NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Lecture—Rev. W. Morley Punshon, M. A.
Wesleyan Missionary Society.
Annual Fall Sale of Teas—John Leeming & Co.
Bazaar—St. Andrew's Church.
Coal Oil Stoves—Esmonde's.
Tinsmiths Wanted— do.
Boys Wanted— do.
Four Salesmen Wanted—H. Hick & Co.
Ploughing Match—A. S. Woodburn.
Cost Lost.
Promenade Concert—Rehearsal.

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

MANAGING DIRECTOR,
TIMES Office,
Ottawa.

The Ottawa Times

Office: 38, Sparks Street.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1869.

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

H. R. H. PRINCE ARTHUR will leave Ottawa this morning for Des Joachims. Mr. CASSELS has made every arrangement for the comfort of the trip, although indeed the beauty of the scenery of the Upper Ottawa would in itself repay some discomfort. Mr. REYNOLDS also deserves the heartiest thanks of the city of Ottawa, for the efficient way in which he has carried out the programme for the reception of the PRINCE. It is not too much to say that Ottawa will compare favourably with any other city in the Dominion, in the character of the reception which has greeted PRINCE ARTHUR, and much of this success is due to Mr. REYNOLDS' co-operation.

We understand that Major Gen. Sir HASTINGS DOYLE, Lieut. Governor of Nova Scotia, will arrive here to-day or to-morrow, to confer with the Dominion Government on the affairs of the Province.

A meeting of the Privy Council will be held to-day.

THE *Globe* of Saturday has another article devoted to the Bureau of Agriculture, which is professedly a review of certain opinions put forward in this paper, but as it is still altogether silent about the specific charges of maladministration which it brought against the Department some time ago, and which we showed clearly and distinctly to be false in every detail, we have only to judge that no answer is possible. The *Globe* in this recent article misinterprets some views of ours with regard to the "legislative" power of the Dominion Parliament, into another easy attack upon the "Executive" working of the Department itself. The *Globe* is not usually wanting either in courage or ability so far as these qualities can support a weak and rotten cause, but in the disingenuousness which has all along characterized its attacks upon the Department of Agriculture, it falls well nigh to the level of the *Daily Telegraph*—and it would be hard to put the case more strongly.

WHAT will be regarded by most people as a strange movement in commercial circles is now beginning to make some head in England. A protectionist party has sprung up which demands a repeal of the free trade policy of the past few years, under which English trade has been supposed, and justly enough, to have flourished in a wonderfully increased ratio; and singularly enough, the headquarters of the agitation is in Manchester itself, which has always been set down as the most radical and progressive borough in the kingdom. The demand was at first made some weeks ago for unconditional protection, but Mr. BRIGHT and a large section of the press having shown an opposition more than ordinarily vigorous, the protectionists who have organized themselves in the several large cities of the United Kingdom, have now become more moderate in their demands. Mr. JOHN BRIGHT, who now that COBDEN is dead, has come to regard himself as in some way the apostle of free trade, and the champion of liberalism in England, published some short time ago, what may be called a truculent letter against the protectionists and their platform. He says, "there are two classes of people in the world, fools and knaves, and the fools were born to be the natural prey of the knaves;" and he does not leave his readers in much doubt that the ranks of the knaves in England are largely recruited, just now, from some of the Manchester cotton spinners. But it is doubtful if this style of argument, coming even from JOHN BRIGHT, will avail much to stem the progress of the protectionist idea, if there be any real strength in it, any more than the open-mouthed scorn and contumely with which HORACE GREELEY is given to treat his opponents in advocating directly contradictory principles on this side of the water, will be enough to impede the progress of free trade ideas in the United States. A much more satisfactory answer than Mr. BRIGHT's, or the arguments of the *Spectator*, has lately been made by Mr. ASHTON, a Lancashire manufacturer, in a letter to the Manchester *Examiner*, in which he makes short work of the agitators. Some of the figures which he produces give an interesting insight into the progress of certain branches of English trade. For instance, in 1847 before free trade, Lancashire consumed 26,379 bales of cotton; in 1868 she consumed, in spite of high prices, 53,687 bales. In 1854, the earliest record, is the exports of the Kingdom were £115,821,092 sg.; in 1868 they were £225,835,088—having nearly doubled in fourteen years of free trade. In 1859, the value of English exports to France amounted to £9,500,000; in 1867, to £23,000,000. In 1859, she imported from France to the amount of £16,870,859; in 1867, £33,734,803. Mr. ASHTON furnishes some other striking facts. In 1854, England exported £3 10s. 2d. per head of her population; in 1867, £6 0s. 2d. per head; in 1854, she imported £5 10s. 2d. per head of her population; in 1867, £9 2s. 6d. per head.

The protectionists have now come down somewhat in their demands, the agitators of the movement looking to a sort of reciprocity of protection, that is a repeal of the free trade policy with those countries which do not open their ports to English trade, or only open them partially. The secret of the agitation may be traced, no doubt, to the deep seated anxiety now felt in England with regard to the question of pauperism, which is pressing like an incubus upon the life of the country, and the unsettled state of the land question and depressed condition of the agricultural labourer, which has a reflex action upon the city population.

Some of the more thoughtful English publicists are inclined to believe that under the constitutional reforms which have been granted to France by the promulgation of the Senatus Consultum, the interests of free trade will be endangered between that country and England. One of the provisions of the Senatus Consultum grants to the Corps Legislatif the right of initiating and revising commercial and postal treaties with foreign powers, and as it is well known that a majority of the Chambers are protectionists, and have not been at any pains to conceal their hostility to a free trade policy, there appears to be some good reason to surmise that the treaty between France and England will stand no little chance of being repealed. It would thus appear that the progress of liberal ideas in politics, in France, runs in opposition to liberal principles of commercial policy.

WE direct the attention of our readers to the notice in our present issue of the meeting of the Wesleyan Missionary Committee in this City on the 19th inst. This committee is composed of the leading ministers and laymen of the Wesleyan church, in equal numbers. Its sessions of late years have been held in such towns and cities as are not usually the seat of conference assemblies. Ottawa has the honour of entertaining this large committee, comprising about eighty members at the present time. Something of the magnitude of their work may be imagined when we tell our readers that the Society has under its care 155 missions; on which are employed 191 missionaries, and having a membership of 16,722. The income last year from all sources, was $74,884 37. This sum is expended on missions. Among the Indians, French and Germans; and in the newer settlements of Canada, Red River, Saskatchewan, British Columbia and Vancouver's Island.

We notice one name among the list of eminent ministers and laymen, which alone will serve to draw a full house whether at sermon, lecture or public meeting—the eloquent and distinguished W. Morley Punshon. We welcome him to Ottawa once more, and hope he may have overflowing audiences on every occasion of his addressing our citizens.

PRINCE ARTHUR'S VISIT TO THE CHAUDIERE.

HE VISITS THE MILLS AND THE BIG KETTLE.

RUNS THE SLIDES AND LUNCHES ON A RAFT.

LARGE NUMBERS PRESENT, &c., &c.

As soon as committees were formed to devise the best reception of the Prince in the city and his entertainment during his stay here, one of the first things thought of was to take His Royal Highness on a visit to the mammoth lumbering establishments of the Chaudiere.

In the apportionment of his time for such purposes yesterday was set apart for the Chaudiere. But our enterprising and liberal fellow citizens, the mill owners, not content with an ordinary visit, however interesting that might have been, prepared for him a reception worthy of a prince and of themselves. His Royal Highness had signified his intention, or the mill owners had agreed among themselves that the mill of Messrs. Perley & Pattee should be the one first visited.

The time fixed for the visit was 12 o'clock, noon, but shortly after ten people began to assemble in the yard. This, however, was the result of the report that the time had changed to half past ten.

R. W. Scott, Esq., M.P.P, who, we believe, had been appointed to receive the Prince, was on the ground at about eleven o'clock.

The mill premises were in perfect order.

At five minutes to 12 o'clock his Royal Highness and suite drove into the yard. The Prince was accompanied by Lady Young, Miss King, Colonel Elphinstone, and his Private Secretary.

His Excellency the Governor-General followed, with Colonel McNeill and Mr. Turville.

Three enthusiastic cheers were given for the Prince, which he acknowledged by raising his hat.

Having alighted, Lady Young took the Prince's arm, and the party were conducted into the extensive mill, accompanied by a large number of distinguished persons who had been awaiting the Prince's arrival. Among those we noticed Sir John A. and Lady Macdonald, Sir George E. Cartier, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Tilley, Hon. P. Mitchell, Hon. Mr. Chapais, Hon. Mr. Langevin, Hon. Mr. Kenny, Hon. Sir Francis Hincks, Hon. James Skead, His Worship Mayor Rochester, and Mrs. and Miss Rochester, T. Reynolds, Esq., Chairman of Reception Committee, J. M. Currier, Esq., M.P., Dr. Grant, M.P., Alonzo Wright, Esq., M.P., R. W. Scott, Esq., M. P.P., Robert Lyons, Esq., M.P.P., Col. Bernard, Col. Crawley, Col. Fielden and lady, Col. and Mrs. Earle, Miss Macdougall, and Mrs. Howe and son. The proprietors of the mill, Messrs. Perley & Pattee, with their ladies, were present; also Mr. and Mrs. Merrill, Mr. and Mrs. Bronson, and Mr. and Miss Bronson, and Captain and Mrs. Young, were introduced.

The area of floor on which the Prince stood is eighteen thousand eight hundred and three feet, and there before him were two hundred and ten mighty saws labouring through thick logs, sawing them into boards with a mathematical precision which no human hands could rival, and so accurate and powerful is the machinery that thirty or forty large saws will go through logs all together with all the apparent ease of a sewing machine, sawing 250,000 feet board measure in one day, and every day making 40,000,000 of feet in the sawing season. This is the capacity of Perley & Pattee's mill, which perhaps is greater than any other in the world. But the saws are by no means the only machinery. They have also powerful butting saws, edging saws and machinery for grinding up edgings. The Prince regarded the operation of the saws and all the appointments of the mill with great interest as, indeed, did all who accompanied him. The whole party were then taken out on to the pier where they had an opportunity of viewing the "big kettle." After leaving this they re-entered the mill and it was expected that the Prince would have ascended to the cupola whence he would have had a fine view of the river and surrounding country. The provision Messrs. Perly & Pattee have made against fire, would have been well worth notice had it been convenient to put it in operation, and is something quite wonderful.

His Royal Highness now, having seen all the mill entered his carriage, and followed by that of the Governor General went over the suspension bridge, and into Hull, and had time permitted he would doubtless have had pleasure in viewing the extensive factory of Mr. Eddy. During the whole of this visit people had crowded about the Prince from all directions, and at all points of arrival and departure he was greeted with hearty cheers. He was now on his way to the cribs, at the head of the slides, in which he was to come down, and to the slides all hastened; this, indeed, was the grand attraction of the day.

Every nook and corner about the margins of the slides, on piles of boards, between piles of boards, and every approach commanding a view of the water in the channel, was occupied by anxious spectators. From the young child to the grey beard all were desirous to see the son of the good Queen Victoria. For ten minutes the people had expectedly waited, after they supposed he had time to enter the crib, and were becoming impatient, but they were doomed to "wait a little longer," and in a few minutes more they were gratified, for the first crib hove in sight of those on the first bridge, and was vociferously cheered. In another moment those on the small bridge below caught sight of it, and gave another cheer; now it is borne swiftly along till it comes to the first dip, and down it goes, down to a frightful angle, and some one has advised the Prince to sit down on the floor of the crib. Other cribs have no floors; but, of course, they will have when Princes become raftsmen. The Prince sat, and so did Lady Young and so did Mr. Reynolds, but he was tired no doubt, for he had been working at the preparation for a week and more with great zeal and admirable purpose. Down it comes to the second tip, and with a cheer and a momentary suspension of breath it has gone down and recovered its horizontal position again. Now it is over that last bar and along side the cookery, and in a moment more will be at the lunch raft. On this first crib were the Prince, Sir John and Lady Young, Sir John A. and Lady Macdonald, Hon. Mr. Kenny, Hon. Mr. Langevin, Sir Francis Hincks, Mrs. and Mrs. Perley, Mr. and Mrs. Merrill, His Worship the Mayor and Mrs. and Miss Rochester, Colonel and Mrs. Erle, Miss King and Miss McDougall, Mr. Reynolds, Col. Bernard, Col. McNeill and Mr. Turville, his crib was piloted by Mr. Horace Merrill, jr. The second crib came down in the same position bringing Sir G. E. Cartier, R. W. Scott, M. P. P., Hon. P. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Tilley, Mrs. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Pattee, Mrs. Howe & Son, and Col. Crowley.

The cribs having come along side the crib where lunch was prepared, they went aboard and with appetites sharpened by the morning's proceedings, ample justice was done to a lunch in every respect fit for a prince. As for example:—

BILL OF FARE.

SOUP.—Potage a la Royal.

DISHES ORNAMENTED.—Gelatine de Dande a la Gelie, Mayonnaise de poulet a'la Reine, Gelatine de poulet a L'aspic, Salade a la Canadienne decorie, Pates de Gebier aux Truffes, Jambon orines a la Royal, Mayonnaise de Homard, Round de Beouf Glaces a la Moderne, Salade a la Russe, Roulade de Lapin en Bellerue, Chicken pot pie a L'Americane.

ROAST.—Poulets, Perdreaus, Dindes Farcies, Canard Sauvage.

PASTRY.—Biscuits decorees, Blanc Mange, Galeaux a L'espagnol, Charlotte Russe a la ranille, Gelie au Rhum, Pyramids, Gelu aux Fruits, Patisseuse Francaise, Gelu au Marescchino.

DOUTRES.

FRUITS.—Pommes, Poires, Grapes, Raisins de Soere, Figues.

CAVSTALLIRO FRUITS.—Champagne, Carte Blanche, Sherry, Amontillado, Claret, Chateau Lagrange, Port T. G. Sandemann's.

The above viands having been discussed, the Prince and the greater portion of the visitors left. They were in a fit condition by this time to visit Bronson's sawing and lath mills. This is a very extensive establishment, and could not fail to interest the Prince in a high degree, and we are assured that His Royal Highness expressed great admiration at the operations of the machinery.

The Prince and suite, His Excellency and suite, and the other visitors having left the Chaudiere, the mill owners and their friends returned to the lunch, and Mayor Rochester presiding, proposed the health and prosperity of the lumbermen of the Chaudiere. In introducing the toast His Worship paid the highest compliments to the well known liberality, generosity and enterprise of the Americans of the Chaudiere.

Mr. Perley responded in a speech of some length, and characteristic modesty, but breathing the true sentiments of good citizenship, and assured those present that while they were engaged in making wealth for themselves, they were not actuated by selfish motives but were anxious for the prosperity of the community in which they lived. Mr. Scott, Dr. Grant, and Mr. Lyon followed in good speeches, highly laudatory of the character of the American mill owners of the Chaudiere.

The rain had been falling for some time or, no doubt, the meeting would have continued longer.

An intimation had been made that His Royal Highness would be pleased to accept a demonstration from the Nuns of *Notre Dame de la Congregation*, on his return from the day's doings so new to him, and so peculiar to this part of the Dominion. The Community were however, informed that the matter was postponed till four o'clock, when the Prince was expected to visit the Parliament and Departmental Buildings. The weather proving inauspicious, an occasion which would have afforded great satisfaction to our Royal visitor, was referred to another day when it is to be hoped the gay sunshine, and the light voices of the Good Sisters of *Notre Dame* will cause him to remember with satisfaction the novel experience of a trip up the Ottawa. The building occupied by the Sisters of *Notre Dame* was occupied by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales during his visit to Ottawa. The apartments assigned as a parlour and reception room for the Prince of Wales are now converted into a chapel for the Convent, whence we experienced the delight of listening to the National Anthem sung by a hundred voices—the voices of that age during which life is at its purest point. The pupils were accompanied by the accomplished Sister Nativity in this work of honor and duty. At last information was received that our august guest could not return to the city. The Senate Chamber had been prepared for the reception, one which, we trust, will do honor to ourselves on the return of His Royal Highness.

CABLE NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Address Adopted at a Fenian Meeting in Dublin.

DUBLIN, October 11.—At the late amnesty meeting in this city an address was adopted that a refusal to release the Fenian prisoners will be regarded as an indication that the British Government is determined to rule by terror, not conciliation.

Amnesty meetings have been held at Manbark and Bandan.

LONDON, October 11.—The Newmarket second October meeting commenced to day. The plate of 100 sovereigns for two year olds was won by *Pate*, and the Warden plate for two year olds by *Brother of Stafford*.

FRANCE.

The Strike of the Miners at Aubin—Napoleon Going to Compeigne—Meeting of Cotton Manufacturers—Spanish Insurgents Arrested on French Territory.

PARIS, October 11.—Despatches from Aubin, in the department of Avignop, have been received up to a late hour last evening. No new outbreaks have occurred among the miners, though the strike still continues. Yesterday a large public meeting was held in the department of Belleville. The crowd was dispersed by force. Resistance was offered, and several of the rioters were wounded.

The Emperor will go to Compeigne to-morrow, and will not return until the 24th instant.

There was a large meeting of the cotton manufacturers of Mulhansen, on Saturday, to consider the question of the American cotton supply, and other matters incidental to the trade. They denounced the commercial treaty recently concluded, and urged the constitution of a constant tariff.

PERPIGNAN, FRANCE, October 12—A band of Republican insurgents were defeated by the national troops at Laxavier, in the Northern part of Catalonia. Yesterday the republicans retreated into the French Territory, where they were promptly arrested by the authorities.

A demonstration by the Republicans is feared at Madrid. Great precautions have been taken by the Government to prevent any outbreak.

SPAIN.

The Revolution Spreading—Republic Proclaimed in Carolina.

MADRID, October 11.—General Pierrad, the revolutionist recently arrested at Tarragona, and imprisoned, has escaped.

Official reports state that 1,800 insurgents have consented to disband. Deputich, Noguero and Palacias have given their submission to the government. Fighting continues at Saragossa, and the authorities demand reinforcements.

Disturbances broke out in Valencia on Friday last. In Arragon and Andalusia and Catalonia the insurrection has lost its importance. Parties just arrived here report that the republic has been proclaimed at Carolina and Gendesa. It is feared that the insurgents will make a movement on Madrid, and great preparations are taken to resist them. Cabrella and Clerbajal, two insurgent leaders, were captured and taken to the town of Ibros, where they were shot. Arragona is now reported to be quiet, and order has been restored in Saragossa. Many of the insurgents were severely wounded and taken prisoners.

MADRID, October 11.—The desperate fighting between the republican forces and Government troops which commenced at Valentia on the 8th instant continues.

WEST INDIES.

Severe Shocks of Earthquake at St. Thomas.

WASHINGTON, October 11.—A letter has been received stating that on the 17th of September the island of St. Thomas was visited by an earthquake, which occurred at ten minutes before three o'clock, p.m., and which shook the city of St. Thomas to its foundations. The shocks were so severe as to materially injure many of the buildings, shattering the walls of large buildings, which caused a general panic among the inhabitants, and the entire suspension of business. The day had been excessively hot, without the slightest breeze. In the interval between the first shock and eleven o'clock, p.m., three distinct shocks occurred, producing wide-spread terror. There has been nothing like it since the great earthquake of 1867.

CUBA.

Fight between the Government Troops and Revolutionists.

HAVANA, October 11.—An engagement occurred last week between a small detachment of troops and Cubans, near Puerto Principe, in which the insurgents lost 23 killed.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Death of Dr. L. Lacky.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., October 11.—Dr. Lacky, one of the University Professors, died at his residence, in this city, this morning.

Admiral Farragut's Health Improving.

CHICAGO, October 11.—The condition of Admiral Farragut is improving now, and he is considered to be entirely out of danger.

DEPLORABLE ACCIDENT AT THREE RIVERS.

A sad accident happened in the St. Maurice River, on Monday, with loss of life. The following are the particulars: A scow loaded with provisions, and which had on board about thirty-eight men and six horses, started from the Piles on Friday morning. It had not proceeded further than Point Chatieau, above the mouth of the Makinac, when it capsized—which was attributed to mismanagement on the part of the man steering—when a general scramble took place to reach land. The men who were saved got on the bottom of the scow. A whirlpool caused by the high water and strong current close to a large rock, drew the men into it, so that the best swimmer had no chance of escape. Souci and Boyce were both very good swimmers and strong wiry men, and had nearly reached the shore when they were drawn down by the whirlpool. Levi Copland, who was on board, saved several men from drowning, and deserves great praise for his heroic conduct. The provisions were nearly all lost. The horses swam to the further side of the river, and were saved. Among the missing are Alex. Souci, foreman for Benam & Co., and two of his men; Caron and Raymond, from Riviere du Loup, *en bas*; David Young, foreman for George Baptist, and two of his men, names unknown; Henri Beale Masson, Stronick Lacoure, James Boyce, the owner of the scow, and Alex. Boyce, his boy,—twelve men in all.

THE TURF.

A Challenge to "Fotheringay."

We have received the following note from Mr. Clement J. Alloway:

"Since the *Fotheringay* party have been defeated at Cobourg and Ottawa they have talked a good deal about matching their mare against *Hopeful*. I am prepared to match *Hopeful* against *Fotheringay* to run over the steeple-chase course at Ottawa or Montreal for $1,000 a side. The winner, in either case, to pay the loser's expenses. Weights to be the same as at Ottawa. *Hopeful* 11 st. 9, *Fotheringay* 10 st. 4. As a proof that we are in earnest we enclose an accepted cheque for $500. If they mean business, put up, if not shut up. This challenge remains open for a week from to-day. Toronto and Cobourg papers please copy."

SINGULAR.—On Friday afternoon last, within an hour or so, four funeral processions wended their way to St. Mary's Cathedral, the combined ages being not less than 280 years. Mr. Healy was 88 years of age, and had been a resident of Kingston for 50 years, over forty of which were spent in one house; Mrs. Moran, was 70 years old, and had spent an ordinary life time—50 years—here; and Mrs. Donaghue, who had attained the ripe age of 70 years, could look back on Kingston for forty years; of the fourth we have no knowledge, except that he had beheld in his own likeness, the sere and yellow leaf of autumn life. The old and honoured landmarks of the city are all passing away, and their memories being lost in the vigour and independence of a new generation.—*Kingston Whig.*

ADDRESS TO HIS LORDSHIP THE BISHOP OF OTTAWA.

To the Right Rev. Joseph Eugene Guignes, Bishop of Ottawa.

MY LORD,—On the eve of your departure from our midst on a voyage to the Eternal City, we, the members of the Irish Temperance Association, joined by others of your faithful Irish children, hasten to pay our respects, ask your Lordship's parting benediction, and bid you God-speed on your perilous journey.

The consideration that even we, so far removed from the brilliant scene on which the eyes of the whole civilized world is so soon to be centred; so remote from the historic banks of the glorious old Tiber, whose waters mingled in ages past with the blood of martyrs; that even we, in a remote corner of another hemisphere, will, notwithstanding, be there represented personally by your Lordship in the great Congress of Prelates forming the Ecumenical Council, is one which affords us no small degree of consolation for your temporary absence; and the courage and intrepidity with which zeal for the interests of religion inspires your Lordship in undertaking this long voyage, challenges our unqualified admiration.

We feel convinced, my Lord, that the sublime action of the Sovereign Pontiff in summoning to his side his faithful administrators, the Princes of his people throughout the world, will form for future generations another of those glorious eras in the Church of Christ, which mark the overthrow of irreligious principles, and the spread of Christian virtue and truth, and it is therefore with hope mingled with filial reverence and love that we bid your Lordship farewell for a season, and on the happy termination of your sacred mission wish you a safe and speedy return to your affectionate flock.

JOHN HENEY, 1st Vice-Pres.
JOHN O'REILLY, 2nd do.
JOHN CALDWELL.
JAS. BERMINGHAM.
MOORE A. HIGGINS.

Dated OTTAWA, 11th October, 1869.

Addresses were also presented to his Lordship from

The St. John the Baptist Society, and the French Canadians of the city.
The Union of St. Joseph.
The Choir of the Cathedral.

The members of the Congregation of the Immaculate Conception, in English and French.
The Pupils of the Separate Schools.
And from the Pupils of the Academies under the direction of the Grey Nuns, and the Sisters of the Congregation.

THE STORM IN NEW BRUNSWICK

Great Destruction of Property.

From the St. John Globe, Oct. 6.

* * * In this city, yesterday afternoon, there was a peculiarly oppressive heat in the atmosphere, while to the south the sky assumed a dull leaden colour. The barometer continued to fall during the day, and at a very rapid rate. As the afternoon advanced, the wind blew from the south-east in fitful angry squalls, while the rising tide was noticed to be coming in unusually early. By six o'clock the wind had risen to quite a gale, and blew uncertainly, accompanied by heavy rain. The Carleton ferry was obliged to stop running at an hour earlier than usual, and was tied up and fastened with extra care. The wind and rain increased until half-past 8 o'clock it amounted to almost a hurricane. The night was pitch dark, and slates and shingles and other articles from the roofs of buildings on the principal streets were blown about in a manner most dangerous to the few people who were on the streets. Much apprehension was felt for the *Empress* from Digby; but it was presumed Capt. Steen would see that a storm was approaching, and remain in port or put back in season to avoid its fury. About 9 o'clock the rain had almost entirely ceased, but the wind blew with relentless force, and the tide still continued to rise. It was now higher than usual, although it had an hour and a half yet to rise. In the harbour and along the wharves the scene was truly an awful one. The waves were rolling in from the bay to a tremendous height, and dashed over the wharf along the whole harbour line, while the vessels moored at them seemed as if they must be rolled over upon the wharves by the next swell. Men worked with all their might and main, and exercised their ingenuity by every means to make vessels secure. In some cases they were successful, but in others they failed. About half-past 8 the ships *Twilight* and *Ansel* moored at the Custom House wharf, broke away, and came down upon the *Armanella* at Lawton's wharf, but here they were secured, having done wonderfully little damage. The brig *L. L. Wadsworth*, of Eastport, broke away from her moorings at Walker's wharf, struck against the mooring post of the wharf above, staving a large hole in her stern and receiving other damage. The *Maude Potter*, lying in Rodney slip, Carleton, was driven across the dock, snapped off her bow-sprit, and at last drifted into the harbour, where her anchor held her.

The wharves suffered most severely. All along the Courtenay Bay shore the wharves and abutments are carried away. Holt and Nugent's wharf is almost entirely gone; so is Wright's and others in the same neighbourhood, Sulis's wharf was swept off in a body, driving against the wharf and fish-house of John Wilson, jr., which up to this time had stood the waves. It now gave way, and all was swept off, not leaving a stump to mark where it stood. By this Mr. Wilson loses his whole season's catch of fish, seines and other fishing apparatus, amounting in value to about $2,000. The sea broke in upon the Battery at the ballast wharf, demolishing the stockade, and tearing up the earthworks. The southerly front of the ballast wharf gave way, and the sea broke over the wharf into the slip, destroying a large boat belonging to the Messrs. Fisher. The bridge on Charlotte-st. extension, at Fisher's shipyard, was burst up, and the timbers washed up on the street as far as Turnbull's sash factory. A pile of lumber in Mr. Duffell's yard was moved bodily a distance of five feet by the surging of the waves, but otherwise suffered little damage. Mr. Blizard's lumber yard was handled severely, and piles of deals and boards were thrown into confused heaps, mixed with the driftwood from the wharves below. The same may be said of Mr. Maxwell's yard. The *S. V. Coonan*, loaded with lumber, lying at Blizard's wharf, was dashed with great fury against the wharf, at last filled, and now lies waterlogged. The brig *Rolling Wave*, at Lower Cove slip, undergoing repairs, was driven across the slip, and up so far that it will be with great difficulty that she can be got off. All along the wharves mentioned the buildings suffered more or less damage. The waves broke in upon the southerly face of the Anchor Line wharf at Reed's Point, and tore up the top covering as far in as the warehouse. The warehouse itself is in a most dilapidated condition, being almost broken in two. Everything has been moved out of it. From this to Pettingell's wharf, the old abutments in front of the new Water-st. extension were almost totally demolished. Pettingell's wharf and the Empress warehouse upon it, are all destroyed. The freight was saved by removal. A portion of the covering was carried off the Custom House wharf, the waves breaking in upon the remainder of the wharf and up to Water-st. Lawton's wharf was slightly damaged, so also was Merritt's; Walker's new wharf stood as firmly as a rock, although the sea broke in upon it without interruption. The top of the South Market wharf floated up a foot at least, and heaved up and down with the waves, so that everyone expected to see it go into the slip. It settled down into pretty nearly the old place as the tide fell, but to-day it presents a very unsafe and wreck-like appearance. Many of the stores were flooded to their lower floors, and those who had not taken the precaution to remove their goods to the upper flats, suffered considerable loss. The sea broke over Robertson's wharf and the lower end of the North Market wharf, to the depth at one time of a foot, ripping off a good portion of the covering. The vessels at this wharf, among them the New Lampedo, held on nobly. The lower flats of some of the Nelson-st. warehouses were flooded, and we have learned that some lots of sugar were damaged. In the upper harbour the damage was not so heavy, as the fury of the waves was broken before reaching them. The damage to property on this side of the harbour is very heavy, the corporation wharves suffering most severely.

On the Carleton side the storm had everything its own way, and private individuals have suffered heavily. The wooden buildings on Sand Point are total wrecks, the inhabitants having been compelled to remove themselves and their effects early in the evening. One building was driven out five or six feet from the street, and others are completely torn to pieces. The losers are John McCaffrey, two houses and outbuildings; Patrick Brennan, one house; Timothy Sullivan, one house; John McGrath, one—this outbuilding is moved out on the street. Then there are partially destroyed and damaged the buildings of Thomas and Wm. Clark, John McCaffrey, Wm. Roop, Mr. Nannery, and John Connolly. At the same place Wellington Ring's wharf was carried away, also Mrs. McDougall's wharf and woodshed. Hugh Glasgow's wharf was damaged, as also were the wharves upon which stand the houses of—Thompson, Joseph Coram, Adam Glasgow, and a building owned by John C. Littlehale. Towards Blue Rock the wharf and sheds of McLaughlin & Stackhouse, as well as those of John McLaughlin, jr., were almost entirely destroyed. Mr. Joseph Coram lost heavily. His wharf, fish house, seines, nets, a quantity of fish, and some of his fishing boats were all destroyed, hardly a vestige remaining. His loss will amount to upwards of $2,000. Above this Adams's wharf and Coram & Littlehale's wharf received more or less damage. Everywhere one turns along the habour line and in the harbour signs of destruction meet the eye. Every slip, cove and beach is filled and piled up with driftwood and debris from the destroyed wharves. The Marsh Bridge was submerged to a depth of two feet, and the waves dashed up the Marsh Road and out upon the Marsh, so that to-day portions of wharves carried away from Courtenay Bay may be found strewed out as far as Jardine's.

The new Temperance Hall in Fairville was blown down, and a building at the same place owned by Hugh Morris was also blown over against the Methodist meeting-house, injuring that building to a small extent; the roof was blown off Scoville's foundry at the Three Mile House, and the side of Smith's foundry at Courtenay Bay was driven in by the force of the wind; and fences, trees, and objects of lesser note were blown down in all directions outside the city.

The railway bridge over Jonathan Creek, near Moncton, was washed away during the storm, and there has been no train from beyond Sussex to-day.

Crowds of people assembled to-day at the different wharves to see the effects of the storm and in anticipation of something equally devastating with to-day's tide; but although the tide was very high there was no wind and no further damage done. Such a destructive storm as that of last night has never before visited this coast in the memory of man.

BIRTH.

In this city, Ottawa, on Tuesday, 12th instant, the wife of James Adamson, of a son.

DIED.

In this city, on the 11th inst., Mrs. Dennis McGrath, aged 60 years.

The funeral will leave her son in law's residence, York street, Thursday morning, at nine o'clock. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested to attend without further notice.

COAL OIL and STOVES
As usual, at
ESMONDE BROS.

2 GOOD
TINSMITHS WANTED
at ESMONDE BROS.

2 BOYS WANTED,
at ESMONDE BROS.

BAZAAR.
The Ladies of St Andrew's Church, Wellington street, (Presbyterian) intend holding a sale of useful and fancy articles at the Church School Room, on THURSDAY, the 14th INSTANT, at one o'clock, p m.
12th Oct, 1869. 1177.2

PROMENADE CONCERT.
Rehearsal, last but one, THIS WEDNESDAY EVENING, at the Rink, at 7:30. 1177.1

WANTED
IMMEDIATELY,
FOUR FIRST CLASS SALESMEN,
At the Occidental. Good salaries paid.
1177.2 H HICK & CO.

WESLEYAN
MISSIONARY SOCIETY.
SERMONS
In behalf of the Wesleyan Missionary Society will be preached in the Wesleyan Methodist Church, Metcalfe street, on SUNDAY next, the 17th instant, at 10½ a m, by the REV CHARLES LAVELL, M A, Secretary of the Conference; and at 6½ p m, by the REV W M PUNSHON, M A, President of the Conference.

THE FORTY-FOURTH ANNIVERSARY
of the society will be held in the same place on the evening of TUESDAY, the 19th inst, at which
ADDRESSES
will be delivered by the REV W M Punshon, M A, the Rev C Lavell, M A, the Rev James Elliott, the Rev W Jeffers, D D, the Rev S S Nelles, D D, His Honour Judge Deacon, W Beatty, Esq, M P P, John Torrance, Junr, Esq, of Montreal and Alfred Dredge, Esq. of Toronto.
The chair will be occupied by John McDonald, Esq, Lay Treasurer of the Society.
COLLECTIONS
in support of the missions, under the care of the society, will be taken up after each sermon, and in the course of the public meeting on Tuesday evening.
The public are respectfully invited to attend.
Ottawa, 13th October, 1869. 1177td

A LECTURE
ON
"JOHN WESLEY AND HIS TIMES"
Will be delivered in the
WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH,
Metcalfe street,
On Monday evening, the 18th Instant,
BY THE
REV. W. MORLEY PUNSHON, M. A.
Proceeds for the payment of the debt on the Parsonage.
Single tickets, 50 cents; Family Tickets, admitting four, $1.50. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.
Ottawa, October 13. 1177td

PLOUGHING MATCH.
COUNTY OF CARLETON.
The Annual Ploughing Match in connection with County of Carleton Agricultural Society, takes place on the 19th INSTANT, TUESDAY NEXT, on the farm of Thomas Graham, Esq, near Bell's Corners, commencing at 9 a m.
Particulars may be learned from handbills, and from the Secretary's prize list, now in the hands of subscribers.
A S WOODBURN,
Secretary.
Oct 12, 1869. 1177.43.1

COAT LOST.
The person who took a light OVERCOAT, the property of MR FLECK, (one of the judges at the late County Carleton Exhibition,) from the office of the Secretary in the building, on the evening of the Show, is requested to leave the same at Corbett's Hotel for the owner. The pockets of the coat contain papers valuable only to the owner. 1177.43.1

Auction Sales.
By John Leeming & Co., Auctioneers, Montreal.
ANNUAL
FALL SALE
OF
5,000 *PACKAGES*
☞ FRESH TEAS, ☜
At the warehouse of
BUCHANAN, LECKIE & CO.,
MONTREAL,
ON
Wednesday, 20th October,
and afterwards,
A large assortment of
WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.
Particulars hereafter.
Sale at NINE o'clock.
JOHN LEEMING & CO,
1177t1 Auctioneers.

By H. McLean, Auctioneer.
PUBLIC SALE OF TIMBER LIMITS.
Will be sold at public auction on MONDAY, the 25th OCTOBER inst, TWO TIMBER LIMITS, Nos. 89 and 90, on the head waters of the River Peche, containing about sixty square miles, together with about 2600 acres of private timbered lands in the Township of Onslow, with all Dams, Slides, and improvements for the descent of lumber. These limits and private lands have on them a large quantity of Pine Timber, suitable for common lumber, amongst which will be found a good deal of first quality. As the locality was one of the best in the Gatineau country for its superior quality of timber. The lots in Onslow being patented, a saving of about $150 per 1,000 logs will be effected in paying duties. The Dams and Slides are so situated that the stream can be drove in seasons of the very lowest water, and lumber from that place can either be drawn into River Quio or Peche River itself to come down the Gatineau.
Terms—One half down, and balance in one year. Sale will take place at the UNION HOUSE, at 12 o'clock, noon, on Monday, 25th inst.
H. McLEAN,
Auctioneer.
Ottawa, October 4, 1869. 1171-42td

By H. McLean, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE
OF VERY SUPERIOR
CITY LOTS.
H. McLean, auctioneer and real estate agent, will offer for sale by public auction at his rooms 18 Sparks street, on THURSDAY, the 14th OCTOBER, instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following valuable Lots, viz:
Lots Nos. 11 and 12 on the South side of Rideau street; 45 on the South side of Stewart st; 45 on the North side of Wilbrod st; 45 on the South side of Daly st; 5 on the North side of Theodore street, 12 on the North side of Besserer street, in Mr. Mainer's Gore, as laid down on Austin's plan, very handsomely situated.
Terms and conditions made known at time and place of sale.
Ottawa, October 1869. 1171td

Auction Sales.
By J Bermingham, Auctioneer.
GREAT
AUCTION SALE,
FOR SIX EVENINGS ONLY.
J BERMINGHAM will sell, without reserve, by Public Auction, at McCOMBE'S STORES, on Sussex street, commencing on TUESDAY EVENING, at 7:30 p m, a large quantity of Gold, Silver and Plated Ware, Jewelery and trinkets of every description, Writing Desks, Paintings, Work Boxes, Wax Flowers under shade, Toys, Ornaments, China and Glassware, as well as a large quantity of other Fancy Goods too numerous to enumerate.
The sale is called in order to make room for a large winter stock now on way from Europe.
As there will be no reserve great bargains