The Times

VOL V. NO. 1265. OTTAWA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1870. PRICE—3 CENTS.

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 Fall and Winter 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.

DENIS WHELAN,

39 RIDEAU STREET,

OTTAWA,

HAVING OPENED HIS NEW ESTABLISHMENT

(nearly opposite the Old Stand,)

offers for sale at VERY LOW PRICES a large and well selected stock, comprising Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Tobacco, Laundry and Fancy Soaps, Sauces, Spices, Pickles, Brooms, Brushes, Candles, Coarse and Fine Salt. Also.

Bordeaux and other Vinegars.

MESS PORK, PICKLED SALMON, LABR. HERRINGS,

and the numerous other articles necessary to constitute a complete stock.

TEAS—Japan, Oolong, Congou, Imperial, Young Hyson, quite fresh and cheap.

COFFEE—Fresh Coffee ground and roasted daily on the premises.

LIQUORS—Cognac Brandies; Renault & Co, Hennessy, Piper's and other brands.

HOLLAND GIN—De Kuyper's and Houtman's, in wood bottle.

WINES—Sherries of all grades, Ports of fine quality, Burgundy, Sauterne and Maderia Wines all prices, in wood and bottle, improved by age.

HIGHWINES, OLD RYE, PROOF AND WHISKEY,

high proof and flavor, at extremely low prices. Thorne's and Stewart' Scotch Whiskey and Old Tom.

Deerville's Irish Whiskey.

Murphy's Old Irish Potteen.

Guinness' and London Porter, pts and qts.

Molson's and other Ales.

Sugars and Syrups, all grades.

Sale at reduced prices.

THE OLD STOCK, SAVED FROM FIRE

SELLING AT TWENTY-FIVE PERCENT BELOW COST.

Now is the time or our sins. 1105

PEOPLE'S TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Incorporated under Chapter LXVII of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada

OTTAWA OFFICE—G P DRUMMOND'S Exchange Office, 19 Sparks street

DIRECTORS:

A JOSEPH, Chairman; D C THOMSON, Treasurer; B FOOTE, A THOMSON, T R DUNN.

DRUMMOND, Manager. 1141tf

IMPORTANT TO

HOTEL KEEPERS, GROCERS, PROVISION STORES AND OTHERS.

I hereby give notice of my intention to supply PICKLES, mixed or otherwise, TOMATO SAUCE, TOMATO KETCHUP, &c wholesale.

The increase of trade during the last four years having compelled me to enlarge my manufactory I have decided to make the wholesale trade my special purpose.

The stock I have now is undoubtedly the largest in Canada, and the question of quality is readily settled by making known the fact that I raise my vegetables from seed procured at any expense providing it is the best; they will therefore bear favorable comparison with any imported.

And another and important fact is that being raised and manufactured in Ottawa thereby avoiding freight, packing, duty and other expenses, I am enabled to sell full 40 per cent lower than any importer.

These advantages, I think, cannot fail to satisfy those who may favor me with their orders.

JAMES NASH, Wholesale and Retail Pickle Merchant, Park street, Ottawa, or direct Box No. 1, PostOffice, Ottawa.

Pickle Manufactory on the bank of the Rideau River.

Take Notice—Empty Pickle bottles collected and the highest prices given. 1195y

OH, MAMMA!

It was delightfully warm in church this morning. My feet were as warm during the service as if I had been sitting in front of our Parlor Grate with them on the hearth rug, so you need not give up attending church till next summer, as you intend for fear of taking cold, for the sexton informed me that

H. MEADOWS & CO.,

OF THE

CAPITAL STOVE DEPOT,

have just put up a

A NEW WARM AIR FURNACE,

And it Works to a Charm.

We are prepared to heat Churches, Stores and Dwellings, and can refer to several churches and dwellings in this city that we have heated. These we consider are the best testimonials we can offer. Estimates given on application.

Stoves and Tinware as usual.

Attention given to job work.

Stoves, &c, delivered free to any part of the city.

H MEADOWS & CO,

35 Sussex street.

TENDERS FOR LIGHT HOUSES ABOVE MONTREAL

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES,

Marine Branch,

Ottawa, 17th January, 1870.

TENDERS will be received at the Department of Marine and Fisheries up to noon of TUESDAY, the 1st FEBRUARY, 1870, for the construction of a Pier and Light House at Lancaster Bar, Lake Saint Francis.

Also for the construction of a Pier and Light House at Point Claire Shoal, Lake St. Louis.

The above works are required to be completed by the 1st day of MAY next, in accordance with plans and specifications to be seen at the Lachine Canal office, Montreal, and at this Department on and after the 19th instant.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Tenders will be received for one, or both of the above works.

Parties tendering are required to give the names of two responsible parties, willing to bind themselves to the faithful performance of the specified works.

P. MITCHELL,

Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

1256.4 2aw

Agencies.

C. T. R. HIGGINS,

Agent for the Beaver, Toronto Mutual Fire and Live Stock Insurance Co, General Commission Agent, Importers, Manufactures and Mining Agent Metcalfe and Sparks streets, over Mann Bros Hardware Store.

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE.

HON MALCOLM CAMERON has removed his Office to the New Building between the Ontario Bank and the TIMES Office on Sparks street. Mr. Waddell will act for Mr. Cameron in his absence, and is authorized to grant receipts.

MALCOLM CAMERON.

OTTAWA, Nov 13, 1869. 1204tf

FELIX CARBRAY,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

FORWARDER,

GENERAL AGENT, &c., &c.,

No. 3, St. Peter-st.

QUEBEC.

Special attention given to the purchasing on Commission and Forwarding of Coals, Salt, Pig Iron, Fire Bricks, Fire Clay, &c., &c.

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. 994tf

Educational.

DANCING AND DEPORTMENT.

Mrs Robert Stewart having made arrangements with an accomplished lady teacher, announces that her Dancing Classes will commence on Wednesday, the 22nd instant.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to Mrs Robert Stewart, Wilbrod street.

Ottawa September 9th, 1869. 1148tf

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. Bermingham's Auction Rooms, and at E. Miles' Music Store.

GEO. N. BENEDICT

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, '68 775y

HURRAH

FOR THE

PEOPLE'S TEA STORE!

P. BASKERVILLE & BRO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 36 Rideau-st., and Duke-st., Chaudiere,

desire to announce that they are receiving a large stock of

TEAS,

SUGARS,

TOBACCOS,

LIQUORS

of all descriptions, and a general assortment of

GROCERIES

suitable for town or country use.

Gooderham & Wort's H. Wines, Old Rye and Proof kept constantly on hand, and sold at very low profits.

ALSO,

A large quantity of No. 1 Herrings, Dry Codfish, Pickled Codfish, Salmon and Mackerel will be kept constantly for sale at very low prices.

A large lot of Liverpool Coarse SALT, ten bags to the ton, all in good order.

$40,000 worth of goods arriving.

Remember "our motto"—Quick Sales and Light Profits.

Country Produce bought for cash.

GUYOT'S TAR,

CONCENTRATED PROOF LIQUEUR.

M Guyot has succeeded in depriving tar of its insupportable sourness and bitterness, and in rendering it very soluble. Profiting by this happy discovery, he prepares a concentrated liqueur of tar, which in a small volume contains a large proportion of active principles.

Guyot's tar possesses all the advantages of ordinary tar water without any of its drawbacks. A glass of excellent tar water without any disagreeable taste may be instantaneously obtained by pouring a teaspoonful into a glass of water. Any one can thus prepare his glass of tar water at the moment he requires it, thus economising time, facilitating carriage, and obviating the disagreeable necessity of handling tar.

Guyot's tar replaces advantageously several more or less inactive ptisans in the treatment of colds, bronchitis, coughs and catarrhs.

Guyot's tar is employed with the greatest success in the following diseases:

As a DRAUGHT—A teaspoonful in a glass of water, or two table-spoonfuls in a bottle:

BRONCHITIS

CATARRH OF THE BLADDER

COLDS

OBSTINATE COUGHS

IRRITATION OF THE CHEST

HOOPING COUGH

DISEASES OF THE THROAT

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION

As a LOTION—Pure or diluted with a little water

AFFECTIONS OF THE SKIN

ITCHINGS

DISEASES OF THE SCALP.

Guyot's tar has been tried with the greatest success in the principal hospitals of France, Belgium and Spain. Experience has proved it to be the most hygienic drink in hot weather and in time of epidemics. Detailed instructions accompany each bottle.

General depot in Paris: L FRERE, 19 rue Jacob

MRS. DUIGNAN'S,

SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.

A few more gentlemen can be accommodated with comfortable board and rooms. Gentlemen visiting the Capital will find superior accommodation by the day or week at moderate terms.

N B—This house is situated in the immediate vicinity of the Parliament Buildings and the several banks. 219tf

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

Ottawa, 31st December, 1869.

Authorized discount on American Invoices until further notice: 18 per cent.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,

Commissioner of Customs

Dry Goods.

FALL & WINTER CLOTHING

Now open for Sale and Inspection at

O'MEARA & CO'S.,

50 Sparks-st.

CENTRAL OTTAWA.

A large and varied assortment of West of England Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds, of the finest qualities for the fall and winter "city and country trade."

We have now on hand a large supply of clothing manufactured under our own supervision expressly for shanty purposes—consisting of PANTS, COATS, VESTS, SHIRTS, UNDERSHIRTS DRAWERS, &c. &c. to which we invite the attention of the LUMBERING COMMUNITY who will find it to their interest to examine our stock before purchasing their winter supplies.

1,000 PAIRS BLANKETS,

Canadian and English manufacture, of all sizes and qualities, at prices lower than ever before offered in this city.

1,000 PIECES ET OFFES and SATINETTES,

from 50c to 70c per yard.

A LARGE SUPPLY of Woolen Socks and Mitts, Deerskin Mitts and Moccassins

5,000 SEAMLESS BAGS,

5,000 LINEN BAGS, very cheap.

A Complete Stock of Dress Goods, consisting of Merinos, French Reps, Lustres, Winceys, together with a large lot of Fancy Flannels, Kerseys, Tickings, Grey and White Cottons, &c, &c.

In addition we have, as usual, a first class Tailoring and Cutting Establishment where gentlemen and youth's clothing can be made on the shortest possible notice in every style and quality, and a good fit ensured.

ALEX. DUFF. O'MEARA & CO.

October 6, 1869.

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,

Declared by Connoisseurs

TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, label, stopper and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea & Perrins have been forged, L and P give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against manufacturers and vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c, &c; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally. 52y1238. law

STYLISH SIGNS AND HANDSOME WALL PAINTING GO TO HE LANG PAINTING ESTABLISHMENT A. W. LANG, Sparks Street.

FOR No Benzine or Coal Oil used.

THE LARGE SURPLUS FUNDS

OF THE

CANADA

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

WHICH WILL

SHORTLY BE DIVIDED,

warrant the directors in holding out the prospect of a

Highly Satisfactory Share of Profits

To Assurers now joining the Company.

Rates Lower than any other Office.

Its POLICIES are free from any embarrassing or vexatious conditions, such as admit of their being disputed or cancelled at any time.

Every advantage to policy holders which is compatible with sound management and ultimate safety.

A G RAMSAY,

Manager.

Agent in Ottawa,

R H HAYCOCK.

FROST, FROST, FROST.

BUSS & CO'S OYSTERS

Are free from frost, and always fresh, received daily.

LOBSTERS AND FISH

always on hand at lowest prices in the city.

All descriptions of

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

supplied and delivered on shortest notice.

Game of all kinds.

BUSS & CO'S, 21 RIDEAU STREET,

Old Citizens Building, near Little Sussex st.

Railroads.

CHANGE OF TIME.

ST. LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.

(formerly the Ottawa & Prescott Railway.

ON and AFTER TUESDAY, 7TH DECEMBER, 1869, and until further notice, TRAINS will run as follows:

LEAVE OTTAWA.	ARRIVE IN PRESCOTT
Express, 8 a. m.	10.45 a. m.
Mixed, 1.15 p. m	4.30 p. m
LEAVE PRESCOTT.	ARRIVE IN OTTAWA
Express, 2.00 p m.	4.35 p. m.
Mixed, 7.45 a. m.	11.10 a. m.

CROSSING STATIONS—Nos 1 and 4 cross at Kemptville. Nos 2 and 3 cross at Kemptville.

NOTE 1—Nos 2 and 4 will have right of track over all other trains.

NOTE 2—Trains going south must approach Prescott Junction, and when late must ask orders at the Telegraph Office relative to the running of the Branch Train

T. S. DETLOR, Superintendent. THOMAS REYNOLDS Managing Director

N. B.—The above trains all run by Montreal Time.

CHANGE OF TIME.

BROCKVILLE & OTTAWA RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE, No. 23,

Commencing on MONDAY, NOV. 28, 1869

MAIN LINE.

LEAVE BROCKVILLE.

4:15 P. M.—TRAINS will leave Brockville daily at 4.15 p m, 7.4 a m, arriving at Sandpoint at 10.06 p m, p m.

LEAVE SANDPOINT.

6:00 A. M.—TRAINS will leave Sandpoint at 6.00 a m and 2.32 p m, arriving at Brockville at 12.15 p m, 8.36 p m.

PERTH BRANCH.

LEAVE PERTH.

5:35 P. M.—TRAINS will leave Perth at 5.35 p m and 9.00 a m arriving at Smith's Falls at 6.25 p m and 9.55 a m

LEAVE SMITH'S FALLS.

10:05 A.M.—TRAINS will leave Smith's Falls at 10.05 p m and 4.35 p m, arriving at Perth at 10.55 a m and 7.25 p m.

All trains on Main Line connect at Smith's Falls with trains to and from Perth.

No 1 leaves Brockville after G T Trains are due from the east and west.

No 2 is due in Brockville in time to connect with G T Trains for the east and west.

H. ABBOTT,

Managing Director.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.

1869.] WINTER ARRANGEMENTS. [1870.

Trains now leave BONAVENTURE STATION as follows:

GOING WEST.

Day Express for Ogdensburg, Ottawa, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Brantford Goderich, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West, at ..... 8:30 a m

Night do do do do do 7:30 p m

Accommodation Train for Cornwall and Intermediate Stations at..... 5:10 a m

Accommodation Train for Kingston and Intermediate Stations, at..... 7:15 am

Trains for Lachine at .....5:00 a m, 7:00 a m 9 a m, 12 noon, 1:30 p m, 4:40 p m, 5 p m and 6:30 p m.

The 1.30 p m train runs through to Provincial Line.

GOING SOUTH AND EAST.

Accommodation Train for Island Pond and Intermediate Stations at..... 7:00 am

Express for Boston at..... 8:40 am

Express for New York and Boston at..... 4:30 pm

via Vermont Central.

Express for New York and Boston via Plattsburgh, Lake Champlain, Burlington & Rutland at.....5 a m, 4.40 p m

Express for Island Pond, at..... 2:00 pm

Night Express for Quebec, Island Pond, Gorham and Portland, stopping between Montreal and Island Pond at St. Hilaire, St. Hyacinthe, Acton, Richmond, Sherbrooke, Waterville and Coaticook only, at..... .....10:10 p m

Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains, Baggage checked through.

The steamer Carlotta leaves Portland every SATURDAY AFTERNOON (after the arrival of train from Montreal on Friday night), for Halifax, N.S., returning on Tuesday.

She has excellent accommodation for passengers and freight.

The International Company's steamers, running in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway leave Portland every MONDAY and THURSDAY at 5 p m, for St. John, N.B., &c.

Tickets issued through at the Company's principal stations.

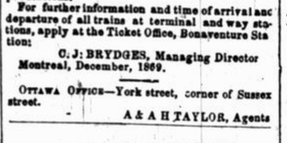
For further information and time of arrival and departure of all trains at terminal and way stations, apply at the Ticket Office, Bonaventure Station.

C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director

Montreal, December, 1869.

OTTAWA OFFICE—York street, corner of Sussex street.

A & A H TAYLOR, Agents



WINDSOR & ANNAPOLIS RAILWAY.

Opening through from Windsor to Annapolis completing the connexion between Halifax and St. John.

On and after SATURDAY, the 18th DECEMBER, 1869, this Railway will be open for passenger and goods traffic, as under:

Trains leave Windsor (in connection with the trains of the Nova Scotia Railway from Halifax) at 10.25 a m and 6.50 p m, arriving at Kentville at 11.45 a m., and 8.45 p. m., and at Annapolis at 2.30 p m, connecting there with steamers Emperor or Empress for St John N B.

Returning—the trains leave Annapolis at 7.35 p m, with passengers by steamer from St John, leaving there at 8 a m, and arrive at Kentville at 9.20, Windsor at 6.40, and Halifax at 9 p m.

Kentville, Dec 8, 1869. VERNON SMITH 1130y

FOR LIVERPOOL & QUEENSTOWN

INMAN LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS, SAILING FROM NEW YORK EVERY SATURDAY AND ALTERNATE TUESDAYS.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE SATURDAY STEAMER:

First Cabin, Payable in Gold.

Liverpool or Queenstown..... $100 00

Steerage, Payable in Currency.

Liverpool or Queenstown..... 35 00

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER TO HALIFAX

First Cabin, Payable in Gold.

Liverpool or Queenstown..... $100 00

Halifax..... 30 00

St. John's, N.F., by branch steamer..... 45 00

Steerage, Payable in Currency.

Liverpool or Queenstown..... 30 00

Halifax..... 15 00

St. John's, N.F., by branch steamer..... 30 00

Tickets sold to and from England, Ireland, and Continent, at moderate rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, New York

or KERRICK & CROMBIE Ottawa.

TEACHER WANTED for S S No 9, Nepean, a Male, first or second class. Apply to BERNARD QUINN, Secretary Treasurer of Trustees, Manotick P O, Ontario. 2 3

Nepean January 6, 1870.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Mrs S A ALLEN

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 who have only tried it 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 Dyne & Co., Wholesale Druggists, 38 Dey-st. and 40 Park Place, New York.

Beware of imitations. 1000-1y

Dr. A. Trask's Magnetic Ointment Cures Croup or Rattles.—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. J. P. KENNEDY, of Chittenango, New York, says: "It has stood the test 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 the list of remedies for these complaints."

DR. A. W. BELDING, 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 superiore article, and well worthy the notice of all."

Purchasers should be sure and ask for Dr. Trask's Magnetic Ointment, and see that the words "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.

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 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.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES,

Fisheries Branch,

Ottawa, 7th January, 1870.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that Tenders will be received by the undersigned to the 1st of March next for the charter of SIX SWIFT SAILING FORE-AND-AFT SCHOONERS, measuring from about sixty to one hundred and thirty tons, registered tonnage, with two suitable boats to each vessel, to be well found and thoroughly fastened, and not exceeding six years old; for Marine Police purposes, on the sea coasts of Canada. The crews will be provided and the vessels provisioned at the expense of the Government. Vessels to be at the risk of the owners.

Charters to run during the season from 1st April to 1st November. The undersigned reserves the option of renewing any charter for the following year.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Tenders may be for one, or more than one vessel.

Specifications in blank to be filled up with the description of each vessel, and also forms of Tenders, with other particulars, can be obtained on application to this Department, or its agencies at Quebec, Halifax, N. S., and St. John, N. B., after the 20th instant.

Communications to be addressed—

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES,

Fisheries Branch,

Ottawa.

And marked—"Tenders for Vessels."

P. MITCHELL,

Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

1252.5awt 1M

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

The Commissioners appointed to construct the Intercolonial Railway give Public Notice that they are prepared to receive Tenders for the following Rolling Stock:

40 Locomotive Engines and Tenders;

250 Box Freight Cars;

150 Platform Cars.

Printed Specifications according to which these Engines and Cars are to be constructed can be had, and general plans of the different vehicles can be seen, at the Office of the Chief Engineer, in Ottawa, on and after the 17th January, 1870.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the Commissioners of the Intercolonial Railway, marked "Tenders," will be received at their Office in Ottawa up to 7 o'clock, P. M., the 17th March, 1870.

A. WALSH,

ED. B. CHANDLER,

C. J. BRYDGES,

A. W. McLELAN,

Commissioners.

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,

Ottawa, 14th January, 1870. 1257.8

AGENTS READ THIS!

We will pay Agents a salary of $30 per week and expenses, or allow a large commission, to sell our new wonderful inventions. Address,

M. WAGNER & CO.,

Marshall, Mich.

Ottawa, December 10, 1869. w51-3m

CARBON OIL

As clear as pure water, 60 cents per gallon at ESMONDE BROS.

TWO GOOD TINSMITHS

Wanted at

ESMONDE BROS.

When Does the Income Tax Cease?

From the Cleveland Herald

The general impression has been that the Income Tax expires by limitation during the present year; that the assessment of March next will be the last that can be made under the present laws. Such has been, so far as we have seen, the unvarying construction put upon the law by the Revenue officials, as well as by the public at large. The language of the act of March 2, 1867, warrants this construction "The act provides that the tax shall be assessed, collected, and paid upon the gains, profits, and income for the year ending thirty-first of December next preceding the time for levying, collecting, and paying said tax;" and it also provides that "the taxes on incomes herein imposed, shall be levied on the first day of March, and be due and payable on or before the thirtieth day of April, in each year, until and including the year eighteen huudred and seventy, and no longer."

There does not seem, to us, any room for misconception as to the provisions of this Act. The *levying* of the tax is to cease in 1870; not the taxation of the incomes accrued in 1870. The tax on the latter cannot be levied until 1871, because the sum to be taxed is not complete until the end of 1870, but the law implicitly states that the tax shall not be *levied* until after the year 1870. It would seem that language could not be more explicit or less liable to misunderstanding.

But now comes Mr. Schenck, from the Committee on Ways and Means, with a Joint Resolution, setting forth the alleged fact hitherto unknown to the public, that differences of opinion exist as to the construction of the law in regard to its duration, and declaring its true intent and meaning to be that "all persons are liable to the payment of their proper income tax accruing and to accrue for and during and up to the end of 1870, and that the assessment and collection of any such tax in the year 1870, and remaining unpaid on the first day of January, 1871, may under the existing provisions of the law be made in the last mentioned year," and this Joint Resolution appears to have been adopted by the House without a why or a wherefore.

By what process of reasoning the members came to the conclusion that the true intent and meaning of the law is opposite to its plain language as hitherto understood by all men, is beyond our comprehension. If Mr. Schenck had introduced a bill continuing the Income Tax another year, it would have been a legitimate proposition, to be discussed on its merits, but this attempt to wrest the language of a law from its palpable meaning in order to continue an obnoxious impost another year, is carrying things a little too far. The agitation has been, on the part of the public, to anticipate the legal demise of the tax by omitting its collection this Spring, and this declaration that it will be collected again in 1871 will be received with astonishment and indignation. It gives ground for the suspicion that the tax is to be continued indefinitely, and that the policy of the British Government in like circumstances is to be adopted. There, the tax was imposed for a special purpose, was renewed from year to year on various pretexts, and finally became a settled institution, having acquired title by uninterrupted continuance.

The Senate has yet to pass on the measure, and if that body shares in the confusion of the House as to the meaning of words, the courts may have something to say on the subject. Whether this be so or not, the people will have a few words with their Representatives in due time. Have the members of Congress forgotten the incident of the last straw which broke the overloaded camel's back?

COST OF AN ELECTION.—The East Cheshire election cost the candidates nearly 10,000*l*. Mr. Cunliffe Brooks returns his outlay at 6,631*l*., and Sir Edward Watkin at 3.190*l*.

—A correspondant says that in houses heated dy stoves and furnaces, not near enough water is evaporated to properly supply moisture to the hot air created. *Per contra*, an Eastern medical gentleman of great eminence says that the water theory is all nonsense, and that water does not alter the character of heated air at all

The Toronto *Globe* persists in talking of papers on "fyle" instead of on file, and tells a rival editor to "turn to his own fyles." It has used the word so frequently within a few days as to lead to the belief that it is done of set purpose Has the *Globe* added to its staff the antiquated genius in Richmond, Virginia who some time since sought to revive the "auncient," way of spelling "publick" and "tragick," but which the "publick" repudiated, with "horrour?"

—In the coroner's investigation, at Cincinnati, into the cause and manner of the demise the German, George Steel, who died under the hot water treatment of Professor Otto Aschenbaum; the jury, after maturity of deliberation, common upon such occasions, returned a virdict to the effect that the deceased "came to his death by drinking an enormous quantity of hot water, prescribed and partly given to him by a certain Otto Aschenbaum, in short intervals, for the care of rheumatism from which the deceased had suffered for nearly five years." Mr. Aschenbaum, the author of this new style of hydropathic treatment in rheumatic cases of long standing, was brought before the police court to be tried upon some criminal charge, but no prosecutor appeared, and he was remanded back to the station house to see if anybody would appear in the capacity. He is still in the custody of the officers. Aschenbaum is a benevolent looking but exceedingly ignorant person. He says that he had no object in view in administering to Mr. Steel save a mere act of kindness. It had been his fortune to observe that in Germany the hot water treatment has never failed to restore persons afflicted with chronic rheumatism to useful walks of life. It is a sovereign specific where the patient can absorb forty pints of water, but he thinks that Mr. Steel's trouble grew out of the fact that he was only able to endure twenty one pints. If the patient had only been able to follow out the prescription, Mr. A. thinks it would have been different with him.

THE GREAT TORNADO.

Awful Scenes at Cave City—Houses Blown About Like Wisps of Straw—Several Hundred Persons Homeless.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

CAVE CITY, KY., January 18.

The particulars of the doings of the tornado which cut off and demolished nearly one-third of this little town yesterday morning will never be known. The storm had a beginning and an end, and the end was not more than two minutes later than the beginning; but a description of the scene during those two minutes, or of the sad havoc which was the result of the storm, can never be made complete. The storm began about 5 o'clock in the morning with a heavy fall of hail, which continued but for a moment, and was immediately followed by a long, continuous sheet of flame, lasting another moment. The wind storm then commenced its terrible work. No words can portray an idea of the scene. Those who had witnessed the most terrifying battle scenes say they never saw or heard, or felt, or conceived of anything so perfectly hideous and terrifying as the howling of the winds, the vivid flashes of lightning, the crashing of houses, the drenching rain, the heart-rending shrieks, and piteous wailings of the terified and the wounded, the whole of which occurred in two minutes, or probably less time. The wind shrieked, screamed, howled and roared. By the occasional flashes of lightning, it could be seen that the air was filled with flying trees, timber, houses fragments of houses, stables, and buildings of all kinds, furniture, stoves and cooking utensils, clothing, bedding, animals, fowls, and every conceivable thing, animate and inanimate, that came within range of the storm. If the fiend had form, it was that of a heavy angry cloud, which swept every thing it touched from its fixed place. The crash was quick and terrific, but the noise of the breaking houses was music compared with the bellowing winds that preceded it. The destruction was complete. About fifty houses were demolished, and there is not to be found a portion of a building, a piece of furniture, an article of jewelry, an article of clothing or bedding, a book or ware of any kind that is worth the sum of fifty cents. The remains of the houses may serve for firewood, the fragments of furniture for kindling, the clothing and bedding for old rags; there is nothing left within that track of a half mile in width, and extending at least twelve or fifteen miles in length, except in two or three singular instances, that is worth a farthing, or ever will be, in the way it was originally designed. The total loss can never be estimated. It is enough to know that several hundred persons are homeless, without clothing or food; except such as they have received from kind-hearted citizens. Most of the destitute are poor and unable to purchase clothing or furniture, or even food, even if they could find houses to live in. Eleven will be taken to their narrow homes to-day. It is indeed wonderful that this number is so small. How any creature could exist in that storm and survive is a mystery beyond the comprehension of even those who were in the thickest of it. Many of the survivors were terribly lacerated and bruised by the flying splinters and timbers, and some of the dead were shockingly crushed and mangled.

Royal Christening.

The christening of the infant princess, fifth child of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, took place at Marlborough House on December 24. The ceremony was perfomed by the Right Rev. the Bishop of London, assisted by the Very Rev. the Dean of Westminister and the Sub-dean of the Chapel Royal. The infant princess received the names of Maud Charlotte Mary Victoria. The sponsors were—His Majesty the King of Sweden, represented by His Excellency the Swedish and Norwegian Minister (Baron Hochschild;) her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Cesarevna, represented by the Baroness de Brunnow; her Royal Highness the Crown Princess of Denmark, represented by Madame de Bulow; his Royal Highness Prince Leopold, represented by His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge; Her Highness Duchess of Nassau, represented by her Royal Highness the Princess of Teck; his Serene Highness the Landgrave Frederich William of Hesse, represented by his Serene Highness the Prince of Teck; her Serene Highness the Princess of Leiningen, represented by her Serene Highness Princess Claudine of Teck; the Duchess of Inverness and Count Gleichen.

—Evidence continues to accumulate to the effect that professedly religious "organs"—both presses and preachers—value morality much less than secular journals. Here, for example, has been the Reverend Mr. Boole declaiming from his pulpit, with reference to the Reverend Horace Cooke—not, as one might expect, in rebrobation of him, but only in reprobation of the journals which merely chronicled and characterized his action. "All editors," observed the preacher, in his haste, or at least all secular editors, "are liars." He was pleased further to give his valuable views on journalism, and to lay it down that no man ought to be an editor who is not a professing Christian. In case all editors were professing Christians, Mr. Boole does not give us any reason to believe that virtue would be any better upheld or vice any more decidedly denounced; but may fairly be presumed that he means that crimes committed by clergymen would be overlooked rather than emphasized. To the Reverend Mr. Boole this appears a desirable consummation. To us not. And now comes the *Independent*, which has nothing to say about the conduct of Cooke, except to describe it as an escapade, and to explain it by "neuralgic affection," "laudanum," "chloroform," "almost crazed," and the like lackadaisical twaddle. "The saddest part," remarks Peckniff, "is the "run of Mr. Cooke's prospects for further usefulness, and the social retirement to which the silly girl will be driven." The saddest part, anybody but a Peckniff would suppose, without reference to its consequence, was the fact that a minister of the gospel could be found to bemire his sacred calling, and that religious papers and religious teachers could be found to maintain that he was to be blamed for it. But against the journals which described the quite pardonable conduct of the neuralgically affected Cooke, the righteous wrath of the *Independent* waxes hot. They are "dirty sensationalists." And this is the morality of the *Independent*.

The American Shipbuilding Trade and its Decline.

A London, journal publishes a lengthy article under the head of "A Very Depressed Marine," in which it says:—

Twenty years ago American built ships were to be found in every sea and American shipbuilding stood unrivalled. Now an American engineer, before the Congressional committee, confesses with bitterness that shipbuilding threatens to become a lost art among his countrymen. The cause of this decline is to be looked for in the substitution of iron for wood in the construction of ships. While wood was the material employed in shipbuilding the Americans had an unapproachable advantage over all competitors. It costs just as much now to build a wooden ship in an American port as it does to build on the Clyde or the Tyne an iron one, which will last twice as long, and will not need half as many repairs; and it costs very nearly twice as much to build an iron ship. A New York shipbuilder stated before the Congressional committee that an iron steamer constructed in Glasgow for £70,000 could not be turned out in New