of small means and the notorious flirts of a garrison-town, which, it is pretty well understood, are only designed to last until the regiment is moved to fresh quarters, or till Providence provides the fair coquette with a more handsome or more substantial lover. These, with many others which it is unnecessary to enumerate, are various species of engagements differentiated according to the nature of their duration. But the division of engagements with which society is most familiar, and the one which will occur to all parents minds as the most important, is the simple division of them into Long and Short. The genuine old fashioned Long Engagement, of that life-long type with which our grandmothers and great aunts were familiar, has happily almost ceased to exist. Any woman belonging to the professional ranks of the middle-class, who is more than fifty years old, will be able to recall several instances of men, generally Fellows of Colleges, who, when young, contracted engagements which they were unable to fulfil until they had reached that time of life at which it is not very usual, or very seemly, either to marry or to be given in marriage. Such instances of life-long engagements were by no means rare fifty years ago. The College Fielow of twenty-five having engaged himself to a young girl of twenty, and having no sure expectation of patronage outside of his College, could not then, as now, cut himself adrift from his academical ties, and start forth to make his fortune independently by tuition, journalism, or the public service. Such extra academical means of making use of an academical education were then comparatively unknown or unpromising. The avenues whereby a gentleman of liberal education could enter the salaried sphere of existence were then comparatively few, and still almost confined to the "three liberal professions." The ready well paid schoolmasterships were then very few; there was no Haileybury, no Radley, no Bradfield; there were no professorships at King's College, London; and no inspectorships of schools. The young Fellow who had taken orders had nothing to look to but a College living; so he waited on, perhaps for ten, perhaps for twenty, or even thirty years, until his youthful ardour had cooled down into a quiet, bookish sort of attachment, and his betrothed had come to look forward to her marriage rather with pride than with passion, as the event which would one day give her the privilege of humbly helping that learned man in his labours, or at least secure her the monopoly of nursing his declining years.

Such long engagements as this are now extremely rare; one scarcely ever hears of a couple being engaged for twenty years, and the friends of a young *fiancee* are generally rather disgusted if she remains unmarried so many months. Any engagement which lasts over two years is now called a long engagement; and one which extends to five years is reckoned a melancholy and very middle-class affair. Long engagements, in fact, even in the modern sense of the term, are confined almost entirely to the middle ranks of the community. They are nearly as much a middle-class institution as early dinner or Dissent. A superhuman assiduity, a dragon-like watchfulness and wonderful tact on the part of the mothers of May Fair, co-operating with the pride that a poor young man feels, or with the love of his luxuries that a moderately rich young man cherishes, will generally prevent matters from coming to such a pass that a girl in this rank of life entangles herself with a man who cannot offer her an adequate establishment. But, as a rule, there is no need for such influences. The daughters of May Fair are, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, almost as keen as their mothers in the competition for good *partis*. Unless some strange oversight has been made in in the choice of their companions and instructors, or unless opportunities of inculcating the Belgravian code have been scandalously neglected, these young ladies, by the time they have been presented, are as determined not to offend against those precepts of the code which relate to love and matrimony as to observe those which relate to dress and conversation. And even in the hundredth case, the mother of May Fair is not checkmated or dragged into suffering a long engagement. If the girl is young, and her chances of making a good match are still favourable, the proposal is peremptorily forbidden, and some of the thousand available measures are taken to prevent the fox and goose from meeting again. But if she is becoming *passee*, and the suitor is tolerably well connected, a virtue is made of necessity. Either an allowance is made to the girl, or else, more ingeniously, the wire-pullers are set to work, and it is hard if some commissionership or other public office cannot be obtained, and thus the deficiencies of the suitor's purse remedied out of the Consolidated Fund. And thus it happens that long engagements are almost unknown in the upper ranks, and are more commonly found in a somewhat lower stratum of society.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition—A. S. Woodburn.
Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites Notice—W. P. Taylor.
Pic Nic—Joseph Dey.
Oysters, Oysters—J. B. Buss & Co.
The Wonders of the Primitive World—Hauser's News Depot.
Chancery Notice—A. N. Buell.

The Ottawa Times

Office: 38, Sparks Street.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1869.

In the absence of any more exciting subject of discussion, and to relieve the dullness of the recess, Mr. GEORGE BROWN, in the *Globe*, has been lecturing Mr. SANDFIELD MACDONALD, on the virtues of Christian charity and moderation in language towards his political opponents. Mr. BROWN's well known suavity of temper, and meekness of demeanour in argument, give a flavour to his homilies which they might otherwise miss. Mr. SANDFIELD MACDONALD's reputation as a public man has hardly been won by his careful use of that "soft word which turneth away wrath," but the smooth and unctuous tone in which Mr. GEORGE BROWN depreciates giving any more of SANDFIELD's "*choice*" expressions "in the interests of indrality," is too edifying not to have a wider hearing. Mr. BROWN, in the character of that worthy braggart and swash-buckler, "mine Ancient PISTOL" is too well known to be interesting, but in his new *role* of the soft-voiced and meeked-eyed PECKSNIFF he is a spectacle for gods and men. There is, indeed, a vulgar old adage about the "pot calling the kettle, black," which, in his swaggering pre-sanctified days, might have suggested itself to Mr. BROWN, but we feel keenly that to use it now would be an unwarrantable breach of the sweet proprieties which have so late commended themselves to his mind.

THE question of removing the capital of the United States from Washington to some place in the West, is being vigorously discussed just now in the American press, St. Louis being the most formidable competitor for the honour of being chosen as the Federal Capital. But it is probable that the agitation will be as fruitless as that of some restless members of the Dominion Parliament for the removal of the capital of Canada from Ottawa. The cost of the removal would be enormous, owing to the abandonment of the Government Buildings; and the immense extent of the United States territory, with its complete net work of railroad and telegraphic communication, render any geographical considerations of little moment. The Chicago *Tribune* calculates that the cost of erection of new buildings, suitable for Congressional and Departmental purposes, would amount to, at least, $50,000,000, and the demands on the United States Treasury, just now, are too heavy to allow of such a proposition being entertained. But the question, as regards the United States, is not, after all, dependent so much upon the mere matter of expense, or geographical position, as upon the propriety or gain, politically or morally, of a removal from its present site. Although the purity of legislation at Washington is not much to boast of, still there is something gained by the removal of the Houses of Congress from the focus of corruption and "ring" influence, which has its centre in the larger cities.

THE Toronto *Leader*, commenting on the dismissal of Mr. WOODSIDE, by the new Board of Directors, from his office of cashier of the Royal Canadian Bank, says:

"All his past services on behalf of the bank are thus ungratefully ignored by the directors. It was he who gave it an existence; it was he who secured the charter; it was he who obtained subscriptions to a large part of the stock; and it must be a bitter reflection for him now to think that, where his services entitled him to the most friendly consideration, he has received a relentless blow. If the confidence that was returning is again shaken—if the idea gets abroad that a rival banking institution has undue influence with the board of directors—it will be owing in a great measure to this sacrifice of Mr. Woodside, and be a cause of more trouble in the future."

Our opinion, throughout, has coincided with that of the *Leader* with regard to the zealous and faithful services of Mr. WOODSIDE as Cashier of the Bank, and we regard the action of the new Board of Directors in requiring his resignation as a grievous mistake. The history of the suspension of payment by the Royal Canadian, so far as it has been made public, is conclusive enough, to our mind, that if Mr. WOODSIDE had not, in most instances, been overruled by the old directors, the suspension of the bank might have been avoided, notwithstanding the selfish and injurious course taken by the VICE-PRESIDENT. We believe that the general indorsement of Mr. WOODSIDE's management of the bank during his term of office will not be affected by the ill considered action of the new board.

ACCOMPANYING the letter from Mr. WEIR, which we publish in another column, we have received a circular addressed to "Merchants and others interested in removing the surplus of silver currency." Although the movement for the abatement of the silver nuisance has not met with complete success, the fact of the present reduced rate of discount shows that it has not been without good results, and should induce a more general support of the movement.

At a meeting of merchants held lately in the Board of Trade rooms, Quebec, Mr. WEIR stated that in the local effort first made by Montreal, and the general movement of last winter, over seven hundred thousand dollars of silver coin had been sent abroad; while the partial success of his first shipment had induced the Government to export one million dollars. As the result of these shipments they had the discount to-day nearly two per cent. lower than at the same period last year, and when the grain business becomes active the discount would most likely fall to one or one and a half per cent.

Mr. WEIR proposes to receive tenders of silver at five per cent. discount for thirty weeks, but not to commence operations until the amount tendered had reached fifty thousand dollars per week. The rate of discount appears high, but it removes the necessity of covering the loss on the shipments by a "Guarantee Fund." If the shipments could be commenced immediately, the silver might be taken at one-half per cent. better, but looking at the winter rates and increased freight, it would not do to commence at 5 per cent. and break down with any temporary change in the United States market. Mr. WEIR informs us that forms of tenders and all other information may be had by addressing him at Montreal. We observe that twenty-four thousand dollars was tendered, at once, at the meeting referred to.

THE REPORT OF THE STATE OF THE MILITIA OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA has just been issued from the Government press. The Report is a bulky volume of 233 pages, and the matters treated of are contained under the heads of General Division of Militia; Nominal Strength of Volunteer Militia; Reserve Militia; Volunteer Militia; Rifle Associations; schools of military instruction; staff officers' reports, and report of superintendent of schools of military instruction. The appendices are made up of rifle match returns; return of ammunition purchased; volunteers, corps and strength; efficient volunteer bands; clothing delivered to volunteers; schools of military instruction certificates; reserve Militia enrolment; and regulations applying to annual drill. During the year, the Act of the Dominion Parliament, respecting the Militia and defence of Canada, has been carried into effect and the organization contemplated under its provisions has assumed a practical form. The report states that the enrolment of the Volunteer Militia has been highly satisfactory, and in addition to the old corps previously in existence, many new ones have been added to the force in parts of the country where there had been no local organisation under the provisions of the old Act. An abstract of the nominal strength of the several corps of Active Militia, as they now stand, sets down the total of all arms, for Ontario—21,816; Quebec, 12,637; New Brunswick, 1,789; Nova Scotia, 928. Dominion total, 37,170. The report states that there seems no doubt that the present total authorized number of Active Militia will be raised and maintained by voluntary enrolment in the several Provinces, in proportion as the population of each compares with the others. In Ontario the quota is already complete, and in the other Provinces the deficiencies are being rapidly filled up. The returns relating to the enrolment of Reserve Militia throughout the Dominion, show the total number of all classes liable to service under arms—Ontario, 315,352; Quebec, 215,216; New Brunswick, 55,622; Nova Scotia, 69,876. Total Dominion, 656,066. The reports of the Field Officers on duty in the several Provinces show that the important question of defence, and the thorough organization of the military strength of the Dominion, have occupied the careful attention of the Department, and the maintenance of so considerable a force of Volunteers, in proportion to our population, and under all the disadvantages incident to the character of a new and sparsely settled country, is a good index, of the national and patriotic spirit which animates our young men, and which will always find them, we are confident, willing and even eager to respond to the call of duty.

ARCHIBALD'S return for Colchester has broken the backbone of the Anti-Confederate party in Nova Scotia. Mr. Howe's election taught the Repealers a lesson of caution, for the last month they had given up the tone of swaggering bluster which distinguished the spring campaign, and had gone to work silently and steadily, spending money freely, and burrowing like moles, to ensure ARCHIBALD's defeat. But, swaggering or silent, the result has been the same, and their defeat has been so crushing and decisive that they will never be able to hold their heads up again, to much purpose. It is evident that the tone of public feeling in the Province has been misrepresented by a licentious press, and by the violent party of reaction, which was able to secure power in the first heat of the popular misconceptions of the terms of Union. We are at such a distance from the scene, and the *Chronicle* and other papers of that stamp have been so virulent in their dishonest attacks upon the Dominion Government, and everything Canadian, that even those best acquainted with the political temper and intelligence of the people might well hesitate in their judgment, but the unmistakable testimony of these two elections is of such a character as will not only reassure Ontario and Quebec but put new strength into the hands of the Union party in Nova Scotia. The Anti press will be put to hard shifts to make the best, or the worst, of the situation, and we have no doubt will turn their eyes more anxiously than ever towards Washington, but the natural reaction consequent upon JONAS' showing his hand too openly, and the stirring up of the old leaven of loyalty in the Province by the visit of PRINCE ARTHUR, will prove to be forces too strong to be tampered with safely. It is useless to conceal from ourselves that there was a good deal of bungling at the start, in the management of Confederation in Nova Scotia. The practice of some of the Unionist leaders in the Province was a little too sharp to be swallowed comfortably by a quick-witted race of people, and the result was a feeling of soreness against these Provinces, which we had done nothing to merit; but the careful character of Dominion Legislation in the interests of the smaller Provinces, and the generous way in which the the members from Nova Scotia have been invariably treated in the House of Commons, have not been without their legitimate fruits in quieting the agitation and removing the distrust which had unhappily made some headway among the people. If the contest in this election had been a close one, there is no doubt that the Local Government and their supporters would have found some way of creeping out of the difficulty, but the verdict has been given so decisively against them, that nothing but the "spoils of office" theory can now have weight enough with them to prevent their resignation. Our previous knowledge, however, of Mr. WILKINS and his colleagues is hardly of a character to make us feel very sanguine of any change in the constitution of the Local Government, until the next general election shall have swept them out of office, in a body. With regard to Mr. ARCHIBALD, personally, he is so well known and esteemed in Ottawa, that his success will be received here with general and hearty satisfaction.

MONTHLY PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED: *The International Railway and Steam Navigation Guide for September.* C. H. CHESHOLM & Co.—*Peters' Musical Monthly, September.* L. L. PETERS, 198 Broadway, N. Y.—This periodical contains, besides large selection of sheet music, some useful articles upon musical instruction and a review of new music.

THE DISCOUNT ON SILVER COIN.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

SIR,—What has become of the silver? Will the discount go lower, and will it remain low? These questions are put to me daily, and, being of public importance, I hope you will, allow me to answer them through your columns.

To the first question I have to reply that including the government shipment of one million dollars, the total amount of silver coin exported within the last eighteen months (or since the exportation movement commenced), has been upwards of *seventeen hundred thousand dollars*, the prostration of business during the last six months having prevented the wholesome effects of these heavy shipments from being hitherto felt. The opinion expressed by some parties that the silver coin has been bought up for *speculative* purposes is, I believe, incorrect.

To the second question I have to reply, that, judging from the decreased volume of silver coin, and the prospects of a good Fall trade, we may expect the discount to fall by the end of this month to about *one per cent.*

In answer to the last and most important question I have to repeat the opinion frequently expressed by me at our meetings, and through the press, that the quantity of silver coin removed from circulation has not been sufficient to keep down the discount during the dull season. Unless, therefore, we are able to resume the shipments early in November, we may expect an advance in the rate of discount by the middle of that month.

I am, &c., W. WEIR.

MONTREAL, 6th Sept., 1869.

Latest by Telegraph.

By People's Line.
Offices G. P. Drummond's Exchange Office, 19 Sparks street.

HALIFAX.

Returns from Colchester—Archibald 242 Ahead—His Election Considered Certain—Demoralization of the Anti's—Effect of Jones's Disloyal Sentiments.

Special to THE TIMES.

HALIFAX, September 9, 1869.

The city has been in a great state of excitement to-day, and both sides anxiously awaiting the election returns of Colchester. Although the Confederate press has been moderate in its calculation still no doubt of Archibald's return had been entertained.

At noon the three principal places heard from, gave:

TRURO—Archibald's majority, one hundred and eight (108).

STEWIACKE, sixty (60).

TATAMAGOUCHE, seventy-two (72).

In all, majority so far, two hundred and forty-two (242).

In order to cover the defeat of the Local Government, the *Chronicle* denies being their organ. The *Recorder* is now the only city paper supporting it.

Jones's disloyal speech, about the reception of the Governor-General, had produced its natural effect, in arousing the people, not only of Halifax, but of Colchester, and all other portions of the Province.

The Anti's talk of trying to control civic elections on the 1st of October next, but the Confederates are prepared to meet them at all points.

It is supposed, if the members of the Local Government have a spark of consistency or manliness left, they will at once place their resignation in the hands of the Lieutenant-Governor.

LATER.

Returns, as far as heard from, up to three o'clock, give Archibald 401; Pearson 154.

THIRD DESPATCH.

HALIFAX, September 9, 10 p.m.

Archibald has been returned by three hundred majority.

SACKVILLE.

The Colchester Election—Returns from Five Districts—Archibald Heads 315 out of the Remaining Four.

Special to THE TIMES.

SACKVILLE, N. B., September 9—12:30.

At noon Pearson lead 88 in one district out of five. Mr. Archibald heads with a total of 315 in the remaining four. His election is considered certain with a majority of at least 300.

TORONTO.

The Yacht Race—The "Mosquito," of Montreal, declared the Winner—Accident to the "Wide-Awake"—Temperance Convention.

Special to THE TIMES.

TORONTO, September 9.

The yacht race for the Prince of Wales' cup was run to-day, commencing at noon. There were nine entries for this race. The *Mosquito*, of Montreal, made a good run, distancing her competitors, and coming in at 3:46 p.m.

During the race the *Wide-Awake* met with an accident which came nearly being fatal to her crew. By some accident or other, the yacht was upset, and the crew, after clinging to the boat for some time, were rescued with great difficulty by more gentlemen who hastened to their rescue in boats.

A very large and influential meeting was held to-night in the Wesleyan Church, on Adelaide street, at which over 500 persons were present.

Mr. Keewett, of Tennessee, and others, delivered addresses.

The Temperance Convention in this city has been, to some extent, a failure, on account of the absence of Hon. Malcolm Cameron, Hon. J. W. Tilley, Neal Dow, Esq., and others who were expected to be present.

MONTREAL.

Special to THE TIMES.

MONTREAL, September 9.

The celebrated breach of promise case of Grange vs. Benning, damages $40,000, was heard to-day before Judge Mondelet and a special jury. Great interest was taken in the case. The Court room was crowded. The engagement was admitted by the plaintiff, and there appeared to be every evidence to justify the breaking off of a match. A number of letters written by Benning to Miss Grange were read, and are published in the evening papers. The evidence on both sides closed this evening. Kier for defence, and Devlin and Abbott for plaintiff. The impression is that the judgment will be for plaintiff.

The shoemakers' strike continues. Numbers of girls are thus thrown out of employment, as their work is dependent upon the men's work, and many are suffering much hardship.

QUEBEC.

Special to THE TIMES.

QUEBEC, September 9.

The labour question, for the present, is at an end. Clarke will complete the loading of the ship *Colonist* about Saturday next. The vessel still remains guarded by policemen, day and night. There is every reason to believe that the disturbances will be renewed if Clarke is employed to load any other vessel than the one on which he is now engaged.

Belleau, the gaol breaker, has successfully eluded the vigilance of our local detectives, who have been watching him for the last two days.

The rain fell in torrents all last night, only stopping this morning about eleven o'clock. The country in many parts is covered with water, and the crops are spoiling on the ground. The oats, wheat and barley in some parts are being cut down for immediate use without threshing.

THE PARIS CREW RETURNS.—The St. John *Globe* publishes the following card:—We, the undersigned, generally known as the Paris crew of St. John, New Brunswick, having been successful in all our races, either in matches or regattes, at home or abroad, for the last three years, beg to make it publicly known that we will not, after the 31st day of December next, accept challenges to row matches; and beg to tender to our personal friends, the St. John public, and to the different Rowing Clubs, and the people of Ontario and Quebec, who treated us so kindly the present summer, our hearty thanks.

CABLE NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, September 8.—The barque *Selina*, Capt. Dicks, which sailed from Singapore, May 25th, for New York, was burned at sea. The Captain and crew were saved, and landed at St. Helena.

The *Atlanta*, from Aberdeen for New York, has put in at Londonderry leaking, and will discharge her cargo.

LONDON, September 8.—The *Times* of to-day is indignant over the late outrages in China. It says whether China understands that it is for its own advantages to be free to keep order in its own dominions or not, England is resolved that it must keep the marauders under proper control, we shall refuse the responsibility of maintaining peace in China if there is any foundation for suggestion that it is trying to deceive the Western Powers by a pretended desire to establish more direct relations. It is hard to understand how we should enter into war under less favourable conditions, because we advocated the unpopular office of chastising the provincials for outrages really the acts of the mandarians delegated from Pekin. Should war arise it would be unquestionably our interest to stipulate that fulfilment of the terms of the treaty be assumed solely by the Chinese. Our Government, in giving a chance of success to the Burlingame mission, may be accomplished peaceably what it might be compelled to effect by force. The present alarms give us cause to distrust the recently recognized doctrine that it is better for foreigners trading with China to make it the business of the Central Government to keep treaties, and oblige its subjects to do so.

DUBLIN, September 8.—Sir George Gray, editor of the *Freeman's Journal*, makes an appeal to Mr. Johnson, of Belfast, as leader of the Orangemen, to co-operate in the movement for the settlement of the land question.

LONDON, September 7.—Sir James Anderson has withdrawn his connection with the French Cable Company.

Paul Bagley sailed to-day for America to lay before President Grant his correspondence with Mr. Gladstone and others on the release of the Fenian prisoners.

The *Times*, in an article on the French situation, says: Many think that Prince Napoleon's speech was only a feeler to arrive at a knowledge of men's minds; if so, it was promptly answered. The clamor raised places the real Liberal aspirations of France beyond a doubt. The Prince's speech may be taken as the programme of the Imperial Government; such as must arise when the present men of principle are removed, and when the Constitution is reformed on the basis of national sovereignty, municipal self-government and Ministerial responsibility. Prince Napoleon's part in the new order of things depends on the chances of the Emperor's recovery. Should the Emperor live, a Liberal ministry, with Prince Napoleon at the head, would be an experiment worth trying. If the Emperor's absence is to be prolonged it is difficult to say who would dispute the Lieutenancy of the Empire with Prince Napoleon. The present crisis in France cannot be without grave consequences, and the Prince has placed himself in a position in which it will be no good policy of the Emperor to dispense with or overlook him.

LONDON, September 8.—The *Telegraph* has an editorial to-day on the result of the recent rowing match between the Oxford and Harvard crews. The writer says that the merits of the two systems will be undecided until the Oxfords cross the Atlantic and meet the American crew in American waters.

DUBLIN, September 8.—A meeting of those favourable to granting amnesty to the Fenian prisoners was held at Limerick yesterday. Over 25,000 people were present. A series of appropriate resolutions were adopted, among which was one asserting that the farmers of Ireland will not accept the Tenant Right Bill until the political prisoners are liberated.

CUBA.

HAVANNA, September 6.—On the 16th of August the insurgents, several thousand strong, commanded by Gen. Quesada, made an attack on Lashunas losing 250 killed. The garrison of Lashunas consisted of 450 troops of which 100 were killed and wounded. The result is not stated.

AMERICAN NEWS.

PARTICULARS OF THE COAL MINE DISASTER.

AVONDALE, PA., September 8.—At 6 o'clock 66 bodies had been raised.

NEW YORK, September 8.—Special despatches, regarding the Avondale accident, state that, as had been promised, it was found that at the first alarm of danger those brave men had not been appalled, but, with the full knowledge that their lives depended on their action, for had they not closed all the air-tight doors behind them, and thus kept the fresh air already in the mine in, and the foul air out. When they had retreated between the last door, and found poisonous vapours still following them, they had hastily thrown up the barricade, and filled the interstices with clay.

SCRANTON, September 8.—At 5 a.m., G. D. Davis, Thos. Williams, S. Davis, and W. Smith went down the shaft. When gone 35 minutes discovered dinner cans and cups. At 6:30 R. Williams, John Williams and W. Thomas went down, when gone 30 minutes discovered a whole company of miners dead on the east side of the mines. Preparations are making to send down six gangs of four men each, and bodies will be brought out as rapidly as possible. One man was found upon the outside, where he had been at work laying up the wall; all was completed save a small aperture, just sufficient to admit of the passage of a human body. It is inferred he had just finished his task and was preparing to join his companions on the opposite side by crawling back. This barrier was removed when the whole force of miners were found congregated and piled one upon another and dead. Active preparations are making for the immediate removal of the bodies. Condition of the mine improving.

8 a.m.—The corner of Plymouth has empannelled a jury for the inquest. Mr. Wadham says the names of the dead will be announced as fast as they are brought out, and relatives will be allowed to enter the lines. The jury have just viewed the bodies of Steele and Slocum. Men are engaged in bringing out the bodies, which are required to be sworn to, but fail in each case.

NEW YORK, September 8.—A private despatch says that 103 dead bodies have been brought up from the mine.

Death of Senator Fessenden.

PORTLAND, Me., September 8.—Senator Fessenden died in Boston on Wednesday morning. His funeral will take place at half-past ten o'clock on Saturday morning.

Resolution to the Memory of Secretary Rawlins.

WASHINGTON, September 8.—The Treasury Department passed resolutions to-day in respect to Mr. Rawlins. The Secretary of the Navy has ordered all flags to be half masted at the navy yards to-morrow, minute guns fired, and crape to be worn by officers for thirty days. The President this afternoon appointed Gen. Sherman to act as Secretary of War until the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Rawlins has been filled.

DIED.

On Thursday, 9th instant, Ellen Elizabeth Collins, a native of Norfolk, England, aged 37 years. Much and deservedly regretted.

The funeral will take place from the residence of William Dickinson, Esq., Wellington street, on Saturday, 11th instant, at 3 o'clock p. m.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the Corporation of the Township of Fitzroy intend at their session on the 9th day of October next to pass a By-Law for opening up the original allowance for road between Lots numbers ten and eleven in the first and second concessions of the said Township.

W. P. TAYLOR,
Township Clerk.

Township Clerk's Office,
Fitzroy, 30th August, 1869. 1149.1.39.6

Amusements.

THE PEOPLE'S PIC NIC,

Being the

LAST PIC-NIC

FOR THIS

SEASON

THE PEOPLE'S PIC-NIC.

Being the last PIC NIC for this season at the Bellevue Gardens, Hull, before tearing down and making extensive alterations to the dancing pavilion and refreshment arcade, the proprietor will hold a Pic Nic under the patronage of the

CITY FIRE COMPANIES, &c., &c.,

At the

Bellevue Gardens, Hull, on Wednesday,

The 15th of SEPTEMBER, 1869.

A full Quadrille Band will be in attendance. Prizes will be awarded for the following gymnastic and athletic tricks and sports.

One mile race—open to amateurs only—1st prize, $3 50; 2nd prize, 2. Half mile race—1st prize, $2.50; 2nd prize, $1.50. Three legged race—1st prize, $2.25; 2nd prize, $1.25. Best trick upon single trapeze, 1st prize, $2; 2nd prize $1. Best and most tricks upon the horizontal bar—1st prize, $2; 2nd prize, $1. Jumping—Standing jump, prize, $1.50; three standing jumps, prize, $1.50. The tricks and sports to conclude with a Clog Dance, the most number of steps and the best time to music—1st prize $3; 2nd prize, $1.50.

N. B.—There must be three or more entries to each of the above tricks and sports. Entrance fee to each, 25 cents.

Gates open at one o'clock p m, and to close at eleven o'clock p m.

Admission—Twenty five cents each.

Refreshments will be supplied as usual by the proprietor,

JOSEPH DEY.

God Save the Queen.

1149d

AGRICULTURAL

—AND—

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION

AT OTTAWA.

The City of Ottawa Agricultural Society intend holding their first annual Fair at the Show Grounds of the Society, on

TUESDAY WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY

5th, 6th and 7th October, 1869,

When will be offered

$2,500 IN PRIZES

For Live Stock, Agricultural and Horticultural Productions, Agricultural Implements, Manufactures, Domestic Products, &c, &c.

COMPETITION OPEN TO ALL COMERS.

REGULATIONS—Printed forms of entry may be obtained from the Secretaries of Agricultural Societies, from the directors, and at the office of Bell & Woodburn, printers, opposite the Russell House, Ottawa. These must be filled up and forwarded to the Secretary on or before 24th September, in all departments, except in the Horticultural and Ladies' classes, entries in which may be made up to 1st October.

All parties may compete, in any or all departments, on payment of two dollars. Ladies will be charged or by one dollar.

Tickets of Admission to all parts of the Show will be issued at 25 cents each, and will be taken up at the gates. Children under 12 years, charged half price. Persons in charge of animals or articles will be admitted free.

Railway and Steamboat Arrangements have been made for the carriage of passengers and articles to and from the Exhibition at one fare.

Stock and Articles from the United States will be admitted duty free.

The Judges in all the departments, except live stock, will meet at the Secretary's office on Tuesday, the 5th, at 10 a m, and enter upon their duties forthwith. The Judges of Stock will meet at nine on Wednesday the 6th.

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY—President, J B Lewis; Vice Presidents, John Ashworth and John Rochester, Jr.; Secretary and Treasurer, A S Woodburn; Directors, Hon J Skead, Alonzo Wright, M P; J M Currier, M P; R W Scott, M P P; W F Powell, Sheriff; AMcKellar, Tra. Morgan, Warden; Robert Kenney, Thomas Graham.

The prize animals will be exhibited in the ring at 12 o'clock on Thursday, and the Exhibition closed at 2 p m: Further particulars may be learned from the prize list, copies of which may be had on application.

J B LEWIS, President,
A S WOODBURN, Secretary.

1148eod39td.

OYSTERS. OYSTERS.

OYSTERS.

J. B. BUSS & CO.,

Oyster Planters, Packers and Dealers, No. 27, Sussex Street.

This firm will supply Fresh Caraquet and Baltimore Shell Oysters, during the season, by the barrel, bushel or dozen.

Wholesale and retail at the lowest cash rates.

Remember the place,

J B BUSS & Co.,

Oyster Planters, Packers, and Dealers in Can, Keg, and Bulk, Shell Oysters, No 27, Sussex Street.

Ottawa, September 10. 1149.3m

CHANCERY NOTICE

To Creditors of the

ETNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF DUBLIN.

Pursuant to an order made by the Court of Chancery in the matter of the Etna Fire Insurance Company of Dublin, and in the matter of the Statute Twenty Three Victoria, Chapter Thirty Three, and bearing date the Eleventh Day of February last, the Creditors of the said Company desiring to share in the distribution of the deposit made by the said Company under said Act, are, at Twelve O'Clock, noon, of the Twenty Sixth Day of OCTOBER next, to come in and authenticate and prove their claims before me the undersigned master in ordinary of the said Court at my Chambers in Osgoode Hall, in the City of Toronto, or in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded the benefit of the said order and Act.

Dated the Seventh Day of September, 1869.

Signed, A N BUELL.

Spencer & Macdonald, Solicitors for the Petitioner. s15.22.29 o.13,20

ATROPHY ARRESTED,

FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES.

Wasting of the tissues of the body is arrested, the muscles made firm, and the nerves regain their power by using FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES.

APHONIA CURED,

FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES.

Aphonia, or Loss of Voice, is remedied in a short time, no matter whether the cause be from inflammation of the living membrane, from cold or from nervous derangement.

FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES is free from all nauseating drugs, such as Antimony, Ipecac, Squills, &c., or from all sedatives such as Opium. Is really an assistant to nature—creating an appetite, causing the food properly to assimilate, promoting easy expectoration, and invigorating strength to all the bodily functions.

Sold by apothecaries. Price $1.50 per bottle, or 6 for $7.50.

JAMES I FELLOWS, Chemist,
St John, N B.

AGENTS—Francis Cundill & Co, Wholesale Agents, Montreal. 1139.3

JUST RECEIVED

At Hauser's News Depot, Sparks Street, another supply of No 2 of that splendid new magazine, The Wonders of the Primitive World.

Garland, Mutchmor & Co.

NEW FALL IMPORTATIONS.

GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & CO.

Beg to announce the arrival of

139 PACKAGES

BRITISH, CANADIAN AND AMERICAN

GOODS.

They invite special attention to their large stock of NEW DRESS GOODS, comprising:

NEW SATIN CLOTHS,

FOUR CASES.
New Clan Tartans
New All Wool Serges
New Broche Repps
New Brocade Poplins
New Egyptian Costume Cloths
New Popplinettes
New Figured Poplins
New Empress Cloths
New French Merinoes and Delaines
New Coburgs and Barathea.

BLACK GOODS.

THREE CASES.
New Alpaccas and Lustres
New Coburgs and Balmoral Crapes
New Victoria and Russell Cords
New Empress Cloths
New French Merinoes and Paramathas.

CLOAKINGS.

FOUR CASES.
Silk Mantle Velvets
Silk Finished Velveteens
New Palarian Cloths
New Tipped Seal
New Sealettes and Astracan
New Whirlpool Seals
Ribbons
Silk, Satin and Velvet.

In all the new shades, including Capucin and Sultan.

LACE GOODS.

New Frilled Collars
New Lace Sets
New Cluny Edging and Lace
New Maltese Edgings and Lace, Black and White
New Muslin Embroidery
New Honiton Lace.

BLACK SILKS.

EXTRAORDINARY VALUE.

Bright Glacie Silks, $7.50 the dress,
Heavy Gros Grains, $11, $12.50, $15, $17.50 the dress.

These are the cheapest silks to be found in the city.

PRINTS,

NEW PATTERNS—SPLENDID VALUE,

5d, 6d, 7½d, 9d and 10d per yard.

White Cottons, 4½d, 6d, 7½ and 9d per yard,
Grey Cottons, 4d, 5d, 5½d, 6d and 7½d *very cheap*,
Scotch, Merino and Canadian Knitting Yarns, Hosiery,
Gloves, Ties, Wool Scarfs, Pellerines, Collarettes, Clouds, etc., *tremendous stock.*

MILLINERY.

New Pattern Bonnets
" Flowers and Feathers
" Bonnet and Hat Shapes
" Pattern Mantles.

FLANNELS.

Special attention is invited to 25 pieces Scarlet Canadian Flannel, heavy, fine and durable, cheapest ever shewn in Ottawa, only 2s and 2s 6d per yard.

New Lancashire and Welsh Flannels
New Fancy Flannels
New French Twill Flannels, equally cheap.

CLOTHS AND TWEEDS.

New Broadcloths
New Doeskins and Cassimeres
New West of England and Scotch Tweeds
New Overcoatings
New Vestings
New Canadian Tweeds
New Full Cloths and Satinettes
New Undershirts and Pants.

Superior Dress and Flannel Shirts made to measure and sure to please.

CARPETINGS AND HOUSE FURNISHINGS.

Brussels
Tapestry
Three-ply Imperial
Two-ply Super
Union
Dutch
Jute and Hemp Carpets
Feltings
Drugets
Cocoa Mattings
Floor Oil Cloths
Crumb Cloths
Rugs and Mats
Damasks
Repps
Lace Curtains
Window Hollands
Curtain Holders
Fringes
Cornices
Table and Piano Covers.

Inspection Invited.

GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & CO.

20 Sparks street.

Ottawa, Sept 8, 1869.

Auction Sales.

By I. B. Tackaberry, Auctioneer.

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. 1118.9d

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 the 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 setts 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 accepted running three months without interest.

I B TACKABERRY,
Auctioneer, Commission Merchant, Real Estate Agent and General Appraiser. 1129d

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, the 30th SEPTEMBER, at the same hour and place.

I B TACKABERRY,
Auctioneer.

1136d

BEAUDRY'S NEW SERIES OF SAWS

This important improvement in saw mills, patented in Canada and in the United States, consist especially in a new method of hanging and operating gang saws for manufacturing lumber, without the use of the ordinary gate. The gang of saws are attached at each end to cross heads, supported by a bifurcated pitman, and are the only weight to be supported. The saws and cross-heads being very light, the speed of the saws is considerably increased. The new system operates well, and wood can never be more properly sawn, and in larger quantities. With the use of this improvement, mill proprietors and lumber dealers can realise profits much larger than with the use of any other operating system.

Lumber merchants, saw mill proprietors, founders and business men in general, desirous to obtain the rights and royalty of the patented improvement, should promptly address