minutes which would require many hours and a large expenditure of fuel to effect the fusion on the common system. The secret lies in the employment of atmospheric pressure. The inventor converts a cupola furnace into an air-tight vessel, capable of withstanding a pressure of an atmosphere and a half or two atmospheres, and the concentration of heat in this compressed air is sufficient to produce the striking effects we have mentioned. In practice it is not found necessary to increase the pressure beyond the amount we have stated; and we may safely assume the fact that Mr. Bessemer finds no difficulty in constructing furnaces to withstand the pressure without extravagant wear and tear. This is a point on which we have as yet no information, nor have we any statement of the relative consumption of fuel on the old and new systems. An idea of the construction of the furnace may be given in a very few words. It is a cupola furnace, with a very (comparatively) narrow outlet closed by a loaded valve to regulate the pressure, while a blast of heated air is driven in by a powerful engine. A very ingenious mechanical contrivance allows of additions being made to the charge during temporary interruptions of the blast until the furnace is worked up to its full capacity.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Auction Sale—A. Rowe.
Furnished Residence Wanted.
Auction Sale—I. B. Tackaberry.
do do, J. Bermingham.
Ayer's Hair Vigor.
Ayer's Sarsapailla.
Male Teacher Wanted—W. Shaw.

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

MANAGING DIRECTOR,
TIMES Office,
Ottawa.

The Ottawa Times

Office: 38, Sparks Street.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1869.

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

HON. MR. HOWE left yesterday morning, with the Hon. Mr. MACDOUGALL and party, for Thunder Bay.

Mr. HUNDON, M. P. for South Bruce, left for home yesterday morning, having pressed his mission to a satisfactory result.

Mr. COMPTON left at the same time to join the other members of the Board of Arbitration, at Collingwood, whence they sail for Sault Ste. Marie to morrow.

The Very Rev. Dr. MACDONALD, V.G. of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. LAMOUT arrived in this city on Saturday, and having seen some of the "sights" of the capital, left this morning for Toronto.

MR. J. G. MOYLAN leaves this morning for Toronto, having completed his arrangements with the Government, in relation to his important mission to Ireland for the promotion of Immigration to Canada. Mr. MOYLAN will, we understand, require a few weeks in Toronto to complete arrangements for his departure for "the ould sod;" he may, therefore, be expected to depart by the Montreal steamship line towards the latter end of next month. As we have been among the number of those who have set a high value on the encouragement of immigration from Ireland, we need scarcely add that we wish him abundant success on his mission, the duties of which we are sure he will faithfully perform.

A CURIOUS correspondence appears, "by request," in the Montreal *News* of yesterday. It is between Mr. F. C. CAPREOL and the Hon. JOSEPH HOWE, and when we name the former gentleman it is hardly necessary to add that the subject is the famous Huron and Ontario Ship Canal project. The trouble seems to have been that the Hon. Mr. Howe had indulged in a little "chaff" concerning the views of a certain gentleman in England. The correspondence, we must say, is of very little importance. If Mr. CAPREOL hopes, by button-holing Ministers and other public men, to shove through his canal project, he has made an egregious mistake. It may be true that Mr. Howe has indulged in a little "chaff" over this project; but it is true also that almost everybody else in Canada is liable to the same charge; and we are sorry, for the reputation of a public enterprise that has some claims to consideration, that the public should have been treated to such a correspondence. It proves nothing for the canal; but it may give fresh ground for its opponents to assail it. However, if Mr. CAPREOL likes the publication, we surely cannot object.

EVERY man has a right to be heard in his own defence. This is only British fair play; and as Mr. GEO. C. REIFFENSTEIN complains that he has been most unfairly dealt with, the letter which we received from him by yesterday evening's mail will be found in another part of this morning's paper.

We have no desire to criticise this letter. Whatever "information" anybody possesses to prove that Mr. REIFFENSTEIN has acted the part of an honest man, should be promptly placed at his service. But if it has not been there are still means left him to compel its production. He has been bailed out on condition that he answer to the charges preferred against him, at the Assize Court here next month. Let his counsel take steps in the meantime to secure the presence of such witnesses as will be able to give the information he desires, and all other information necessary to his defence, and we do not think that on his re-appearance to answer before a jury of his countrymen the accusations, under which he was committed, Mr. REIFFENSTEIN will find the public, or the sworn administrators of the law, disposed to treat him either harshly or unfairly. We cannot of course promise exceptional leniency; but we may venture to say that if he can give *prima facie* evidence of no *criminal* intent on his part, he will have gone a very far way to condone for the offence which at present the public very generally, if not universally, believe he has committed against them. Preliminary investigations are, we know, liable to be one sided; and "Writs of Extent" are such as, perhaps, few men care to face; but British law does not end with these. There is the last resort open, at least in Mr. REIFFENSTEIN's case, of a trial before a jury of his countrymen; and if he shall come back at the proper time to face this trial, he will have gone far to justify, before the public, the pleas put forth in his letter published this morning. However, in the end, not feeling, nor sympathy, but conscientious appreciation of hard facts and sworn testimony must, or at least ought to, determine the verdict.

A SUGGESTION has been made by the member for South Bruce, which really deserves the serious, and we hope will, on examination, be found to merit the favourable consideration of the Government. Mr. HUNDEY proposes, at the instance of a number of the gallant volunteers in his riding, that a body of volunteers, composed of cavalry, or comprising both cavalry and infantry, should be encouraged at the earliest opportunity to emigrate to the North-West Territory, where they should receive a sufficient grant of land to endow each of them with a farm of adequate extent; and otherwise receive Government aid and encouragement in return for the military service they would render to the State.

There cannot be a doubt but that such a body of pioneer settlers would be of signal service in the Northwest country. Drawn, as they would be, from the ranks of the most active and intelligent of the agricultural population of the old Provinces they would be invaluable as pioneers in the work of colonization; and their value for the preservation of peace and the maintenance of authority against any ordinary, or even extraordinary, disturbance will not be disputed for a moment. That such a body would also speedily attract a large number of excellent settlers from the localities whence they were drawn is quite certain, and thereby a Canadian immigration to the Northwest would be at once and effectively established.

It may be said that the latter recommendation is of questionable value. But as the immigrant from the Old World is better able to become useful in the old than in the new settlements, this movement of population Westward, so long as it is confined within the limits of our own country betokens healthy development. No one need fear that the old farms will be allowed to lapse into a state of non-productiveness, because of the movement of population to the West. The Western flow of population has been going on conscantly, both in Canada and the United States; and the real misfortune in Canada has been that the stream has been yearly overleaping its boundaries with increased volume, and going to enrich the prairie lands of the United States; whereas the United States have had within them the land to absorb the surplus population pouring from east to west, and have never felt the loss of the transfer of population from one State to another.

The North West must be made to do for Canada what the Western Territories have done for the Republic. Our Eastern Provinces will be far more largely benefited by the trade created through the filling up of the North West than damaged by any transfer of their population to that region. Even their progress in population will be improved rather than otherwise by the recognition of the fact that an attractive country exists beyond them.

We think, for these considerations, that the suggestion of Mr. HUNDEY is an important one. There may be drawbacks to it, however. The yeomanry of Bruce cannot be allowed a monopoly of such service. Though "good men and true" beyond dispute; and prepared to maintain the supremacy of law, and order at the risk of their lives; yet there are other counties in Canada whose young men might aspire to share in the same service, and there is no reason why they should not have the opportunity of doing so. This, however, is a matter of detail. There might be room for several such settlements at different points; and facilities might be afforded for the men from each battalion to volunteer under certain conditions, which could readily be defined were the plan approved by the Government.

The subject is one which will bear public discussion. All parties are agreed that the sooner a good beginning is made in the settlement of the Northwest the better, and this suggestion towards it is one which will, at least, bear a full examination.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, *July*, 1869. *New York*, L. SCOTT, *Publishing Company; Ottawa*, J. DURIE & SON.

The following are the titles of the several papers of the present number of the "Westminster:"—Indian Railway Reform; The Four Ancient Books of Wales; Labour and Capital; Patents, Patentees and the Public; Mr. Mills' Analysis of the mind; Prostitution in Relation to the National Wealth, and Contemporary Literature.

1,523 YARDS good fast COLORED prints—great bargain at 6d. per yard—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.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of the Peruvian syrup (a protoxide of Iron) are cautioned against being deceived by any of the preparations of Peruvian Bark, or Bark and Iron which may be offered them. Every bottle of genuine has Peruvian Syrup (not Peruvian Bark) blown in the glass. Examine the bottle before purchasing.

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 *quasi vexata* rankling in the great political system, like consumption in the human frame, which spreads so rapidly until checked and expelled by the great RHODODYNE REMEDY. For sale by all druggists.

Coughs and Colds.—Sudden changes of climate are sources of Pulmonary Bronchial and Asthmatic affections. Experience having proven 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.

CANADA CENTRAL RAILWAY.

At the meeting of directors, held at Ottawa, on the 13th instant, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:

John G. Richardson, Esq., President; H. Abbott, Vice-President and Managing Director; W. R. Worsley, Secretary-Treasurer.

MANAGING DIRECTOR'S REPORT.

OTTAWA, 1st Aug., 1869

To the President and Directors of the Canada Central Railway.

GENTLEMEN,—

In compliance with a resolution of the Board of Directors of this Company, passed at a meeting held at Ottawa on the 14th August of last year, I proceeded to England on the 21st of that month for the purpose of laying before the English shareholders the plans and profiles of the line, together with such other statistics and information as were required to enable persons unacquainted with the localities to form some idea of the probable amount of traffic the proposed Railway would command, in order that they might take such steps as they considered necessary to induce other capitalists to take an interest in the enterprise.

On my arrival at London, England, I ascertained that Mr. Bolckow, with whom I was desired first to put myself in communication, was on the continent, whence he did not return until the 29th of September. Subsequent to that date, and accompanied by him, I had several interviews with influential men in London, with the view to the immediate introduction of the scheme to the public, but I regret to say that the result was in every instance unfavourable to the placing of any Canadian Railway scheme on the market, in the then state of public feeling as regarding those enterprises, more especially unless either the interest on the capital was guaranteed by the Canadian Government, or a sufficient local subscription obtained to offer a guarantee to people at a distance, that the inhabitants of the district through which the proposed line would run, had some faith in the enterprise.

It was consequently evident that the time chosen for the introduction of the scheme in London was unpropitious, and also that had it been even more favourable the probability was that without some such evidence of local interest as I have above indicated, the attempt, though backed by the powerful influence of Messrs. Bolckow and Vaughan, would most likely have been a failure. Subsequently an effort was made to raise funds through another private source, the details of which attempt it is unnecessary to specify, inasmuch as it also fell through for the same reason, viz., a want of confidence on the part of English capitalists in Canadian Railway securities.

Towards the latter end of October I proceeded to Middlesboro', at Mr. Bolckow's request, for the purpose of laying the matter before some of his more immediate personal friends in that locality.

He arranged with them for several meetings and the merits of the scheme were thoroughly discussed but with the same result as in London, except that still more stress was laid upon the fact that there was a total want of evidence of a local character, that the road was needful to the inhabitants, and that consequently in the face of the failure of other Canadian railways to pay interest on their capital it could scarcely be expected that people at a distance should put money into an enterprise which exhibited nothing to show that those in the locality had confidence in its proving a paying investment. The strong interest manifested in the scheme convinced me that had this element not been wanting it would have proved a success, and that without it the valuable charter of the Canada Central Railway Company must prove a dead letter, as with the discredit attaching to our railways it is now useless to expect capitalists to furnish money to build railways in this country without some substantial guarantee that they are likely to be remunerative investments.

I left England on the 5th November, and arrived in Brockville on the 20th, and in compliance with a request of Mr. Bolckow's, I at once commenced the preparation of a prospectus and maps, with a view to making another effort in London to introduce the scheme on the market, in the event either of a reaction occurring in the public feeling there, or of individuals or municipalities here taking the matter up and offering such assistance as was required to make the scheme more attractive. As far as I can learn no such change has occurred, and nothing has been done in the localities interested, although ever since my return I have endeavoured, on all occasions, through the press and otherwise, wherever opportunity offered, to urge upon the people of Ottawa and vicinity that if they really desire to see the road built, which I cannot but believe they do, it is absolutely necessary that they should offer such encouragement by subscribing stock, giving bonuses of right of way, &c., as to demonstrate their wish for the railway, and their willingness to contribute towards its construction in such a manner that, backed, as it would be, by the powerful influence of the gentlemen who thus far have controlled the charter, sufficient confidence might be established to enable them to float off the scheme, and construct a railway which is of *vital* importance to the trade of Ottawa city, and will prove of great service to the whole of the western portion of the Dominion.

I regret, exceedingly, to have to say that hitherto there has been a most unaccountable apathy exhibited by those in the localities interested in having the railway built, resulting partly from the fact that an erroneous impression has gone abroad, caused by the unavoidable commencement of the work last season, that it will be completed whether they assist or not. Every effort has been made more especially since my return from England, to counteract the pernicious effect of this absurdly false impression, and I trust that all interested now fully realize that they must *themselves* come forward and subscribe liberally in aid of the road if they desire to derive the benefits which will undoubtedly follow on its construction, and to keep pace with other more favoured portions of the Dominion.

I beg to submit herewith the Secretary-Treasurer's statements, showing the expenditure up to date, with a report from the company's engineer on the progress of the construction of the railway of which he has charge.

It will be seen by these movements that the total cash expenditure up to date has been $52,456.29, in return for which we have a station ground at Ottawa city, two and a-half miles of road graded, the excavation of two of the heaviest rock cuttings between Ottawa and Carleton Place nearly completed, this portion of the line almost entirely cleared of sufficient fencing material, and ties delivered for the whole distance.

I remain, gentlemen,
Your obdt. servant,
(Signed), H. ABBOTT,
V. P. & M. D. C. C. R.

ENGINEER'S REPORT.

OTTAWA, 4th August, 1869.

SIR,—In compliance with the request made by you a short time since, I beg to hand you the following statement of the amount of work done upon the line during the past year, for the information of the President and Directors of the Canada Central Railway.

Two of the heaviest rock cuttings, viz., that near the house of Judge Armstrong, above this city, and the other leading into the station ground at Carleton Place, are in course of excavation and will soon be completed, and in addition to these a mile and a quarter of railway, at either end, is graded and ready for the superstructure.

The entire line, with the exception of a distance of less than a mile, composed by clumps of wood still uncut, is cleared to its full specified width of one hundred feet. A complement of fencing material has been placed "in situ," and though, at this moment, I am not prepared to give the exact number of ties furnished, in consequence of those we have obtained from up the Mississippi river not being yet delivered in a state for examination, I can still confidently assert, from inspection I have made, that a sufficiency is now in hand to equip the whole length of the main line from one end to the other.

The only right of way which has yet been acquired, is the property of Mr. John Rochester, on the "flats," which has been purchased for a station ground.

As you desired I handed in a plan to accompany the application of Mr. Richardson for the right of way through the city. Upon this plan two lines were laid down between the crossing of the Richmond road and Ashburnham hill, one running along the road and the other skirting the foot of the hill itself.

The former was the one mentioned as most desirable, but a remark was made upon the latter, stating that in the event of the Council's objecting to give the road, it was likewise practicable and could be taken instead.

The day after the meeting of the Council had taken place, I was sent for by his Worship the Mayor, who told me objection was made to both the lines mentioned, and asked if I would not for the satisfaction of the Council make an examination of the ground to the southward of Ashburnham Hill, and ascertain what could actually be done there.

I said I could see no objections to doing so, but that I felt satisfied the great additional length of line required would make it a change not likely to be entertained by the Directors.

A survey has since been made, and in addition to an increased length of line of nearly a mile, the extreme roughness and rocky nature of the ground leads me to the undoubted conclusion that I was right in my conjecture, and that adherence to the entrance already selected, as shown by one or other of the two lines first submitted is a certain consequence.

This involves the amount of actual work done, and I do not know that I can say more than that when the company once makes a move toward the complete construction of the line, they will find the forests cleared before them, part of the fencing already erected, the material for the whole of it delivered, all the ties they require in hand, and nothing left to be done but to grade the road bed for their reception, and top them with the rails.

I am, sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) D. STARK,
Engineer C. C. Ry.

H. ABBOTT, Esq.,
Vice-President C. C. Ry.

Moved by Mr. Abbott, seconded by Mr. Powell,

Resolved—That this Board understood that the City Council of Ottawa had liberally determined to meet the views of the Company, by donating the right of way through the city, as laid down by the plan submitted to the City Council; but now learns, with disappointment, from the report of its engineer, that such concession has been declined, and that the Company is desired to make it approach to the city terminus by a line more devious, involving largely increased length of track and cost of construction; that it would not be judicious to incur this extra cost, and, therefore, that the Company respectfully urges the City Council to reconsider this matter, so important to the welfare of Ottawa, because, unless a city connection, suitable to the views of the Company, as well as to the present and future wants of the city, be donated, and the public interests of the city of Ottawa thus demonstrate; this Board fears that the success of the entire enterprise will be imperilled. *Resolved*—That a copy of this resolution be submitted to the City Council, and also published.—Carried.

LETTER FROM MR. REIFFENSTEIN.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

UNITED STATES, August 12, 1869.

SIR,—The foundless rumours which are promulgated, together with the various newspaper publications condemning me *in toto*, unheard,—they having only a very imperfect version of a one sided evidence (given with a view to committal) induce me to address you a few lines, in some degree explanatory of a few points in this wretched affair; no doubt it is a good opportunity to whip the Government over my back by the Opposition papers, in the process of which operation I am the recipient of many a good lashing, in I think a most unfair and ungenerous manner, but a person in such a position the papers I suppose consider fair game. As to *complicity* on the part of the Government! the course they took should clearly show there was nothing of the kind; the same day, previous to my arrest, or of my having the *slightest idea* such a course was to be taken, I was informed that double payments of certain municipalities' moneys had been discovered, and that some of these amounts had been placed to my credit. I told Mr. Harington, D.R.G., that on the Monday a.m. I would go to the bank, look into the affair, and have matters all *made square*, (when I found it was my business to do so). As an earnest of that intention, I, that morning (Saturday) after having *first spoken* upon the subject, placed nearly $5,000 to the credit of the Receiver General, and had not the Government taken the unnecessary harsh step of arresting me, the Monday morning following would have seen Mr. Harington and myself at the bank, with the object of my making "all square," as understood between us as late as Saturday at 3 p.m., and I deny having used Government money with *criminal intent*.

On being arrested on the Saturday evening, I was expecting to be released on bail, but was peremptorily refused, and since that time I have not been permitted the slightest opportunity of examining into matters, with the view of explaining them, and defending myself on the charges brought against me. I may also say that I have applied for certain information which might clear up some points, and it has been refused me, and I further desired a *copy of the charges*, and they are refused. After my giving the bail, which was eventually granted, and all due forms gone through with, I considered my liberty was again in danger, and that alone prompted me to leave and seek quiet, when I could not be molested, and I consider that the long and faithful services of twenty years (having been 22 years in the service) and my position in the department merited some other kind of treatment, such as a *departmental* investigation, where an opportunity of explanation and defence would have been offered before the hasty and ill-advised step of the Saturday night had been taken. I now reiterate, what I before referred to, with regard to arrangement or settlement, and that is, that if the Government will withdraw their writ of extent, (which is only a means of annoyance to those who should not be annoyed,) and guarantee me free from molestation, I will return immediately, and am willing to submit the whole matter to arbitration of three independent business men, two chosen by the Government and myself, the third by *themselves*, and allow their finding to be submitted to a jury—or, if I can procure a list of the claims with a view to settlement, I am willing to make every effort in that direction, but I can get nothing. The various ridiculous remarks I see published relative to extravagance and entertaining ministers of the Crown at my house, is scarcely worth denial. I may, however, as well add that it is simply *untrue*, and as to my carrying away large sums of money with me as reported, I also deny that *in toto*. I *borrowed* money to convey me to a place of rest, and I left everything behind me, what little was my own, and what little I had the usufruct of either in money or chattels. I trust I have not trespassed too much on your space, and that you will kindly insert this.

Yours truly,
GEO. C. REIFFENSTEIN.

AYER'S AMERICAN ALMANAC, for 1870, has been received by Messrs. Brown, Massey and Alostimer, for delivery gratis, to all who call for it. This number contains proofs to show that some of the stars have existed for *sixty millions of years*. We had not supposed such proof possible, but the doctor gives it in a shape which seems indisputable. His witticisms have long made his book acceptable; his medical advice makes it indispensable to families, and now he adds the most startling problems of abstract science to its attractions. 1128.35x

MILKMEN TO THE FRONT.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

DEAR SIR,—I see it stated that retailers of milk in this city are to be brought under similar regulations to those existing in Montreal. But why are the milkmen hit upon, for corporation supervision, when the most perfect free and easy state of things prevails? Do they not sell butter, if not by the yard, at least by measure, in the market place daily? Do not the bakers sell as much, or as little, bread for a two or a four-pound loaf, as they please? Do not people generally, and certain retail dealers in particular, occupy and obstruct the streets and sidewalks at pleasure? Do not the cows, the pigs, and the geese take free pasture wherever it is greenest? Do not poisonous weeds grow apace, and everywhere abound?

By all means make the milkmen eschew the pump, and give us good milk; but let us have also a full pound of butter for the price of one, and generally a system of fair play in place of corporation incapacity.

Yours, &c.,
VIM.

Ottawa, August 16th, 1869.

—A smock-frock philosopher, whom I once met in the country, compared wife beating to threshing a sack of flour. "You may knock all the fine out of it," he said, "pend on it the coarse will stop behind. The more I think of this saying the profounder it becomes.

DIED.

On Saturday, 14th inst., Julia Benson, infant daughter of Benj. Fisher, Esq., aged one year and six days.

The funeral will leave his residence this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

In this city, on Saturday, August 14th, Mary, wife of Jonathan Beardwood, aged 47 years.

The funeral will leave her husband's residence, corner of Murray and Cumberland streets, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

In this city, on Monday, 16th inst., Charles O. Cahill, only son of John Cahill, aged 4 years, 9 months and 16 days.

The funeral will take place this afternoon (Tuesday), at four o'clock, from his father's residence, George street, corner of William street. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited attend without further notice.

WANTED,

By the Trustees of the Clarendon Academy, a MALE TEACHER, holding a first class diploma, and capable of taking charge of the Academy.

For further particulars as to salary, &c, apply to

WILLIAM SHAW,
Sec and Treas.
August 16, 1869. 1128.1.35.2

WANTED.

A furnished residence for a small family, until 1st May next. Enquire at this office.
August 16. 1128f

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,
LOWELL, MASS.
PRICE $1.00.
Ottawa, August 17, 1869. 1128.35y

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvellous. Inveterate cases of Scrofulous disease, where the system seemed saturated with corruption, have been purified and cured by it. Scrofulous affections and disorders, which were aggravated by the scrofulous contamination until they were painfully afflicting, have been radically cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by eruptions on the skin, or foul ulcerations on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a bottle of this *Sarsaparilla* is advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and, at length, cure, by the use of this *SARSAPARILLA: St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Fetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears*, and other eruptions or visible forms of *Scrofulous* disease. Also in the more concealed forms, as *Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia*, and the various *Uterous* affections of the muscular and nervous systems.

Syphilis or *Venereal* and *Mercurial Diseases* are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. But long continued use of this medicine will cure the complaint. *Leucorrhea* or *Whites, Uterine Ulcerations*, and *Female Diseases*, are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by its purifying and invigorating effect. Minute Directions for each case are found in our Almanac, supplied gratis. *Rheumatism* and *Gout*, when caused by accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, yield quickly to it, as also *Liver Complaint, Torpidity, Congestion* or *Inflammation of the Liver*, and *Jaundice*, when arising, as they often do, from the rankling poisons in the blood. This *SARSAPARILLA* is a great restorer for the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are *Languid* and *Listless, Despondent, Sleepless*, and troubled with *Nervous Apprehensions* or *Fears*, or any of the affections symptomatic of *Weakness*, will find immediate relief and convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER, & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
Ottawa, August 17, 1869. 1128.35y

Auction Sales.

By J. Bermingham, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE

Of Building Lots, Carriages, Buggies, Sleighs, Ladies' and Gents' Saddles, Fowling Pieces, &c., &c., on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 11 o'clock, a. m., outside the Russell House.

The subscriber will offer for sale at Public Auction, on Wednesday, 18th instant, at eleven o'clock a m, outside the Russell House, lot No 32 South side Stewart street, Sandy Hill, 66 by 99 more or less. This is a very fine lot, being situated in the most healthy and fashionable part of the city, is well laid out for building purposes.

It will be sold cheap as the owner is leaving the country.

Also one very fine brown mare, 9 years old, 16 hands high, gentle as a lamb, in saddle or harness, can be handled or driven with ease and safety by any lady.

One single horse family carriage.
One dog cart, double buggy, nearly new, by Gingras of Quebec.
One double buggy.
One covered buggy.
One sleigh with Cottman's seat, by Gingras of Quebec.
One box sleigh, can seat two or four, by Gingras of Quebec.
One gent's English saddle, bridle, martingale, head pair and stall holster, wallets—all by Wilkinson of London.
Two ladies' saddles.
Two English fowling pieces.
Buffalo robes, &c, &c. All to be sold without reserve.

Don't fail to attend, and take advantage of a chance seldom presented in this city.

J BERMINGHAM,
Auctioneer, Appraiser, House and Land Agent.
1126td

By A. Rowe, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE
—OF—
A BANKRUPT STOCK
OF
☞DRY GOODS, &c.☜

The subscriber has been favoured with instructions from Messrs. J G Robinson & Co, to sell, at the store recently occupied by ISIDORE TRAVERSY, Esq, the whole of the stock remaining on hand, consisting of

HEAVY CLOTHS, COTTONS,
FLANNELS, &c.

Also, a quantity of Ready-made Clothing for working men.

The whole stock will be sold without reserve.

☞Terms cash.

Sale each evening to commence at half-past 7 o'clock, p m.

A. ROWE,
Auctioneer.
Ottawa, August 21. 1118td

By I. B. Tackaberry, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.
I. B. TACKABERRY

Has received instructions from B & S RATHWELL to sell on

THURSDAY, the 26th day AUGUST,

at half past 10 o'clock, on their farm, situated on Concession No 1, Lot 19, Gloucester, Ottawa Front and next farm to Robert Skead, will be sold his whole stock and crop, together with an Apple Orchard. The stock comprises the following, viz, Six Horses and one Foal, 11 Cows, 5 yearling Heifers, one Bull, 15 Sheep and 10 Lambs, 4 Pigs, 5 splendid Fox and Buck Hounds, one Lumber Waggon, Tumbling Cart, Hay Cart, Horse Rakes, Ploughs, Harrows, 5 sets of Harness, Single and double Chains, Sleighs, and all description of farm implements, together with a quantity of household furniture; also 50 tons of Hay and 20 acres of Standing Crop, Oats and Wheat, Potatoes, Turnips, and a large Apple Orchard, all to be sold without reserve.

Terms and conditions of sale—Under $50 to be paid cash in bankable funds, and amount exceeding $50 joint notes will be excepted running three months without interest.

I B TACKABERRY,
Auctioneer, Commission Merchant, Real Estate Agent and General Appraiser. 1128td

By J. Bermingham, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE
OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
BY J. BERMINGHAM.

The subscriber begs to announce that he is honored with instructions from Captain Glyn, of the Rifle Brigade, to sell at his residence, on Daly street, (a little above Sir John A Macdonald's) on

MONDAY NEXT, 23rd, Instant,

Commencing at 10 o'clock, a m,

all the household furniture there's contained, consisting in part as follows:

Drawing room set in red damask, arm and easy chairs, sewing do, walnut centre table, pembroke do, window curtains, table covers, drawing room carpets, hearth rug, fender, fire irons, vases, pictures, &c, &c. In the dining room will be found a b w extension dining table, b w sideboard, cane seat dining chairs, sofa, arm chair, round table, pembroke do, fender, fire irons, carpets, handsome dinner service, green and gold desert do, same pattern, china breakfast set, tea do, cut glass tumblers, wine glasses, champagne do, decanters, claret jugs, finger glasses, lamps and globes, water fittern, b m dish covers, as well as numerous other articles necessary for a dining room. Hall furniture complete, as is also the furniture of three bed rooms, a dressing room, and nursery, comprising in part iron spring bedsteads, curled hair mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, dressing tables, toilet glasses, toilet sets, chamber sets, bureaus, green damask window hangings, hip baths, invalid table, rocking chairs, child's swing cot, furnished, carpets, cane chairs, &c, &c.

The kitchen furniture consists of everything requisite for this department.

Sale punctually at TEN o'clock, and without reserve.

Terms—Cash in bankable funds.

J BERMINGHAM,
Auctioneer.
Ottawa, Aug 17th, 1869. 1128td

By H McLean, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE TIMBER LIMIT.

HECTOR McLEAN, Auctioneer and Real Estate Agent, has received instructions to sell by Public Auction at the Union Hotel, in this city, on MONDAY, the 20th day of September, prox, at 12 o'clock, noon, Timber Limit, No 332, of 1867-8, on Lake Temiscumang, containing fifty square miles, well timbered with red and white pine, and the stream well improved.

Terms and conditions made known at the time and place of sale.

Ottawa, August 16th, 1869. 1127td.

GREAT AUCTION SALES.

Every SATURDAY and THURSDAY Evenings from this date, I B Tackaberry will sell Cloths, Cottons, Flannels, Prints, Crockery, Glassware, Ready-made Clothing and Furniture, being a consignment from Montreal, until the whole is disposed of.

Sale each evening at 7.30 p m, at his Auction Rooms, in Stewart's New Block.

I B TACKABERRY,
Auctioneer, Commission Merchant, and Real Estate Agent.

☞ Every description of property sold on a moderate commission.

Ottawa, August 5, 1869. 1118.8d

Amusements.

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY

1869. 1869.

☞PIC NIC.☜

The Annual Pic-nic of the above Society will be held, by the kind permission of the proprietor, on the beautiful grounds adjacent to the residence of His Excellency the Governor General, and known as

McKAY'S GROVE,

On THURSDAY, AUGUST 19th, 1869.

Two extensive platforms will be laid down for the accommodation of the lovers of dancing, and

GOWAN'S

Celebrated Brass and Quadrille Bands

have been engaged for the occasion. The floors will be under the management of W BOWDEN, Esq. M C.

☞For list of games and prizes see posters.

In the course of the evening an

ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENT

will be given.

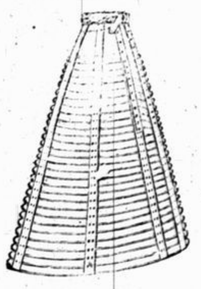
Conveyances will leave the corner of Rideau and Sussex streets and the Russell House every hour between 11 o'clock, a m, and 9 o'clock, p m. Fare, 15 cents each way. The grounds will be opened at 12 o'clock, noon, and will be closed at 10 o'clock, p m., at which hour the band will retire.

TICKETS—Price 25 cents each (children under twelve years of age half price), can be had at Mr Hallandale's and Mr Hall's, Wellington street; Mrs Scott's, Mr Michaels', Mr Miles', Messrs Young & Radford's and Jones & Holland's News Depot, Centre Town; the "English Hotel," Mr Currie's and Mr Botts', Rideau street; Mr Bartlett's, Mrs Broderick's and Mr H Meadows', Sussex street; Mr Dyke and "Salmon's Hotel," York street; Messrs John Bray and R Surtees, New Edinburgh, and of any member of the Committee of Management, the Stewards or Secretary.

By order,
W MILLS, Secretary.
Ottawa, August 14th, 1869. 1126td

God Save the Queen.

CITY HOOP SKIRT FACTORY.



G. LEVIN,
uccessor to D M'Millar,)
43 *Sparks street*,
opp. TIMES Office.

SKIRTS, wholesale and retail, at Montreal prices.

CORSETS, best value in the city.

☞Skirts, of all sizes and styles, made to order, without extra charge.

CITY OF OTTAWA
AGRICULTURAL
AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

$2,500 in Prizes.

The public are informed that the date of the above Exhibition

OPEN TO ALL THE WORLD,

has been fixed for the 5th, 6th and 7th of October on the Society Grounds, near the Switch Bridge, over the Rideau Canal.

Prizes will be offered in the following classes, viz., Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry; Grain, Field Roots, and other Farm products; Agricultural Implements, Machinery, and Manufactures Horticultural Products, Ladies' Work, &c.

Prize Lists, giving full information, may be had in a few days from the Secretaries of the different neighbouring County Societies, and from the undersigned at Ottawa.

A S WOODBURN,
Secretary.
August 12, 1869. 1126a

FRESH SALMON

Greatly reduced in price during the next seven days.

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

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

All persons having claims against GEORGE PHILLIPS, late of the Township of Nepean, in the County of Carleton, Gardener, will please send them in to the undersigned for settlement, and all persons indebted to the said GEORGE PHILLIPS are requested to make payment to the undersigned without delay.

C BILLINGS,
HUGH T MASSON,
Executors.
Billings' Bridge P O,
August 3rd. 1869. 1117d

Sewing Machines.

WHEELER & WILSON

SEWING MACHINES

are the best in the world for family use, as they