DOW'S CELEBRATED ALE.

MOLSON'S CELEBRATED ALE.

MOLSON'S CELEBRATED PORTER

COSGRAVE'S CELEBRATED ALE (in prime condition.)

GURKE'S DUBLIN STOUT.

BASS' ENGLISH ALE.

WM. YOUNGER'S EDINBURGH ALE, and a full list of CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S London Goods.

At CAMPBELL & ALMAS, 88 Sparks-St.

Ottawa, July 29th, 1874

New Advertisements.

Rink Music Hall—Harry Lindley.
Notice to Contractors—F Braun.
Notice to Lumbermen—F Braun.
Funeral Undertaking—Robert Angus.
Customs Department—R S M Bouchette.
Notice—J Johnson.
New Church Music Book—O Ellson & Co.
Clara, the New England Comedienne.

The Ottawa Times

MONDAY, AUGUST 31, 1874.

Mr. Amor De Cosmos, M.P., of British Columbia, arrived in the city yesterday morning, and is staying at the Russell House.

At the M. E. Conference held at Napanee, on Thursday, the Rev. Dr. Reid was elected Bishop. The vote stood:—Rev. Dr. Reid, 39; Rev. J. Gardiner, 5; Rev. M. Bensoni 3; Rev. Dr. Carman, 3.

The Brockville *Recorder* says, it is reported that the Conservative Convention for the South Riding of Leeds will meet at Delta on the 14th of September, for the purpose of selecting a candidate to represent the constituency in the Local Legislature.

Mr. David Boyle, an Elora public school teacher, writes to the *Globe* concerning the source from which the teachers received their voting papers during the recent election. He inquires very properly, in view of the facts he recites, whether they were sent from the Department directly, or whether they came through the County Inspectors. He states that a friend of his found enclosed with his voting paper a number of extracts from pro-Sangsterian newspapers, said extracts being headed "Another lie nailed," and so on. He puts the pertinent question, in conclusion—How many more received like enclosures, and who sent them? This is a matter which ought to be inquired into, as it is quite clear there must have been a screw loose somewhere, and we know there were very grave rumours of a similar nature floating about during the progress of the election.

Professor Daniel Wilson, through the columns of the *Globe*, has addressed a letter to the Principals and Masters of the Collegiate Institutes and High Schools of Ontario, acknowledging the distinction they have spontaneously conferred upon him in selecting them as their first representative in the Council of Public Instruction. After referring to the responsibilities involved in the fulfilment of the duties entrusted to him, and how much the future of the Province and the Dominion depends upon the educational training bestowed upon the young, he assures them that upon all great educational questions he will always be found in accord with them, and while pursuing an independent course as a member of the Council, will always be glad to have the benefit of the judgment of his constituents in aiding him to determine upon the course of action best calculated to promote the great ends of higher education. Professor Goldwin Smith has also written to Mr. McAlister, the chairman of the committee formed to promote his election, acknowledging receipt of the official notification of his election. He refers indirectly to the unusual element which formed a part of the contest, resulting in his being chosen as the representative of the public school teachers, and speaks of it as an object far more important than anything connected with his personal candidature. He states his intention—and the statement must be gratifying to the people of Canada—of becoming a permanent resident in Toronto, and such being the case it was almost needless for him to say that the business of the Council of Public Instruction will have his best and constant attention. He thanks those, moreover, who have by their votes placed him in the position to which he has just been elected, and which he seems to value very highly.

The St. Catharines *Times* recently treated its readers, *apropos* of the Reciprocity Treaty, to a sensational description, with six or seven lines of a flaring, displayed heading, of the closing of a manufactory of agricultural implements in that town, which was put down to the credit of "Brown's Treaty" as a matter of course. The editor of the *Times* saw in the proprietor's course a commendable prescience of the disastrous effects of reciprocity, and his own prophetic eye and mind conjured up the near future the calamitous results which must inevitably arise from manufacturers of all kinds and classes failing to take the hint and refusing to follow the example thus said to be set them. As might be expected, however, the lively imagination of the writer—all the more lively that he has lately had rack and ruin to the country on the brain—had much more to do with this harrowing story than might readily be imagined. It was true that a St. Catharines gentlemap, who used to do something in the way of manufacturing agricultural implements, was shutting up his establishment. There the stubborn facts stood still, and would be induced to extend no further. For the rest of the piteous detail we are indebted to the said editor, who evolved out of his own inner consciousness, the flesh which completed this little skeleton. A contemporary entirely spoiled the effect of the splendidly worked up sensation, however, by informing the world that the agricultural implement maker sold out because he was engaged in another and more congenial or more profitable business, which required all his time and capital. The same journal which exposes this petty trick on the part of the rapacious little protectionist, also hints that it has transferred its loyalty and its services to another political flag, which by no means tends to increase its reputation for veracity. Of course if the *Times* and its proprietors are convinced that they have hitherto been contending for the wrong cause, their change of front is quite justifiable; only it would be the more manly course to make a candid confession to that effect. The loss to one party and the gain to the other would scarcely be sufficiently important to make much fuss about it.

THE CASE OF BISHOP CHENEY.

We noticed some time ago that it had been decided upon authority that Bishop Cheney, of Chicago, so well known here and all over America in connection with the Reformed Episcopal Church movement, had been disposed from the Ministry of the Episcopal Church of the United States illegally. The case which was tried before Judge Williams, of Chicago, was popularly known as that of Calkins *et al vs* Cheney. The interest in the case is as universal as the Episcopal Church, and a brief summary of its causes and results may be of some interest just now. The decision was rendered on the 15th inst., just about the time the right rev. gentleman was in this city.

The Rev. Charles E. Cheney, rector of Christ Church, Chicago, was what is commonly called an "Evangelical," and among other practices omitted the word "regenerate" in administering the sacrament of infant baptism. He was admonished against the practice, but having persisted in it, he was brought before an ecclesiastical court, found guilty, and suspended. Remaining contumacious, a second court was convened, and in accordance with its finding and sentence, the late Bishop Whitehouse deposed him from the ministry. All the members of the congregation, with the exception of Mr. Calkins, whose name appears as prosecutor in the case, and two others, stood by their rector, and he continued to officiate. Upon this Mr. Calkins brought a suit in the Circuit Court to restrain Mr. Cheney from using or holding the church, that being the property of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The plain English of the matter was this—that the church authorities did not much care as to what became of the contumacious rector, but they had a decided disinclination to see him carry away the valuable church property with him. Hence the suit, which practically assumed that the only *bona fide* congregation consisted of Mr. Calkins and his two friends. As is well known, Mr. Cheney subsequently joined the Reformed Episcopal Church of Bishop Cummins, and was elected Bishop.

At the hearing of the case, the evidence and arguments of the counsel took a very wide and extremely interesting range. Eminent churchmen in both hemispheres were examined upon the differences between the High and Low Church, the powers and functions of ecclesiastical courts were reviewed at vast length, and several hundred volumes of authorities brought into court, from the Scriptures and the early Fathers down through the Roman and English writers on ecclesiastical polity, to the authorities of the present day, Phillimore and Moss man. The decision, however, treats of but one branch of the subject—the character and power of ecclesiastical tribunals. The judge held that all churches in the United States were regarded in law as voluntary societies, having their own laws and regulations—these laws and regulations being the stipulations governing all the relations of the members. Mr. Cheney, holding his office by and subject to the canons of the church, was also subject to be bound by them. Under the canon, a court of five assessors was constituted, but four of whom attended the trial. Such a court most closely resembled a tribunal of arbitration, exercising only quasi-judicial powers, voluntarily conferred by the stipulation of the parties. In "Long vs. the Bishop of Cape Town" (1865, judgments of the Privy Council, 293) the rule was laid down that such tribunals must apply to the civil courts to enforce their sentences, and that such courts would give effect to their decisions as they would to the decisions of arbitrators. The rule was imperative that all the arbitrators must be present throughout each and every meeting equally, whether for hearing evidence or argument, or consulting or deciding on the award, the only exception being in case of a wilful withdrawal. One of the assessors being absent, the court, the judge held, was not a court within the meaning of the canon, and there was therefore no valid finding whereon a legal sentence could be pronounced. The proceedings of the second court, resting on those of the first, were equally illegal, and the bill was consequently dismissed for want of equity.

The above is a summary of the case as it appeared in the Chicago press at the time. The decision was fully expected by both parties, but we have probably not heard the end of the matter yet. It is still open to the petitioners of course to take an appeal, or they may introduce new proceedings based upon Mr. Cheney's withdrawal from the church. This, however, depends entirely upon the next bishop, and if he is anything but an extremely High Churchman, the opinion prevails that the case will probably be allowed to lapse. The late Bishop Whitehouse was of a somewhat combative disposition, or at least excessively tenacious, and it is doubtful whether whoever may be his successor will be as willing to renew the war. There will be but small spoils to the victors in any event, for by a foreclosure sale and purchase the whole property of the church has been placed beyond the reach of the new Bishop even should he secure a judgement in favour of Mr. Calkins and the two anti-Cheney members of the congregation associated with him in the prosecution.

The decision restores Mr. Cheney to his original place in law, as he has declared himself to be in fact—a presbyter of the Protestant Episcopal Church. It is said to be by no means improbable, had he not become a Missionary Bishop of the Reformed Church of Bishop Cummins, that he would have succeeded his late antagonist, Bishop Whitehouse, in the presidency of the affairs of the diocese of Illinois.

THE DAILY TIMES can be procured every morning for 15 cents per week. The "Weekly" Friday morning's, in time for English Mail, at E. A. Perry's Elgin St.; Battle Bros., Rideau St., and Russell House; Lacy, Bridge St, Chaudiere; L'Echo Office, Hull; St. Lawrence & Ottawa, and Canada Central Railway Station.

OBITUARY.

The late Judge Smith.

Mr. James Smith, Q C., Judge of the County of Victoria, whose death is announced, at the age of 62 years and 10 months, was a son of the late Mr. J. D. Smith, of Port Hope, who was a member of the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada from 1824 till 1827, and grandson of the late Mr. Elias Smith, a U. E. Loyalist, who adhered to the British standard through the American Revolutionary War, and afterwards came to Canada and was the founder of the town of Port Hope. He was a brother of the Hon. Sidney Smith, Q C., of the late J. Shuter Smith, ex-M.P., and of the late Mr. Elias P. Smith, a prominent banker. Deceased was born at Port Hope, in 1811, at that time Smith's Creek. He was called to the Bar of Upper Canada at the early age of 22 and his brilliant abilities as a lawyer soon placed him among the foremost in his profession, and at the head of a large and lucrative practice. Indeed, so marked were his abilities that upon his first appearance in Court before the late Chief Justice Sir John B. Robinson, that eminent jurist was heard to remark of him that "he was even then an ornament to the profession." At a comparatively early period in his career he became a Queen's Counsel.

The subject of this sketch entered public life in 1848, contesting the representation of Durham County, in the Reform interest, with Mr. John Duggan, Conservative, (now Judge Duggan, of Toronto), over whom he was elected by a handsome majority. He had previously, in 1844, contested the election for this County with Mr. John Tucker Williams, R.N., father of Col. A. T. H. Williams, the present member for East Durham in the Legislature of Ontario, but on that occasion he was unsuccessful. Mr. Smith next encountered the opposition of the late Mr. F. H. Burton, at the general election in 1851, and succeeded in obtaining his election by a considerable majority. At the general election in 1854 he retired from the representation of the County of Durham upon its division into two ridings, East Durham being too strongly Conservative at that time to admit of the successful candidature of a Reformer, and sought a constituency in the new County of Victoria, which then for the first time sent a member to Parliament. On that occasion he was elected by a majority of 70 over his Conservative opponent, Mr. Mossom Boyd, the wealthy and influential lumber merchant. Mr. Smith was an exceedingly energetic member of Parliament, and the ability that had distinguished him at the bar made him conspicuous in the councils of the nation. He was a ready debater, and being of large grasp of intellect, spoke with much force and power So highly was he thought of by the Reform party that he was offered, by a Reform Prime Minister, the Solicitor Generalship for Canada West, but preferring the position of a private member he declined the honour. The school of politicians among whom he moved numbered among them Baldwin, Lafontaine, Hincks, Allan McNab, and Geo. Brown, and on the opposite side, John A. Macdonald, &c. He was ever alive to the interests of the country and favoured the pioneer system of railways which has done so much in building up and making Canada what it is to-day. He interested himself largely in helping to Parliamentary aid the Northern, Grand Trunk and Great Western Railways, and obtained the charter of the Grand Trunk between Kingston and Toronto. In local and municipal affairs, the subject of our remarks was not less active than in those political. He was at one time Mayor of Port Hope, Warden of the United Counties of Northumberland and Durham, President of the Hope Consolidated Road Company, and for some years also Prest. of the Port Hope, Lindsay & Beaverton (now Midland) Railway, the two last mentioned principally owing their existence to his indefatigable efforts in their promotion in Parliament and in the country. Through his influence large grants of public money were obtained for the Midland Railway, and also for the Port Hope Harbour Board, of which he was for some time chairman In the year 1857, the deceased retired voluntarily from public life and entered into a legal partnership in Port Hope with his late brother, Mr. J. Shuter Smith. In 1863, he received the appointment of Judge of the County Court of the County of Victoria, on its separation from Peterboro' County for judicial purposes, and was therefore its first judge, as he had been its first Member of Parliament. He held the position for twelve years—up to the time of his death—and during the whole of that period had, we are informed, but three judgments appealed against, only one of which was held good. He received the distinction in 1869 of being appointed one of the five County Court Judges composing the Board for revising the rates of tariff &c., of the Division Courts of Ontario, which sat at Toronto in that year. His many estimable personal qualities will long be remembered by the large circle of friends he has left behind. He was kindly and generous in disposition, and those qualities endeared him to all classes of the community in which he lived. He leaves a wife and six children, with a large connection of relatives, to lament his loss. One of his sons, Mr. William Sidney Smith, barrister, is in partnership with the Hon. Stephen Richards, Q C., of Toronto; another, a barrister, is practising his profession at Lindsay, with Mr. George Dormer, ex-M.P.; another is prominently connected with railway matters in the Midland District of Ontario, and another is employed in the Merchants' Bank of Canada. As an indication of the great personal respect in which deceased was held and the regret with which his demise was very generally regarded, we may mention that on the day of the funeral the stores in Lindsay (where he died) and in Port Hope (where the remains were interred) were closed, and the flags on the public buildings were at half-mast. The funeral was large, and was attended by Members of the Dominion and Local Legislatures, the Mayors of Lindsay and Port Hope, Ward ens, Councillors, and the legal profession of Central Ontario. The funeral train on the Midland Railway was draped in mourning, and also the stations on the road, and as an additional mark of respect to their first President, the management of the road placed cars at the disposal of the funeral party between Lindsay and Port Hope to go and return free of charge. The choral services in St. John's Church, Port Hope, were unusually impressive on the occasion, and to enable many old friends present to look for the last time upon the features, now cold in death, of him whom they had known so well in life, the lid was removed by special request for a few brief moments from the casket.

The Magazines.

THE SANITARIAN for September. New York: A. N. Bell, Editor.

The *Sanitarian* for September has been to hand for some days, and is as replete as usual with articles pertinent to the season and the prevailing forms of disease common to it. It opens with a paper by Dr. C. R. Agnew on "School Diseases," chiefly bearing upon the injury to the sight arising from the effects of school and college life all over the world, and calling architects and trustees to account for what he looks upon as their criminal neglect of the simplest rules of hygienne. The concluding essay, on the "Position of Woman with reference to Education," by Dr. Nathan Allen, will probably meet the views of most masculine philosophers, although it is far from probable that it will prove acceptable to the advocates of women's rights, inasmuch as it advances the good old-fashioned theory that marriage and maternity are the most desirable and natural functions of womanhood, and insists that the reforms advocated by the sexual sisterhood would inevitably divert woman's nutritive force from this purpose to her comparatively unimportant brain. Briefly stated, the author's opinion is that for posterity's sake it is better that woman should physically be fitted to suckle fools than intellectually able to chronicle "small beer."

The intermediate articles are scarcely up to the *Sanitarian's* usual standard of merit, the longer ones being a solemnly humorous attempt to convert science into fiction under the title of "Thermometrical notes in the prosecution of new theories of disease," and an equally solemn but ludicrous failure to convert fiction into science under the title of the "Physiology of Intemperance." The latter is a production of Mr. A. H. Dana, wherein the author manifests equally crass ignorance of both physiology and chemistry. Magnificently disregarding all recent research, he contents himself with quoting but one modern authority, and he an unknown but "intelligent correspondent of the New York *Tribune*." He reiterates the long-disproven assertion that alcohol "is largely carried off by the kidneys, exhaled by the lungs, and exuded from the skin;" his knowledge of the classification of foods does not extend beyond the Liebegan doctrine that starch and oils are "calorifacient," and he thinks it inferentially probable that pure oil would not alone sustain animal life. He further favours us with the novel information that "the muscular and glandular tissues of animals are supposed to be supplied by albuminious substances such as cereal grains and esculent roots," but after all he questions "how much dependence is to be placed upon chemical analyses," evidently preferring to evolve his data from his own inner consciousness. To illustrate an assumed difference of action between alcohol and other hydrocarbons, due to the different proportions of their constituent elements, he instances the two combinations of nitrogen and oxygen found respectively in atmospheric air and nitric acid, profoundly innocent of the difference between a mechanical mixture and a chemical compound. What he regards as an argument of "chief importance" is the slanderous dogma that "a man who wants a dram to day will surely want it to-morrow," and that "whoever takes an intoxicating drink daily becomes a lounger, wasting part of his time in unprofitable talk; generally will be a frequenter of bar-rooms or other like places of resort, and this will grow upon him as he drinks oftener." However much we may admire temperance, and however much condemn drunkenness, we cannot subscribe without a protest to Mr. Dana's utter disregard of facts and of any possible distinction between the use and abuse of alcohol, especially when he affirms that, particular by men of great intellectual power, "there is no alternative but entire abstinence or habitual, and in the end excessive indulgence." The intemperate habits of public men may be a fitting subject of criticism and censure while they are living, especially if they become notoriously scandalous to the country as a country or obstruct public business; but it can surely be nothing short of gross bad taste to revile the illustrations dead, or to heap indignity upon the heads of the departed benefactors of mankind. It is but too true that the private habits of some of the world's greatest men have been disgraceful and disreputable, shortening their useful lives and even seriously impairing their usefulness while living; but now that they are passed the bourne whence no man returneth, now that only the memory of their great deeds and mighty productions remains to us; and when we remember that in the article before us Charles Dickens is spoken of as a victim to intoxicating drink, when we find that scarcely a celebrated name on the world's roll of fame has been spared by our author from the same sweeping accusation, from Shakespeare down, including such names as De Quincey, Coleridge, Pitt and Sheridan, our surprise may be justified that an article equally characterized by lack of scientific information and of good taste should have received the editorial *imprimatur*, in a magazine usually remarkable for its possession of both qualities.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, New York: The Leonard Scott Publishing Company.

The contents of "Blackwood's Magazine for August, just issued by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Barclay street, New York, are as follows:—"The Abode of Snow." This is the first part of the description of a trip to the Himalayas. The writer takes us from the heat of India to the cool breezes of the mountains, and has promised to conduct us to some of the highest peaks of the range. "The Story of Valentine and his Brother," Part VIII "New Books:" "Essays of Richard Congreve," in which the doctrine of the Religion of Humanity is set forth at some length; "Threading my Way—Robert Dale Owen;" the product of one of those curiously uneducated minds which no amount of reading can ever suffice to educate; "Memoir of Mrs Barbauld," a book of which but little can be said, "as it contains little, except a chronicle of modest duty;" and "Songs of Two Worlds," spoken of with moderate praise. "Alice Lorraine," Part VI. "Seven Village Songs;" principally love songs—short and sweet. "The Civil War in America," by the Comte de Paris. The first chapters of this work have been published in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, and hence the present communication to *Blackwood*, written by a General Officer of the late Confederate Army." A history intended to occupy seven volumes cannot with any fairness be judged by its preliminary chapters; but the General Officer is unable to restrain his indignation at the author's evident sympathy with the cause of the North, and rushes somewhat hastily into print, to denounce him as a partizan writer, and not a historian. Not content with determining prematurely how the Comte de Paris has written a book, he seems also bent upon settling "why he did it!"—a matter with which literary critics seldom trouble themselves. "Montero's Flight" A poem, in ballad form, describing the death of Marshal Concha, and his aide-de-camp's gallant ride. "The Agricultural Strike." This account of the troubles between English farmers and farm laborers aims at giving an impartial explanation of the position of the parties before the strike, and at the present time. It is an article that places the whole case clearly before us, thereby saving us the trouble of trying to remember and connect the items on the subject that appear from time to time in the newspaper.

Canada Gazette.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz.:—

OTTAWA, 23rd July, 1874.

George Nairn Matheson, of Sarnia in the Province of Ontario, Esq, to be a Collector in Her Majesty's Customs.

Hubert Valender Deming, of the Township of Gosfield, in the Province of Ontario, Gentleman, to be a Landing Waiter and Searcher in Her Majesty's Customs.

William Allard, of Carleton, in the Province of Quebec, Gentleman, to be a Landing Waiter and Searcher in Her Majesty's Customs.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY FOR CANADA.

Members returned to serve in the present Parliament:—

East Riding of the County of Elgin, in the Province of Ontario,—Colin Macdougall, of the Town of St. Thomas, Barrister-at-Law, in the room of the late William Harvey, Esquire, deceased.

Napierville, in the Province of Quebec, —Sixte Coupal dit LaReine, of the Parish of St. Cyprien, Farmer, in the room of the Honourable Antonie Aime Dorion, who has accepted of an office of emolument under the Crown.

Parliament is further prorogued until the 20th of September.

The Minister of Public Works gives notice that that Department will take possession of a certain portion of the Seymour Estate, in the Township of Grantham, Ont., the same being required for public purposes connected with the enlargement of the Welland Canal.

The County of Gaysboro, N. S., is erected into a district, under the act respecting wrecks and salvage, E. H. Frenchville, receiver of wrecks. The country from Ingonish, Victoria County, N. S., to Bay St. Lawrence, including the island of St. Paul's is also appointed a district under same act. S C Campbell of Ingonish, Receiver of Wrecks.

The Finance Minister gives notice that the capital of the compensation to Seigneurs will be paid to the respective parties entitled thereto on December 31st next. If it is desired that the capital be paid at an earlier date, application must be made to that effect to the Minister of Finance.

The circulation and specie report shows Russell, is closed.

The Post Office Savings Banks' account shows a balance in the hands of the Receiver General on the 31st of July of $3,205,306 79.

CITY AND VICINITY

THE GOVERNMENT WORKSHOPS.—The roof of this fine structure is being slated. The building presents a very striking and handsome appearance.

BASE BALL.—A game of base ball was played on Saturday afternoon between the "Flywaways" and "Hurons" clubs, resulting in a victory for the latter by a score of 43 to 23.

PROTESTANT HOSPITAL.—Visitors this week—Directors, Messrs. Alex. Workman and James Peacock. Clergy, Revds. G. N. Higginson and A. Cameron. Physician, James Grant.

CITY COUNCIL.—A special meeting of the Council will be held to night for the purpose of considering the report of the Board of Works and the Architects, Messrs Horsey and Sheard, on the City Hall tenders.

WESTERN BLOCK EXTENSION.—Considerable progress has already been attained in the excavation for the proposed extension to the Western block. It is expected that ere the severe weather sets in, the work will be fully completed, and ready for an early resumption of the masonry in the ensuing spring. The greater portion of the stonecutting will doubtless be prepared during the winter months towards that end.

POST OFFICE CHANGED.—The Post Office at Long Island Locks, near the Village of Manotick, in the County of Carleton, has been closed. The Clarendon Centre Post Office, in the County of Pontiac, will hereafter be known as "Shawville."

A CHANGE.—The Congregation of the Metcalfe Street Wesleyan Church have decided to abandon their church site on Albert street, owing to its too close proximity to the Theatre now in course of erection in that locality. A site comprising four lots between Slater and Maria streets and adjoining Bank street, has been secured for the proposed new edifice. The building would have been now under contract, were it not for this unforeseen incident.

ALARMING ACCIDENT.—On Saturday about noon an accident of an alarming nature occurred on the Sappers Bridge. One of the horses attached to a street car having been unhitched, accidentally stepped into the opening, and fell between the girders, a distance of 30 or 40 feet to the ground, alighting on his feet, and apparently escaped uninjured. That the animal was not killed outright is due to the fact that he was suspended for a long time in mid-air by the harness, and consequently the fall was considerably broken.

FOOT BALL.—The foot ball match unavoidably postponed from the late St. Andrew's Pic-Nic, and which was partially played on that occasion, will be completed on Thursday afternoon next at 4 o'clock, at the grounds of the Ottawa Base Ball Club. Both Highlanders and Lowlanders are eager for the fray, and a good deal of anxiety pervades Scottish circles as to the result of the game. The elegant champion belt given by Mr. E. C. Barber will be presented to the winning captain immediately after the close of the game.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—Yesterday afternoon the temperance meeting, under the auspices of Chaudiere Division S. of T., was held in the Temperance Hall, Pooley's Bridge, Mr. Halkett, chairman of the managing committee, presiding. Interesting addresses were delivered by Messrs. Hector McLean and I. K. Stewart, which were attentively listened to. As these meetings are limited to an hour's duration, and are supported entirely at the Division's expense, it is to be hoped the public at large will manifest their interest by increasing the attendance Sunday after Sunday.

COLONEL WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Last evening, Clara, the New England comedienne, made her first appearance in this city. The play, entitled "Sunlight," a comedy in five acts, illustrated the talent of the actress as well as the gradual growth of intelligence and culture in an ignorant, untaught girl; also the line between the social grades. Of Clara too much praise cannot be said. She is a young actress of the Lotta school, the most versatile in style and brimfull of talent, with a sweet, sympathetic voice, and much musical ability. She is *petite* in stature and exceedingly pretty, her face full of animation and intelligence. Her efforts to please were justly rewarded by hearty applause, and every song called for an *encore*. Although Clara has never appeared in this city until last evening, she is well known and a favorite in New England, having been upon the stage four years and always starred.—*Philadelphia Day.*

RINK MUSIC HALL.—On Saturday night a large audience greeted the last appearance of Harry A. Bell. The two sensational four act dramas of "Wedded yet no wife" and "Broke Jail" were repeated, in both of which Mr. Bell appeared to even better advantage than in his two previous efforts. He was ably assisted by Miss Florence Webster in the first play as "Olivia Lisle." The villanies of "Bristol Bill" were ably counteracted by her in the second play as "Norah." Harry Lindley as "Blokey Jem" was an artful accomplice of the principal character, while Joe Banks as "Pandeen" kept the house convulsed with laughter. This evening a new star appears in the person of Miss Clara, a young and vivacious star of the Lotta School, who has recently been playing with the most unqualified success at Wood's Theatre, New York. The piece chosen for her *entree* is "Dick the Chevalier," written for the late Elise Holt, and which comprises literary merit with sensational effect. The entire press of the United States speaks in favor of this young and pretty *artiste*, and if good acting and vocalism are attractive she will doubtless prove a success. A couple of policemen would contribute materially to order among the gods.

SAD ACCIDENT.—An accident of a very serious nature happened to an old laboring man named John Tobin, on Saturday forenoon, while employed in making the excavation for a house at the corner of Slater and Bank streets. It would appear Tobin a few years since met with an accident while engaged in some blasting operations, by which he was deprived of the sight of one of his eyes. It is believed that owing to the fact of his vision being defective, he was not aware of the danger which was soon to overtake him; but be that as it may, the bank overhanging suddenly gave way, burying the unfortunate man completely out of sight. With some difficulty he was exhumed by his fellow laborers from his perilous position, when it was found that he had sustained a fracture of one of the lower extremities, and was moreover considerably bruised about the ribs. Drs. Wright and Horsey were shortly in attendance, and set the limb, after which the sufferer was removed in a waggon to his home on Ashburnham Hill. Tobin is about 52 years of age, has always borne an excellent character, and is greatly respected by all who knew him. There is no immediate danger apprehended, but the age of the patient deters the medical men from giving a favorable prognosis. Our reporter yesterday visited the sufferer at his residence. He was apparently in a quiet state. His pulse was quick, thready and compressible, but otherwise the condition of the patient was favorable. He slept well during the nights of Saturday and Sunday, and is progressing as favorably as can be expected under the circumstances.

Police Court.

Before M. O'Gara, Esq., P. M.

SATURDAY, Aug. 29.

The Police Magistrate was engaged this morning in taking the evidence in seven cases. The room was of course crowded with the usual frequenters, who seem to take a deep interest into the probable fate of the unfortunates who get into the hands of the Police.

DRUNKENNESS

Three persons arrested for being drunk on the public streets pleaded guilty to the charge. Two of the offenders were fined $2 and costs or the usual alternative, while the third was discharged, it being his first offence.

LARCENIES.

Mary Ann Rayoraft, with a number of *aliases*, who was arrested on suspicion of stealing clothes from several houses in the city, was convicted, and ordered to be imprisoned for two months at hard labor.

A person named Guthrie, charged with stealing a pair of shoes from P. M. King, Rideau street, was remanded until Monday.

ASSAULT.

Louis St. Louis was put forward on a charge of assaulting a boarder and turning him out of doors. He was fined $2 and costs.

TOM BRENNAN AGAIN.

The youth Tom Brennan, who has been in jail for several days past, was charged with attempting to steal a revolver from the shop of Mr. Thomas Birkett, Rideau street. The evidence went to show that the prisoner was suffering from some form of dementia. Under the circumstances the Magistrate concluded to hand him over to the custody of his father for safe keeping. It is alleged that Tom is a very violent fellow, and has threatened to go for his step mother, who is in deadly fear of him.

BEECHER SCANDAL

Verdict of the Plymouth Church Committee.

The following is the verdict of the Committee:—First, We conclude from the evidence that the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher did not commit adultery with Mrs. Tilton, either at the time or times, place or places set forth in the third and fourth subdivisions of Mr. Tilton's statement, nor at any other time or place whatever.

Second, We find from the evidence that Mr. Beecher has never committed any unchaste or improper act with Mrs. Tilton, nor made any unchaste or improper remarks, proffer, or solicitation to her of any kind or description whatever.

Third. If this were a question of errors of judgment on the part of Mr. Beecher, it would be easy to criticise, especially in the light of recent events. In such criticism even to the extent of regrets and censure, we are sure no man would join more sincerely than Beecher himself.

Fourth, We found nothing whatever in the evidence that should impair the perfect confidence of Plymouth Church or the world, in the Christian character and integrity of Henry Ward Beecher.

MR. MOULTON BECOMES EXCITED.

At the Plymouth Church meeting tonight, Mr. Blair moved that the resolutions be adopted, and said that if any one had aught against its adoption to now speak or forever hold his peace. Moulton, who was present, essayed to reply but his friends held him back. Prof. Raymond followed in a speech, saying Moulton had tried to set men against Beecher. Moulton here arose and shouted "You're a liar!" Great confusion, and cries of put him out. Moulton dared them to put him out, and quiet was restored. Raymond continued animadverting severely upon Moulton and Tilton The question was put and carried on the adoption of the report, with great enthusiasm."

"IS MOULTON CRAZY?"

NEW YORK, August 29.—The *Sun* reports an interview with Moulton last evening after his return home from the exciting scenes at Plymouth Church, in which he said "had I been permitted to speak, I should not have referred to the intercourse between Beecher and Mrs. Tilton, but I should certainly have spoken of another occasion when Beecher came to my house and told me of a rape he had committed on another woman, who threatened to expose him. I asked him what kind of a man he supposed me to be, that he should come to me with a tale like that. He said that he wanted my assistance and I advised him to obtain a retraction, if possible, from the woman. He succeeded in getting a paper exonerating him, and brought it to me. That retraction I have now in my possession. I did not produce it before the committee, but I shall show it to the Judge of the Supreme Court, when the proper time comes." The *Sun* heads this interview "Moulton crazy."

Pain-killer is a purely vegetable preparation, safe to keep and to use in every family. The simplicity attending its use, together with the great variety of diseases that may be entirely eradicated by it, and the great amount of pain and suffering that can be alleviated through its use, make it imperative upon every person to supply themselves with this valuable remedy, and to keep it always near at hand. 2654

THE PAIN-KILLER.—We have known the high character of this medicine, and that it is used with great success and satisfaction in our very best families. It is the favourite medicine of our missionaries in heathen lands, where they use it more than all else together for the diseases that abound in those warm climates. It should be kept in every house and be in readiness for sudden attacks of sickness.—*Christian Press.* 3659

DIED.

August 30, 1874, at 11 o'clock p.m., Mr. S. Skinner, House Keeper to the Senate, aged 60 years and 8 months.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RINK MUSIC HALL.

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DICK.....MISS CLARA,

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Aug. 30, 1874.

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ANY party having a building lot within reasonable distance of the public buildings, or a lot with a moderate sized dwelling thereon, —if terms are not too high—may find a cash purchaser by sending description and price to A A TIMES Office.

Aug. 25, 1874.

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NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Back River Works," will be received at this office, until Noon of SATURDAY, the 12th day of September next, for enlarging two of the Boom Piers on the Riviere des Prairies, in the Province of Quebec.

Plans and Specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of the Ottawa River Works, where printed forms of tender and other necessary information can be obtained.

The actual signature of two responsible persons willing to become sureties for the due fulfilment of the work is required.

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

By order,

F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 29th Aug., 1874.

NOTICE TO LUMBERMEN.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in consequence of the works of construction of the Dam at Carillon, all Rafts passing down the River from the 1st of September next till the close of navigation must be taken either through the slide, which will be left open for that purpose, or through the Carillon Canal instead of going down the Rapids.

By order,

F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 29th Aug., 1874.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Ottawa, August 7, 1874.

Authorized Discount on American Invoices until further notice, 9 per cent.

R S M. BOUCHETTE,
Commissioner of Customs.

NOTICE.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

OTTAWA, 27th Aug. 1874.

NOTICE is hereby given, that His Excellency, the Governor General, by an order in Council, bearing date the 19th instant, and under the authority vested in him by the 3rd session of the 34th Victoria, Chap. 10, has been pleased to order and direct that the following article be transferred to the list of goods which may be imported into Canada free of duty, viz:

"Buffalo Hair" for the manufacture of felt.

By Command,

J. JOHNSON,
Asst. Commissioner of Customs.

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Aug 30th, 1874.

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