The Times

VOL. IV NO. 1163. OTTAWA, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1869. PRICE—3 CENTS.

Music.

MESSRS. J. L. ORME & SON

Respectfully call the attention of the public to heir magnificent stock of

PIANO-FORTES, ORGANS,

AND MELODEONS,

a their new Show Room, comprising

PIANO-FORTES, *from all the leading makers.*

WARREN'S PIPE ORGANS,

ORGANS and MELODEONS from the best factories in the United States, excelling in finish and tone anything ever brought into this country.

Now is the time for intending purchasers.

PRICES LOW & TERMS LIBERAL

Our stock of Concertinas, Violins, Flutes, &c., &c., is, as usual, very large.

New Sheet Music and Books constantly arriving.

J. L. ORME & SON,
Sign of the Golden Lyre,
1144f No. 3, Sparks-st., next Durie & Son's

MUSICAL ACADEMY.

Mr. GUSTAVE SMITH, (Organist of the Cathedral) a Graduate of the Imperial Conservatory of Paris. Lessons on Piano and Singing. Rideau-street, corner of King-street.

Ottawa, June 23, 1868. 775y

PIANO TUNING.—The subscriber having decided to divide his time equally between Ottawa and Ogdensburgh, would beg to inform his his old patrons and others, that he hopes, in future, to attend to their orders for tuning more promptly than heretofore. Shall visit Ottawa once a month. Orders received at Mr. Birmingham's Auction Rooms, and at S. Miles' Music Store.

GEO. N. BENEDICT.

Teas.

THE MONTREAL

TEA COMPANY.

The whole Dominion shou'd buy their teas of the Importers,

THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY

6 Hospital-st., Montreal.

Our Teas, after the most severe tests by the best med cal authorities and judges of Tea, have been pronounced to be quite pure, and free from and artificial colouring or poisonous substances so often used to improve the appearance of Tea. They are unequalled for strength and flavour. They have been chosen for their intrinsic worth, keeping in mind be economy and a high degree of pleasure in drinking them. We sell for the smallest possible profit, effecting a saving to the consumer of 15c to 20c per lb. Our Teas are put up in 5, 12, 15, 20 and 25 lb boxes, and are warranted pure and free from poisonous substances. Orders for four 5 lb boxes, we 12 lb box, or one 20, or 25 lb box sent carriage free to any Railway Station in Canada. Tea will be forwarded immediately on receipt of the order by mail or containing money, or the money can be collected on delivery by express-man, where there are express offices. In sending orders below the amount of $10, to avoid waste it will be better to send money with the order. Where a 25 lb box would be too much, four families clubbing together could send for four 5 lb boxes, or two 12 lb boxes. We send them to one address carriage paid, and mark each box plainly, so that each party get their own Tea. We want all who use Tea to give our entire satisfaction. If they are not satisfactory they can be returned at our expense.

BLACK TEA.

English Breakfast, Broken Leaf, Strong Tea 40c, 50c; Fine Flavoured New Season do, 55c, 60c and 65c; Very Best Full Flavored do, 75c; Souchong Oolong, 40c; Rich Flavoured do, 50c; Very Fine do, 60c; Japan, Good, 50c, 55c; Fine do 60c, Very Fine, 65c; Finest, 75c.

GREEN TEA.

Twankay, 50c, 55c, 65c; Young Hyson, 50c, 60c, 65c, 70c; Fine do, 75, Very Fine, 85c; Superfine and Very Choice, $1; Fine Gunpowder, 85c; Extra Superfine do, $1.

MONTREAL, April, 1868.—To the Montreal Tea Company, 6 Hospital-street, Montreal; We notice with pleasure the large amount of Tea that we have forwarded for you to different parts of the Dominion, and we are glad to find your business so rapidly increasing. We presume your teas are giving general satisfaction, as out of the large amount forwarded, we have only had occasion to return one box which, we understand, was sent out through a mistake.

G. CHENEY,
Manager Canadian Express Company.

Teas not mentioned in this circular equally cheap. Tea only sold by this Company.

An excellent Mixed Tea could be sent for 50c and 70c; very good for common purposes, 40c.

Beware of pedlars and runners using our name, or offering our Teas in small packages. Nothing less than a entire sold.

Note the Address—The Montreal Tea Company
Hospital-st., Montreal.
Agent for Ottawa,

JOSEPH MOONEY,
Russell House Block.

TEA! TEA! TEA!

COFFEE! COFFEE! COFFEE!

TRADE O. A. MARK. & Co.

Our Teas and Coffees, after one year's trial have been pronounced by the most reliable men to be of the finest quality, cheap and free from all poisonous substances, so often used in the tea trade. Being importers of the above named articles, and making them a speciality, we are in a position to give every one perfect satisfaction. The advantage we wish to extend to every one are such as can only be obtained from our Continental merchants, as we sell our goods at a very small advance on cost. In order to give every one a chance to taste our Teas and Coffees, we have imported Tin Hermetic Caddies and Boxes, which will preserve the strength and flavour of the above named articles. Pkd will contain 5, 10, 20, 25 lbs and upwards. We will pay the carriage on two 10 lb or four 5 lb Caddies, to the nearest Express or Steamboat Landing, on receipt of money, or money can be collected by Express or Steamboat Agent. Where there is no Express or Steamboat Landing, we will send goods per Stage. Parties forming Clubs, and sending in an order for Ten or more Caddies, will receive one of their own choice in return at our expense.

We subjoin a list of our prices:

BLACK TEA.

Common Congou, Strong Tea	$0 45 @ 50
Fine Flavoured New Season do	0 55 @ 60
Excellent Full Flavoured do	0 75 @ 80
Souchong	0 40 @ 45
Rich Flavoured, do	0 55 @ 60
Very Fine, do do	0 75 @ 80
Japan Good	0 50 @ 60
Very Good	0 65 @ 70
Finest	0 75 @ 80

GREEN TEA.

Twankay, Common	0 35 @ 40
Fine do	0 55 @ 60
Young Hyson	0 55 @ 60
Fine do	0 50 @ 60
Superfine and Very Choice	0 75 @ 85
	1 00 @ 60

COFFEE.

Mocha	$0 23, 0 27, 0 29, 0 33
Java	0 20, 0 25, 0 29, 0 32
Ceylon	0 18, 0 22, 0 26, 0 29

Remember the address,

A. O. AUDY & CO.,
Box 201, P. O., Ottawa, or
High-st., opposite the Post Office.
Ottawa, May 8, 1869.

PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.

MR ISIDORE CHAMPAGNE has removed to Sparrow's Block, Sussex street, entrance Murray street, and announces to his friends and to the public in general that he is ready to receive boarders at reasonable prices. 1159d

JUST THINK!

Only 15 cents for a Reflector Chimney. Just the thing for the Sun and Comet Burners.

ESMONDE BROS.

STARTLING!

That some did not before discover that Esmonde's Oils know to be of the finest qualities are only 50 cents and 60 cents per gallon.

Boots & Shoes.

CHEAP

BOOTS AND SHOES

AT THE

CAPITAL BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

YORK STREET.

I would inform my customers and the public in general that I am now receiving my Spring and Summer Stock of Foot Wear, which will be found complete in every department, representing the

LATEST AND BEST STYLES

In Ladies', Misses, Children's, Men's and Boy's Wear.

The stock as usual is chosen with great care, and is warranted to give satisfaction, and at PRICES DEFYING COMPETITION.

A large supply of Lumbermen's Wear always on hand.

Orders taken for all sorts of work. Only the best workmen employed.

GEORGE MURPHY.

A. J. STEPHENS & COY,

HAVE

JUST RECEIVED

ALL THE

NEWEST STYLES

IN

BOOTS AND SHOES,

FOR

SPRING AND SUMMER,

COMPRISING

a very large and varied assortment of

LADIES', GENT'S, MISSES' & CHILDREN'S

DRESS & WALKING BOOTS.

We would call the especial attention of the

LADIES,

To our Prunella Congress, a first-rate article for $1.

ALSO,

To our Prunella Balmoral, for.....$1.25.

BANKRUPT STOCK.

We have still on hand a portion of Messrs. F G & C A CROSBY'S stock which is in perfect condition and suitable for the season, which we will actually sell for less than cost for cash.

Inspection of our stock and prices is respectfully invited.

A J STEPHENS & CO.,
late F G & C A Crosby,
Sign the Mammoth Boot, 51 Sparks-st., Centre Town.

"DRESS BOOTS

FOR ALL WEATHERS."

SEE

THE NEW STYLES

IN

BOOTS AND SHOES!

FOR

SUMMER,

AT

THE RED BOOT,

28 Sussex-st.

W. A. LAMB

would call your special attention to his Splendid ASSORTMENT of PRUNELLA BOOTS—Buttoned, Laced and Congress.

GENTLEMEN'S

PATENT CONGRESS, SEAL CONGRESS, FINE ENGLISH BOX TOED CONGRESS, HAND-MADE, and other new Styles,

AT

THE RED BOOT.

Groceries

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS,

Ex Ship Nereo from Oporto.

10 HHDS PORT WINE (18 years old) vintage 1851, 1858, and 1860. Unrivalled in the Dominion for quality and prices. For family use, try it.

And

Ex Bark Gazelle from COGNAC.

5 HHDS BRANDY, vintage 1865 and 1866 Warranted fine quality. MEDAL BRAND.

Likewise,

Ex Ship Angleses from Liverpool.

Ex Chaudiere, from London.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S GOODS

Lea & Perrin's Worcester Sauce.

POTTED MEATS.—

Ham, Tongues, Strasbourg Meats, Game and Salmon, Anchovy Paste, Curry Powders, Imperial Sauces, Reading Sauces and Soyer's Relish Pickles, of all kinds, put up order and warranted.

ALSO,

100 CHESTS FINE FAMILY TEAS.

Japans, Black's and Green's, in great varieties as to qualities and prices. New Season Teas, and well worth a trial—*for families*, being purchased for retail trade.

COFFEE,

Fresh Ground and Roasted on the premises, very fine flavour.

RESSOR'S

STILTON CHEESE in stock, equal to English Cheese, and 10 cents per lb cheaper.

Factory Cheese very fine.

For sale by

THOS. PATTERSON,

26 Rideau st.

Ottawa, June 1, 1869.

ALSO,

SOME BEAUTIFUL COUCHES,

Covered with Damask, different patterns, 20 per cent cheaper than to be had elsewhere in the city.

AT THE VARIETY HALL.

Medical.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a protection against sudden attacks of *Croup*, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this antidote for them.

Although entitled *Consumption* is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured and the patient restored to sound health by the *Cherry Pectoral*. So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the *Cherry Pectoral* they subside and disappear.

Singers and Public Speakers find great protection from it.

Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it.

Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the *Cherry Pectoral* in small and frequent doses.

So generally are its virtues known that we need not publish the certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained.

Ayer's Ague Cure,

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

As its name implies, it does Cure, and does not fail. Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth, Zinc, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance whatever, it in no wise injures any patient. The number and importance of its cures in the ague districts, are literally beyond account, and we believe without a parallel in the history of Ague medicine. Our pride is gratified by the acknowledgements we receive of the radical cures effected in obstinate cases, and where other remedies had wholly failed.

Unacclimated persons, either resident in, or travelling through miasmatic localities, will be protected by taking the *AGUE CURE* daily.

For Liver Complaints, arising from torpidity of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver into healthy activity.

For Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints, it is an excellent remedy, producing many truly remarkable cures, where other medicines had failed.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world.

PRICE, $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

Ottawa, August 17, 1869. 112835y.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.

Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use in every country and among all classes. Unlike most, but efficient purgative *Pills*, the obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other cathartic. Those who have tried it, know that it cured them; those who know not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and will know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any skill or negligence of its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cases are known in every neighborhood, and we need but publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates, containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, and restore their healthy tone and action, by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these *Pills* rapidly cure:—

For *Dyspepsia* or *Indigestion*, *Listlessness*, *Languor* and *Loss of Appetite*, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For *Liver Complaint* and its various symptoms, *Bilious Headache*, *Sick Headache*, *Jaundice*, or *Green Sickness*, *Bilious Colic* and *Bilious Fever*, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the disordered action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For *Dysentery* or *Diarrhœa*, but one mild dose is generally required.

For *Rheumatism*, *Gout*, *Gravel*, *Palpitation of the Heart*, *Pain in the Side*, *Back and Loins*, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For *Dropsy* and *Dropsical Swellings* they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For *Suppression* a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a *Dinner Pill*, take one or two *Pills* to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these *Pills* makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

Ottawa, August 17, 1869. 112835y.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given that default having been made in payment of the principal money and interest secured by a certain mortgage made by DANIEL HIRAM EASTMAN, in favor of BRACKET HOFORD CLARKE, (to which ELIZA ABIGAIL EASTMAN, the wife of the said DANIEL HIRAM EASTMAN, was made a party for the purpose of barring her dower only) of those certain portions of the north half of lot number three, in the seventh concession, from the River Ottawa, in the said township of Gloucester, known and described as follows: that is to say, first three roods, twelve and one half poles, commencing at the point where the side line between said lot three and lot four strikes the north west side of the present travelled road across said lots, (which road is better known as the Russell road), thence south sixteen degrees east along said side line five chains, fifteen and three quarter links to the north bank of Bare Brook; thence easterly following the windings and turnings of said stream three chains, thirty seven and three quarter links to the north west side of said travelled road; thence northerly following the north west side of said road to where a post has been planted at a point where the said road turns towards the west; thence also following the north west side of said road two chains, fifty four and a half links to the place of beginning, also two roods, commencing at the point where the south east side of the heretofore mentioned Russell Road strikes the north bank of the said Bare Brook; thence easterly along the north side of said Bare Brook, and at an obtuse angle with said Russell Road, two chains, thirty three and three quarter links; thence northerly and parallel to the said Russell Road, thirty three and three quarter links; thence easterly and parallel to the north side of said Bare Brook two chains, thirty three and three quarter links to the south east side of said Russell Road; thence southerly along the south east side of said Russell Road two chains, thirty three and three quarter links to the place of beginning, which said lands in pursuance of a power of sale contained in the said mortgage, will be sold by Public Auction, at the Law Office of MOSGROVE & TAILLON, in the City of Ottawa, on MONDAY, the TWENTY FIFTH day of OCTOBER next, A D 1869, at twelve o'clock, noon.

Terms to be made known at the time of sale. This sale being under a power of sale contained in said mortgage, the said Bracket Hoford Clarke will covenant against his own acts only.

All searches, abstracts and conveyances to be at the purchasers' expense.

Ottawa, 21st September, A D 1869.

MOSGROVE & TAILLON,
Solicitors for the said
1159 40d Bracket Hoford Clarke.

BOARD.

A few gentlemen can be accommodated with comfortable board and rooms by applying at MRS DUIGNAN'S Sparks street. 1139tf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S

BEAUTIFUL HAIR,
Nature's Crown.
You Must Cultivate It
GRAY HAIR
Is a certain indication of decay at the roots.

New Style. Important Change.
A REAL HAIR RESTORER AND DRESSING Combined in One Bottle.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S HAIR RESTORER

Will Restore Gray Hair to its Natural Life, Color and Beauty.

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing.
It will promote luxuriant growth.
FALLING HAIR is immediately checked.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S ZYLOBALSAMUM, *another preparation for the Hair; clear and transparent, without sediment. It is very simple and often produces wonderful results. Its great superiority and economy as a Hair Dressing over high cost French Pomades is acknowledged by all not only in this country but in Europe. The Restorer and Zylobalsamum should not be used one with the other.* SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Proprietors, S. R. Van Dozer & Co., Wholesale Druggists, 35 Barclay St. and 40 Park Place, New-York.

March 20, AUG-14y

Mothers! Mothers! Mothers!—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price 25 cents a bottle. For sale everywhere. Be sure to call for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." Having the *fac-simile* of "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

D. A. Trask's Magnetic Ointment Cures Cramp or Battles.—DR. BINGHAM, of Utica, New York, says: "I have used Dr. A. Trask's Magnetic Ointment in my practice a number of years, and can say with pleasure I deem it one of the greatest discoveries of the age; for the cure of Inflammation of the Lungs, Inflammation of the Bowels, Inflammatory Rheumatism, and in Childbed Fever, it operates with perfect success. In cases of Burns, Bruises, Frozen Limbs, it acts like a charm."

Dr. P. KENNEY, of Unionville, New York, says: "It has stood the test of *trial*, and has not been found wanting. Its astonishing cures of Inflammation of the Lungs and Croup and the wonderful success in subsiding the torturing pains of Rheumatism, and relieving Nervous Affections, entitle it to a high rank in the list of remedies for these complaints."

D. A. W. BURDO, of Knowlesville, New York, says: "I have used it in several cases of Special Irritation and for the worst cases of Piles, and sundry other complaints, and find it a superior article, and well worthy the notice of all."

Purchasers should be sure and ask for Dr. R. Trask's Magnetic Ointment, and see that the wrapper "A. TRASK'S MAGNETIC OINTMENT" are on the wrapper.

Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W., General Agents for the Canadas. Sold in Ottawa by all druggists and by medicine dealers everywhere.

The question of grants to superior education has not yet been properly settled by the Legislature of Ontario. Until the public is satisfied with the utility of Upper Canada College in our educational system, the former question will remain open. The Hon. John Sandfield McDonald has not been so successful with educational questions, as the great successes already has been in establishing the Common School complaints of the Lungs, Liver and circulatory organs. For sale by all druggists.

Tailoring.

TEMPLE OF FASHION,

No. 98

SUSSEX-ST., OPPOSIT CLARENCE-ST.,

IS NOW OPEN FOR BUSINESS, and stocked with the

NEWEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK OF GOODS IN THE CITY.

Gentlemen of taste and fashion can suit themselves with all the novelties of the season.

All Garments made on the shortest notice, by first-class workmen, in the latest New York and Paris styles.

P. A. & P. J. EGLESON,
1067.3m Merchant Tailors.

SELECT TAILORING.

T. RAJOTTE.

NEW IMPORTATIONS.

An extensive stock of English, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds, West of England Broad Cloths, Meltons, Cassimeres, Gents' Haberdashery, Ready-made Suits and General Outfitting Goods, which will be found very select.

From the experience ANGUS SUTHERLAND has had (having been Manager in the Gentleman's Trade for many years), he hopes to give perfect satisfaction.

The success attending his fits in pants and coats is owing to the correct *military cutting system* and careful rule of measurement he has adopted. Numerous city and provincial references; also from New York and other districts of the Union. His general scale of prices is very moderate. Genin' excellent Tweed Suits, $10, $12, $16.

FOR CASH ONLY.

N.B.—Alterations and repairs promptly attended to. All garments well lined and trimmed. Buttons securely sewed on. Youths' suits tastefully get up.

Orders will be executed strictly to the day appointed.

T. RAJOTTE.

UNION MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF MAINE.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
Ottawa, 12th October, 1868.

No: 104.

The following Insurance Company has received a license to transact the business of Life Insurance in Canada:

No. 33. The UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Maine.

Deposit in U. S. 6s of '81—$50,000.

B. R. CORWIN, General Agent, St. John, N.B
For the Minister of Finance
JOHN LANGTON,
Auditor.

I have this day, deposited with the Receiver-General, Twenty Thousand Dollars in addition to the above Fifty Thousand, making Seventy Thousand Dollars ($70,000) U. S. Gold Bonds, 6s of '81

The Hon. Col. John H. Gray, M.P., has been appointed Counsel to the Company for the Dominion. All legal matters will be referred to him.

B. R. CORWIN,
Manager.

Ottawa, November 7, 1868. 894tf

JOSEPH BOESE,

FIRST PRIZE

NEW DOMINION

DYEING AND SCOURING WORKS,

No 204, Rideau street, Ottawa City,

In rear of Gelhausen & Dupuis' Tobacco Store.

Orders for Dyeing and Scouring will be promptly filled at the LOWEST CHARGES.

Particular attention paid to the Cleaning of Gentlemen's Clothing.

Ottawa, September 4, 1869. 1144.3m

FOR SALE.

A CHAIN CABLE and ANCHOR,
ALSO,
PORK "CHICAGO MESS,"
XXX and No. 1 FLOUR,
WHITE BEANS

S CHRISTIE

June 14, 1869.

CUBANS AT FERNANDO PO.

The Boston *Commonwealth* publishes the following letter, received from a Cuban patriot who escaped from Fernando Po:—

"We (my brother and myself) were imprisoned on the 14th of February last, with some of our friends and other Remedios and Calbarien people, (fifty-five altogether,) and since then, till our arrival in Fernando Po, we suffered a great deal from bad treatment at the hands of our enemies, especially during our stay at 'La Cabana,' where the volunteers threatened to assassinate us every day. In that fort the fifth battalion, under Herrera's command, came upon us on our arrival, but they did not take our lives away, through the exertions of the few regular troops who escorted us. They are a miserable rabble, for the most part *carretoneros* (teamsters). When we embarked for Fernando Po we were not officially informed of our sad destiny, but very few days before our arrival there did we know the truth. We always believed that we would be carried to Cadiz or Canaries. Those bloody brutes did not content themselves with tormenting us physically, but by every means tried to harass us mortally. We had eighty-four volunteers on board for our custody, from whom we received very hard treatment, and they robbed us shamefully. The mariners behaved only a little better towards us, but prevented their volunteers from satiating their thirst for blood.

"Dulce permitted a Spaniard named Vigo to go with us, carrying some provisions which he sold to us at enormous prices. He robbed us, also, and gave us very mean food, but it was much better than the national 'rancho.' At Puero Rico, were we put up for some pretended repairs (twenty-six days from Havana,) we were thrown into a pontoon in which we suffered severely from want of air, and at Cape de Verde Islands the coal was let loose down into the hold, blackening us in such a way that we could not recognise each other. We breathed but coal-dust during three or four days, and to quench our thirst we had but salt water! In fact, during the sixty-three days employed in navigation from Havana to Fernando Po we were submitted to the every kind of cruelty. They did not much desire to arrive with us at our destination.

"We left Fernando Po on the 21st of June last, and after many hardships succeeded in arriving at Old Calabar, on the west coast of Africa, five days afterwards, where we were kindly entertained by the Europeans established on that river. We received some tokens of sympathy from natives. We left Fernando Po's shores in a canoe, and ten miles out embarked in a small cutter beforehand prepared for our escape. Having encountered severe weather before reaching our destination, we were lucky to have plenty of yams to eat. On the 30th of June we took passage to Liverpool on board a royal mail steamer (British) and arrived safely there on July 30, after escaping twice from the Spaniard's grasp, the first time at Bonny, where we met the Spanish man-of-war *Concordia*, sent out in our pursuit, her commander having tried in vain to get in his assistance the natives, as well as the members of the Court of Equity formed by some of the European merchants on the river, in order to take us from on board. The second was at Tenneriffe (the steamer touches there according to an agreement with the Spanish Government.)

"The authorities had knowledge of our escape by a previous mail, but they did not come on board, through the stratagems of the commander, who reported to have two cases of yellow fever (very bad fever, indeed,) and everybody on shore was afraid of the contagion. We did not take our baggage with us from Fernando Po, for fear of being detected, and all our clothes were those which we had on; but we were kindly presented with some by the Calabar and Bonny people, British subjects, for the most part. The Island of Fernando Po was placed in a state of war on our arrival, and after having been harangued by the Governor (who, I must own, is the only Spaniard I have known honest,) we were left to find out our own way, as we reported to him to have sufficient means for our support. The Island is very unhealthy, and is a dreary prison. We did not receive very bad treatment there, but a Spaniard who was our fellow-traveler informed us that the Governor, on ascertaining our escape, had taken very severe measures against our remaining companions. He was capable of cruelty."

EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.—The warrant books of the Treasury department show that the expenditures of the government for the fiscal year just ended was less than $585,000,000, as against $1,070,000,000 for the year before, and nearly as low as in 1862, the second year of the war. The actual expenses of the military branch of the War department, during the fiscal year previous to the one ending June 30th last, were $159,000,000. The Navy department expenses for the year ending June, 1868, were over $30,000,000, while for the the last fiscal year they reached only about $23,500,000. The expenses of the Treasury department proper were increased $9,000,000, while those of the Interior department have gone up from $38,000,000 to £36,000,000. The above exhibit will be made in the forthcoming official report of the Treasurer of the United States.

—Puget's Sound paper says that in Squawk Lake, at a point some 400 yards from the shore, is a forest of fir trees, standing upright, the tops of which are mostly under water; but a few of them reach out a few feet. It is believed that a section of the country has, at a comparatively late date, sunk at that point, and so perfectly was the sinking accomplished, that the trees retained their standing position.

—It has been calculated that, in actual waste of tissue, one hour of mental labour is equivalent to four hours of physical exertion. By this method of computation it is evident that if the Harvard oarsmen had given their whole minds to their work they would only have been beaten by a second and a half. A more important application of the principle, however, that is if the eight-hour movement succeeds, brain-workers, such as journalists for example, will have a logical claim to call two hours, a day's work.

WHERE IS LIVINGSTONE?

The London *Telegraph* contains the following communication:—

I think Sir Roderick Murchison's faith in the safety of Dr. Livingstone is upon the whole, well founded. I do not believe that he has been killed by the natives, for the Africans, unless they be Mohammedans, are not in the habit of killing travellers; but as he is not a young man, and the last letters received from him informed us that he had lost his medicine chest, I think that it is within the bounds of probability that he may have succumbed to some violent attack of fever or dysentery. But supposing, as I most ardently hope to be the case, that he is in the land of the living, then I think that Mrs. Burton's theory that he is in some sense a prisoner at Cazembe or elsewhere, has great probability in it. From all that we know of them it would seem that the people of the lake regions frequently detain travellers as long as they can, not, perhaps, from ill will, or with the view of plundering them—although it is quite natural that they should wish to acquire as much as they can of the stranger's wealth—but because they are not in a position to forward, without danger to themselves, the traveller on his way. The whole system of African policy is based upon the principle of avoiding responsibility. The fear of incurring this enters into all their transactions, and especially with strangers. Take the following case, drawn from my own experience in Africa, as an illustration of what I mean:—

A traveller arrives at the chief village of a tribe, simultaneous with his arrival a disease breaks out in the village, an accident happens to the chief or some of his family, or any other casualty occurs. The traveller is regarded as in some way the cause of this misfortune, but those who sent him on, rather than he, are held to be responsible for the ill effects of his visit, and if they have not by previous negotiations secured themselves against the consequences of any possible disaster, they are bound to compensate the sufferers for the damage they had sustained.

Unaware of this many a traveller ascribes to other than the true cause his detention at some place from which he pants to escape. Now, if friendly intercourse between the tribes through whose territory the traveller wishes to pass be in any way suspended, downright fear of consequences inclines those he may be with to keep him until they can without risk to themselves bid him depart in peace.

To some such detention, from some such cause, I cannot but think Dr. Livingstone's long silence is owing. If it be so I have no fear but we shall soon hear of his safety, for African political complications do not last very long.

HENRY BOWLEY.

September 6.

THE BYGON SCANDAL.

A Word from Mrs. Stowe.

The Hartford *Courant* publishes the note prefixed by the editor of *Macmillan's Magazine* to the "True Story of Lady Byron's Life," and adds the following remarks, which we suppose may be regarded as an informal communication from Mrs. Stowe herself:

This note, it will be observed, hints at one of the most notable things in the "True Story of Lady Byron's Life," which the critics have either strangely misunderstood or have failed wholly to notice; it is a trait of Lady Byron's character (as this is the story of her life) and not of Lord Byron's. Mrs. Stowe has been very sharply dealt with for representing Lady Byron as clinging to her husband after discovery, or at least strong suspicions of his crime, in the hope of snatching his soul out of the hell into which it had fallen. The critics call this a slander upon Lady Byron. Gen. Butler calls it condoning crime. Yet if any point is plain in Mrs. Stowe's paper, it is just this; that it represents and intends to represent Lady Byron as such a pure, chivalrous, religious woman, moved by as divine a tenderness for her husband as a mother ever feels for a ruined, sinful son, that she was capable of making any personal sacrifice for him. This is the claim of Lady Byron, whom plenty of contemporary testimony called the most saintly and noble woman of England. Perhaps it is more angelic than womanly. It certainly is exceptional. But it is not Mrs. Stowe's invention. It is her representation of Lady Byron as she saw her and knew her, and as others saw her. If it has in it something superhuman, if Lady Byron was a religious enthusiast, we yet can understand it, for such characters have appeared in history before. But, common or uncommon, this relation of Mrs. Stowe plainly intends to represent Lady Byron as actuated by as lofty motives as ever moved a pure mother's heart. And her relations to Byron are to be judged by this view of her character.

One thing more. The intimation in one or two American journals that Mrs. Stowe was induced by mercenary motives in the publication of this story is caught up on the other side, and appears in such paragraphs as this, which we cut from a London paper:

The Athenæum, believing in Mrs. Stowe's high principles, hopes for her denial of the receipt of a honorarium for the story. It is sure she holds, with all moralists, that gold unworthily earned leaves an indelible stain.

We are happy to be able to say, as we are authorized to do, that Mrs. Stowe received nothing more for this paper than she received for her ordinary contributions to *The Atlantic*, having, we presume, a fixed arrangement with the publishers. That she did not, this being so, write this for money, is evident to those who know how pleased she is with literary engagements on all sides, and in a position, so to say, to name her own terms of remuneration. She would have received the same from Messrs. Fields, Osgood, & Co., for anything else published in their magazine occupying the same space.

We trust that the journals which have given currency or color to this aspersion will have the justice to repeat our statement.

—The total cost of the monument to be erected over the remains of Lincoln, at Springfield, is to be $206,000. Of this sum $48,000 remain yet to be collected. Slow work.

A PRISONER IN THE ADIRONDACKS.

Avalanche Lake Cut in Two.

VERPLANCK COLVIN writes to the Albany *Evening Journal* the following curious story, which he is the first to tell:

"About the middle of August last past I had the good fortune to be among the peaks of the Adirondacks geologizing. We were a party of three—the state botanist, another gentleman and myself. Our trip, prospective, embraced the climbing of Whiteface (loneliest of those summits); first and afterwards in succession the visiting of the Indian Pass, Adirondack Iron works, Opalescent river and Lake Colden. On Friday, August 20, as we were descending Whiteface we were caught in a terrible storm. The rain was like a thunder shower, but heavy and continuous; our experiences, miserable as they were, have no place here; suffice it to say that the storm was such as had not occurred for many years, even there amid the mountains.

"This storm delayed us, and it was not till Monday, the 23d, that we set out for the Pass. We struck into the woods at 'Blinn's,' and everywhere saw marks of the recent storm. It was a glorious tramp, for the sky was bright and clear. We viewed the wonderous Adirondack Pass, saw the ice caverns, chopped last year's ice, gazed up at lofty Whiteface, left the Ausable to descend the Hudson, and laboured on down to the deserted village of Adirondack, the Iron Works. Three other parties were already there, come in from other quarters. When, after supper, we compared our experiences and told our destination, what was our astonishment when we were told that Avalanche Lake no longer existed!

"The thing seemed improbable, impossible; yet we listened breathlessly to what the old guide said 'What had happened? How was it? What did he mean?' 'The last furious storm had done it. Mount Colden's summit had slidden down into the lake!' 'The trap-dyke was all cleaned out'—an avalanche, a genuine mighty avalanche, a mountain of trees, rocks and earth, the mountain-top, had rushed on through and over it, across and bridging the Lake, and striking the shanty on the opposite side, had dashed it twenty feet, up Mount McIntyre's slope. This lake was cut in twain, two lakes instead of one. One might cross from shore to shore upon the debris. Only one party had seen it, and none had as yet explored it. This and more we learn in scarce a minute.

"Disencumbering ourselves of our packs, and the like, we pushed forward to examine the great phenomenon. A moment later and we were picking our way up the debris, and as we ascended, were struck with the singular aggregation of materials which went to make up the avalanche. The most disagreeable and noticeable was a black ooze or muck, seemingly half water; a mire in which it was dangerous to step, for it was bottomless. This was probably the light mould or soil that, soaked to a jelly by the storm, slid unctuously first and under all and caused the great slide. The shattered trees covering the great avalanche had been so dashed and battered that scarce a branch or strip of bark remained on them. This probably was the origin of the tan bark smell, the odor of tannic acid and decomposing wood which we immediately noticed, and which was very peculiar. The mass of the avalanche, however, was loosened rocks, huge blocks of the hypersthene granite, and of trap rock, from the sunken dyke, scattered among or lost in the heaps of smaller fragments. The avalanche sloped from the mouth of the dyke across the lake at an angle of twenty or twenty-five degrees, and the torrent pouring down the cleft in the mountain had cut deep gullies out through it.

"It was a wild savage scene. What an amount of material must have been sunk to have found the bottom of that black lake and formed this dam across it! Truly a dam, for now we notice that the northern half of the lake, cut off, thrown back, has risen. It is true, yet, though it seems to have risen three feet, it is probably only a foot higher.

"Clambering up we stood at the entrance of the trap-dyke. Here the precipice was cleft apart, and the great stairway-like dyke ascended the mountain betwixt walls at times one hundred feet high. We stood and gazed up with awe at the signs of the late storm, the shivering tree trunks driven into clefts or resting on the edge of the cliff above. It seemed scarcely possible that up there the avalanche had rushed.

"Fatigue was forgotten, and in climbing up into the dyke, and in examining and exploring, an hour passed away. It was our privilege to be the first to thus examine it; nothing was covered from our eyes; loose rocks, earth, bushes, trees—all had been swept away. Mineralogists will envy us our opportunity.

"As the sun rose higher and higher we were reminded that we had yet a day's march to make fifteen or twenty miles northward through the forest, without a path save that made by deer or bear. Some rock specimens and two sketches I secured; then crossing from Mount Colden to the opposite shore upon the avalanche, we resumed our journey