NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

Tenders for the Construction of a Well—W. P. Lett. Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines—G. A. Walton.

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 outstripping 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 Kempteville, 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'Orignal 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 authorised to receive Advertisements for the* OTTAWA TIMES.

The Ottawa Times

City and County Official Paper.

OTTAWA, NOVEMBER 8, 1866.

For Arrival and Departure of Mails see 1st page.

The HON. FERGUSSON BLAIR arrived in town last evening from Montreal.

The HON. JOHN A. MACDONALD leaves for Kingston this evening. He will remain there until Monday, and then depart for New York, whence he will sail on Wednesday for England, in company with the HONS. MESSRS. CARTIER, GALT and HOWLAND.

The blessings of the Atlantic cable have been manifested in many ways, but there has not yet been a more touching instance of its usefulness than that which the following despatches reveal. They were received in Quebec on the forenoon of the 5th:—

LONDON, Nov. 3, 1866.

To the Mayor of Quebec.

Draw on Baring Brothers (£500) and Glyn, Mills, Cursie & Co., (£500) for Five Hundred Pounds, each, for sufferers by the fire.

BARING BROTHERS & Co.,
London.

LONDON, Nov. 3, 1866.

By Telegraph from Heart's Content, to the Mayor of Quebec.

Draw for Fifteen Hundred (£1500) Pounds more, on Messrs. Glyn, on account of Relief Fund now being raised.

C. E. MOTT,
Secretary of Quebec Fire Relief Fund,
London.

On Tuesday last the elections were held in eleven States of the neighboring Republic. The returns which have yet reached us indicate but little change in the relative strength of parties. The great contest in New York State has again gone with the Radicals, notwithstanding the vigorous efforts of the Democrats, but the majority which re-elects GOVERNOR FENTON forms but a small per centage of the aggregate vote, thus shewing how dangerously near is the numerical equality of the contestants. Were the struggle merely for the possession of political power and the sweets of office, there would be no cause of alarm in the almost equal strength of parties, but the mischief is that the issue has a far deeper significance, being in fact whether the President under the Constitution, or Congress above the Constitution shall rule the Union.

There have been openly indulged in for months by the Radical or Congressional party that they will fight in defence of the policy of the majority in Congress, and these threats have been met by the Democrats with something very much like an invitation to try their strength. It was hoped by distant on-lookers that the elections would so affect the relative strength of parties as to make one of them undoubted master of the position, but this expectation appears to have been disappointed. The result will in all probability be that the Republicans will preserve their strength in Congress; while the Democrats with whom nearly the whole population of the ten disfranchised States sympathise will continue to be the majority among the people.

This is a singularly unfortunate position for our neighbours; and unless a compromise can be effected between the Executive and the Legislative branches of the Government, it will be next to impossible to prevent the inauguration of anarchy and perhaps civil war. To avert such a calamity a "vigorous" foreign policy—looking even to the possibility of a foreign war, has been suggested as a probable means of reconciling the conflicting factions at home. But the collapse of MAXIMILIAN'S Mexican Empire, and the circumspect bearing of the British Government leave little chance for a grievance. Even should, as is quite likely, the Americans assume a protectorate over Mexico, it will not be sufficient to distract the Radical party from its settled purpose of reconstructing the ten Southern States upon such a basis, as will effectually deprive the hitherto dominant class in the South of all political power. It is the utter humiliation and degradation of those who lately were in rebellion against the supreme government upon which the Radical mind is bent, and as that party will undoubtedly control the Legislature—being itself impelled by an irresponsible populace—it is not at all likely to abate one jot of its pretensions for the sake of harmonising the two branches of the government.

We have already published the most important portions of EARL CARNARVON'S speech at the entertainment given by the British North American Association in honor of the Delegates. A full report of the proceedings having reached us we lay the following extract from the speech of DR. TUPPER, before our readers, which will no doubt be perused with interest:

The Hon. Dr. Tupper, Premier of Nova Scotia, said: Mr. Chairman, my Lord, and Gentlemen,—In rising as one of the representatives of Nova Scotia to respond to the toast that has just been proposed, I beg to express my grateful thanks to the Council of the British North American Association for having afforded myself and my colleagues this opportunity of stating to the large and influential body of English gentlemen now present the object of our mission to this country. I think I shall be able to show you that the question of the confederation of the British North American colonies is not only of vital importance to these provinces, but to the empire at large. A little more than a week's steaming from these Islands lies Nova Scotia. It has an area of more than 18,000 square miles, an invigorating climate, a fertile soil, immense coal fields, and mines rich in iron, gold and other minerals. Jutting out into the Atlantic, forming a *tête de pont* some 550 miles nearer this country than any other portion of America, and indented with the finest harbors in the world it is evident that Providence intended it to occupy, as an emporium of commerce and great highway of nations, the same position on the western continent which England holds to the continent of Europe. (Hear). To the west of Nova Scotia lies New Brunswick, covering an area of some 27,000 square miles of excellent land with forests of invaluable timber, intersected by the splendid River St. John, which empties into a noble harbor of the same name. It is also rich in mineral productions. Behind New Brunswick, again, you come to the great colony of Canada, with an area of 340,000 square miles, celebrated as a wheat-producing country, affording an ample field for the sustenance of many millions of the human family. (Hear.) When you are told that under the restrictive influence of separate Governments, and hostile tariffs, and diverse currencies, Nova Scotia with all the natural resources it possesses, has but a population of 350,000 and is without railway communication even with the adjoining province; that New Brunswick, with its trade "cribbed, cabined, and confined" by the custom houses of Nova Scotia on one side, and of Canada on the other, has but 280,000 inhabitants; and that the great colony of Canada notwithstanding the glowing, but not too glowing, picture so ably drawn of it by the noble lord at my side, with its 3,000,000 of people, has not direct access to the ocean for five months in the year, and has to depend during that period upon a railway through a foreign if not rival state for her postal communications with the mother-country, although the construction of 400 miles of railway from Truro in Nova Scotia to Riviere du Loup in Canada would complete an unbroken line of railway from Halifax, on the Atlantic, to Sarnia, at the foot of Lake Huron, some 1,400 miles,—you will, I say, with these facts before you, not be surprised to learn that the representatives of all these colonies met together at Quebec, upon the invitation of the Governor-General of Canada, in 1864, to inquire whether the time had not come when the best interest of all could be promoted by uniting them under one Government and legislation. I should not, however, do justice to the history of that event if I led you to suppose that the common accord that was arrived at by that conference, composed of gentlemen representing every race, religion and party in British North America was brought about merely by the prospect of some commercial advantages. Sir, it was under the influence not only of a common interest but of a common danger, that we were enabled to rise superior to every local and sectional antagonism, and devise means by which we might unite and consolidate the provinces of British America together in order to secure our continued connection with the British Crown. (Cheers.) The changing state of affairs on the continent of America warned us to adopt such measures as would not only enable us to co-operate better for the support of each other, but also to ask more confidently the aid of the parent state. (Hear.) The abolition of slavery in the Southern States removed the great security of British America, as while that institution existed the power of the South would resolutely oppose the acquisition of Northern communities opposed to slavery. You have heard a great deal of Fenianism, but it is right that I should tell you frankly that in my opinion a greater danger to British America than Fenianism exists, and that is the desire of the people of the United States to obtain possession of these colonies. The proofs of this abound on every side. It was owing to this feeling that the Government and Congress of that country abrogated a reciprocity treaty which had not only been mutually beneficial to both countries, an enormous expansion of trade having sprung up under its influence, but the balance of trade was largely in favor of the United States. The Americans required the coal of Nova Scotia, upon which the Eastern States largely depend for gas and manufacturing purposes, and thousands of the people of the Atlantic States were engaged in prosecuting the fisheries, which had been thrown open to them under that treaty; but all these commercial considerations were sacrificed in the hope of producing a desire for annexation in the minds of British colonists whose trade would be thus obstructed. Sir, the very motives which promote this desire in the United States to obtain British America, suggest the importance to this country, as well as to us, that their designs should be defeated. It is not merely the consideration that we should aid them in bearing the burdens that they now have to sustain, that animates them; but a desire to avoid the inconvenience and the contrast afforded by the free-trade policy in British America which we are steadily building up in opposition to the protection system, in operation in the American States, and in the success of which the people of this country are not uninterested, as our trade has already reached £30,000,000 sterling. Confederation, as I have stated, will at once give us, by the construction of a link of 400 miles of railway, an unbroken rail from Halifax to Lake Huron. To the west of Canada lies the great Red River and Saskatchewan country, and 1,600 miles of rail will carry us from the western shores of Lake Superior through Columbia to Vancouver on the Pacific, and open up a great highway to China and Japan across the portion of the American continent now owned by Great Britain, and equal in extent to the whole area of the United States, and through a country as fertile and possessing as good a climate as any portion of the globe. (Cheers.) But there is another not unimportant feature of this question. British America, possessed of priceless fisheries, now owns 3,000 vessels, representing more than a million tons. Can this country, which claims a proud pre-eminence as mistress of the seas, afford to see not only the entire continent of America held by one power, but the already formidable marine of the United States increased by such an acquisition as this?

MORE ABOUT CORNS.—One of our reporters declares that he has been for a long time troubled with a corn which greatly impeded his locomotion, and that last night his want of faith in chiropodists generally, was so far overcome as to give Dr. Briggs a trial, and now rejoices in the loss of a very troublesome customer. He adds too that the extraction was entirely painless.

(Per Montreal Line.)

SPECIAL TO THE TIMES.

SEIZURE OF ARMS IN PLANTAGENET

PLANTAGENET, November 7.

There is a great excitement here on account of two cases of arms being landed at Brown's Wharf by the steamer *Queen Victoria*, under suspicious circumstances. They were addressed to C. Sinclair, a party unknown in this locality.

The arms have been detained by the authorities, and now wait instructions from Government.

LOCAL NEWS.

THE MINSTRELS.—Duprez and Benedict's famed New Orleans minstrel troupe give their first performance in Her Majesty's Theatre tonight. This company has too old a stamp to need the reproducing of "opinions of the press." Their renown as the pioneers of minstrelsy has been known to fame all over the continent for the past fifteen years. The programme for to-night is varied and complete, such as cannot fail to attract a large audience.

PASTOR'S COMBINATION.—This troupe gave their closing performance here last evening. There is mirth and talent in this combination rarely to be met with, and we must express our surprise at their not having received a more extensive patronage. Mr. Pastor is in himself a host—as a popular ballad singer, at the same time being the author, we doubt if he has an equal on this continent. They perform in Ogdensburg to-night, and we commend them to our "American cousins."

THE "HOUSEHOLD TREASURE."—Every household is supposed to have its "treasure." Now some people might imagine that we mean by a "household treasure" one of those little connubial felicities,—a small article to amuse *patter pinafores* with embroglio Dutch concerts—not at all—the "treasure" to which we now particularly refer is to be found at Mr. G. A. Walton's, Sparks street, and in shape they are an ornament to any household, in utility indispensable. Ladies call and examine them—they are without exception *the best* sewing machine of the day.

THE FALL FAIR.—The fall fair was held in this city yesterday. Quite a number of horses were offered for sale. Some of them were very good, but much the greater number were of a poor class. Few purchases for cash were made, and not many changed hands at all. Riding up and down George street continued till late in the afternoon, but so far as sale was concerned to very little purpose. The cattle at the fair consisted principally of a few working oxen, and for those the prices demanded were so high that with the exception of two or three, they were taken away by those who brought them.

DR. BRIGGS THE CHIROPODIST.—The following testimonial from G. B. Pattee, Esq., of the firm of Perley & Pattee, speaks for itself:—

OTTAWA, Nov. 7th, 1866.

Dr. Briggs has operated for my family in the removal of corns. He performed the operation skilfully and thoroughly without pain. He seems to be master of his profession, and worthy of confidence. I cheerfully recommend him to all those who have bad feet.

G. B. PATTEE.

Call and see the Doctor at the Russell House this afternoon and evening. He will be obliged to leave by the morning train of Friday, to meet his engagements elsewhere. Remember that the Doctor may be found in his room until ten o'clock, this evening, at the Russell House.

AN EVENING PARTY.—On Tuesday evening intelligence reached the Chief of Police, that an untenanted house near Pooley's Bridge had been entered, and taken possession of by a party of young people consisting of a few young fellows, two girls, and a number of boys, in all about thirty. They had brought a fiddler and were bent upon a dance, so vigorously indeed had they entered upon the evening's entertainment that there was every prospect of the house being turned into pandemonium, and night made "hideous" by their orgies. It was otherwise ordained, however, for in the midst of the introductory scene Chief Langrell made his appearance and addressed them as if supported by his whole posse about to arrest the crowd, when confusion seized them, and in a few moments the house was empty, and nobody hurt.

POLICE COURT.—John McGillivray was charged with being found lying drunk on the sidewalk at night; fined $2 and costs.—James Gorman for assaulting John O'Brien. The case not having been made out to the satisfaction of His Worship, it was dismissed without costs.—Ambrose St. Aumont was charged by Octave Julien with leaving his employ contrary to the terms of agreement. Complainant said he engaged defendant last March, for nine months, at $7 per month, to work for him as a shoemaker, and he was to teach him the trade, but last Monday St. Aumont left his employ without reason. He is 18 years old, and his father is in Montreal. Defendant urged as a reason for leaving, that he was kept at mending old boots instead of learning to make new, which statement complainant denied; fined $4 and costs, or in default two weeks in jail.

THEATRICAL VISITOR.—Mr. Myers, the successful manager of the Toronto Lyceum, dropped into our city yesterday, for the purpose of looking at "the land," as the saying goes. Mr. Myers contemplates calling again, if arrangements can be negotiated, on the principle of live and let live, and when he comes to bring a first class company with him, capable of putting before the people all the great sensations of the day. None but first-class artists are connected with his company, and respectable ones at that, and our readers may rely upon having a series of performances well worthy of patronage. Mr. Myers' daughter, a young actress who makes no great fuss about talent, but who in Toronto is a reigning favorite, even taking precedence over a majority of the so-called stars of the day, will be with the company.

THE WEATHER is beautifully fine just now, and the time is taken advantage of for promenading the streets by both sexes and all ages and conditions. The bracing atmosphere invigorates the weak and makes the strong stronger. How different from our experience of a few days ago, when rain and sleet kept people within doors? Would it not be wise to take advantage of this, perhaps the only fine weather before winter, to put spouts to the many houses from whose roofs pedestrains are deluged in wet weather? Ottawa is a bad place for walking when it rains, for it is not the rain direct from the clouds that the sidewalk wayfarer has so much to dread as the cataracts from the spoutless housetops. Did this never occur to store-keepers whose customers, ladies especially, have often been driven away from their doors by this very means? One of the worst place sin the city in this respect is the Post Office.

NEWS ITEMS.

—The prospects of the orange crops are very fine in Louisiana.

—The cotton crop of Egypt is said to be large the present season.

—A Catholic church, to cost $150,000, is to be built in Bridgeport, Conn.

—The newest Yankee notion is an umbrella with a gutter around the edge and a spout at one corner.

—Julia Dean Hayne, the actress, has made, so report says, $60,000 in her last engagement in California.

—Jonathan C. Townsend, a cattle broker of New Jersey, was robbed at the Union depot, Pittsburg, on Saturday evening, of $4,000.

—Three negroes on Monday morning murdered an old widow lady at Bowling Green, Kentucky, for sixty-five dollars.

—A severe snow storm is raging between Denver, Colorada and Salt Lake City, and cattle have been frozen to death.

—The buffalo are said to be abundant in the neighborhood of Carlton and the South Branch of the Saskatchewan.

—The once notorious slave trading vessel, the *Wanderer*, is now in a Maine port, loading with potatoes for a Southern market.

—Adelina Patti opened at the Italian Opera, Paris, in "Sonnambula." She is to receive $40,000 for seven months.

—The seventh regiment of New York will not go to Paris unless six hundred members will agree to go.

—The masonic fraternity are to lay the corner stone of a masonic temple in Baltimore on the 20th instant.

—The people of Montana are said to be disgusted with the mining prospects of that country, and are returning to California and Missouri.

—In Portsmouth, N. H., there are 7 persons over 90 years of age; 16 over 80, and people of 60 there are considered just in the prime of life.

—Two large fires are raging on the mountains between Rutland and Brandon, Vermont, some fifteen hundred acres being already burnt over.

—A person presented a check at one of the Boston banks for $100,000 a few days since. He was paid $1,000 too much, and was honest enough to return it to the teller.

—During the present year, up to the 22nd of September, the foreign export of petroleum from the United States exceeded 43,000,000 gallons.

Gen. Gleason, who is in New York, is preparing a claim against the British Government, to be forwarded to Washington, for $60,000 for illegal imprisonment in Ireland.

—England has now an organized volunteer force numbering 135,000 infantry, 27,000 artillery, 4,000 engineers, and a small contingent of cavalry, all well organized, equipped, armed, and thoroughly drilled.

—Upwards of two hundred Roman coins have been turned out of a gravel pit at Staleybridge, England. The greater portion of them bear the head of Constantine on one side, and on the other various characters, such as men clad in armor, supporting a banner, &c.

—Messrs. Thiers, Guizot, Victor Hugo, Lamartine, Cousin, George Sand, and other illustrious writers, are actually engaged in writing a book upon Paris, in which each of them are to contribute a chapter. The book will appear at the French Exposition as a monument of French genius and talent.

—A horrible double murder was committed at Coldwater, Michigan, on Monday last. Ebenezer Leach and George O'Brown, a young lawyer, were shot dead while walking together in the street. The murderer is the husband of Mrs. Leach, and has been arrested. Jealousy is supposed to be the cause.

—A wretched old villain named Beck, 67 years of age, is in the hands of the law in Chicago, for outrages upon the persons of two little girls, only twelve or thirteen years of age. One of the children died some time ago, from the abuse, without revealing it to her friends.

—Elias Howe, the father of lock-stitches, celebrated his golden wedding at Boston on Monday evening. Among the presents was a gold tea service by Elias Howe, Jr., who, as Mr. T. Weller would say, is "the consekens of the manœuvre" this golden wedding was intended to commemorate.

—Great quantities of pencils are now made in England of a composition formed of sawdust and small pieces of lead, which are ground to an impalpable powder, mixed with some cohesive medium. In Keswick, 250,000 pencils are made in a week, or 13,000,000 a year, and 12,000 cubic feet of cedar are annually consumed.

—The revenue commissioners of the United States estimate that over 42,000,000 gallons of distilled spirits, 186,000,000 gallons of fermented liquors, and 10,000,000 gallons of imported liquors are annually consumed in this country, costing $500,000,000. The government revenue derived from the liquor business is estimated at $47,727,276 annually.

—Learn the luxury of doing good. Rev. E. Evans, Delhi, Ohio, writes:—"I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. They have changed my hair to its natural color, and stopped its falling off." Could anything more be said in favor of any article? Sold by all druggists. Depot, 193 Greenwich Street, New York.

—Artemus Ward, in one of his letters to *Punch*, speaks of the traitors' gate at the Tower, which, he says, is large enough to admit twenty traitors abreast, and adds: "Traters, I will here remark, are an onfortnit class of people. If they wasn't they wouldn't be traters. They conspire to bust up a country—they fail, and they become traters. They bust her, and they become statesmen and heroes.

—An ocean yacht race for a purse of $30,000 is announced to take place this month between the *Fleetwing*, owned by George A. Osgood; the *Vesta*, owned by Pierre Lorillard; and the *Henrietta*, owned by J. G. Bennett, Jr., of the New York *Herald*. The yachts are to start from Sandy Hook on Tuesday, the 11th Dec., and sale for the Isle of Wight, anchoring in Cowes Harbor.

—Delay not if you suffer from corns, bunions, bad nails, diseased joints, or any trouble of the feet, but call at the Russell House to-day, from 1 to 10 p. m., and Dr. Briggs, the far famed chiropodist, will restore your crippled feet to their original condition in a few moments without pain. He is skilful, candid and agreeable, therefore suffer no more, but hasten to the Russell House and consult Dr. Briggs. He will positively leave for Utica by the morning train of Friday, and all those who neglect to be relieved whilst he is here will regret it afterwards. There is no mistake about his competency; he has practiced his profession twenty-one years with great success. He has testimonials by the thousand which may be seen at his room.

THE FENIAN TRIALS.

Benjamin Parry's Trial and Acquittal.

On Monday at noon, Benjamin Parry was placed in the dock. He is a young fellow—according to himself, fifteen years old, but looks a year or two older—has a light complexion and blue eyes, and an innocent appearance. His mother and other friends were present in court.

Mr. McNab opened the case for the Crown, and called

John Medcalfe, sworn; examined by Mr. B. A. Harrison—I am a private in the Queen's Own. I know that the British Government and the United States were at peace on the 1st and 2nd of June last. I was at the battle of Ridgway, which took place on the 2nd of June. There were the Queen's Own and 13th Battalion, and home companies. We were attacked by a considerable force of armed Fenians. Ensign McEachren was killed and a man was shot down by my side. The prisoner made a voluntary statement to me in the gaol here, without any inducement on my part, and after I had given him a caution that anything he would say to me would be made use of as evidence against him. He said that he was a native of Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio, that he came from Cincinnati to Buffalo, and crossed over with the Fenians from Buffalo to Fort Erie on Friday, the 1st of June, that there were about 500 or 600 with him; that he left there on Saturday morning, that he was arrested about 9 o'clock on the same morning, and that he had no arms. The prisoner did not say he came "after the crowd." He did not tell me he was a Fenian.

Lieut. Scholfield sworn; examined by Hon. J. H. Cameron—I am an officer in the Welland Battery. I was with the Battery at Fort Erie on the 2nd June. We were attacked between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, by the Fenians, and about five of our men were wounded. I ordered the arrest of the prisoner, about five miles below Fort Erie, down the river. I asked him how he came to be there. He told me he was trying to get across the river. I asked him what he had been doing. He told me he had crossed the river on Friday morning with the Fenians. I asked him what place he had come from. He said he came from Cincinnati to Buffalo, and had crossed the river with the Aenians. I took him with the other prisoners we had taken, and saw him put on board the tug *Robb*. He was alone and unarmed when we arrested him.

Cross-examined by Mr. McKenzie—He was walking up the river when I saw him. Capt. King did not authorize him to go away. The conversation between us was after I had taken him prisoner. We did not caution him that what he said might be used against him. The prisoner did not say he belonged to the Fenians. He said he came from Cincinnati with the Fenians. He looked dirty and fatigued.

Ruben Mosier sworn; examined by Hon. J. H. Cameron—I am one of the Welland Battery. I saw prisoner about three miles below Fort Erie on the 2nd June about 10 o'clock in the morning. He told me that he came with the Fenians from Cincinnati. We were marching down the river; he was going up. We arrested him at the direction of our Lieutenant. He said he was coaxed to come with the Fenians by two neighbor boys; that he had an uncle sailing on the lakes, and the boys told him it would be a good chance to go and see his uncle. I asked him where the Fenians were, and he said they were about seven miles back at Ridgway, that there had been a fight and he had left them; that he was in a bush with the Fenians when a fellow asked him to hold his gun, that he took the gun, that just then firing was heard, and that the man then ran away, and he, the prisoner, ran after him.

Mr. McKenzie submitted that there was no evidence on the first count—that the prisoner entered the Province with intent to levy war against the Queen. That there was no evidence on the second count—that he was in arms in the Province against the Queen. That there was no evidence on the third count—that he committed an act of hostility against the Queen. That there was no evidence that any of the parties there intended to levy war against the Queen. That the prisoner being a boy, the Crown should produce some evidence to show that the prisoner understood what was going on.

His Lordship said he supposed there was no evidence of the intending to levy war except they did so.

Evidence for the Defence.

Mary Murphy examined by Mr. McKenzie—Prisoner is my son. I was married twice. Ellis Parry was my first husband, I am from Wales, and so was my first husband. Beda father is dead 14 years. Prisoner was born in Cincinnati. My present husband lives there. He is a carpenter. My son was learning to be a tinsmith in Cincinnati. He was always a good, obedient boy. Being two weeks without work when his employers were taking stock, he wanted to go to St. Louis. I did not want him to go, and he went to New York city. He said he would return to see me in two weeks, whether he got work or not. He never had any firearms in the house. I heard him say he was going to New York by way of Buffalo. I never heard anything about the Fenians till I got a letter from my son that he was arrested as one of them. He left our place about the 29th of May; was never, that I heard of, used to having firearms or drilling with them.

Mr. McKenzie read a document signed by Moore, Herrick & Davis, prisoner's employers, who gave him a most excellent character—that he was of excellent habits, peaceful and well-disposed.

Mr. McKenzie addressed the jury for the defence, contending that the evidence only showed from his own frank admission made to other parties that he had come across with the Fenians, but there was no proof that he had been in arms or assisted them in any way.

Mr. B. A. Harrison replied on behalf of the Crown. Having alluded to the entry of the Fenians into the Province, and their designs, counsel asked—Was prisoner associated with them, and was he then in arms? It was perfectly true that he had been seen by none of the witnesses at Limeridge; but it was not necessary in all cases to have evidence of that character; for, where the prisoner makes a voluntary statement, that statement was admissable. Prisoner made such a statement, not to one, but to several. In all cases these statements were substantially the same, and they were, farther, in certain material respects, borne out by his mother. Having recounted the evidence, counsel continued: That prisoner did enter Upper Canada at that time does not seem to be disputed; and that he entered it with the Fenians had been proved by several witnesses. The important question remained, what was their purposes in coming? That he must have known it could hardly be doubted, for he was with a body of men coming from a foreign territory to levy war on a country where they had no cause for war.

His Lordship then charged the jury.

Mr. McKenzie submitted a number of objections to His Lordship's charge.

The jury retired at twenty minutes past four, and at twenty minutes to six returned with a verdict of "not guilty."

Hon. Mr. Cameron—There is nothing else against the prisoner, my Lord. He may be discharged.

His Lordship then addressing the prisoner, said—Benjamin Parry, the jury have found you not guilty of the crime charged against you. You know best what your intentions were in being where you were found. That you were there there can be no doubt. That you were not going to New York either, there can also be no doubt. Now, let this be a lesson to you. If you had been convicted, and the Government in its clemency had commuted your sentence, you would probably be consigned for the larger portion of your life, at least, to the Penitentiary. I have no discretion, and I should have passed the sentence of death upon you. Let it, then, sink deep into your mind. Never mind what other people do, do you right; and a boy is always wise when he reflects for himself. Now, it was at least a dishonest thing to represent yourself as belonging to the Fenians, and come at their expense to Buffalo. You placed yourself in a fatal position when you did that. It may be that a feeling of generosity prompted you to come over with them, if they treated you well on the way. Very likely they told you that you would be received with open arms; but what could have led you to come from Cincinnati to deprive our people of their land? If you just turn the thing around, what right have we to go to your people and do the same thing if we could. If you had reflected, you would at once have given way. Your mother seems to be a very respectable woman, but you got into very bad company, and you yielded to their solicitation. Now you are at liberty; you can go home with your mother, and let this be a lesson to you.

The boy was then released from custody, and in company with his mother and sister, left the Court room.

CORPORATION OF THE TOWNSHIP OF FITZROY.

Minutes of Council, 20th October, 1866.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment. Present: The Reeve and Messrs. Stevenson MacLaren, Story and Neil.

Moved by Mr. MacLaren and seconded by Mr. Stevenson, that C. B. Wilson, road overseer, be authorized by this Council to repair the road leading between Fitzroy Harbor and Torbolton, at the place known as the Quarry Hill and between that and the River Carp and to give a receipt for the same to the parties who may do the work, that will stand good for the amount for next year's statute labor.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Stevenson and seconded by Mr. MacLaren, that this Council do now adjourn for one hour.—Carried.

The Council resumed, all the members present.

Moved by Mr. Neil and seconded by Mr. Stevenson, that the Collector do pay the amount collected for dog tax to the Township Treasurer, and that the said Treasurer open and keep a separate account for the same.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Neil and seconded by Mr. Stevenson, that the Clerk be authorized to procure a school manual for the use of this Corporation.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. MacLaren and seconded by Mr. Story, that public notice be given of intended alterations in school sections Nos. 1, 2 and 10 at the next meeting of this Council.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. MacLaren and seconded by Mr. Story, that the clerk apply to and obtain from the librarians of school section No. 1 and 10, the books in their possession, forming part of the Township library.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Story and seconded by Mr. Stevenson, that the sum of ten dollars be granted by this Council, to be expended on the Township line, between Fitzroy and Huntley opposite the Fourth Concession of Fitzroy, providing the Township of Huntley grant a like sum.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. MacLaren and seconded by Mr. Story, that this Council do now adjourn until Saturday, the 15th day of December next.—Carried.

W. F. TAYLOR,
Township Clerk.
(Signed), WILLIAM DEAN,
Reeve.

CHINGUACOUSY CHEESE FACTORY.

We paid a visit a few days since to the above factory, the first of the kind erected in this Township. The vats in the Messrs. Carters' Factory were made by F. L. Bourgoy, of Norwich; one of them is capable of holding 5,000 gallons.

During the past summer the factory has been limited to making two cheeses per day, averaging 85 pounds each, but its capacity is equal to three or four, if an adequate supply of milk could be procured, for they have one large vat which has not yet been brought into requisition from a lack of milk. The bulk of the milk is supplied by the farmers of the neighborhood, who get the proceeds of the cheese, less two cents per pound for expense of manufacture.

One farmer, from the 1st of June to the 6th of September, furnished from 8 cows 20,700 pounds of milk, and as it takes ten pounds of milk to produce one pound of cheese, the yield of the latter would be two thousand seventy pounds, which sells wholesale at 13 cents per pound. Deducting the two cents per pound for manufacture, his net profit on the milk of his eight cows, for little over three months, was $227.70, or $28.40 per cow, at which rate it is clear they would more than pay for themselves in one year. It should be borne in mind, too, that a great deal of labor is saved, and that during the summer heats butter-making is a tedious and precarious business, and that in the above instance as in all others the Sunday's milk was reserved for family use, butter, &c. We think that the closest calculation, taking into account the fluctuation of prices in butter, will demonstrate, that devoting the milk of good cows to the making of cheese, is the most profitable and far the easiest mode of making money, when the advantages of the factory system are available within reasonable distance.

The factory system of cheese manufacture is rapidly becoming popular in Upper Canada, establishments are springing up in many directions. Milton has a large factory, and the Rev. Wm. Pickard, of Esquesing, we are informed, will have a factory ready to commence in the spring. The enterprise is only as yet in its infancy, but a few years will develope it to an extent that will materially increase the agricultural resources of the Province.—*Brampton Times.*

MURDER AT DUNDAS.

A Woman Shot by Her Husband.

A shocking tragedy occurred at Dundas, on Saturday evening, about half-past 8 o'clock, which created considerable excitement in the town. A man named William Douglass, engaged in Garthshore & Co.'s foundry, and residing on Hatt street, murdered his wife in cold blood by shooting her with a gun, the ball passing through her breast in the region of the heart, and causing instant death. The murderer's victim had a child in her arms at the moment of the fatal deed, which narrowly escaped the fate of its mother, having been badly burned by the discharge of the gun. A little daughter of the murdered woman, aged only six years, after the death of the mother, seized the child and ran out to a neighbor's, and gave the alarm. One George Boyd, residing in an adjacent house, immediately visited Douglass' premises, and found the doors bolted. With little ado he forced an entrance, and confronted the murderer, standing over the prostrate form of his wife, and in the act of putting a fresh cap on his gun, a double-barreled fowling piece. Douglass quietly permitted himself to be taken into custody, and remarked indifferently that it was merely an accident. It is reported that both Douglass and his wife were given to intemperate habits, and lived inharmoniously, and the supposition is that the dreadful crime was committed in a fit of passion while maddened with drink.—*Hamilton Times.*

Heaven and its attendant happiness are subject to certain definite laws and definitions. It comes through cheerfulness, and sincere obedience to natural and moral laws.

The slender conduits of a flower or leaf, the finest nerves in an insect's eye, are regulated by many laws. Surely, then, the career of nations is not without an appointed orbit.—*Chapin.*

Christian strength consists in the possession of internal stores which will enable us, in a measure, to maintain an independence of outward circumstances for happiness.—*T. S. King.*

When a Christian considers the goodness of God's ways, he wonders that all the world doth not walk in them. But when he considers the blindness and depravity and prejudice of the heart by nature, he wonders that any should enter upon them.

STREET-SWEEPING MACHINE.—On Saturday afternoon a street-sweeping machine, known as "Critcherson's Patent Street-sweeping machine," now used in New York, Chicago, and elsewhere, was tried in paved portions of Notre Dame, St. Paul and Dalhousie streets, sweeping the street both quickly and clean. It was worked by one man and a pair of horses. A street-sweeping machine drawn by a horse, was used some twenty years ago in England.—*Witness.*

OIL REGIONS.—The Tidioute oil regions, the Pittsburgh *Commercial* says, are now the most productive of the petroleum fields of Pennsylvania. A number of new "strikes" have been made—those of a single week having added five hundred and fifty barrels to the gross daily yield of Tidioute, which is now set down at from 3,500 to 4,000 barrels. The daily production at Pithole is estimated at about 2,000 barrels, with a prospect of large increase. On the Kanawha, in the West Virginia oil region, there are single wells said to yield 1,500 to 2,000 barrels a day.

TRAVELLERS' DIRECTORY.

DEPARTURE AND ARRIVAL OF TRAINS.

Mail Train leaves Ottawa at.....	7.00 a.m.
Accommodation Train leaves at.....	1.45, p. m.
Arriving Morning Mail.....	10.5, a.m.
Mail, Evening.....	5.00, p.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.

N. B.—These Trains run on Montreal Time.

OTTAWA TO KINGSTON.—The Steamer City of Ottawa leaves at 7 a.m., every Monday and Thursday. The steamer Bytown at 7 a.m., every Wednesday and Saturday.

OTTAWA TO MONTREAL.—The Steamer Queen Victoria leaves the foot of Sussex Street every morning at 8:30.

TELEGRAPHIC.

By Montreal Line.

A. M. Clapp Defeated for Congress.

BUFFALO, Nov. 7.—A. M. Clapp, last Post Master, is defeated for Congress.

Fenton Elected Governor of New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—The *World* admits the election of Fenton by 4,000 majority, the *Times* by 10,000, the *Herald* by from 3,000 to 5,600.

Secretary Stanton.

The *Herald's* Washington special says it is stated on good authority, that Secretary Stanton never has been requested to resign, but will continue in charge of the War Department. The report that he and the President have had a misunderstanding in relation to the new appointments in the regular army is totally untrue. The President has fully concurred in Mr. Stanton's action in regard to them.

At the Cabinet meeting to-day all the members were present, including Mr. Seward. It is understood the Mexican question was fully discussed.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—The *Post's* money article says money is easy at 5 and 6 per cent. Stocks dull. Governments firm. Railroad shares are irregular.

Destructive Fire in Oswego.

OSWEGO, Nov. 7.—The North-Western Elevator was destroyed by fire last night. There was in it 150,000 bushels of grain, insured for $220,000. The elevator was valued at $150,000.

Democratic Majority in Delaware.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7.—Returns from Delaware show the Democratic majority in that State at 1,000.

Sailed.

BOSTON, Nov. 7.—The steamship *China* sailed this morning, taking 120 passengers for Liverpool.

U. S. Election Returns.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Chas. G. Halpin *alias* Miles O'Reilly, is elected Registrar by over 19,000.

HUDSON, N. Y., Nov. 7.—Ketchum is elected to Congress in the 120th