NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

Mail Contract—Matthew Sweetman, P. O. I.
New Books—John Durie & Son.
Winter Fashions—Magee & Russell.
Cord Wood, &c., for Sale—H. Adolphe Pinard.
Special Notice—Canadian Pain Destroyer.
Do do —Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills.
American Invoices—Discounts—R. S. M. Bouchette.

THE
Ottawa Daily Times,
(Published every morning, Sundays excepted.)
George Cotton, Publisher and Proprietor.

THE DAILY AND WEEKLY TIMES NOW enjoys THE LARGEST CIRCULATION of any paper published in the Ottawa Valley—issuing of the Daily over 2,000! and Weekly over 4,000! making a total circulation in the week of over 18,000! thus butstripping all competitors, and affording the best medium for business men to advertise in.

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in the Daily at the following rates:

Business Cards of from 3 to 6 lines, per annum—payable in advance only,	$6 00
Transient Advertisements, first insertion per line,	8c
All subsequent insertions, per line,	2c

Yearly advertisers specially contracted with, and a liberal allowance made.

THE
Ottawa Weekly Times,
(Published every Friday morning.)
George Cotton, Publisher and Proprietor.

An addition of from 30 to 50 subscribers is added every week to the subscription list of the Weekly.

Advertising in Weekly, for first insertion, per line, 10c
All subsequent insertions, per line, 5c

The Daily Times is delivered every morning at Kemptville, Spencerville, and all Stations on the Ottawa and Prescott Railroad, at an early hour, and at Prescott by 10 a. m. It can be had at Mr. Witherall's, at Kemptville, and at Prescott at H. M. Ormiston's News Depot. Down the river, per Steamer *Queen Victoria*, Capt. A. Bowie, it reaches Grenville and L'Original by noon, thus placing in the hands of those living at a distance of from 20 to 60 miles from the Capital, all the latest news of the day, at almost as early an hour as that of residents.

JOB PRINTING,
FROM THE
Smallest Card to a Mammoth Poster.
Furnished in the neatest style of the Art.

With fast presses and all the appliances of modern material, competition in this branch is defied.

All orders from the country specially and promptly attended to.

ADVERTISING AGENCY.—*Messrs. S. M. Pettengill & Co., 54, Park Row, New York, and State Street, Boston, General Advertising Agents, are hereby authorized to receive Advertisements for the* OTTAWA TIMES.

The Ottawa Times
City and County Official Paper.

OTTAWA, OCTOBER 29, 1866.

For Arrival and Departure of Mails see 1st Page.

Parliament is further prorogued by proclamation in Saturday's *Gazette*, until the 11th of December, not then to meet for the despatch of business.

We understand that on account of the pressure of business in the Department of Finance the HON. MR. HOWLAND will not be able to be present at the Hamilton dinner this evening.

It will have been seen by the letter published on Saturday morning from Mr. Cyrus W. Field to the Agent of the Associated Press, that the tariff of charges for messages by the Atlantic Cable will be reduced one half, from and after the first of next month. This reduction will no doubt result in a largely increased business to the company, though the rate will still be a very high one.

The Emperor of the French, whose ill health has been the source of much uneasiness for a long time, is now reported to be not only beyond all hope of recovery, but in hourly danger of dissolution. The death of Napoleon the Third at the present time would be a calamity of no ordinary magnitude, and might lead to consequences disastrous to the peace of the world; but it may be presumed that the wisdom which has heretofore inspired him in the many difficult enterprizes in which he has been engaged and generally with success, has been long devoted to the consideration of the best arrangements for the preservation of his dynasty in anticipation of the sad event which is now reported to be imminent.

The New York papers are by no means violent in their comments on the conviction and sentence of Col. Lynch. Nothing could be tamer than the language of the *Tribune*. It merely says:

"We regret the cheerless sequel of the Canadian invasion, as on right grounds of humanity we deplored the invasion itself. One of the Fenian prisoners, whose trial is reported at length in our columns, was yesterday found guilty and condemned to death. Though this news must have been expected, it will no doubt create much feeling among our citizens of foreign birth; and we can only hope, for the prisoner's own sake, that extenuating circumstances may yet mitigate the severity of his sentence. According to his own acknowledgment, he received an impartial trial."

The *World* is not very honest in its remarks. Simply getting him "endorsed by telegraph," or in any other way would not have saved Lynch; for the undue prominence was given both by Counsel and the Judge to the fact that had Lynch been as he represented himself a newspaper correspondent, he would have been no less guilty in the eye of the law, of the crime with which he was charged. Then we submit that the *World* asks rather too much of the *Herald* and *Tribune*, who in all probability know nothing of Lynch, when it says they should have endorsed him in a capacity which it has been made pretty evident he did not appear. It says:

"Lynch, the Fenian "Colonel," arraigned as such, was yesterday sentenced to death in Toronto by a Judge who delivered a hot and angry speech in passing sentence. The *Herald*, which has of late been professing, like the *Tribune*, to be friendly to the Fenians, might have saved Colonel Lynch, as the prosecution testified, by simply getting him endorsed by telegraph as a correspondent of the press, which he claimed to be. There is no doubt that the utmost energy of the government, which the *Herald* and *Tribune* are daily doing their best to subvert, will be exerted to save Lynch and honest Irishmen and Fenians will take good note of the contempt with which the countryman of theirs in trouble has been treated by their professed friends here."

The "utmost energy" of the American Government, can now do nothing towards saving Lynch, beyond supplicating the Executive clemency on behalf of the doomed man, and doubtless if it does so its representations will at least receive a respectful hearing. In such cases it is usual, in fact the invariable rule, to recite some special reason for the exercise of the Royal prerogative, and we submit that the *World* might strengthen the influence of its Government by giving it a hint as to the arguments it could with propriety urge, not only on behalf of Lynch but of all the Fenian prisoners. Let the Washington Cabinet set forth honestly and fully the degree of encouragement which the Fenians in their mad enterprise received from the American people; let it confess that their society was first patronised by it as a means of enlisting recruits for the Northern army, and that they have since been flattered and egged on to deeds of mischief by the two great political parties into which the people of the United States are divided, not indeed for the express purpose of injuring the Canadians; but merely to keep the Irish voters in humour and get their support on election days. Finally the petition of the Washington Government should set forth distinctly that had the United States authorities entertained the slightest idea that any danger was likely to have accrued to the Fenians on account of their Fort Erie excursion, they would undoubtedly have interposed in time to have prevented their landing! This would be a very strong point, which would bear amplifying, as the conclusion would therefrom be quite logical that the Fenians were in our hands only through an oversight of the American Government, and not through any fault of theirs. The petition might we think very properly wind up with a reference to the expeditious and simple mode of entering a *nolle prosequi*, instead of going through a tedious and expensive trial, an example which the American Government had already set, in regard to the brethren in arms of these Fenian prisoners. We ask the *World* whether in this way its Government might not make out a strong case?

Per Montreal Line.

SPECIAL TO THE TIMES.

Death of Lieut. Baines of the Royal Artillery.

QUEBEC, Oct. 27th, 1866.

The *Mercury* extra says: "With the deepest regret we inform the public of the death, last night, in the General Hospital, of Lieutenant Baines of the Royal Artillery. The injuries which this gallant young officer received at the late great fire were so far subdued on Wednesday last by the skill of the doctors that no danger was apprehended to his life, and it was intended in a few days to remove him to his own quarters. Suddenly on Thursday symptoms of lock jaw intervened, and rapidly increased in violence, and although everything which human skill can suggest was resorted to he sank from exhaustion last night, about 12 o'clock, after thirty-six hours of intense suffering. This sad event has cast the deepest gloom over the military and citizens.

LATEST FROM TORONTO.

The Fenian Trials.

The Rev. Mr. McMahon Found Guilty, and Sentenced to Death.

TORONTO, October 27.

The Rev. John McMahon was placed in the dock. He was defended by Mr. M. C. Cameron. The evidence was similar to that in the case of Lynch.

After an hour's absence the jury brought in a verdict of guilty.

His Lordship then sentenced the prisoner to be hanged on the 13th of December.

The prisoner was deeply affected, and made a few remarks declaring his innocence.

There will be no more Fenian trials until Wednesday next, when the Rev. David Lumsden will be placed in the dock.

LOCAL NEWS.

NEW TOWNSHIPS.—Several new townships in the district of Gaspe are erected by proclamation in Saturday's *Gazette*.

THE FIRST DETACHMENT.—We learn that a sergeant, corporal and twenty men of the 100th regiment are expected to arrive here tomorrow (Tuesday.).

$100 REWARD.—The Government has issued a proclamation offering a reward of one hundred dollars for the discovery of the person or persons who fired several bullets into the house of Mr. Daniel Lanigan, of the township of Hull, on the night of the eleventh instant.

TOLL.—On Saturday a man with a team who was bound for this city, could not wait for his drink till he got here, but got drunk first and forced the toll-gate. Chief Langrell, however, made him pay the toll, and sent a constable to look further after his goings on.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT.—Aylmer, the county town of the County of Ottawa, has at present but one prisoner in its jail, and he is a soldier awaiting his trial for stealing a watch. It is unusual to place prisoners in solitary confinement before trial according to British law, but here is an exception.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.—This office will be closed for to-day and to-morrow, so that ratepayers will, as it were, have two days grace. Those desirous of paying their taxes will find the Collector in his office on Wednesday afternoon, when and where he will be most happy to receive the vulgar trash.

LARCENY.—On Friday evening about eight o'clock Mr. William Graham drove up to the door of a gentleman on Clarence street on business. He left his horse and buggy standing opposite the door and entered the house, where he remained no more than four or five minutes. On coming out it was found that a large woollen, plaid wrapper, which was left in the buggy, was missing. It was doubtless appropriated by some smart thief, who has not yet been heard from.

A FOOLISH PRACTICE.—No sooner does the first snow appear, than an almost universal mania seizes the juvenile male population of almost every community, to pelt with snowballs every living thing that comes in their way. Several rather painful instances of this occurred on Saturday last. An elderly man applied at the City Hall for a summons for some boys, who had almost blinded him, near the Chaudiere, and several others made complaints. The youngsters who have been to school all the week require relaxation, but they should be taught to respect the rights of others. Snow-balling is not unattended with danger. We have all heard of cases where eyes have been destroyed by the practice.

EXTRAORDINARY BUT TRUE.—The *Citizen* had a new idea on Saturday! After advocating the hanging of one of the Fenians for "the majesty and vindication of the law" it hits upon the following *brilliant* expedient of *selecting the victim*: "It would be difficult to select one "of the prisoners more deserving than the "others of death punishment, but we are "aware of no law which could prevent the "prisoners drawing lots." We believe this suggestion is not borrowed from any of its exchanges; it looks as if it were original.

TONY PASTOR'S COMBINATION.—This troupe will open in this city, during next week, for three nights only, at Her Majesty's Theatre, and is composed of minstrel, comic, vocal, and athletic talent. Wherever this company have performed, the press has passed the highest mede of praise upon their performances. Mr. Pastor is well known as the popular author of most of the new comic songs of the day, and as a comic vocalist, has no equal on this continent. In connection with this company are the famous Bedouin Arabs, Mosei Ben Said and Moriel Lau Sonn, who appear each evening in a series of gymnastic feats.

THE SIDEWALKS.—These useful, but oft neglected, necessaries to safe locomotion in cities, are in this locality getting into a very dilapidated state. We have before us five different complaints from as many different quarters, all setting forth the break-leg state of sidewalks. On passing along Sparks street on Saturday, we noticed an excellent trap—neatly formed—just in front of Messrs. Young and Radford's establishment. We know not which will be the cheapest, a law suit, or a two-inch plank, but imagine the latter. Perchance our city fathers will enlighten us on this subject.

COURTESY GO.—Corporal James True and Private John Holsbrooke of the P. C. O., who were in town last week to give evidence in the case of Charles Brown, for enticing a soldier to desert, were to leave for Montreal by the half-past one train on Saturday, did not leave. True was punctual at the station but the private was not, and the train left without them. The corporal was responsible for the private, and made application at the City Hall for civil aid in searching for the delinquent. It was believed that he went to see some old friends at New Edinburgh, as one of our reporters met him bound thither in the morning, with his knapsack strapped on his back. Beer and whiskey perhaps detained him.

POLICE COURT.—Chas. Summers was charged with being drunk and disorderly on the public streets. He was found in a most unenviable condition opposite the Russell House. Fine $2, and costs, in default one week in jail at hard labour.—Mrs. Graham, wife of David Graham, appeared before the police magistrate and complained of her husband's treatment of herself and her infant, and declared that she was afraid to live with him, or remain in the same house with him another night. David Graham, as is well known, is a confirmed lunatic. At his late trial for arson, it was deemed best for his children, that efforts should be made to secure his acquittal by the jury, because if convicted of the felony of arson, for which he was tried, his pension of a shilling a day would be stopped, and his wife and children rendered entirely destitute. Mr. Campbell made a powerful appeal to the jury in his behalf, and they returned a verdict, not guilty. David then returned to his home, where his insanity assumed forms quite unendurable, and extremely dangerous to the lives of his family. This is one result of his being let at large for a few days; whether this is the ultimate consequence of his being allowed to go home, will be known hereafter, but certainly it was unwise to risk entailing a further infliction upon society. The unfortunate man is again confined in the jail until measures can be matured for placing him in a lunatic asylum. The insanity of this man is not of a morose character, nor such as is calculated to make him miserable; on the contrary he is happy in the imaginary possession of a large number of steamboats, twice as fleet as the dull matter-of-fact, and merely material ones. He believes himself the possessor of fabulous sums of money in all the banks here and in the old country. He believes also that he is in constant communication with the supreme Being, and derives immense pleasure from the reminiscences of his life in imaginary courts and camps.

OTTAWA LITERARY ASSOCIATION.

The society above named has at last got into working order, and the members thereof are fully determined to improve themselves in literature, composition, elocution and debate. The association meets for the transaction of business every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, in McCarthy's Hall, Centre Town. It gives us much pleasure to record our satisfaction with the last evening's proceedings. Messrs. Robertson, Bronson and Angus, as a committee, submitted for the approval of the society a good code of by-laws, which were, with some slight alterations adopted.

The officers selected are men who will no doubt infuse a true spirit into the organization, and give it considerable vitality. We hope the germ has been formed of what may, at some future day, be called one of the great literary institutions of our rising city. The office bearers are as follows:—E. K. Bronson, President; E. K. McGillivray, Vice-President; J. P. Robertson, Rec. Secretary; Wm. Boyd, Cor. Secretary; Wm. A. Loyd, Treasurer; R. Angus and J. King, Tellers; W. A. Lamb, Editor of Review.

A debate with sundry business will, we understand, occupy the attention of the members one evening, and the alternate evening will be spent in reading from celebrated authors, recitations and the reading of the *Review*, a journal to be published once a fortnight, and whose columns shall be devoted to the advancement of our literary, scientific, commercial and political interests.

A recitation from Mr. King was deservingly encored, and Mr. McGillivray's rendering of a piece entitled "*Sleep*" called forth great applause, and no doubt the reciter exhibited considerable elocutional ability in the delivery of the piece.

We wish this organization success, and hope that young men having a literary inclination will join them, as we know of no way in which young men can better spend a winter's evening.

—A letter from Rome says the Empress Carlotta had called, without ceremony, upon the Pope and asked that he should endorse the action of Maximilian in reference to the seizure of Catholic Church property in Mexico, which the Pope declined to do.

THE OLDEST INHABITANT.—We are informed that there is at present residing in the township of Westminster, a veteran of the revolutionary army, named Wm. Sage, who will have reached, on the 6th November next, the extraordinary age of 106 years. The old gentleman is still hale and hearty, and was engaged during the present week assisting his son (who himself must be an old man) in gardening operations. We doubt if such another marked case of longevity is to be found in Upper Canada.—*London Prototype.*

HEAD QUARTERS.

OTTAWA, 26th October, 1866.

GENERAL ORDERS.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

Provisional Brigade Garrison Artillery, Prescott—No. 1 Battery, Prescott: The resignation of second Lieutenant S. Reynolds is hereby accepted.

Grand Trunk Railway Regiment—1st Battalion, Montreal: To be Adjutant and Lieutenant, William Townsend, gentleman. 3rd Battalion, No. 2 Company, Montreal: To be Captain, acting till further orders: Ensign Jos. White, vice Bailey, appointed Adjutant. To be Lieutenant, acting till further orders: Jas. Kearney, gentleman, vice St. Mars, whose resignation is hereby accepted. To be Ensign: James Toney, gentleman, vice White, promoted.

Major W. B. Gallway will be attached to the Grand Trunk Railway Regiment, and will perform the duties of Major of Brigade till further orders.

Ottawa Provisional Battalion—No. 2 Company, Ottawa: To be Captain, to date from 20th of June, 1866: Lieut. Nicholas Potter, vice Gallway, promoted. To be Lieutenant: Ensign Griffiths A. Ainan, vice Potter promoted.

Civil Service Rifle Regiment: The resignation of Ensign C. Panet is hereby accepted.

Second Cornwall Rifle Company: To be Captain (temporary): Lieut. Donald A. Macdonald, M. S., vice Oliver left the limits.

NEWS ITEMS.

—Mr. Thomas Morton, a young and promising artist, several of whose sketches have recently appeared in *Once a Week* and other periodicals, hung himself in his room, at Notting Hill, lately.

—A prisoner in the Memphis jail recently picked the pocket of one of the jailors of his watch, and sent it by another jailor to a confectionery and had it pawned for five dollars worth of cakes to treat his fellow prisoners.

—MRS. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer gently stimulates, fastens, purifies, smooths, glosses, thickens feeds, preserves, and in every possible way improves the hair. Sold by all druggists.

—It is stated that the engineers of the War Department had decided to alter the construction of the Portsmouth fortifications from a combination of granite and iron to one of entirely iron, of the most massive character.

—The number of emigrants landed at New York last week was 5,960, making 194,993 from the 1st of January last up to the present time, against 148,277 arrived in the corresponding period of last year.

—In pumping out an old marble quarry in Rutland, Vermont, recently, which had neither an outlet or an inlet, several large speckled trout were taken out, one of which weighed two pounds and a half.

—A letter from Captain Fisk, who headed an overland expedition to Montana, last spring, states that more than 5,000 emigrants have been murdered by Indians on Bowman's cut-off route, and the whole route is strewn with fresh graves.

—A grand celebration is to come off at Dundas shortly, on the occasion of the laying of the corner stone of a new drill shed in that town. The masonic fraternity and the volunteers of the neighbouring towns have been invited to participate in the proceedings.

—A manufacturing company has been established in Charlotte, N. C., which employs 80 hands, and is turning out superior cloths and cassimeres. It runs 25,000 spindles, turns out 25,000 yards of cloth per week, consumes 3,000 pounds of wool per week, and has six spinning cranes. The machinery is driven by a sixty-horse power engine.

—Krupp's great steel works at Essex, England, cover 400 acres of ground, consume 750 tons of coal daily, use the steam of 120 boilers, burn 7,000 flames of gas, and give employment to above 8,000 men and boys, whose wages amount to nearly £400,000 a year. The establishment last year turned out upward of 50,000 tons of cast steel.

THE HURRICANE IN THE BAHAMAS.

Many American Vessels Wrecked—Great Loss of Life and Property.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The United States Consul, Mr. Kirkpatrick, under date of Nassau, October 9th, in addressing the Secretary of State says:

The hurricane on the 1st instant was one of the severest and most destructive that has occurred since 1813. There is scarcely a house in this place, he adds, or on the Bahamas, that has not suffered to some extent, while the destruction to the shipping in the harbor and along the coast has been alike fearful. The loss of life, though small here, has been severe on some of the out islands.

The only American vessel in the harbor, the *Union*, of Harrington, was driven on shore, but she will probably be saved.

There have arrived here since, the following vessels: Brig *Concord*, of Bath, Me., bound here, with loss of spars, sails, main and mizzen-topmasts, and otherwise damaged. Also the bark *John Curtis*, of Brunswick, Me., from Havana, bound to Turk's Island, lies aground at Southwest Bay, with like losses. She will probably be saved. A bark, supposed to be the *Anna Palmer*, was off here on Sunday last, but could not get into the harbor, was last seen standing to the Northward, with mainmast and bowsprit gone, with foreand mizzen-topmasts. There was no sail upon her but a spanker, foresail and staysail. She has not been heard from, although a vessel has gone in search of her. The *Anna Palmer* was also bound to Turk's Island. The schooner *Seth Rich*, of New York, broke from her anchorage at East Harbor, and reached here yesterday, with the loss of mainmast, rigging, sails, boat, anchors, and other material damage. The ship *John N. Cushing*, of Newburyport, arrived this afternoon from Boston bound to New Orleans, in a very crippled condition, having lost her mainmast, fore and mizzen topmasts, sails and other material damages. She lies outside the harbor, being too large to enter without taking out part of her cargo. The U. S. gunboat *Tahoma*, W. Gibson commander, also put in here short of coal and materially injured in her machinery, spars, and bulwarks. She will, however, proceed on her voyage tomorrow, after taking in coal enough to take her to her destination, viz., Pensacola. She left Boston September 22. Although the hurricane passed here on the 1st she did not encounter it until the 3rd. I have heard of several wrecks of American vessels at the different islands, but have not thus far received the names of any of them or the fate of their crews. I much fear the loss of life has been fearful. Not a single officer or seaman has yet reached this consulate, although eight days have elapsed since the hurricane. I hope to be able to apprise you fully by the time of the departure of the steamer for New York.

P. S.—Since writing the above, part of the crew of the brig *Henry*, from Portland, bound to Havana, wrecked at Abaco, have arrived here. Three of the crew were drowned. The vessel is a total loss. Also, brig *Rival*, of New York, from New York, bound to Galveston, vessel a total loss. Part of cargo, with officers and crew, saved. A vessel arriving reports having found, on the 8th instant, the brig *John Hastings*, of New York, abandoned; foremast gone, boat upside down. Bark *L. Mellie Rich*, from Boston to Matanzas, with ice and general cargo; vessel a total loss at Tabaco. Also, brig *Hydra*, of Searsport, from Wilmington, N. C., to Havana, with lumber; mast cut away and in the bank. Also, nationality unknown, the bark *Rover*, lost at Great Stirrup Bay; vessel capsized, and all hands lost. Also, British bark *Tickler*, from New York to Havana, with general cargo; vessel a total loss at Eleuthera.

THE FENIAN TRIALS.

Colonel Lynch's Defence.

Mr. Martin called the witnesses for the defence, on Thursday morning.

Rev. John McMahon, examined by Mr. Martin—I have seen the prisoner at the bar before. Saw him in the forenoon of the 1st June last. He was in the camp at Fort Erie. I talked with him. He was taking down some notes, and said, if I am not mistaken, that he was writing for some paper in Louisville, Kentucky.

Hon. Mr. Cameron objected to statements purporting to have been made by prisoner.

Witness—I saw him writing on a piece of paper—a book I think. I saw him about an hour after that. He was walking along, looking about. I saw no more of him after that that I can remember. I was with the Fenians after that, and until I was taken, but saw nothing of him.

Mrs. Ryle, mother of the Fenian who turned Queen's evidence, testified that her son was not to be believed on oath; that he was a very bad boy, and had been guilty of everything but murder.

Rev. Mr. Lumsden, sworn and examined by Mr. Martin—Could not swear positively to his identity, but think I saw prisoner on the 1st of June last at Frenchman's Creek, where the prisoners were encamped. He had a book in his hand and a pencil My attention was called in a peculiar way, by a legal friend from Buffalo, who was a Freemason, who pointed out prisoner to me as a man taking notes. Saw several of the officers commanding the Fenians. One of them had civilian's clothes on, Gen. O'Neil. He resembles prisoner very much, but a little taller. Did not observe the way prisoner then wore his beard.

Daniel Whelan—Was near Fort Erie about one or half past one, at the Fenian camp. Saw prisoner there walking round. I understood him to be a reporter for the Louisville *Courier*. I saw some of the officers that were in command. There were none of them resembling the prisoner, that I saw. Noticed that the prisoner wore a heavy gray moustache then. I think that he wore a beard, but am not sure if he had as large a beard on as now. I would have noticed it.

John Cooney—Saw prisoner at the bar on the 1st of June. Took him from the Southern Hotel, corner of Michigan and Seneca streets, Buffalo, and drove him to Upper Black Rock Ferry. It must have been about mid-day. I took his valise off the carriage and walked on board the ferry with it. On that occasion the prisoner wore an imperial and moustache, but he is grayer in the hair now than then; but all he wore was a moustache and imperial.

Patrick O'Malley—Saw prisoner on the 1st of June last on Exchange street, Buffalo, between eight and nine o'clock a. m. Did not see him till after he was taken prisoner. Was well acquainted with Lynch while he was a book-keeper in Louisville. Lynch said that he came on there with a squad of Fenians, as reporter. I would believe his word, for I knew him to be a gentleman. Had a long conversation with him over some liquor that morning. Have known him three years, and never knew him to wear anything but the moustache and imperial he wore that morning.

Henry M. O'Brien, Attorney—I know prisoner; knew him in my boyhood in Galway and Dublin. The county of Galway is his birth-place. He came to America after me. Afterwards met him at a ball in my father's house, Dublin. Met him several times before I left Dublin. He held a Government situation then; was head clerk in the Charitable Bequests office.

MR. MARTIN addressed the jury at great length, and with much ability. He said, if the prisoner, on being arrested, had given any other account than that he was there as a reporter, the Crown would have brought that circumstance against him. When the prisoner tells the same story from the beginning, it is a strong circumstance in his favor. This must be applied in the present case. If the prisoner had been guilty he would have been likely to have denied altogether being with the Fenians. It is proved that he was seen in Buffalo before coming over here at all. On the Buffalo side he would have no interest in telling an untruth. The disposition would have been rather to boast of connection with the Fenians. But in Buffalo he told witnesses that he had nothing to do with them, but was a reporter for a paper. No nation was ever yet found so barbarous as to hang the reporters. One of the commonest things of the present day was to send reporters where anything of interest was going on. In the American war, numbers of reporters were employed on both sides; but did anyone think of hanging any of them because employed by newspapers opposed to their cause? You all remember the events which passed in Italy when Garibaldi went on a marauding expedition of a similar character, only, it was not successful. Numbers of reporters went along; but did anyone think of hanging them? What would you think of hanging reporters under such circumstances? A newspaper reporter merely goes to tell things as he sees them, and he is not to be considered as guilty on either side. If he had been living on this side of the lines he would very likely have been employed as a reporter here, and positions would have been reversed. Gentlemen of the Jury, there is a circumstance to which I would call your attention. There is a great array of talent against us. The Solicitor-General is opposed to us, and the great talent and experience of Mr. Cameron. We have this to contend against, and also the prejudices of the country against this class of prisoners. You have heard that we have applied for a safe conduct for witnesses from the other side, and it would not be granted to us; not because the prosecution wished to prevent their coming, but because a safe conduct for them could not legally be granted. Now, in any common case, as of a dispute about a horse or a cow, the court would have issued a commission to take their evidence, but in a criminal case this cannot be done; although the life of a fellow-being trembles in the balance on the event of the trial. This should influence you in favour of the prisoner, that the bulk of the evidence we want cannot be obtained, and induce you to give the greatest consideration to the evidence for the defence which has been brought. If we were allowed to produce that evidence here, the innocence of the prisoner would be proved beyond the shadow of a doubt. I have letters in my hand from those who did command in that expedition, and who are credible on their oath, who say that the prisoner was not one of them. One of the witnesses gave his evidence in favor of the prisoner under very peculiar circumstances. He said under cross examination that he was with the prisoner on that occasion and was hit with a ball. The man who admitted that was surely an honest witness. His veracity stood the test of danger to his life, as he might be indicted for felony like the prisoner. This man says that he came over unwillingly, and that the prisoner advised him to get away as fast as he could. Is it likely that if the prisoner were there aiding and abetting the Fenians, he would try to get them to go away instead of trying to get recruits This is the strongest possible evidence that he was not there to aid and abet the Fenians, but merely, as he says, to report for a newspaper. He exerted his influence, where he had any, to keep parties from joining the expedition. The very letter produced to prove him an American citizen says that he was not one of the expedition, but a newspaper reporter. These letters are produced by the prosecution as evidence, and if their testimony is good in one point it is good in another. The evidence of the Crown is this: They produce a number of witnesses to prove that the prisoner was in a number of places in company with the Fenians, and was wearing arms. Now, this is a question of identity, and it is very difficult to make out the identity of a criminal whom a witness never saw before. A reward was offered for the arrest of the criminal Townsend. People got very excited, and 24 or 25 persons swore that a man named McHenry was Townsend, although they bore no resemblance to each other; and if McHenry had been far away from his friends and unable to produce witnesses who knew him, he would have been convicted. This shows you how positively uncertain—how very unsafe it is to rely upon any one who says that he has recognised a man whom he had seen only for a few minutes in a crowd. I presume that nearly all the witnesses for the Crown mean to tell the truth. They intend to do their duty as men, but as men they are liable to be mistaken.

Solicitor-General Cockburn made an able reply on behalf of the Crown, in which he contended that even the evidence for the defence was sufficient to establish Lynch's guilt as a party to the Fenian invasion.

His Lordship then charged the jury at considerable length, explaining that even if Lynch were with the Fenians merely as a reporter, he was equally guilty.

The jury retired and after an absence of an hour and twenty-five minutes, returned to court with a verdict of "guilty."

The Solicitor-General moved the sentence of the court on the prisoner.

His Lordship—Robert B. Lynch, have you anything to say why the sentence of the court should not be pronounced on you for this felony?

Prisoner's Address.

Prisoner, with a firm voice, replied as follows:—Well, my lord, you must be aware—you must have noticed—the inconvenience and disadvantage my counsel laboured under in not being able to bring forward the evidence of those who could have proved clearly that I had no connection with the Fenian raids. I state now that I had neither hand, act nor part in the late invasion, and that I came to Canada not in the capacity in which it has been represented. I came, but simply as the correspondent of a public journal. And in so doing, I was not aware that I violated either the laws of Canada or those of my adopted country. I was not aware there could be any objection to a reporter following the army, and chronicling the incidents and progress of the invasion. Had I known this, I would have been careful to have remained on the other side. With regard to the manner in which the Crown has conducted the prosecution in my case, I think and must confess that I have been fairly dealt with. Both the Crown Solicitor and Mr. Cameron have carried on the prosecution in the most fair and impartial manner; and I feel that it is but right in me to make the statement.

His Lordship—The object in asking you to address the Court was to give you an opportunity of urging any legal objections, if you had them. It is too late now to discuss the facts of the case.

Prisoner—Well, my lord, you must be aware, with regard to legal objections, that I am not cognizant enough of law to make any. I only know that I am innocent of the crime charged against me, and of which I have been found guilty. And I here pledge myself before that God in whose presence I must appear some day, that I am wholly innocent of the crime for which I was brought here; and that I never saw Stevens till I was arrested and brought into his very house on the 2nd of June. On that occasion I saw him, when placed in his house, for a short time previous to being brought up to the Court-House.

The Crier then made the usual proclamation, prior to passing sentence of death.

Sentence of Death.

His Lordship, addressing the prisoner, said—I am very sorry to find a man of your age and experience stand where you do to-day. You are a man who must have seen a good deal of the world—a man not without education and intelligence. The evidence brought before the Court is perfectly clear and conclusive that you were not in Canada as a reporter on the occasions charged in the indictment; but that you were armed and in command. What that was does not distinctly appear. But even though you were there only as a reporter, you ought to have known that no war had been proclaimed; that those men with whom you were seen were making an atrocious, almost unparalleled, inroad on a peaceful country, and that under the circumstances you were there to report the ravages of these men to others interested, in order that they might gloat and glory over the slain. Yours is an offence punishable with death. I can exercise no discretion. The sentence of the Court on you, therefore, is that you be taken to the place from whence you came, to be there detained till Thursday, the 13th day of December next, and to be taken from thence on that day to the place of execution, and there hung by the neck until you are dead, and may God have mercy on your soul.

During the latter part of his Lordship's address, he was deeply affected and could scarcely proceed with the sentence. The vast audience in the Court were hushed as still as death itself. But, to all outward appearance, the prisoner remained unmoved. Not that his indifference appeared stoical; but he looked as if he had nerved himself to encounter the trying scene.

The Court then adjourned.

TELEGRAPHIC.

(Per Atlantic Telegraph Cable.)

Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 26, evening.—The Cunard steamship *Persia*, from New York, October 17th, arrived to-day.

The Lyons Workmen.

PARIS, Oct. 26.—Great anxiety is felt in France in regard to the condition of the Lyons workmen.

Denmark to be Gobbled Up.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The London *Globe*, in an editorial alludes to the intention by the Courts of Prussia and Sweden to absorb the kingdom of Denmark.

Insanity of the Empress of Mexico.

PARIS, Oct. 26.—The condition of the Empress Carlotta is described as hopeless.

An Austrian Frigate sent for Maximilian.

The Emperor Maximilian will probably return in an Austrian frigate, which was recently despatched from Trieste by the Emperor Francis Joseph.

The French Troops to leave Mexico.

It is said that twenty war steamers will leave for Mexico to bring home the entire French forces.

LATEST AMERICAN DESPATCHES.

(Per Montreal Line.)

Great Flood—2,000 Lives Lost.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 26.—The Barque *Fork* brings China news to August 28th, which reports the town of Hong-Kow completely inundated by a flood, being greater than for many years. The crops in the vicinity were destroyed, cattle drowned and thousands of people deprived of employment and shelter. Forty persons were killed by a falling wall. The destruction of lives is estimated at two thousand.

The War in Japan.

Reports from Japan represent the Chosins as having beaten the Tycoon's forces in four battles. In the last engagement there was great slaughter on both sides.

Mormon Outrages.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—The *Herald's* Fort Leavenworth despatch says: Dr. Robinson of Utah, and Superintendent of the only Christian Sabbath School in Salt Lake City, was murdered by the **Mormons** on October 24th. Gen. Connor, formerly commanding in Utah, telegraphs that the Gentiles of that city are panic stricken, and advises Dr. Newman McLeod not to return there.

Napoleon's Death Imminent.

The *Tribune's* Berlin correspondent says: Dr. Langenbreck, Chief Surgeon of the army, left several days ago for Biarritz, to consult with the physicians of the French Emperor on the possibility of an operation.

A despatch was received from our embassy at Paris, stating that there is no hope of the recovery of Napoleon, and that his death may be hourly expected. The fact being only still kept secret.

Great Excitement Among the Fenians.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—The news of the conviction and sentence of Lynch created the greatest excitement among the Irish citizens of New York. The Common Council of the city met, and passed resolutions requesting the Canadian authorities to pardon the prisoner, and requesting the President to use all efforts to obtain the same. The Tammany Hall Democracy also held a meeting and passed resolutions of a less pacific character, denouncing British justice, and calling for vengeance on the Canadians.

The Late Storm on the Lakes.

Advices of additional disasters on the lakes in the late storm continue to be received. The devastation was very extensive.

Snow on Lake Superior.

Fourteen inches of snow fell in the Lake Superior mining regions yesterday.

The Indian Troubles.

The *Tribune's* Chicago telegram says, the evidence of wide spread troubles on the Indian frontier have accumulated more rapidly than usual within the past few days. A general war is really imminent. Gen. Sherman has ceased to discredit the alarming reports, and is taxing every energy to throw troops into the imperilled districts. Fifteen thousand Indian warriors are declared by the latest advices to be actually on the war path.

Fire in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 27.—The extensive wagon factory of John Lock, on Broadway, was burned last night. Loss $50,000.

A Mexican General Arrested.

The *Herald's* New Orleans special says, it is semi-officially stated that Ortega and staff, now here, will not be permitted to enter Mexico, and perhaps will be arrested here.

Murder Near Rochester, N. Y.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 27.—A blacksmith of this city was murdered last night near the Fair Grounds, by being struck with a sling-shot.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—The *Post's* money article says: Gold is easier for delivery, and the selling price has fallen to 145½, and recovered to 146. Loan market more firm; discount demand increasing, and good bills pass at 5 to 6. Stock market irregular and rather firm; Governments are fairly active.

Billiards.

BOSTON, Oct. 27.—A game of billiards of 1,500 points carom, was played last night, between Wm. Goldthwaite and E. Daniels, the latter having 500 points given him. Goldthwaite was the winner.

How the New York Fenians take it.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—The *Evening Express* says: This morning an extraordinary interest in the proceedings of Fenian trials in Canada was evinced by the news that one of the alleged officers of Gen. O'Neill's brigade, Col. Lynch, was sentenced to be hanged in December next for an assumed participation in the invasion of the frontier. The report soon became the principal topic of conversation in the city, and all classes seemed to condemn the severity of the sentence as unnecessary and imprudent. The course of Canadians during the late war, also called forth very unfavorable criticisms in connection with the sentence of Col. Lynch. Owing to the news the headquarters of Col. Roberts presented an unusually animated scene this afternoon. Two leading Generals were present in war department building, and soon after their arrival they were besieged by Fenians who anxiously inquired what would be done to prevent the execution of the death penalty, or secure retribution for the action of the Canadian court. In answer to the parties, one of the Generals replied that if Lynch was hung, he would engage to capture and execute twelve Canadians to avenge the deed. Should the other prisoners share the same fate, he said their deaths would be avenged in some way.

Another Fenian General, referring to the sentence, said he had paroled forty Canadians whom