## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

**On no occasion will the names of Old Advertisements be inserted here.**


John Durie & Son—New Books.
W. M. Massey—Medical Hall.
M. A. Trotter—Cook Wanted.
Special Notice—Perry Davis' Pain Killer.
Do. —Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills.


### TRAVELLERS' DIRECTORY.

DEPARTURE AND ARRIVAL OF TRAINS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mail Train leaves Ottawa at | 8.00, a. m. |
| Do. arrives " | 5,45, p. m. |
| Accommodation Train leaves at | 1.30, p. m. |
| Do. do arrives at | 11.45, a. m. |

☞ These Trains connect at Prescott Junction with Trains on Grand Trunk Railway for the East and West, and at Prescott with Ferry for Ogdensburgh—again connecting with Railroads for all parts of the U. S.

### THE POST OFFICE—OTTAWA.

DELIVERING AND CLOSING OF MAILS.

| MAILS. | DELIV'RD. | CLOSED. |
|---|---|---|
| East and West, by Rail, Daily, | 12.30 p. m. and 6.00 p. m. | 6.30 a. m. and 12.45 p. m. |
| Aylmer & N. Shore of Ottawa " | 8.00 a. m. and 12.30 p. m. | 12.30 p. m. and 5.30 p. m |
| Arnprior, Sand Point, Pembroke, &c., S. side Ottawa " | 8.00 a. m. | 9.30 a. m. |
| Bell's Corners, Richmond, Perth, &c., " | 5.30 p. m. | 8.00 p. m. |
| Buckingham, Grenville and Lower Ottawa, " | 8.00 a. m. | 6.30 p. m. |
| mptville, Osgoode, &c., Daily | 6.00 p. m. | 7.30 a. m. |
| Chelsea and Wakefield, " | 5.30 p. m. | 8.00 p. m. |
| Templeton & E'st Templeton, " | 12.30 p. m. | 12.30 p. m. |

RATES OF POSTAGE.

To all parts of Canada, if pre-paid by Stamps, 5 cts, if unpaid, 7 cts. To British Columbia, 10 cts. Letters for British Columbia, Germany and Foreign Countries generally, MUST BE PRE-PAID.

To the United States 10 cts—pre-payment optional.

English Mails, per H. & A. Allan's Canadian Steamships, via Portland, close at 9 p.m. every Thursday—postpaid 12½ cts.; via New York, every alternate Saturday, at Noon, postage 17 cts; via Boston, every alternate Monday, at Noon.

REGISTERED LETTERS must be prepaid, and postpaid thirty minutes prior to the closing of mails.

☞ Office hours—8 a.m. to 7 p.m.

G. P. BAKER, Postmaster.


## LACE GOODS.

Just Received,

THE NEW CLUNY LACE,

IN COLLARS, CUFFS, AND SETTS,

LACE SHAWLS,

LACE SASHES,

LACE VEILS, (NEW SHAPE,)

LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS,

HAIR NETS,

BOW FRIZZIES,

FRILLINGS, &C., &C.

MAGEE & RUSSELL.

Ottawa, April 7. 94-3m



# The Ottawa Times

OTTAWA, APRIL 10, 1866.


☞ *FOR INTERESTING READING MATTER—SEE FIRST and FOURTH Pages.*

A private telegraphic despatch from New Brunswick, received late last evening, brings us the following important information:

FREDERICTON, April 9th.

A New Brunswick telegram says: The reply of the Governor to the address of the Legislative Council was communicated on Saturday evening, just previous to the adjournment of Parliament. It endorses the Confederation recommendations embodied in the address to the Queen. The document took the Government party in the Lower House entirely by surprise, and forces upon the Ministry the necessity of resigning, as their policy is anti-confederation. Important action is expected in the House to-day. Both parties are preparing for a severe contest The Government, it is thought, will go out by Tuesday. There is great popular excitement, and much indignation is felt by the Governor's course. The Anti-Confederation party say that an attempt to force Confederation upon them will be attended with the most serious consequences. An important crisis is approaching. A rupture is feared, if the Home Government, as represented by the Governor, persists in its present course to accomplish Confederation.

The tone of the New York press has for for some time past partaken so much of jest and earnest, in what it has been pleased to designate the "Canadian scare," that any one ignorant of current events would read their diatribes with doubt or misconception. In regard to Fenianism, the invasion of Canada, or any military aggression upon the soil of Ireland by a Fenian army, we have never been believers; and we have scrupulously avoided leading the public opinion to such a conclusion. In catering the news of the day we have perforce, had to record the groundless fabrications contained in the telegraphic despatches sent over the American lines from unprincipled and unfriendly motives. But while we contemn the Fenian movement with the uttremost disdain, as a serious combination possessing power to inflict a great and permanent mischief upon the British Empire, we cannot ignore the formidable organization which has undoubtedly power to inflict upon an unarmed and peaceful people much sudden and grievous injury. It is not enough that we find the rumors of warlike movements of yesterday contradicted to-day by the same prints; nor is it sufficient that the armed flotilla, which is reported on Monday to have sailed for Bermuda, has, on the Tuesday, no existence; neither are the thousand and one canards, which the press of our neighbors incontinently pour forth, even when known as such, sufficient to give us a confident assurance of entire security. The Fenian leaders, we take it, are in a dilemma. There are two Richmonds in the field, besides a Richard, and the struggle is upon whom the ruling power shall devolve. The dupes who furnish the ways and means by which the "Irish Republic," whose court is held in Union Square is supported, are growing weary of supplying, from their hard earings, wherewith Centres and Secretaries fill their pockets, and live luxuriously, they begin to expect something more than the *balderdash* of Irish oratory; they are told that armies are in the field; they have a programme of the military staff placed in their hands, and they ask what is the army doing, where does the navy *rendezvous*. These questions are being pressed more warmly than the leaders find convenient, and the lack of reply causes a corresponding lack of contributions. The scrip of the "Irish Republic" goes slowly off. Biddy, Judy, Pat and Mike, no longer see the fun of parting with their dimes where so little ostensible progress is made in the object their money is given to accomplish. Trade waxes dull at the Fenian Head-quarters; money comes slowly in; and O'Mahoney, Killian and Company find it necessary to get up a new stimulant in the shape of a Bermuda expedition, an invasion of Canada, or the prospective capture of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, in order to give a fillip to the waning enthusiasm of their deluded countrymen. These prospects, visionary though they be, are found to be effectual in stimulating the activity of the market for the debentures of the equally visionary Republic. But as we have said, however contemptible this gigantic swindle may be, it is an organization fraught with danger to the British Provinces of America, and never more so in our estimation than at the present hour. The situation of the Fenian leaders is fast becoming desperate, and these desperate and unprincipled men will, by the force of their own position, be compelled into reckless and ruthless action. From this cause it is highly probable some attempt may be made upon our frontier, Plunder would, no doubt, be the object of the rabble of which their force would be composed, but much suffering and the loss of many valuable lives would assurredly be entailed upon our people were they caught unprepared for such an attack. Thanks to the promptitude and providence of our Government precautions have been taken which leaves no part of our frontier without the means of defence. Our population would rise in the might of their indignation as one man to repel the aggression, and the Fenian raiders would find no mercy at the hands of an outraged people.

### *MR. JONES, M.P.P.*

The member for North Leeds and Grenville, addressed a large and influential meeting of the electors of the Riding at Oxford Mills on last Saturday evening according to previous announcement. At the appointed hour the hall was crowded, and a very large number of the electors who had come out in order to hear the views of their member on the leading political questions now agitating the Country. The meeting was organized by requesting John Christie Esq., of Oxford, to take the Chair, and James Maley, Esq., as Secretary.

The Chairman, in a few brief remarks, called upon Mr. Jones, who, on coming forward, was greeted with rounds of applause. Mr. Jones fully entered into his subject with energy, giving full and satisfactory explanations in regard to his past political conduct, and also explaining his views in regard to opposing the Confederation scheme. He was frequently cheered during his discourse; and at the conclusion of his address, the following resolution was carried unanimously:

Moved by A. Magee, Esq., and seconded by James Maley, Esq., That the thanks of this meeting are due, and are hereby tendered, to our worthy member, Francis Jones, Esq., for the able address just delivered, and also for the independent manner in which he has represented this Riding in the Legislative Assembly.

Other resolutions were proposed and adopted highly complimentary to Mr. Jones.

After which he thanked the assemblage for the compliment paid him.

A vote of thanks was given to the Chairman and Secretary, when the meeting broke up.

### *BOOK NOTICES.*

The *North British Review*, for March, is quite equal to the usual character of this able periodical. It contains eight articles on the following subjects: Palgraves Central Arabia; A Jacobite Family; Austria; Faust; Ecce Homo and Modern Skepticism; Poems and Fables of Robert Henrison; The Ecclesiastical Commission; Reform and Political Parties.

For the general reader, A Jacobite Family is both interesting and amusing. The article on Austria will have attractions only for the European politicians. The paper upon Reform and Political Parties is ably done, from the particular standpoint of the *Review*; it deals largely with the Reform Bill of the Government, and concludes the article with a paragraph in which we find the following Radical peroration:—"Doubtless, existing and anxious times seem near at hand, in which England may find it hard to hold her own as heretofore. If she hopes to do so she must, in her foreign policy, forget the worn out traditions which yet cling to her; must rise to cordial sympathy with the new ideas which are stirring in Europe; must ally herself frankly with advancing liberalism. * * * In home affairs she must shape her legislation in enlightened accordance with sound political economy; and resolutely direct it towards equalizing, so far as possible, the rights and privileges of all men." The *Review* is to be had at J. Durie & Son's, Ottawa.

NEW MUSIC.—Messrs. Durie & Son, and Hope, of Sparks street, have just received from the Publisher, Rev. T. Bedford Jones, L.L.D., a beautiful new composition, an "Evening Hymn;" words by "A. A. Proctor.—"As for me, I will call upon God." We bespeak for this sheet a large sale, from the fact that the Rev. gentleman intends to devote the proceeds to the St. Albans' Church Building Fund. Price, 12½ cents.

THE MILITARY AND NAVAL HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN REBELLION.—By J. W. Tenney. D. Appleton & Co., Publishers. Sixth edition; Royal 8 vo. The above is the best publication on this matter that has ever been issued, and will form an invaluable addition to any Library. It is concise and unbiassed, and is, therefore, a reliable compendium of all the important events of this disastrous Rebellion. Its publishers' name is a sufficient guarantee of the style of publication.

## LOCAL NEWS.

CROWDED OUT.—"W's" communication, and several local and other interesting items are unavoidably crowded out of this issue, which will appear in our next.

ARRESTED.—Alexander Stewart, who had only just been let out of gaol, was arrested in Centre Town yesterday afternoon, for using immoral language.

EARLY LETTUCE.—We have received from Mr. James Von Laer, Seedsman and Florist, of York street, a few very fine heads of Lettuce. This is the first lot of this article we have had the pleasure of seeing this season.

PASSED EXAMINATION.—Amongst those who passed a highly creditable examination at the Military School in Kingston, we notice the name of Mr. P. R. Valiquette, who has obtained a first class certificate.

CHROMOLITHOGRAPHS AND ENGRAVINGS.—Parties desirous of obtaining cheap and beautiful fac similies of some of the great artists, Turner, Eastlake and Hunt, will find them in an endless variety at Mr. G. E. Desbarats, Sparks street. They are pronounced by competent judges as being very beautiful and well worth examining.

HANDSOME TURN-OUT.—We observe that Mr. Buckley, of the livery stables, has come into possession of a splendid new carriage, which cost $1080. The vehicle is made in the best style of the celebrated manufacturer, Mr. Gingras, of Quebec, the model being the "Paris Landau." The peculiarity of this style is, that it is adapted for use, either as a close or open carriage. This beautiful vehicle appears to great advantage when drawn by the splendid span of iron-grey, also the property of Mr. Buckley.

THE WEEKLY TIMES.—No. 17.—On Friday next, the seventeenth number of this valuable paper, for the farmers of the Ottawa Valley, will be issued. It will contain thirty columns of reading matter. On the first page—*Editorial*—"Civil Rights' Bill;" "President Johnson's Proclamation;" "The Flax Question;" "New Brunswick;" "The Flax-Seed Question." *Locals*—"Return of the Ottawa Battery;" "Volunteer Relief Fund;" "Olmstead Murder Case." *News*—"The Gold Fields of Canada;" "Dinner at Barbadoes to the Canadian Commissioners."—Fourth Page—*Poetry*—"The Maut Below the Meal;" "Description of a Good Wife;" The Two Rebellions;" "Phillipo Palma;" "The Escape of Head-Centre Stephens;" Canadians in Chicago;" "Fenian Invasion of New Brunswick."—Second and Third Pages—Editorial, Local and Miscellaneous Matter, Latest European News, Very Latest Telegrams from all parts of the United States, Latest English, American and Canadian Markets. For sale at the News Depots, and at the Office of Publication, No. 60 Sparks street. Price 5 cents.

GAS COMPANY DIRECTORS.—The following gentlemen were this day appointed Directors of the Ottawa Gas Company for the current year: G. B. L. Fellowes, F. Patterson, S. Howell, J. Skead, M. S. Stevenson, W. Wade, J. M. Currier, C. T. Bate, H. Merrill.

DISMISSED.—Yesterday afternoon, the man named Clark, who was arrested for arson, which was reported in the TIMES of Friday, was examined before Thomas Langrell, Esq., J. P., at Beaver Hall, Nepean. Several witnesses were examined, but nothing could be proven so to warrant His Honor to commit him for trial. He was, therefore, dismissed, after being well cautioned in regard to his future conduct.

### *THE OLMSTEAD FALLS MURDER CASE.*

**Second Day's Proceedings.**

The first witness examined was Mr. O'Neil, Detective, of this city, who, being sworn, said: Am a constable of this city. I have a warrant on this prisoner on a charge of murder. I found the prisoner in a house on lot No. 18, 8th concession, Township of Fitzroy, in the county of Carleton. I believe that to be his residence. Arrested him there at six o'clock on the morning of the 3rd of April. I found in the house, two pairs of boots, one a pair of long boots, the other a pair of navy boots, a pair of pants, a black overcoat, and a carpet-bag. They are the articles which were produced in Court on Saturday, and identified by Colvin as his, together with a neck-tie, which I took from the prisoner in the Court. They have been in my possession ever since I took them. When we arrived at the prisoner's house I knocked at the door, and a woman inside asked who was there, and I answered, "a friend." She then said she would let me in, in a minute. While we were waiting outside, I heard the cellar-door open and close, and I said to Mr. O'Dell, that he (the prisoner) was going into the cellar to hide. After being outside for about five minutes, the woman let us in. I asked her where McConnell was, and she said he had gone to his mother's. I asked her where that was. She said it was on the ninth line. I told her there was no use for her to try and fool us, as we must have him. She said, "My God, are you going to arrest him, and did he commit murder?" We then searched the cellar, and Mr. O'Dell found the pair of pants at the foot of the stairs, but could not find McConnell there. I saw a ladder leading to a loft, and I went up it; and as I came near the top, the prisoner made a most determined blow at me with an iron hame; but I slid down the ladder, and he did not strike me. Constable Davis then went up the ladder, but he met with the same reception. I then told McConnell to come down, or we would shoot him. He replied, "Shoot away; I might as well die here as any other place;" and said, "What do you arrest me for?" One of us said for murder. He then said, "It wasn't me that done it." I then went out and got a rail and gave it to Mr. O'Dell, and he shoved up the floor. After awhile, he gave himself up. After he came down, we told him to dress himself, which he did, putting on one of the pairs of boots which have been produced in Court. I asked him who those things belonged to, and he said to Colvin who is in the United States, he often wore the pants, and that Colvin knew he wore them. Had the pants in my possession yesterday. They were submitted to Dr. Sweetland a practising physician of this city, at the Albion Hotel. Brought them there to be examined, and pointed out to the doctor a stain on the front of the left leg, and two or three on the back of the right leg. There was not the slightest possibility of those marks having been put on the pants since I got them, as they were never out of possession. Examined them when I returned from Fitzroy, I found the marks on them. Constable Davis, and Detective O'Dell went with me to Fitzroy. The prisoner's wife and children were in the house. I did not pay any attention to the children. No other adults were there.

Cross-examined by Mr. Buckley.—I have been a Detective 7 years. Have been in police office longer than that. Think I may have seen the prisoner before in Ottawa. He resides in a log shanty. I never was there before. We arrived there at day-break. The prisoner was in bed. It was five minutes before we were let in. Did not knock very hard. Davis went to see it there was a door at the back of the house. Heard some one moving about the house. McConnell had evidently got out of bed. Knew the noise to be caused by a cellar door, by the jingle of the ring. I lit an old lamp, and could not see the prisoner. Was twenty minutes in the house. I arrested the prisoner. We searched the cellar, and the pants were found at the foot of the ladder leading to the cellar. Heard Colvin give his evidence. McConnell appeared quite frightened. I was armed with a revolver. Had no warrant. Have made arrests without a warrant. Stopped at a Hotel at the Carp. Was there about 2½ hours. Placed the bag in a certain position behind the bar. It was not removed from where I placed it.

To the County Attorney:—Was not aware of any woman's clothing having been stolen, therefore made no search for them. Searched for a watch and some money. Could not find the watch, but found some American money.

John Sweetland, M. D., being sworn said: Am a licensed Physician, practicing in this place. Am also a chemist and druggist. I made an examination of the pantaloons at the Albion Hotel. They were then in O'Neil's possession. O'Neil pointed out several stains on them, and I made a microscopic examination of one of them, on the left leg, and found distinctly that the stain was caused by blood. Could tell that it was mamalian blood, but could not tell positively if it was human blood, though it has the character of human blood. Am positive of its being blood. The stains on the pants appeared to have been washed with soap and water, as crystals were found with the globules of blood.

Cross-examined by Mr. Buckley:—Did not examine any other stains. I removed a small hard clot of blood, and having disolved it made a microscopic examination of it. The globules were spherical in shape. It might be the blood of an ox or other animal. It is impossible to tell how long the blood has been on the pants.

Robert Crawford being sworn said: I reside in Cayhuoga County, State of Ohio. Am a farmer. Know the prisoner; knew him three weeks previous to the 24th of March. He worked for me, chopping fire wood for the Railway. At that time he boarded with Wm. Colvin who also chopped for me, that is the witness examined on Saturday, and husband of the woman who was murdered. Colvin lived in a shanty in the woods I got my wood out of it. The shanty is made of ½ inch rough elm boards, being a temporary place, while he was working for me. The deceased and the prisoner lived there also. The last time I saw the prisoner was at 8 o'clock on the 24th of March at the stables about 40 rods from the shanty. I live about half a mile from Colvin's house, and have to pass the shanty to go to the stables. It is difficult to see my place from Colvin's shanty, and then only when the leaves are off the trees. On the morning the 24th of March the prisoner asked me what I was doing I said me and my brother were going to a sale The prisoner was not employed by me and he was idle four days. He looked downcast and dull, and I asked him if he was sick. He said he was and that he started with Colvin to go to Berea, and when he got to the white house on the Railway track, he took a pain in his knee and could not go any further, and that he had a pain in his chest. I asked if he was going to Canada, and he said he was not as he had not money to bring him there, and that he would commence to work with Colvin at Berea to earn some more money, as Colvin said he would get him a job. I left McConnell at the stables. I paid him for the work he done for me, I paid him $12,38, and gave Colvin $12 for his board, according to agreement, this was on the 19th of March. I saw Mrs. Colvin starting for Berea about fifteen minutes before I saw McConnell, but did not speak to her. She was dressed in a plain dress and when I saw the corpse the same dress was on her. I went home from the stables, and then went with my brothers to the sale. There were four men working in the bush that day, about 100 rods from the shanty. They could not see the shanty from where they were working, and they were all that were working. The noise of chopping might, or might not, be heard at my place. There are two roads from the shanty to Berea, and Mrs. Colvin took the road past the stables on her way to Berea. Did not see Mrs. Colvin alive after she passed the stables. Passed Colvin's shanty again at 8 o'clock on the evening of the 24th. There was no light in the shanty, and my brother remarked that Mrs. Colvin had no light. It was usual for a light to be there at that time. We remained about an hour in the stables. Mrs. Colvin was a woman who remained at home, and was of a very good character, very intelligent and well-behaved, and I never heard anything to impeach her character. I seldom knew her to be out. We heard no noise in the shanty, and we passed by the shanty on our way home; there was a light in it. We observed the light about nine o'clock, as we were passing. We passed about three rods from the shanty. Nothing attracted my attention except the barking of my dog, who ran into the bush. It was snowing at that time. We passed the shanty at nine o'clock the next morning, and saw Colvin standing in his own door. He asked us how we were, and if we had seen any one belonging to him around, or did we see his wife. I said no. He said that his wife and the little Canadian were both away, and that there was only him and the person who came with him in the house, and said to us, come in till I tell you more about it. He said he was going to Berea and Alleck went with him, and when they got to the white house, he complained of a pain in his knee, and that he could not go any further, and he told him to return, and he done so; and he then went to Olmstead Falls, and transacted some business there, and, getting on the track again, saw his wife a few rods ahead of him, going to Berea. When he caught up with her, he told her to turn back, and she done so. While I was sitting in the room, I saw blood on the side of the wall. I asked Colvin what caused the blood to be there. Miller said it must have been McConnell who cut his hand with the glass when stealing Colvin's clothes, and getting out of the window. Colvin asked my brother to go into the room, and he would show him more blood. Colvin and my brother went into the room, and they saw blood round the window and on the wall, and tracks of bloody fingers on three different places; and in the other room, the marks of a head and shoulders against the wall, which looked as if they had been covered with blood. There were other spatters of blood on all the walls of the rooms, except the north wall. There were also spatters of blood on the ceiling. I only saw the blood on the wall and wood; also on the floor, which seemed to have been mopped. I lifted up the flooring, and saw a quantity of blood under it. I did not see a weapon of any kind in the house. My brother said that Colvin's wife was murdered, and Colvin did not make any answer. We then went out to the stables to attend to the horses, and Colvin asked us to call in again as we were coming back. We fed our horses; and after talking the matter over, we concluded she had been murdered by her husband, and that we had better send for a constable. When I returned to the house, I told Colvin and Miller they would be detained till the constable would come. They offered no resistance. My brother went for a constable, about three-and-a-half miles off, and brought him to the house, and he arrested them. Before the constable came, and when I took Colvin in custody, we made a search, and found a piece of Mrs. Colvin's inside dress, all covered with blood; also blood on the prisoner's drawers. I also examined the arm-chair, and found it stained with blood down the back and on the cushion. I found the drawers near the bed that McConnell slept in, and near a pair of his boots, the pair he usually wore. I also saw an old coat of the prisoner's lying on the bed; there was no blood on it. It was the same coat and boots that McConnell wore that morning. There were several spatters of blood on the two beds in the house, and also blood on the table, and on the wall at the back of the table there were marks left by a bloody hand. In searching the house, I found an earring of the woman's with blood on it. There were three axes in the house; and I found blood on Colvin's axe. There was blood on the axe, which looked as if it was washed off, and also for about four inches on the handle. I then discovered a mop behind the door, with blood and water on the cloth part of it. It was wet, and I squeezed it, and blood dropped from it. This was before the constable came. The constable arrested the two men, and we went as witnesses, and returned about 9 o'clock in the evening to my own house. Next day, several other persons came, and we made a thorough search. Some of us were searching a few paces from the southeast corner of the shanty, when we found Mrs. Colvin's usual dress, which was covered with blood; and it was as if it had been used to wipe up blood. It was covered with the snow which had fallen on the dress. We then, by kicking the snow, found tracks of a man's boots on the ground, and there was blood on the first tracks near the house. We traced the tracks to within fifteen paces to where we found Mrs. Colvin. My brother found Mrs. Colvin. A few sticks were taken off her before I saw her. She was lying beside a large log about 12 or 14 rods from the shanty, in a chopped fallow. A cord of 2½ feet firewood had been piled a few paces from the log, and it seemed to have been thrown down over on the body. The wood could be easily thrown down. The corpse was not disturbed, but the wood was taken off her. There was no snow under the wood, nor was there any under the body when it was taken up. The body was placed there before the snow began to fall. When found, the dress Mrs. Colvin wore on Saturday was on the corpse. The skirt of the dress was drawn up to the waist. Did not examine the corpse, but saw that her head was cut and covered with blood. The next day I saw Mrs. Colvin's body at Olmstead Falls. I saw two large cuts on the head, one on the left side, which extended from the top of the head down to the ear, and another cut on the forehead which had penetrated through the skull, the brain being visible. Three or four others were present when the body was found. About thirty persons were seeking for the body. The prisoner and I never had any dispute. The prisoner told me that Colvin had said that I would not pay the men. I went to Colvin to tell him to leave, and I told the prisoner to come, but he only followed me for a short distance. I discharged Colvin and the prisoner.

Cross-examined by Mr. Buckley.—I have lived only four months in my present residence. I have known Colvin three months. He came from Berea. I never saw him before he came there. He was of a good character, only he drank too much whenever he had money enough to get liquor. Did not discharge him for being drunk. Never saw the prisoner drunk. I bought the prisoner's axe. It was Colvin's axe, the blood was on. The boarder's said that Colvin and his wife were always quarreling. Mrs. Colvin complained to me at three different times, that her husband beat her, and one time she complained that she was afraid of being killed by her husband. She asked my brother to go with her to the house as she was afraid. I arrested Colvin supposing he had killed his wife and the prisoner. Saw fresh cut-up beef in a barrel. I found three axes in the house. There was blood only on one; found another axe outside which had been used to cut up the beef. It was after 8 o'clock when I passed the shanty. There was no light in the shanty. Returned from the sale at half past 6. Did not pass the shanty. Could not hear a person screaming in the shanty, in our house. The dog barked in the opposite direction to where the woman was found. I never knew the prisoner and Colvin to dispute or quarrel. Prisoner complained of Colvin and his wife quarrelling. Did not see any whisky in Colvin's house. Saw a brooch in Colvin's hand. Colvin did not make any search, saying he could do nothing. Did not see him go near the wood-pile. Colvin was in the house. It was Miller who said that it was the marks of the little Canadian's hand that were on the wall. It was Colvin who opened the trunk to show me it was forced open. It was broken open. He said his money, watch and several things were stolen. There was blood on the drawers, and more on the boots. Prisoner had complained of being sick. Prisoner looked downcast, which I thought did not proceed from sickness. The evidence I now give is the same as I gave before the Magistrate in Ohio. Colvin and Millar were sent to gaol. Do not think that McConnell saw Mrs. Colvin going to Berea. Prisoner told me once, that he was going to Canada. He said he wanted all the money he could earn to send to his wife. Would not have been astonished at McConpell being away. Had a good opinion of him. But found out that he had piled up another man's wood as his, and I paid him for it. Never saw Colvin with money; $12 would not take a man from Ohio to Fitzroy. Did not speak to Mrs. Colvin on the day of the murder. Saw the tracks in the mud on Monday, at two o'clock in the afternoon. Did not measure the tracks. The track looks as if left by the pair of long boots, now produced. I was the first who discovered blood. Saw no blood upon the pail. Colvin and Miller were excited when I told them they were arrested, and that the prisoner and Colvin's wife were killed by them. Colvin did not accuse the prisoner of murdering his wife till after he was arrested. He charged him with stealing the clothes. Millar said he wouldn't for a thousand dollars that he had come up with Colvin at all. I was of opinion first that the prisoner had been murdered also by Colvin. The prisoner's boots were beside the bed, the drawers beside them, and the coat on the bed. Found a piece of an inside dress covered with blood on a basket. It was covered over with rags, to hide it. There was a pair of United States soldier's pants hanging up, belonging to Colvin, which were spotted with blood as the wall. Will not swear positively there was no snow under the body, but there was none that I could see.

To the County Attorney.—When I first mentioned about Mrs. Colvin being murdered, I charged Colvin with the murdering her as well as McConnell, he said, "My God! my God! what will I do?" There was no snow under the body when it was lifted, but there was some ice, and I firmly believe the body to have been put there before the snow began to fall, as there was no snow under the wood that was on the body.

Mary Eglar, being sworn said: Reside in Cayuhoga County, Ohio. Know the place wher Mrs. Colvin was murdered; live about half a mile from there; know the prisoner. Have seen him before; know him to be the man I saw with Mrs. Colvin She passed our house at 8 o'clock on Saturday 24th of March going to Berea. Saw her returning at about 11 with the prisoner, never saw the prisoner before that day. He was walking very fast. I knew Mrs. Colvin by sight. The prisoner had a satchel in his hand also a bundle, the bag was the same as the one shown in court, it was full, the bundle was under his right arm. He had a black overcoat on which resembled the one now shown in court. I could not hear their talk, as I was in the house. They were walking on the road, and were going towards Colvin's shanty. The prisoner was about 2 rods ahead of Mrs. Colvin, prisoner was walking very fast. the road was muddy, and made walking pretty bad. I did not know who it was that was along with Mrs. Colvin. I recognize the prisoner as he is of the same height, figure and make as the one who was with Mrs. Colvin.

Cross-examined by Mr. Buckley. Am 15 years old, can read and write. Do not know what an oath is. Know where I will go to if I tell a lie, was only in Colvin's house once, never spoke to the prisoner; never saw the prisoner before that day. Was in the window looking out, when I saw the prisoner and Mrs. Colvin going past. Am positive that the prisoner is the person; never spoke about what I was going to swear, to any one. Prisoner was ahead of Mrs. Colvin. The satchel was the same as the one produced in court. My brothers were not working in the woods that day. Was a witness in the case in Ohio.

William Busby being sworn said: I reside in Cayuhoga County, Ohio. I am a farmer. Know the place where the murder took place. Live about three miles from there. Never saw the prisoner before, till I saw him here. Knew Mrs. Colvin, also her husband. Did not see Mrs. Colvin on the day of the murder. I saw Colvin at the station at Olmstead on the morning of the murder. Saw him in the evening about 7 o'clock going home, and there was another person with him. The road after leaving the track was wet and muddy. It would take them an hour to walk from there to Colvin's shanty. I spoke to Colvin, and there were no signs of liquor on him. There is no tavern between there and his shanty. It was raining a little, at the time. I told him he had three miles to walk to get home. I saw the shanty after the murder. First heard of Mrs. Colvin being missing on Sunday evening. I went down on Monday morning. I saw blood stains on the wall, the floor, the ceiling and the chairs. We took up the floor and saw blood. I took the body after it was removed to Olmstead Falls, and saw the place where it was found. There were several cuts on the head, one on the left temple cutting the ear through, and one on the forehead which penetrated through the skull. Colvin had on the same clothes as he has on now, when I saw him on Saturday and on Monday. I was with difficulty that I observed the blood. At first I did not think there had been a murder, as I could not see any blood, but on looking carefully I saw plenty. I saw the broken window, there was blood on the sash and the two nails which held the window were broken. The bloody dress might have been thrown from the window. It commenced snowing between 7 or 8 o'clock, and was snowing before Colvin got home. About 3 inches of snow fell. It snowed very hard between 9 and 10 o'clock. It was snowing hard between 7 and 8 o'clock.

Immediately after this witness was examined by the County Attorney, the Court adjourned until Thursday next at 2 o'clock p.m., when the witness will be cross-examined by Mr. Buckley, Council for the defence.

### *CITY COUNCIL.*

The regular meeting of the City Council took place last evening, the members being all present with the exception of Ald. Scott. His Worship the Mayor in the chair.

PETITIONS.

A petition was handed in, in regard to the reduction of the taxes of Commissioner Adams and others, which, on motion of Ald. Cunningham, seconded by Coun. Rowat, was referred to the Committee on Assessment, composed of the Court of Revision.

The petition of R. Tanney was presented and referred to the Committee on Assessments.

The petition of Patrick Plassy was referred to the Market Committee.

The petition of Mitchell & Co., and that of Louis Cohen, in regard to the numbering of streets, was referred to Improvements Committee.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the City Registrar in regard to the records of the Registry Office being kept in a safe place, as the place where they are now kept is not secure.

The communication of the City Registrar was, on motion, referred to the Streets and Improvement Committee, with instructions to report at the next meeting of this Council.

A communication from the Board of Works, in regard to improvements, was, on motion, placed on fyle.

There were several other petitions presented which, on motion, were referred to the different committees.

ACCOUNTS.

Several accounts were handed in, in regard to Corporation contracts, salaries, &c., and referred to the Finance Committee.

REPORTS.

The Report of the street Improvement Committee was handed in, and on motion was adopted.

The Board of Health handed in the following Report, which was adopted, viz:—

*To the Corporation of the City of Ottawa.*

The Board of Health in this their second Report, beg respectfully to submit that they have had under consideration the Sanitary Report of the Medical Faculty of this City, and they have now to announce that the Chief Constable and five of his ablest assistants, are taking the necessary steps to have the back yards of the City thoroughly examined, with a view to their being cleaned, in accordance with the Proclamation of His Worship the Mayor, and should any nuisance exist after the 15th inst., the date fixed by the said Proclamation, the law against such will be enforced.

Your Board would respectfully call the attention of your worshipful body to Cap. 38 of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, by which it will be seen that before the statutory powers can be conferred on local Boards of Health, a proclamation must be issued by His Excellency the Governor General, but in the meantime your Board can act as a Sanitary Committee and enforce the nuisance By-Law of the Corporation.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

D. Scott, Chairman.
H. McCormick.
W. C. Wood.
Charles Goodwin.
E. Martineau.

Ottawa, April 2d, 1866.

Moved by Ald. Friel, seconded by Ald. Cunningham. That the streets and improvement committee, be directed in view of the spread of contageous diseases in this city, to cause an immediate and complete cleansing of the streets, and that the sum of $1,000 is hereby voted for that purpose, suspending the rules for the passing of this resolution.—Carried.

A few other unimportant resolutions was proposed when the Council adjourned.

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In Missouri several court houses have been burned recently, it is supposed by returned rebels, who expected prosecution, and hope thus to destroy evidence of their guilt. The better portion of returned rebels are removeng their families from the States.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

**FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.**

**Arrival of the S.S. England at Halifax.**

**THE CHOLERA BREAKS OUT DURING THE VOYAGE.**

**One Hundred and Sixty Passengers Die on the Voyage.**

**THE STEAMER IS SENT TO THE LOWER QUARANTINE GROUND.**

HALIFAX, 9th.—The steamer *England* from Liverpool on the 28th *via* Quenstown the 29th of March, arrived here this morning with 4 days later news from Europe.

She has 145 cases of cholera on board. There were forty deaths during the passage.

The steamer *Nova Scotian* from Portland arrived at Liverpool on the 28th of March. The steamer *Borussia* from New York arrived out on the 29th of March.

The appearances of war between Austria and Prussia were increasing. The crisis was considered imminet.

The cattle plague in England was on a decline.

It is reported that the steamer *England* has the cholera on board. She has been sent to the lower quarantine.

The agent of the Associated Press is still endeavoring to obtain her news.

The *England* has 1,200 passengers.

The agent of the Associated Press has thus far, been unable to board the steamer *England*, no communication being allowed between her and the shore. Every effort will be made to obtain her news.

**ARRIVAL OF THE S. S. ATLANTA AT NEW YORK.**

**Stephens' Escape Confirmed.**

**ARRIVAL OF A GREAT MAGOG OF THE F. R. B.**

NEW YORK, 9th.—The steamer *Atlanta* reports on the 25th of March, experienced the severest storms witnessed on the English coast for several years. She left Southampton on the morning of the 26th.

Among her passengers is an accredited agent of the Irish Brigade, who accompanied Stephens in his flight through England to Paris, where he arrived safely and is now probably on his way to America. At the time of his departure from Ireland, Mrs. Stephens arrived at Cork, *en route* for France.

All steamers and vessels were searched under orders from the authorities. Stephens was at the time in London. Mrs. Stephens returned to Dublin, and passed through England to Paris.

The I. R. B. says there are 250,000 disciplined men in Ireland, and ready for orders to strike for freedom.

The British army in Ireland is 40,000 strong, but about half are Fenians, and there is not a single regiment in which there has not been arrests for Fenianism.

## LATEST AMERICAN DESPATCHES.

**JEFFERSON DAVIS AND C. C. CLAY TO BE PAROLED.**

**Arrival of Fenians, Arms, &c., at Portland.**

**DISASTROUS FIRES IN THE UNITED STATES.**

**Adjournment of the New Brunswick Legislature.**

**ENDORSATION OF THE CONFEDERATION SCHEME.**

**The Government Expected to Resign.**

**ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER NEW YORK FROM ASPINWALL.**

**Negro Revolt at Panama.**

**THEY ARE FIRED UPON BY THE TROOPS, AND 25 SHOT DOWN.**

**One Passenger with 100 lbs. Freight in Gold, the Proceeds of Six Months' Labor.**

**LATER FROM NEW BRUNSWICK.**

**The Governor's Reply to an Address on Confederation.**

NEW YORK, 9th.—It is generally expected that the President will, in a few days, relieve Jefferson Davis and Clement C. Clay on parole. There is no probability of their ever being tried for their participation in the conspiracy by which the President was murdered. It is not unlikely that Congress will again call for the testimony that has so far been kept secret, and as its existence is known to but few persons, the Judge Advocate has expressed his opinion in writing, that it was enough to convict them, and no one is more surprised at their not being tried than Judge Advocate Holt.

Reports were received on Saturday from a revenue officer stationed between Ogdensburg and Rouses Point, detailing the capture of several cargoes of smuggled goods, consisting mostly of liquors, amounting in value to several thousand dollars.

PORTLAND, 8.—About 70 of O'Mahoney Fenians arrived here from Boston this morning. About 500 stand of arms with accoutrements and ammunition have also arrived.

ST. LOUIS, 8.—The total loss of steamers and cargoes by fire yesterday morning is about $500,000.

SOUTH DEERFORD, MASS., 8.—The fire last night consumed property to the amount of $60,000.

The anti-Confederation party say that an attempt to force Confederation upon them will be attended with the most serious consequences. An important crisis is approaching, and a rupture is feared if the Home Government, as represented by the Governor, persist in its present course to accomplish Confederation.

NEW YORK, 9th.—The *World's* telegram says, the new paper here, the *Sunday Her