simplified system in use in the Mother Country. For the year ending the 31st March last there was raised in Great Britain a revenue of £72,591,991, from the following sources:—

Customs	£22,424,000
Excise	20,462,000
Stamps	9,218,000
Taxes	3,484,000
Property tax	8,618,000
Post Office	4,660,000
Crown Lands	360,000
Miscellaneous	3,355,991
Total	£72,591,991

£22,424,000 from customs were raised chiefly from the following articles: Tea, coffee, sugar, spirits, wine, tobacco and cigars, and cocoa. There are a few minor articles taxed, such as sago, currants, chicory, eau de cologne regarded as spirits, &c.; but as they do not exceed ten articles, and do not produce £100,000 revenue, it can be safely affirmed that nearly the whole of the customs are obtained from six articles. The excise, twenty millions sterling more, is obtained from two articles chiefly, from malt and home-made wines and spirits. Nearly fifty million dollars are raised by that easiest collected of all taxes, stamps. From people who have incomes over $500 a tax of 2½ per cent., which amounted to forty-three million dollars, was collected. The post office yielded twenty-three million dollars.

Now, how is it in the United States? Our neighbours require an income of about $300,000,000 a year, some sixty millions less than Great Britain. They undertake to raise half this amount from customs—some thirty-eight millions more than Great Britain—but instead of deriving it from import duties upon half a dozen they tax more than 4,000 different articles. The following remarks on this subject from the New York *Evening Post* are deserving of consideration:

"We actually get 75 millions of dollars revenue from the following five articles, Coffee, tea, sugar, wine and spirits, tobacco and liquors. To obtain the other 75 millions only, therefore, we see fit to lay duties on nearly four thousand articles; and charge a duty as high as 150 per cent. on some goods; to get these $75,000,000, we tax no less than one thousand million dollars of consumable commodities annually, and thereby enhance their price on the average 50 per cent. We raised, for instance, a revenue of not quite $1,000,000 from 100,000 tons of imported pig iron. But we consumed 1,600,000 tons of home made iron besides in 1863, on all which the price was raised to the amount of the duty on foreign iron. Thus the tariff compelled the people to pay the domestic pig iron makers a bonus of $14,500,000, gold, during that year.

"We did not raise one dollar of revenue from woolen blankets for the last three years, as there is a heavy duty on this article; nevertheless, the duty compelled the people to pay the manufacturers 40 cents in currency a pound, for what can be bought in England for twenty-four cents currency.

"The extraordinary number of articles of import taxed, compel us to keep a custom-house staff that outnumbers the armies with which we formerly fought and conquered the savage Indians. We put temptations in the way of these public servants which have bred corruption among them. We offer a premium for smuggling and false swearing; the New Orleans sugar scandal at this moment and the New York silk scandals of last winter will testify to this.

"We tax the poor man's clothing, glass, crockery, bedding, fuel and gas; we tax the woollen socks of the baby 100 per cent., and the brass coffin nail 45 per cent. And all the misery, vice, corruption and fraud caused by these bad laws are perpetuated to raise seventy-five million dollars revenue from several thousand articles, when the same sum could be got from only ten articles. But then the simpler system would not enrich five or six thousand monopolists, who, under the name of 'protection to American industry,' impose these grievous wrongs on the people."

This is putting the case very forcibly. The United States is overloaded in the race for commercial supremacy with the iniquitous mode adopted of collecting $75,000,000. It is no wonder that a people who have waked up to a consciousness of the wrong being committed upon them by a disgraceful tariff should make loud demands for its repeal. In every leading city in the United States the Free Trade spirit is gaining strength. Though the press, from the platform, by pamphlets, and in various other ways, the Free Trade League are endeavouring to break down the enormous guilt of so-called "protection." They are daily gaining headway, and as the people become more enlightened the principles of trade which rule in England must also govern in America.

MEN WITH TAILS.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

The papers brought by the last Indian mail contain two long letters from a gentleman in Calcutta named Cameron, proposing a scientific expedition to Borneo, in search of tailed men and women, who he believes are to be found in the forests of that island. Mr. Cameron (who avows himself "a firm believer in the Mosaic revelation") says:—"When I was in Sarawak, I met now and then with traders who had been in the Kyan country to the northwest of the Northern Peninsula or projection of Borneo, who gave me detailed and definite accounts of a race of men (not the *orang utan*) who dwelt among dense forests, living up trees (which are of gigantic size) with their wives and children, with their bows and arrows and other rude implements, whatever they may be. They lived entirely by hunting, and had no sort of agriculture. I do not recollect now, after the lapse of such a long period, whether I was informed that they made use of fire, or whether they cooked at all. They went of course entirely naked. They had no intercourse with any other people, and spoke a gibberish of their own. It was only now and then that Kyans, Malays or Dyaks ever came upon their leafy habitations, when, of course, a speedy retreat used to be beat by the strangers. These accounts by people who had been in that part of the country were confirmed by other Dyak tribes and by Malays. I find no great difficulty in believing this story. Science, in one sense, almost requires it. And in Borneo the monkey tribe has received almost its highest development; and why may not man be found in its primeval and untrodden forests existing in his initial state of progress? We have lately heard of a story coming from Africa, that there is a race of men with tails far away in the interior of the great continent, and it is noteworthy that the centre of Africa, like Borneo, is just under the line, and that in Africa also we find the monkey race in a high state of development, and the lowest race of man, the negroes, living side by side with them. Viewing the subject as about the most important matter which can engage the attention of science and humanity, (in the large sense explained above) in the present day, I offer myself to its elucidation. I have little doubt that if the Asiatic Society and the Indian Museum, jointly, take earnest action in the matter, they could easily induce the Government to aid in the enterprise." Mr. Cameron then details his plan: "First I should have to start for Sarawak, and there procure the active co-operation of my friend, Mr. Crookshank, the present officiating Governor of the kingdom. I should have to provide myself with a quantity of valuable trumpery articles, such as mirrors, beads, &c. I should also be provided with some rifles of a long range. These would be useful either to repel attacks, or to bring back at least a dead specimen (Query—would I be guilty of murder? And, if so, what court could try me)? At Sarawak I would, with Mr. Crookshank's assistance, organise a party of, say, thirty Dyaks to accompany me. The next point to make would be the Millanow country to the northwest of the tracts supposed to be inhabited by the race with tails. Hence, after due preparation, I should have to strike off into the interior—into trackless forests after my object. To meet with them may be easy if they exist, and even to bring back *a dead specimen*, but the difficulty would be in opening up communications, and inducing them to show a friendly feeling, if, indeed, they know what that means. Or it is possible, should friendly negotiations fail, we might proceed to use artifice or force to *capture* women and children." In his second letter, Mr. Cameron remarks that the Duke of Argyll has written a work called "Primeval Man," which shows his Grace a disbeliever in the ape-development theory. "His Grace (he adds) is the present Secretary of State for India, and it would be a pleasant thing for him for this country to conclusively disprove his weak theories by showing that the ape is the physical progenitor of man (*not* woman). Will the Asiatic Society act? The founder of the Indian Museum some time since proposed a universal Ethnological Exhibition at Calcutta. The tailed race, if it exists, would stand naturally in the front ranks of such an exhibition, and the specimens would excite the curiosity and remark not only of Calcutta, but of the entire scientific world. This is the true 'missing link'—this the great 'Asian Mystery.'

TAKE YOUR CHOICE.

From the London Free Press.

The *Globe* takes hold of an expression in the Cornwall *Freeholder* to make an assault upon Mr. Sandfield Macdonald, and talks as follows:

"The truth is, Mr. Macdonald holds office by the sufferance of those who have no confidence in him, who dislike him cordially, and only accept him *because they cannot see their way clear to do better;* and all the appointments he can make will not alter his position very much."

Now, supposing this position is accepted, for the nonce, what does it teach, from the lips of our contemporary? Simply this, that they take Mr. Macdonald, bad as he is said to be, disliked as he is said to be, preferring him, with all his faults, to any one that the *Globe* or Mr. Brown is able to recommend! Why is this? Why is—it that a person so open to remark and censure, according to the *Globe*, is still preferred by overwhelming majorities in the Assembly? When a large majority of the Assembly "cannot see their way clear to do better" it argues either that the leading members of it must be a very queer lot, or that the assertion referred to has no foundation in fact. To charge Mr. Macdonald with imbecility, corruption, incapacity, bad temper, vanity, jerkiness, as a traitor, as self-willed, as a fourth-rate village lawyer, as a tory, and a whole brief full of compliments equally pointed and charitable, and then to say that the Assembly can't do better than accept him, is, in fact, to give a flat contradiction to what has been alleged. It is impossible to suppose that Ontario could not produce a better man than Mr. Sandfield Macdonald, if he is all that the *Globe* and its witlings declare him to be. It would be but an insult to Ontario and its leading men to imagine such a thing. But to avoid that alternative, which it is impossible to concede on the part of any one, the conclusion is forced, on the other hand, that such charges as are constantly directed against Mr. Macdonald are untrue, and if they were true, it would say very little for the *Globe's* coterie from whom no better man can be drawn.

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.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

LONDON, August 10.—The *Times* in an article on the relations of Spain and Cuba, says: Between the military punctilio of the former and the patriotic prestige of the latter the interests of both are likely to suffer, especially when the questions at issue should be brought under the control of sound reason, and their discussion kept free from the influence of impulse and passion. If it can be proved that the separation of the colony from the mother country is unavoidable, and not a remote contingency, it seems the height of madness to carry on hostilities fraught with ruin to either side. Its sources of improvement lie in the power of directing its energies to domestic organization and reform. After inquiring into the causes of the rising in Cuba, the *Times* says that the most fanatical of the Opposition are well aware that Spain can only temporarily crush the rebellious spirit in the colony. Were Spain quit of the colony without compensation, thanksgivings for a happy riddance might well be sung throughout the peninsula. But if a large sum of money is received into the bargain, Spaniards can't be too thankful. The last French campaign in Mexico ought to have made it manifest that there is neither glory nor profit to gain for the powers of the old continent by meddling with the affairs of that territory.

James Milikin, of Philadelphia, has obtained permission for instructions to be issued by the Admiralty to the British fleet in the waters of China to co-operate and assist in laying and protecting the telegraphic cable along the coast of China. This is an American enterprise, in which some English capitalists have also invested.

Mr. Motley, American Minister, has appointed Mr. Eastman, of Queenstown, Consul of the United States at Glasgow *pro tem.*

The Harvard men went out in their new boat to-day. They timed regularly, and made forty strokes per minute. The general opinion among the boating men here is, that the Harvard men are less steady in their rowing than the Oxford men, but that their strokes, apparently short and deep, make good distance and short time. Wednesday, the 25th inst., has been finally agreed to as the day of race.

MADRID, August 5.—The decree concerning the conduct of the clergy gives universal satisfaction. Up to the present time the Bishops have maintained silence on the subject. A large number of circulars, issued by Don Carlos, and addressed to the Bishops and clergy, inviting their co-operation, have been seized by the authorities.

Bolonzettequa, a Carlist chieftain, after making a desperate resistance, has been captured, tried by court martial, and shot.

A band of Carlists were defeated last week at Mortialegro. Nine of them were taken prisoners and shot on the spot, by order of the officer commanding the Government troops. The act causes a great sensation here.

Several parties of Carlists, led by priests, have been defeated and dispersed.

QUEENSTOWN, August 10.—The American schooner yacht *Sappho*, which left the light ship outside of Sandy Hook at 6:26, New York time, July 28th, arrived at this port last evening at 10 o'clock, Greenwich time, thus making the trans-atlantic average in twelve days nine hours and thirty-six minutes. She reports light winds and continued foggy weather. All well on board.

LONDON, August 10.—The *Telegraph* (Liberal) yesterday contained an editorial on the case of Hagarty, who was appointed American Consul at Glasgow. The writer, after paying a tribute to the uniform good faith of the American Executive, so far as Fenianism is concerned, says that under the circumstances the Government had no alternative but to refuse to acknowledge him, and the justice of the refusal would doubtless be recognized at Washington.

PARIS, August 10.—The *Patrie* says large bands, composed of officers and soldiers, have assembled in the northern districts of Spain. They are well armed and organized.

It is reported that great Carlist demonstrations have been fixed for the 15th inst.

Mr. Gladstone is again quite ill. His condition causes much anxiety among his friends.

LISBON, August 10.—The French Company has offered to construct a telegraph line from Lisbon and Gibraltar to England and America on twenty years concession without subsidy.

PARIS, August 9—The *Journal Officiel* publishes the agreement of July 16th, made by the French Cable Company with the United States authorities, under which the landing of the cable at Duxbury was permitted.

Mr. J. Meredith Reed, jun., has received from the French Government his exequatur as Consul General of the United States at Paris.

In the Department of the Loire, sixty-two men who took part in the late riots at St. Etienne and vicinity, have been tried, convicted, and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

MADRID, August 9.—By a recent decree issued by the Spanish Government, in regard to the part taken by some of the clergy in the Carlist conspiracy, to report what steps they have taken to restrain such disloyalty, and to furnish the names of the conspirators. Bishops are required to issue their pastorals requiring obedience to the law within eight days.

There was a full sitting of the Reichsrath Delegation to-day. A long discussion took place on the Budget of the Foreign Minister. Baron Von Buest in his remarks admitted that the most of the disagreements with Prussia arose from what was contained in the Austrian Red Book, but defended it on the ground that its publication is calculated to remove misapprehension. He stated that Austria had formed no new alliance, but added that in France they had many good friends. It is questionable whether Germany would help Austria, even if her assistance was required. France, on the contrary, has proved herself a friend throughout.

MADRID, August 9.—A fresh conspiracy has been discovered in this city. Numerous arrests have been made including some gendarmes. Thirty arrests have also been made at Bourgeois.

A MARVELLOUS MENDICANT.

The London *Daily News* is responsible for the following story. It is, at all events, well told:—

"Many strange stories are told of the wealth accumulated by blind beggars, and Paris seems to be their paradise. It is a thriving trade this blindness, and two pretty stories have just now turned up together. One is of a pretended blind man, who has found out a new method of picking pockets. He walks the streets with the sad upturned visage of a blind man till he comes to a crowded crossing, where he gives every token of being afraid to cross. He appeals to the passengers to take pity on him, and help him in his difficulty. Some charitable creature takes his arm and leads him across. He is thanked by the poor blind man; he goes his way feeling that he has done a kind deed; and the next time he puts his hand into his pocket for his watch, he finds that it is gone.

"The other story is of a really blind man, who is always to be found ensconced in a gateway on the Boulevard Sebastopol, nearly opposite the Square des Arts et Metiers. A certain Parisian often passed that way, and was in the habit of giving him a penny—a two sous piece; but the other day by mistake he dropped into the poor fellow's hat a double louis of forty francs. Sometime afterwards he discovered his mistake, and off he ran to the Boulevard Sebastopol to get back his money. No beggar was there, but in his place a cripple. 'Where is the blind man?' said the benevolent man. 'Do you mean Monsieur Benjamin?' replied the cripple. He has just gone—he has just gone to his house to breakfast. Is it far? Only a couple of steps in the Rue du Petit Carreau. Away went the inquirier to the address indicated, which he soon found. Monsieur Benjamin here? he says to the concierge. All right; second floor, door to the right, was the answer. He mounted the stairs, rang at the door. A nicely dressed servant came to open it. Monsieur Benjamin is? Yes, sir; our friend is shown into an elegant ante room, through which one could see into a dining-room, where there was a table admirably appointed with fine white linen, crystal and silver. It seemed as if there must be an error; but there was little time to consider; the maid came quickly to say that Monsieur Benjamin would be glad to see his visitor, at the same instant she opened the door of an apartment furnished in the Turkish fashion, in which the blind man, smiling, was seated on a divan. You wished to speak to me? he said. Yes, indeed, sir, replied our friend, rather embarrassed; I am very sorry to trouble you, but the fact is—I believe—I rather think—that in passing along the Boulevard Sebastopol this morning, I gave you by mistake two louis for two sous. The blind man said, with the utmost coolness, 'That is quite possible; I have not looked at the cash yet; and if there is a mistake, nothing is easier than to rectify it.' He rang a bell, which was answered by the maid. Ask Mr. Earnest, he said, if in the receipts of this morning he has found a piece of forty francs. The piece was there; the maid fetched it, and, at the bidding of her master, presented it on a tray of Chinese lac to his visitor, who pounced upon his coin, and without more ado proceeded to take leave. Pardon, sir, said the blind man, you forgot something—there are two sous to return me."

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

FOR a choice selection of pickles, sauce 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.

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 judges, 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.

LINES

On a lady who had engaged herself to a gentleman in early life; but who afterwards violated her plighted faith, and married another.

(FROM AN OLD SCRAP BOOK.)

I saw her face, I lov'd her grace,
She fairly won my heart,
I stood amazed, on her I gaz'd,
From her I could not part.

At fourteen years, I had my fears,
'Twas not right to love her,
But still 'twas seen, that at fifteen,
None other was above her.

When yet so green, as "sweet sixteen,"
My heart was gone for ever,
Another year, being very near,
She told me, "we must sever"!

Along to this, it was my bliss,
To believe her words were faithful,
Nor could I think, so near the brink,
Lay aught that was deceitful.

At her request, "*Mamma*" was press'd,
But when consent was given,
She fled away, she would not stay,
Oh! then her heart was riven!

Can Heaven forgive, or let to live,
The one who thus deceiv'd me?
In after years, she'll weep in tears,
But then, they will not grieve me.

Far then away, from this world gay,
My spirit will be floated,
No heart to give, no more to live,
With her on whom I doted.

Before away, for her I'll pray,
E'en though she is so cruel,
I'll pay her curse, with what is worse,
'Tis Love shall be the fuel!

And when some day, she comes to pray,
Her heart will be the sadder,
And bitter hate, make perjured faith,
The deeper and the sadder.

Oh then adieu! my days are few,
Within this vale of sorrow,
May Heaven on thee, as well as me,
Pour blessings on each morrow!

O. R. G.

MARRIED.

On the 11th inst., in the Wesleyan Church, by the Rev. E. B. Harper, M.A., Charles Allen, Esq., of Toronto, to Mary Adelaide, eldest daughter of Dr. J. Browne, of this city.

ORPHAN'S

HOME BAZAAR,

ON

THURSDAY, AUGUST 19TH, 1869,

AT

THE ORPHAN'S HOME,

(*Late Webster's Hall.*)

Admission, 5 cents.

Ottawa, Aug. 12. 1124td

CONTROL OFFICE,
GEORGE STREET BARRACKS,
Ottawa, Aug. 11, 1869.

Tenders in duplicate (marked on the envelope "Army Supplies,") will be received at this office until noon on the 26th instant, for the undermentioned supplies and services for the period from 1st October, 1869, to 30th September, 1870, inclusively, viz.

* Fresh beef and mutton per 100 lbs. Forage per ration. *Bread per 100 lbs. Fuel, wood, per English cord. Coal per ton of 2,000 lbs. Coal oil and seal oil per gallon. Cotton wick for seal oil per dozen. Cotton wick for seal oil per 10 lbs. Tallow candles mould per box of 50lbs. Paraffine wax candles per box of 36 lbs. Palliasse straw per 100 bundles. Cartage and supply of water per 100 gallons. Cartage of wood to Rideau Hall per English cord. Cartage of provisions to Rideau Hall per trip. Cartage of provisions to Chelsea camp per trip. Cartage of baggage and stores between Ottawa and Chelsea camp, and *vice versa*, per load of 896 lbs. Cartage of baggage and stores within the city limits per load of 896 lbs.

For the troops at Ottawa and Chelsea camp. The tenders for the supplies marked thus * to extend and apply to both places.

For the Military Hospital at Ottawa. Separate tenders to be sent in for each schedule, 1, 2, 3, 4.

1. Bread and flour.
2. Beef, mutton, fish and fowls.
3. Potatoes, vegetables, milk and butter.
4. Groceries, wines, spirits, beer, and porter.

Samples must accompany the tenders for oil, candles, and cotton wick, and for hospital supplies.

Tenders to be made on the forms supplied by the Control Department, or they may not be noticed. Forms of tenders and any other information may be obtained at this office. Tenders must bear the actual signatures of principals and sureties. The prices to be stated in dollars and cents.

Any or all of the tenders received may be rejected; and any tender may be accepted as a whole, or any article tendered for separately.

BASIL PORTER, D A C G
1124td for Deputy Controller.

FOR SALE,

The property of Captain Glyn, Rifle Brigade. A four wheeled double dog cart and sleight, with back seat, both built by Gingras, Quebec. Also a buffalo robe (lined), and a lady's saddle. To be seen at the residence of the above in Daly street. 1124tf

GOVERNESS WANTED in a small family, near this city, who is capable of giving instructions in the ordinary English branches, French and Music. Address Box 179, Ottawa P O. 1124.6.34.1

Amusements.

A GRAND

SOCIAL ASSEMBLY

Under the auspices of the

OTTAWA BRIGADE GARRISON ARTILLERY

Will take place at the

SKATING RINK,

—ON—

THURSDAY NEXT, 12th AUGUST.

GOWAN'S QUADRILLE BAND will be in attendance.

DANCING to commence at 9 o'clock, p.m.

REFRESHMENTS can be procured at reasonable rates.

TICKETS.....50 CENTS

To admit one Gent and Ladies.

Ottawa, August 9, 1869. 1121tdeod

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, Esq, 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, C Drinkwater, Esq.
W McKay Wright, Esq. A Atchison, Esq,
Wm Allan, Esq.

THE THIRD ANNUAL REGATTA

Will take place on

SATURDAY, 14TH AUGUST, 1869.

PROGRAMME OF RACES.

No. 1.

To start at 1 o'clock, p m.

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

No. 2.

To start at 1:30 p m.

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

No. 3.

To start at 2 p m.

Lumbermen's Race—Open to pickles, [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. 4.

To start at 2:30 p m.

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

No. 5.

To start at 3 p m.

Bark Canoe Race—Not more than 6 paddles in each canoe. Distance, 2 miles. Prize $10. Entrance free.

No. 6.

To start at 3:30 p m.

Four Oared Race—Gunwale boats. Open to members of recognized clubs only. Distance four miles. Prize $100. Entrance $10. Second boat save entrance fee.

No. 7.

To start at 4:15 p m.

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

No. 8.

To start at 4:45 p m.

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

No. 9.

To start at 5:15 p m.

Single Scull Race—Gunwale Boats. Open to members of recognized clubs. Distance 2 miles. Prize $40. Entrance $4.

No. 10.

To start at 5.45 p m.

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

Entries may be made at any time up to 10 o'clock, p m, of 12th of AUGUST, on that evening the Secretary will attend at the Russell House between the hours of eight and ten p m, for the purpose of completing the entries. Immediately after which pieces will be drawn for.

The names of the crew intending to compete, and their colors, must be furnished, and all entrance money paid, to the Secretary, at the time of entering.

All boats must be at the starting post ready to start at the time named on the programme, and competitors not at their stations at the proper time will be considered as distanced. Two guns will be fired for each race,—the first to be the signal for places; the second for starting.

Three bona fide entries to be made in each case, [No 7 excepted], and three boats to start or no race.

Arrangements have been made by which boats will be brought to the Regatta free of expense, and competitors and excursionists to Ottawa and return, for *one fare*. A special train will be run by the St Lawrence and Ottawa Railroad for the convenience of parties desiring to return the same evening.

Barges will be provided, from which a splendid view of the races can be obtained.

W H COTTON,
Hon Secy.
Ottawa, August 5, 1869. 1123td

THE ABOVE REGATTA

IS

POSTPONED TILL WEDNESDAY,

the 18th inst.,

in consequence of the Niagara Regatta, which takes place on the 14th. 1124td

OTTAWA

ROWING CLUB.

A TENDER

will ply between

THE CLUB BARGE,

(*Steamer Alexandra.*)

AND THE QUEEN'S WHARF,

to convey passengers to and from the Barge. The Tender will leave the wharf every ½ of an hour, starting at 12:30 p m. Fare to and from Barge 25 cents. Admission to Barge for Gentleman and Lady, $1. Tickets can be procured at Orme's Music Store and on the wharf.

W H COTTON,
1123td Secy.

DOMINION NEWS DEPOT,
HOWELL'S CORNER, SUSSEX-ST.

This week's Chimney Corner, Ledger, Emerald, Sporting Times, Western World, Frank Leslie's Magazine, Harper's Weekly, Weekly Herald, Pilot and all other Irish papers, Irish Republic, (new paper), etc. London Illustrated News, New York Clipper, Bow Bells, New York Weekly, and all papers due on each day, just received.

Ottawa, Aug 12.

RAN AWAY FROM HOME, 18th day of MAY last, ERMEEDS LANDIS, a boy 13 years of age, four feet six inches high, black hair and eyes, talks English and French. Any person knowing his whereabouts will favor his distress parents by addressing MAGLOIRE LANDIS, Clarence Creek P O, or to DENNIS McALLISTER, Hull.

Chelsea, Aug 7. 1123.3

Garland, Mutchmor & Co.

BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS

GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & CO.,

20 SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA,

Will offer during

THIS AND NEXT MONTH

GREAT BARGAINS

in every description of

DRY GOODS.

Look at the List of Prices:

50 PCS. WHITE COTTONS, 4½d to 6d per yard.

40 PCS. WHITE COTTONS, Best value in Ottawa, 7½d per yard.

50 PCS. HORROCK'S CELEBRATED COTTON, 9d per yard.

20 PCS. FANCY PRINTS, 4½d per yard.

35 PCS. FAIR QUALITY, d. per yard.

67 PCS. SPLENDID, Worth 10d for 7½d per yard.

CHEAPEST COTTONS

IN THE

CITY.

291 PCS. GREY COTTONS, 3½d. to 7½d.

271 PCS. Beautiful DRESS GOODS, At every price—all extra good value.

69 PCS. PRINTED MUSLINS, 6d. per yard up.

171 PCS. SCOTCH LAWN HANDKERCHIEFS, 1d each.

372 DOZEN

LADIES' WHITE AND BROWN COTTON HOSE.

Best Value in Canada, 4½d to 10½d.

PARASOLS.

41 dozen Assorted—Reduced to about Cost.

Price to clear off—from 2s 3d up.

175 FANCY SHAWLS, At Less than Cost of Manufacture.

470 YDS. DIAPER, Worth 1s 3d for 10½d.

172 YDS. TABLE DAMASK, Only 1s 9d per yard.

CHOICE OF ONE HUNDRED

STRAW HATS AND BONNETS,

For 1s each.

LADIES' ALL SILK

FASHIONABLE JACKETS,

Worth 25s for 15s.

LADIES' VELVETEEN JACKETS,

Worth 17s 6d for 10s.

The foregoing are only a few of the many bargains that will be offered. All are invited to call and examine the Goods and Prices.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Ottawa, June 11, 1869

Auction Sales.

By J. Bermingham, Auctioneer.

UNRESERVED AUCTION SALE

—AT—

THE CITY AUCTION MART,

York Street, Near the Market.

The subscriber is favoured with instructions to sell unreservedly on FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 9.30 a m, at his auction rooms, York street, a large quantity of household furniture, consisting of hair cloth and other sofas, b w hair cloth chairs, nearly new, book cases, centre tables, spring mattresses, bureaus, wardrobes, presses, bedsteads, dining and dressing tables,