NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

Medical Hall—W. M. Massey.
Lot for Sale in Madoc—Alfred A. Campbell.
Poclamation—J. L. Orme & Son.
Cook Wanted—Mrs. T. Duignan.
Her Majesty's Theatre—John Townsend.
Dalhousie Lodge—William Hay.
House to Let—Mrs. Bunting.

The Ottawa Times

City and County Official Paper.

OTTAWA, MAY 9, 1867.

We notice by the published list of the *Nestorian's* passengers that the Hon. Geo. E. Cartier did not arrive by that steamer.

We devote a large portion of our space this morning to the publication of the presentment of the Grand Jury, on the circumstances attending the escape of prisoners from the Ottawa jail. It is to be hoped that prompt measures will be taken to carry out the suggestions therein made. To-morrow we shall publish in full the evidence taken by the Grand Jury in the premises.

By an official report from the Inspector of the Quinte Gold Mining District, up to the 6th inst., we learn that about one hundred shafts have been sunk in Madoc and adjoining Townships, but the work has been temporarily suspended by the heavy rains. The increase of settlement around the mines is extraordinary; some three or four thousand persons having gone in during the last month and many of them are still engaged in prospecting. A post-office with daily mail from Madoc, is about being established at Eldorado. Gold has been found on lot 29, fourth concession of Madoc, at Downie's rapids, in Hungerford, and also in Tudor. In addition to the increased postal facilities a line of telegraph is being rapidly pushed forward to the centre of the gold region. Thirty mining licenses have been already issued. A steam quartz crushing machine is being imported, to be set up either at Eldorado or Bannockburn, and will be in operation in about a couple of weeks.

There is a bitterness in the tone of the political discussions at present carried on between the Union and anti-Union press of the Maritime Provinces which is happily unequalled in Canada. It is true the Chief Organiser's newspaper mouthpiece keeps up a farcical show of virtuous indignation, berating the poor "Tories" and the mythical "no-party" men, in a style that would do no discredit to the ferocious writers in the anti-Union papers of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, but like the fabled exhortation to piety by the presiding genius of the realms of darkness, it is without effect, because destitute of "unction." The country is not excited by it, nor will the electors be thrown into a frenzy of agitation in the absence of a real live issue.

But in the sister colonies they have a momentous issue at stake—whether they shall be dragged under the new constitution while kicking against it, and professing that its imposition is an act of oppression, or whether they shall cheerfully accept it as a measure of colonial progress, calculated to enhance their prosperity. On such an issue there is at least an excuse for bitterness, and room enough for both parties to entertain honest convictions of right, however much mistaken one of them must be. We can hardly believe, however, that the exaggerated statements of the anti-Union press can be put forth by the writers with very full faith in their truth. It is pretty generally known that personal aims and Yankee proclivities have had a great deal to do with keeping alive the anti-Union agitation, and though the zeal of the agitators may very naturally have had a considerable influence on the public mind in opposing Confederation before the passage of the Union Act, it does not by any means follow that the men who still persist in keeping up the agitation will be as successful in carrying the people with them, now that Union has been accomplished. The common sense of the Provinces will demand a fair trial for the measure before joining in an agitation for its repeal; the electors will have had full time to consider the whole question before the day of polling, and when that day does come the anti-Unionists, we have good reason to believe, will suffer an overwhelming defeat. Private advices from a trustworthy source lead us to hope that not more than three or four of the fifteen seats assigned to New Brunswick in the Canadian House of Commons will be filled by the disruptionists; and with regard to Nova Scotia the proportionate strength of the disaffected will not be much if any greater. Under these circumstances we can look on with equanimity at the furious newspaper warfare now being carried on by our brethren of the press in the Maritime Provinces.

Were we to trust our own judgment, after a careful perusal of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone's letter of the 18th ult., we should say decidedly that his reported resignation of the leadership of the Reform party arose entirely from a misconception of the true sense of his letter. It is absurd to call such a production "a letter of resignation," and no less absurd to compare Mr. Gladstone's course to that of Mr. George Brown, in resigning his seat in the Canadian Cabinet, as has been done by a respected contemporary whose criticisms are generally far more just and discriminating than that to which we refer. Pressure on our columns prevents the republication of the Gladstone letter, but the following synopsis will sufficiently inform our readers: On the 12th, the first of Mr. Gladstone's series of amendments was voted down by a majority of 21; on the 17th, Mr. R. W. Crawford, on behalf of himself and others, asked Mr. Gladstone what was to be his course with reference to the rest of his amendments on the notice paper. Mr. Gladstone replied, that the vote in question had proved that the party with and for whom he acted, was in a minority in the House; that "when any suitable occasion shall arise," if it be the wish of the party, he would "be prepared again to attempt concentrated action upon this or any other subject for the public good." Here, then, is a declaration of willingness to continue to act for the Liberals, in his capacity of leader in the House. "But," he says, "until then....*I feel* that prudence requires me to withdraw my attempts......accordingly, I shall not proceed with the amendments......but I shall gladly accompany others in voting against an attempt from whatever quarter, to limit yet further the scanty modicum of enfranchisement proposed by the Government," &c., &c.

In all this we can but detect a candid confession of what everybody discovered when the result of the vote was known; that on a test issue the *Government* had beaten the Opposition, and that therefore the former and not the latter should be held responsible for the new Reform Bill. That Mr. Gladstone, as the leader of the Reform party, should decline to run the risk of a succession of defeats appears quite reasonable, and even dignified. Mr. Disraeli was seen to command a majority of the House in favor of the Government measure, and Mr. Gladstone recognised the fact. It was useless to have pursued the struggle *further* when beaten on the first move, and though Mr. Gladstone took this very sensible view of the situation, and avowed his intention of acting upon it, *it is quite beside the question to assume that he has resigned the leadership of the Liberal party.*

What is to be gathered from the vote, Mr. Gladstone's letter, and the subsequent proceedings of the Reform agitators, is that the bill of the Conservative Government will *not* be accepted by the Reformers. Mr. Gladstone has given countenance to this partizan spirit, by disclaiming on account of himself and his party, all responsibility for the bill. The misfortune to be *dreaded* is, therefore, that the next election, though held under the Reform Bill, now being enacted, may be carried in the midst of increasing agitation in favor of a further extension of the suffrage. Under such circumstances, the progress of Democratic ideas will be greatly accelerated by the accidental circumstance of the present bill being in the hands of the Conservatives. Mr. Bright, who knows well the Whig love for office, saw at an early period of the agitation how he could turn this to good account, and we had the honor of pointing out, last year, that the question of parliamentary Reform was being used by him as a *stalking horse* against the Derby Government—a game which will doubtless be played to the end. It is not creditable to the English Liberals, though it is quite characteristic, that they should offer, *when in office*, but a very scanty measure of reform, and insist, when out, upon a measure so sweeping as to threaten to upset the very foundations of the English parliamentary system.

"His (Mr. Kew's) philosophy has lasted the Tory editors a good while now, and we would venture to suggest that some other no-party Reformer might be advantageously trotted out now—if one can be scared up anywhere."—*Globe.*

The *Leader* has "scared up" one. Mr. George Brown, in 1854, was an exemplary advocate of an outside Coalition. Ten years later he rose above "the pitiful trammels of party;" and though for personal reasons he is now a back-slider, who shall say that within the next decade Mr. Brown will not again "repeat" himself?

LOCAL NEWS.

Personal.—The Hon. J. S. Macdonald arrived in town yesterday by the morning train.

Passed.—We are glad to learn that Mr. J. P. Robertson and Mr. Clemow, law students of this city, passed creditable examinations at Toronto yesterday.

Distinguished Visitors in Court.—During the sentencing of the prisoners, the court was honored with the presence of distinguished visitors—the Hon. John A. Macdonald and the Hon. J. S. Macdonald. His Lordship received the visitors, and in company with Judge Armstrong they occupied seats on the Bench with his Lordship for some time.

Police Court.—An unfortunate female Mary Wilford, was charged by Sergt. Davis, with having been found in an oblivious state, produced from imbibing too much "tangle leg." Mary pleaded with all her native talent, but his Worship was not in a mood to be softened with Mary's gentle persuasiveness, and accordingly fined her $2.00 and costs, or in default two weeks in the County boarding-house.

Meteorological Observations.—Furnished by Mr. W. Hearn, Optician and Druggist, Market Drug Store, York-st.:

Ottawa, May 8, 1867.

Greatest degree of cold registered during the previous night, 37 above zero.
9 a. m., 43 above zero.
Noon, shade, 48 above zero.
6 p. m., 45 above zero.

Assizes—New County, Renfrew.—The first Court of Assize for the new County, will be opened at Pembroke on the 14th inst—his Lordship Judge Adam Wilson presiding. Jas. O'Reilly, Esq., Q. C., who is entrusted with the Crown prosecutions, will also be in attendance. We are told that much interest is felt by the people, and gratification expressed at the opening of the first court in Pembroke. There are some important civil cases, and a number of criminals to be disposed of.

The Theatre Last Night.—The intolerable weather prevented anything like an audience being present. We sympathise with Mr. Townsend in his misfortune, for it really appears to be such. So sure as a performance is announced—so sure do we have inclement weather. The "Naiad Queen" will, however, be again repeated on Saturday evening, and we advise those who have not been able to witness this grand spectacular piece, not to fail in being present, as it will be withdrawn to make room for fresh novelties.

Found Dead.—About noon yesterday the body of an old man was discovered laying in a stable in rear of the ruins of the "Canada Hotel," on Sussex-st. Dr. Riel, Coroner, was notified and an inquest held. It appears that the body has been there for some time; that the old man must have died from want and exposure, or been frozen to death. Nothing was found on his person to give a clue to his name nor was he identified. The jury returned a verdict in substance—"That it was the body of an unknown man, and there being no marks of violence on the body, deceased had died from natural causes."

Sorrowful Scene.—Shortly after the Court opened yesterday morning, Chas. Brough was again brought up to be tried for stealing one box of tea from Mr. P. Poulin. A few minutes after he had been placed in the dock, his wife with a fine, healthy-looking child in her arms, came into Court, and seated herself just behind the prisoner. She tapped him gently on the shoulder. He turned, and on meeting her gaze, a sickly smile passed over his countenance, but on looking at the smiling little cherub in the mother's arms, he broke down, and his feelings underwent a general revulsion. He wept bitterly, and well he might, to find that by his own willful acts, he there sat in the presence of the woman whom he had sworn to love, cherish and honor, a degraded felon, doomed shortly to hear pronounced that sentence which would place a barrier between them for many long years; she—poor, heart-broken, dejected soul—to have to submit to the cold, uncharitable eye of this *Christian* world, for the acts committed by him, and in which she had neither knowledge nor part. Again, that innocent pledge of their love, (for beyond doubt he is susceptible of feeling,) to be branded as the child of a thief; all this passing over his mind was plainly visible, and the inward convulsions of his person became painfully perceptible. Verily, the way of the transgressor is hard.

THE ASSIZES FOR THE COUNTY OF CARLETON.

Seventh Day.

Wednesday, May 8, 1867.

The court was opened at 9:30 a.m.

The verdict of the jury in the action for damages, Brown *vs.* Stevens, was announced—the damages being set down at $200.

Bain *vs.* McIntyre. R. Lees, Esq., County Attorney, for Plaintiff; Alexander Gibb, Esq., for Defendant. Action for damages on rent, etc.—Verdict for Defendant.

The Grand Jury came into Court and presented the following return to indictments:

The Queen *vs.* Wm. McCoomb, uttering forged orders—no bill.

The Queen *vs.* John Fitzsimmons, assisting prisoner to escape from jail—no bill.

PRESENTMENT OF THE GRAND JURY.

The Clerk of the Court then read the presentment of the Grand Jury, which is as follows:

The Grand Jurors of our Sovereign Lady the Queen present that they have taken into consideration your Lordship's charge, and been guided in the discharge of their duties by the lucid manner in which it defined them: that they have particularly directed their attention to that portion thereof, which related to the inspection of the County Jail, and to the investigation of the recent escape of the prisoners Fitzsimmons and Sinnett, therefrom, and they find as follows:

That having inspected the jail as part of the usual routine duty of the Grand Jury—that it is well and cleanly kept, except in the Northern corridor of the lower story, where two lunatics are confined, whose cells are in a filthy condition, and whose malady, we believe to be aggravated by the strict confinement to which they have been subjected, and that necessarily in a jail constructed for the safe-keeping of criminals alone, without any of the appliances or conveniences necessary for the care and management of dangerous lunatics. There are four cases of this description now in the prison, and we respectfully bring them under your Lordship's notice, for the purpose of having them removed to the Provincial Asylum, where their unfortunate condition can be ameliorated to a great extent, and to relieve the County Jail of an onerous burden, which is in reality a nuisance, likely to affect the health of the other prisoners, from the utter impossibility of any remedy being applied with the ordinary means at the disposal of the officers of the prison.

That there is a defective stove pipe in the southern corridor of the second flat, which should be remedied, and that the prison is destitute of a steady supply of water, which has to be carted into the premises.

For the latter want, a remedy has been proposed by H. H. Horsey, Esq., the architect, under whose superintendence, and from whose designs, the jail was built; it is that of obtaining the water from the canal by means of force pumps in the basement story, with leading pipes to the canal, or a well sunk below its level. On the site of the prison it does not appear possible to obtain water.

That, having inquired into all the circumstances of the escape of Geo. Fitzsimmons, charged with assault and robbery, and Patrick Sinnett, charged with burglary, on Tuesday morning, April 30th; they have examined the following witnesses whose evidence they herewith submit: James Bailiff, Esq., Deputy Sheriff of the county of Carleton; C. S. R. Higgins, Esq., Governor of the County Jail; Mr. Wm. McEwan, senior turnkey; John Nile, turnkey; E. J. O'Neill, detective police officer, and find as follows:—

That the only rules governing the discipline of the jail are "the authorised rules and regulations for the government of the common jails of Canada," and customary usage, and however efficient these may have been in former days, it is evident from the cases before the court, and the frequency of escapes, that they are deficient in one main requisite—*the safe keeping of the prisoners.*

It is to be regretted that a difference of opinion as to the jurisdiction should have led to the disregard of the rules proposed to be enforced for the local management of the jail by the Deputy Sheriff, and that the sole care of the prisoners was left to two turnkeys, who are manifestly insufficient for the full and proper safety of the jail.

It appears from the evidence that no regular or close inspection of the outer guards—the locks, &c., of the main doors of the prison—has been made, or enforced as a duty, and that their safe-keeping was confided to padlocks alone; the worst possible security for outer doors to which unobstructed access for several hours could be obtained.

From 9 o'clock, p.m., to half-past 6 o'clock, a.m., no sort of vigilance whatever was exercised. The whole staff of the jail consists of a jailer, two turnkeys and a matron.

One of the turnkeys is also custodian of the Court House, where he sleeps; the other sleeps in the jail, but after the periodical visit to the cells at 9 o'clock at night, it would be almost impossible for any of the parties entrusted with the care of the jail to hear any noise which might occur in the corridors, or at the eastern extremity of the building.

It appears from the evidence of the jailer and both turnkeys, that the prisoners were to all appearance safe in the cells on the night of the 29th of April last at 9 o'clock p.m. At or about 7 o'clock on the morning of the 30th of April the turnkey, Mr. Ewan, opened the Northern corridor of the second flat, in which the prisoners Fitzsimmons, Sinnett, Patrick Flood and a harmless lunatic were confined, as well as the three first named, and turned them into the corridor, thus violating in Sinnett's case the express orders of the jailer, but this was done under the plea that it was necessary to do so, to allow him to wash, remove his night pail and clean his cell. Fitzsimmons had the privilege of the corridor from the fact of long confinement, he having been in jail from the 26th of December last, beginning to tell on his health. Breakfast was served at the same time, and the turnkey retired to his own meal at the Court House.

A period variously stated of from 25 to 40 minutes elapsed when the turnkey Nyle, residing in the jail, was aroused by the noise made by the prisoner Flood, and on going to ascertain the cause was informed that Fitzsimmons and Sinnett were not in the corridor: further search immediately undertaken showed that they had escaped, and they have not since been recaptured.

The county jail is a parallelogram; standing nearly East and West; the main entrance is in the Western end, through a receiving room, called in this case "the office." It is what is popularly known as a "prison within a prison," in design; that is on each side corridors divide the *cells from* contact with the outer walls; the doors of the cells face the windows, so that access thereto from without is practically impossible except through the passages at either end.

From this disposition the corridors are necessarily North and South, with relation to each other, but running East and West parallel to the outer walls.

The prison is surrounded with a wall on its East and South sides about 20 feet in height, and a similar wall in a line with the West front until it joins the Court House. It looks into the Court House yard on the North side, around the East end of which a wall of about 14 feet in height is placed. This constitutes what is known as the *work yard*, where wood and water is received, and whatever labor done by the prisoners, carried on. A partition wall in which is a wooden door, continued from the East end of the prison of the same height as the wall surrounding it, separates the work-yard from the women's yard, from which there is no other outlet except through the door under the drop leading into the prison.

There are the following modes of access to the yards from the jail, viz:—two doors on the North side leading into the work-yard, one door on the East end leading into the *women's* yard, two doors on the South side leading into kitchen yard and an enclosure. There is no communication between North and South sides except through the building; at the Eastern end of each corridor a passage leads into lobby in rear of the Eastern end of the jail; a flight of steps leads from the lobby to the door communicating with the women's yard.

The passage leading out of the North corridor, to the lobby, is closed by an iron grating, opening inwards and secured by a large padlock; three feet six inches from this it is *further closed* by a wooden door, secured by a stock or rim lock, opening out into the lobby. The lock is bolted to the face of this door next the corridor, with four bolts of three-eighths *or half* inch iron, quite smooth and not burred, the nuts exposed.

The door leading to the women's yard, is covered by a grating opening inward and a wooden door opening outwards, the latter is secured by a stock or rim lock and padlock, both door and grating are locked by the one operation outside in the yard; they are about three feet apart.

The communication between the women's yard and work-yard is made by a door in the wall or partition before described; it is of wood and was secured with padlock and stock-lock.

An investigation of the manner in which the prisoners escaped led to the discovery that the grating at the Eastern end of corridor was opened, the lock on wooden door taken off, by which access was obtained to the lobby, the door of communication with women's yard opened, also the door in partition wall, between the yards. A ladder was found planted in the corner at the junction of the old and new jail walls which at this point is only fourteen feet in height, and the prisoners are *supposed* to have dropped into the street leaving behind them a sort of rope made from the *rug of Fitzsimmons'* bed, with the wire handle of his night pail attached by way of a hook, and the ladder, are the only visible agents employed.

The water closets and wash-rooms are at the Eastern end of the corridors, and the passage through which the prisoners reached the lobby lies between them and the cells.

From a close examination of the premises, the locks, witnesses, and a due consideration of all the circumstances, the Grand Jury are of opinion that this escape was managed by, assistance from without, aided by negligence from within.

The whole locks of the jail are opened by *three keys*, each turnkey and the jailer possesses the same number, they are deposited in the office through which visitors pass, and sometimes locked up alone, and from which articles have been stolen.

To effect this escape it was not necessary to possess more than *one padlock key*, for although three padlocks and three stock locks had to be opened, none of the latter, according to the evidence, were locked, but the one leading from the corridor to the lobby, of which the nuts were exposed to any one opening the grating, and which appears from Detective O'Neill's evidence to have been detached from the bolts and tampered with some time previous to the escape. The evidence of the turnkey—Nyle—*shows* that he *lost a key*, or *had it stolen* from his bunch some time before the escape, while they lay in the office, and if *that key* found its way into the hands of any of Fitzsimmons' friends, it is evident the very plan of escape followed out would suggest itself—to open at night, previous to making the attempt, the door of communication between the yards, to open the door leading into the jail under the drop, while the prisoners having previously obtained a duplicate of the key, which is of very common and simple make, and having free access to the grating at the end of the corridor, during the day, without surveillance, could attempt to pick the stock-lock, and be obliged to take it off, is not only possible, but more than probable, especially as it is in evidence that Fitzsimmons was allowed to receive bread, meat, potatoes, and probably other matters from his friends, any one of which could be made the vehicle of conveying a duplicate of the stock-key which unlocked the padlock, and was little over three inches in length. The Grand Jury are therefore of opinion that the escape was effected by means of *the stolen padlock key*, and they are not prepared to say what amount of culpability should attach to the prison officials for the very serious neglect of duty evidenced on all sides in this transaction.

Having, as they believe, fully cleared up the mystery attached to the escape and reduced it to a very simple operation, they feel that in placing this matter before your Lordship, the Sheriff, the Board of Prison Inspectors, they have done their duty in the premises, but would further recommend that the rules laid down by the Deputy Sheriff, or such modification of them, as the prison inspectors may see fit to adopt, been forced in the future management of the jail, and that the number of turnkeys be increased by *three*, making altogether *five*, of which one should be a *day patrol*, another a *night guard*, the duties to be interchangeable, one in charge of the prisoners at work, and two constantly on duty inside the jail.

That all the locks on the outside of the prison be changed, (as we understand the stock-locks have been opened with a wooden key,) and while the cell locks may be all of one kind, the *outer locks* should be of an entirely different construction and diverse from each other; the keys and locks to be numbered, and *lastly* that a stricter discipline be enforced in every department of the jail.

And we further present that the ventilation of the Court House is bad, and that there is no accommodation for a second jury.

An accident, attended with loss of life, occurred on Rideau-st., on Saturday last. It is partly attributable to the dangerous state of the thoroughfare in the locality.

We cannot close this presentment without bringing under your Lordship's and the public notice the zealous, energetic, efficient and valuable services of E. J. O'Neill, the detective police officer of this city, and to acknowledge an indebtedness to his skill in the various difficult investigations we have been called on here to make.

We respectfully request that the evidence on which this presentment is founded be published by your Lordship's permission; and having, at great personal inconvenience, discharged our duty to the Crown and country, respectfully request to be released from further attendance at court.

All of which is respectfully submitted.
Signed on behalf of the Grand Jury,
Geo. H. Perry, Foreman.
Grand Jury Room,
Ottawa, 8th May, 1867.

His Lordship thanked the Grand Jury for the pains they had taken in their investigations, and submitted that the evidence referred to in their presentment, might be published, after which they were discharged.

[The evidence referred to will be published in full to-morrow.]

SENTENCE OF PRISONERS.

The prisoners were brought into court to receive sentence:

Robinson Lyon—Assault—To be imprisoned for two months in the County jail at hard labor, and pay a fine of $50, or be imprisoned until said fine be paid.

Charles Brough—Carrying burglar's tools, and burglary—for being in possession of the implements referred to—to be imprisoned in the Penitentiary for two years.

On being asked if he had anything to say why the sentence of the Court should not be passed on him, he broke down, and cried like a child, sueing for mercy. His wife, who sat just behind the prisoner's dock, screamed and cried in a violent manner until she had to be removed. He was sentenced for the burglary at Hoy's to four years Penitentiary, to be computed from the expiration of two years, when completed; for the burglary at Hall's four years penitentiary, this sentence to be computed from the completion of the six years already given, making a full term for his crimes of ten years.

Brough acknowledged his guilt, and begged that his Lordship would not deal too hard with him. His Lordship stated that from letters found he feared that he had been connected with men of desperate character for some time, and he could not feel any sympathy with him now; his exhibition of feeling, and all the trouble and infamy entailed by the crimes he had committed should have been though, of before now. He (his Lordship) hoped that at the expiration of his sentence, he would endeavor to seek an honest livelihood.

The Queen *vs.* Chas. Brough, stealing. The testimony failed to fix the crime upon the prisoner, and he was accordingly dismissed on this indictment. The prisoner was then removed to his cell in the jail.

Griffin *vs.* Parris; R. Lees for pltf.; Jamieson as attorney and R. Lyon, counsel for deft. This action was brought to recover the value of a quantity of saw logs, which were cut into lumber on shares, and were afterwards burned with defendant's mill, situated in the County of Lanark. The claim was set down at $596.28. Verdict for defendant.

Joseph Shroeder was again brought into Court, and his Lordship explained to him that the prosecuting attorney, who had the management of the cases against him, had stated that he had not been able to procure any testimony as to the third marriage—had he (his Lordship) have known this at the time, he would not have inflicted so heavy a punishment; however, it was not yet too late to reverse the record, and he would accordingly place the sentence on record thus: for the first offence, three years, at hard labor in the Penitentiary, and for the second, to be further so imprisoned for one month longer, after the expiration of the before-mentioned three years. Joseph, "who will never be a bishop," was again led back to his cell.

This being the conclusion of business, the Court of Assizes was declared closed for the present term.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

To the Ottawa Times.

FROM TORONTO.

Toronto, May 8, 1867.

Sergt.-Major Cummins arrested a man named Cook in the hospital here to-day, on suspicion of being a burglar, who was fired on and wounded in attempting to break into a store at Port Hope about a week ago. Cook was under treatment for a bullet wound in his arm.

Bishop Lynch, in view of the difficulty in finding suitable accommodation for the troops, renews his offer respecting the hospital—offering to find a proper place for patients, and give up the hospital building for a barracks, for a certain number of years. The domestic management of the hospital to be under the direction of the Sisters of Mercy, and the present board of trustees, and ministers of all denominations to have access to patients as at present.

The Police Magistrate having threatened to exclude reporters if they continue to criticise his decisions in a hostile spirit, receives a severe rebuke from the *Globe* and *Leader* to-day.

FROM MONTREAL.

Montreal, May 8, 1867.

Weather abominable—raining nearly all day.

The steamer *Grecian*, while running the Lachine rapids yesterday, struck a rock and began to fill so rapidly it was found expedient to run her ashore. She grounded on a sand bank in a totally secure position, her main deck remaining above water. A steamer from town took off her passengers about forty in number, this morning. No lives were lost. It will probably take ten or twelve days to get her off and in running order again.

It seems the *De Salaberry* had a narrow escape on Monday, while running the Cedars. A fog came on suddenly bewildering the pilot, the boat got her head completely turned round and was swept down the worst part of the channel, stern foremost, fortunately without any harm being done.

A Quebec company are about putting two steamers on the Saguenay route, and lively competition is expected between them and the mail line.

FROM LONDON.

London, May 8, 1867.

Much alarm exists here in consequence of the numerous burglaries that have recently been perpetrated in this city; no less than five robberies were committed on Monday night.

FROM ENNISKILLEN.

Enniskillen, May 8, 1867.

Oil has been struck on a new well at this place at a depth of 640 feet, the greatest depth at which it has been reached in Canada.

THIS MORNING'S DESPATCHES

(*Per Atlantic Cable and Montreal Line.*)

FROM EUROPE.

Russia Concentrating Troops.

London, May 8.—Reports from Warsaw state that the Russian Government is concentrating troops and munitions of war in the province of Poland.

AMERICAN DESPATCHES.

Storm in New York.

New York, May 8.—The wind has been blowing a gale all day from the North-east, accompanied with torrents of rain. The tide is unusually full, with the usual amount of damage to merchandise and the furniture of families, in the cellars and basements of those buildings near the river.

Presbyterian Delegates.

Philadelphia, May 8.—The Rev. Drs. Fairburn, Denham, Hall, and Wells, of the Scotch and Irish Presbyterian delegation, received a formal welcome here last night at Dr. Wylie's church. They start to-morrow upon a tour through the principal cities of the United States.

New York State Sheep Fair.

Auburn, N. Y., May 8.—The State Sheep-breeders and Wool-growers Third Annual Fair opened here to-day. Many prominent exhibitors of this and other States are present with the finest specimens of sheep.

An Active Vigilance Committee.

St. Louis, May 8.—The Kansas city *Journal* says: Thirty outlaws have been hanged by the Vigilance Committee in Johnson and Peltis Counties, during the Winter and Spring.

Arrival of the "China."

Boston, May 8.—The steamship *China* arrived here from Halifax this afternoon.

New York Money Market.

New York, May 8.—Stocks at second board showed a decided improvement. Gold dropped to 137½. The *Post* says: The depression on the Stock Exchange continues, but no further failures are reported. Loans easy at 5 to 6 per cent. Stock market unsettled and lower. The failure of Watts, Crane & Co., produced some depression, and the bear speculation is in the ascendant. Governments firm, but not active.

Lynch Law in Kentucky.

Louisville, May 8.—A party of thirty men marched one Thomas Gebhart out of the Taylor County jail on Monday and hung him to a tree, because they feared he would escape the law, if tried; being a murderer and a pest to society.

W. L. Garrison is Presented with $30,000.

Boston, May 8.—William Lloyd Garrison was a passenger to-day for Europe in the steamer *Cuba*. Several of his friends went on board just previous to his departure and presented him with $30,000, as a partial tribute for his life-long and successful labors in the anti-slavery cause. It is understood $20,000 more will be raised making the present $50,000.

Colored Republican Delegates in South Carolina.

Charleston, S. C., May 8.—The South Carolina Republican State Convention assembled in this city last night. Six out of the forty-two districts in the State were represented. The delegates were almost exclusively colored men.

National Railroad Convention.

New York, May 8.—The National Railroad Convention met to-day. Nearly all the roads are represented. The subject of signals, &c., were considered. Also, resolutions looking to the increased charge to Government, for the transmission of mail matter.

—Good words cost nothing but are worth much.—Rev. John E. Robie, Buffalo, N. Y., writes: "Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum are the best preparations I have ever known. They have restored my gray hair to its original color." Sold by all Druggists. Depot 198 Greenwich st., N. Y.

MR. LOWE, M. P., STILL AT WAR—THE COLONIES DETERMINED TO GIVE HIM NO QUARTER.

To the Editor of the Ottawa Times:

Sir,—Having mentioned in my letter of 2nd May, that a friend in New Brunswick desires to know my opinion of the Intercolonial and anti-British views lately expressed in Parliament by Mr. Lowe, I shall offer no further apology for asking once more a little space in your columns.

The honorable member having advised his fellow members to leave the British American Colonies *entirely to themselves*, as if they were something with which the British people have no concern, proceeds to find fault with the admirable plan which has been adopted with a view to increasing the strength and prosperity of these provinces. He considers, and I dare say, he sincerely considers, although it struck me at first that there was something like affectation in what he said, that the union of the British North American Colonies as recently decided on by the British Legislature, "is a sort of challenge or defiance to the United States." In the days of knight errantry, perhaps the confederation of several neighboring States or Provinces would have borne the appearance of a challenge. But in our more sober times, when so great a portion of mankind hold the opinion that a much greater measure of national as well as individual happiness may be enjoyed by cultivating the arts of peace, a few provinces which besides, cannot be suspected of aggressive views, may be allowed to concur in adopting some plan for increasing their resources, their trade, their wealth, and even for mutual defence, without being accused of throwing down the gauntlet to a neighboring country. If any people of the United States, as well as Mr. Lowe, should happen to view the confederation of these provinces in the light of a challenge, as an union set up as a rival to their greater and now long established union, Canadians are prepared to undeceive them. But why should it be necessary to say that no such challenge, no such rivalry is meant? Must every householder who makes improvements in his dwelling in order to increase his comfort and that of his family give an account of all that he does, to his neighbors and explain to them the objects he has in view, lest they should suspect him of some sinister intention towards them?

A New York journal lately anticipated the answer which all Canadians are ready to give when it cordially congratulated them on the means which they so wisely have had recourse to, in order to increase their resources and their happiness, whilst they established at the same time a new safeguard for the continuance of rational liberty on the American continent. Such is also, I hesitate not to affirm, the opinion of the great majority of the American people. It would be unfair to form a judgment from the rash utterances lately delivered in the Congress of the United States, this assembly being composed in great measure of very youthful and inexperienced members. Mr. Lowe, even, must acknowledge that there is a wide difference between defiance and defence. It is the privilege of the weakest and the most humble to have recourse to the latter, whilst the former does not always become the powerful and the strong. If we look to the animal creation, from which we are taught to learn so many useful lessons, we shall find that the least and most contemptible are gifted with means of defence which are proof against the strongest. Now, without wishing to insinuate any comparison of these provinces with the hedge hog, or with that other not over beautiful Canadian animal which, by diffusing around itself anything but a pleasant fragrance, puts its boldest enemies to flight, I will say that this country is entitled to defence, is privileged to possess defence, and that, moreover, it may avail itself of its powers of defence, and that, too, as far as need may be, without giving any reasonable cause of offence to any neighbor, however sensitive. As soon as any community is organised and comes to possess political institutions, it necessarily sets about providing the means of defending those institutions, and it so acts when in the neighborhood of powerful states, as well as when surrounded only by provinces or countries that are not more powerful than itself. If it neglected such measures, it would be despised, and not without cause. But in providing for their own defence, the smallest states acquire a title to the respect of the greatest and most formidable, and by means of their alliances, as well as by the energy and national spirit of which they give proof, secure for themselves a position which, in the event of new arrangements consequent on wars or diplomatic negotiations, must always be considered. Defence, therefore, is very far from being defiance. And if in the case of Canada, it were so viewed, we should only be convinced that it ought to be all the more effective and available.

It is difficult to imagine how it could have occurred to Mr. Lowe that the Canadians, by taking measures for their defence against any possible enemy, place themselves in a hostile attitude towards their neighbors of the United States. There is no war, or rumor of war, with those States. On the contrary, we hear of nothing but friendly relations. Are not Canadians, who go to push their fortunes in the United States, made welcome there? And do we not behold every day citizens of the United States coming to Canada with a view to improve their fortunes? And who among the Canadians ever finds fault with his American neighbors for investing their capital in Canadian enterprize, or for applying their industry in the improvement of a country—the resources of which are as yet only partially developed? Many Americans in the hard and trying time of their internal troubles, must have rejoiced that there was another dominion than their own, on the continent of America. And it argues not a little in favor of the absence of any hostile feeling towards them, that so great a number of their citizens, when compelled by the misfortunes of war, to abandon their homes, found shelter and hospitality on the soil of Canada. Nor was it from sympathy with one side more than another, that this hospitality was bestowed. Opinion was divided as regarded the cause of variance in the United States. And I think it is not too much to affirm that when an American came within our borders, whether on business or for the sake of a temporary home, the question was never asked him whether he were of the North or of the South. It was the privilege of Canada, as a free State, to receive both. And it would not have become her to repel the members of one party in order to win the favor of the other. It is no proof surely of any want of good neighborhood, that the Canadians showed themselves inclined to renew the Reciprocity Treaty which had proved so beneficial to both countries. I cannot help entertaining the belief that the American people generally, especially those amongst them whose interests are connected with trade, would have been glad to see the treaty renewed, and that the plan for renewing it was only defeated by some politicians who may yet live to see the error of their way. Commercial relations have not ended, however, with the treaty. And surely the determination of the two people to trade with one another under *difficulties*, does not prove any nascent hostility.

It is fitting, nevertheless, that the means of defence should be increased as our population increases, and in proportion to the development of our agricultural and industrial resources. Whatever provision, therefore, may be made for defence under the new order of things its development will be gradual, and it must be a long time before it could be interpreted even as an appearance of hostility or defiance.

But in vain shall we protest against war and hostile intent, whilst men in Mr. Lowe's position drive us whether we will or not, into hostilities, declaring openly in the British Parliament, that our object in uniting the Provinces *is not defence against aggression*, but that "*we are setting them up as a rival to America.*" No wonder if the assembled Commons received this utterance with cries of "no, no." Notwithstanding this energetic denial of his charge, Mr. Lowe continues to discourse upon it as if it were well founded, and then proceeds to descant most learnedly on "*the absurdity of thinking that we can defend these colonies against any attack by the United States.*" There is no question, not the remotest rumor of such an attack. But granting it for argument's sake, does Mr. Lowe pretend that the British Empire would be unable to repel it? An invasion of Canada by the Americans would necessarily be the result of a quarrel either with the Canadian or the Imperial Government. We cannot suppose so wise and considerate a people as the Americans plunging without cause, into the expenses and the horrors of war. A quarrel with the Canadians would be of their own seeking, and they would not think of provoking such a quarrel unless they had a view to annexation. That they trouble themselves about such a thing is more than I can believe, and there are many reasons, which so acute a people cannot fail to see, for thinking that it is more conducive to the general well-being and happiness, that so large a continent as that of North America should be divided into several States or nations. Only think of Europe all under one Government! And yet the idea of such unity has more than once entered into the dreams of men. It has been realised, too; but only for a moment. Charlemagne wisely divided the empire of Europe. Louis XIV. never could win it. Napoleon gained it, but only to see it scattered to the winds. America must appear, when its geography is considered, still less fitted to form one undivided dominion. No doubt, if the Canadians saw that the only safety for themselves and their free institutions was to be found in annexation to the United States, they would be the warmest advocates of such annexation. But they will surely fail to be so, whilst they behold in their present relations a stronger and more permanent guarantee for constitutional government and the liberties of the people than any for which they could exchange it. The objects which the British North American Colonies are anxious to promote, by uniting in one dominion, are liberty through constitutional government, national prosperity and happiness, but by no means *rivalry*, far less *defiance*. The advantages for which we strive, the Americans hold in honor. They cannot, therefore, quarrel with us for endeavoring to secure them. And we shall be careful to give them no other cause of quarrel. There are several reasons why we should believe that the Americans will not seek to be at variance with their Canadian neighbors. One or two of these I shall now state as briefly as possible. In the first place, the American people have too much sense to think of fixing a quarrel upon us without any provocation on our part. If they did so, it could only be for the sake of playing for awhile at the melancholy game of war. Now, it appears to me that they are a people who with ever such great resources, would only resolve on a state of war when it became absolutely necessary. Their prosperity and happiness depend on their agricultural, industrial and commercial pursuits. War requires that all these should be seriously interfered with, it not completely abandoned. If not for a mere point of honor, they might, however, determine on war for the sake of territory. This is equally improbable and unworthy of so great a people. Have they not already more territory than they can occupy or utilize for generations to come? Are the resources of all their States as yet thoroughly developed? And how many "territories" do they not possess, in which colonization is scarcely commenced? If, besides, they wanted more territory, they could purchase it; and this would be cheaper than going to war for it. Of this there could be no better judges than the Americans themselves. For of late years they have transacted business in both ways. They know to a cent, what the extensive Northern region which they purchased, the other day, from Russia, cost. They have also reckoned what their recent war expenses amount to. But before they pay the reckoning, they must groan for many years to come, under the heavy burthen of their immense national debt. In a friendly spirit, we may be allowed to express the hope that in the succeeding years in which they shall have to bear this weighty charge, the people of some of the most fertile States will not meet with such difficulties as they have to contend with this present year. Their debt at the conclusion of the war amounted to the large sum of $2,366,000,000 in gold. In the course of the nineteen months or so, that have elapsed since the war, a time upon the whole not unfavorable to the collection of revenue, it has been reduced by $6,000,000, still leaving as the national burden the enormous amount of $2,360,000,000 in gold. The reduction is a great, a noble effort. But it appears small, indeed, when compared with the heavy reckoning which must be provided for in years to come. A clever paper of the United States finds fault with Mr. Gladstone for dilating upon the "*rapid* reduction" of this debt. And not without reason; for however laudable the effort as regards the country, it appears less considerable when compared with the ponderous balance which remains. The danger of increasing rather than diminishing this debt, is surely a subject for the gravest consideration.

In case my correspondent in New Brunswick should think that I am concluding this letter somewhat abruptly as orators sometimes commence an oration by what is called an *exordium ex abrupto*, you will please do me the favor, Mr. Editor, to say, that on an early day, I propose considering the possibility of a war in which Canada should be involved, arising out of some difference between Great Britain and the United States. You may add that I intend to put the question boldly to Mr. Lowe, whether in such a case, he would consider the idea of defending Canada, "*the most ridiculous and chimerical that can possibly be.*"

I am your faithful servant,
Nemo.

Ottawa, May 7th, 1867.

Genius and Labor.—Alexander Hamilton once said to an intimate friend, men give me some credit for genius, all the genius I have lies just in this, when I have a subject in hand I study it profoundly day and night it is before me. I explore it in all its bearings—my mind becomes pervaded with it; and every one who has used the Canadian Pain Destroyer can speak of the magical effect it has in subduing coughs, colds, pleurisy, rheumatism, cramps, or all pains of the human body. Sold by all medicine dealers at 25 cts. per bottle.

—Twenty years experience in using Bryans' Pulmonic Wafers have proved them to be the most effectual remedy for coughs, and irritation of the throat, caused by cold, or unusual exertion of the vocal organs; public speakers and singers will find them most beneficial. The entire freedom from all deleterious ingredients renders Bryan's pulmonic wafers or cough and voice lozenges, a safe remedy for the most delicate person, and has caused them to be held in high esteem by all who have used them. Sold by all medicine dealers at 25 cents per box.

The Economy of Health.—This busy nation of Americans have 12,000,000 working people, whose services may be estimated at $2 a day, and their annual loss by sickness at an average of ten days each in the year. This gives a total loss of $240,000,000, a sum three times as large as the whole cost of the General Government, including the Army, Navy, Post Offices, Legislators, Foreign Minister and all. The amount weighs over six hundred tons in pure gold. A large proportion of this costly suffering might be averted by attention to diet, cleanliness, and above all, by the proper use of the right remedy in season. When a 25 cent box of Ayer's Pills will avert an attack of illness which it would take several days to recover from, or a dollar bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, will expel a lurking disorder that would bring the sufferer to his back for weeks or months does it take any figures to show the good *economy* of the investment? When Fever and Ague is rankling in your veins and shaking your life out of you, is it worth the dollar it costs for this Ague cure to have the villainous disorder expelled, which it does surely and quickly? When you have taken a cold is it prudent to wait until it has settled on the lungs, when days or weeks or months must be spent in trying to cure it, even if it can be cured at all, or is it cheaper to take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, costing a few shillings, and remove the trouble before it is serious? It takes no wisdom to decide.

Somebody Says.—There is something peculiarly attractive in a horse. His intelligent eye and ear, his lofty carriage, his free and graceful motion, his vast strength, his obedient temper, and his indispensable use, all endear him to us. We love to look at his fine proportions, and take in the inspiration of his energy and power, but it is only when the horse is properly cared for—when he is free from disease or unsoundness of any kind that he will exhibit these points of attraction, and without which he is of but little value. A package of Darley's Arabian Heave Remedy and Condition Medicine, should be in possession of every man who owns a horse to be used in case of emergency. Don't fail to get it. Remember the name, and see that the signature of *Hurd & Co.* is on each package. *Northrop & Lyman*, Newcastle, C. W., proprietors for the Canadas. Sold by all medicine dealers.

COMMERCIAL.

OTTAWA MARKETS.

(*Compiled expressly for the Times.*)

Times Office, Ottawa, May 8, 1867.

Flour—Extra	10 00	@ 10 50
No. 1	9 50	@ 0 00
No. 2	7 00	@ 7 30
Bags—Fall per 100 lbs.	0 00	@ 5 15
" Spring "	0 00	@ 4 40
Oatmeal—per 200 lbs.	6 25	@ 0 00
Indian Meal "	5 00	@ 0 00
Rye—per bushel 56 lbs.	0 50	@ 0 00
Barley " 48 lbs.	0 50	@ 0 00
Buckwheat	6 25	@ 0 00
Wheat—Fall—per bushel, 60 lbs.	1 80	@ 1 95
Spring " "	1 70	@ 1 85
Corn—Per bushel, 56 lbs.	0 60	@ 0 70
Peas " 60 lbs.	0 75	@ 0 80
Oats " 34 lbs.	0 37	@ 0 40
Beans " 60 lbs.	1 00	@ 1 50
Pork—Mess—per barrel	20 00	@ 20 60
Prime Mess per do.	15 00	@ 0 00
Hog per 100 lbs.	6 50	@ 7 00
Hams	0 12	@ 0 12
Beef	0 00	@ 0 00
Mutton—per lb by the qr.	0 7	@ 0 10
Lamb—per qr.	0 07½	@ 0 08½
Geese—Each	0 40	@ 0 45
Turkeys—Each	0 60	@ 1 00
Fowl—Per pair	0 60	@ 0 70
Butter—Choice Table	0 18	@ 0 20
No. 1 Firkin	0 12½	@ 0 14
No. 2 do	0 00	@ 0 00
Eggs	0 12½	@ 0 14
Apples—per brl.	0 00	@ 0 00
Vegetables, &c.—Potatoes	0 55	@ 0 60
Hay—Per ton	14 00	@ 16 00
Wood—Per cord	3 50	@ 3 50
Green do.	2 50	@ 2 75

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a *sure cure* for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and all Throat and Lung Affections. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription, free, by return mail, will please address,
REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
428-1a-19y Williamsburg, Kings Co., N. Y.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A Gentleman who suffered for years from nervous debility, premature decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence,
JOHN B. OGDEN,
428-1a-19y 42, Cedar-st., N. Y.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's brother, Mr. A. S. Woodburn, on the 29th ultimo, by the Rev. S. G. Stone, Mr. Richard Allen, of Gloucester, to Mrs. Elizabeth Phair.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Cook Wanted.

A FIRST-CLASS COOK WANTED.
Apply immediately, to
MRS. T. DUIGNAN,
Sparks-st.
May 10. 430-1

PROCLAMATION.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY!

FIRE CRACKERS,
For sale by Box and Package, at
OTTAWA MUSIC & FANCY STORE,
25 Sparks-st.
J. L. ORME & SON.
May 10. 430a

MEDICAL HALL,

28, Sparks-Street.

Brewster's Dentifrice,
Campbell's Cough Lozenges,
Campbell's Worm Pastilles,
Campbell's Eff. Cit. Magnesia,
Campbell's Gran. Eff. Seltzer Salts,
Campbell's Cherry Balsam,
&c., &c., &c.

The Subscriber is the sole appointed agent for Ottawa and vicinity for the above valuable preparation of Kenneth Campbell & Co., (Medical Hall), Montreal.
W. M. MASSEY,
28 Sparks-st.

MEDICAL HALL.

Furniture Polish, ½ pints and pints,
Eau Lustrale, for the hair,
Cholera Mixture,
Hutchison's Trusses,
Gross's Trusses,
Gross's Shoulder Braces,
Cutter's Shoulder Braces,
Lubin's and Piver's Perfumery,
Rimmel's Perfumery, in fancy jars,
All toilet requisites.
W. M. MASSEY,
Medical Hall,
430-y 28, Sparks-street

WEST HALF OF LOT NO. 17,

IN THE 6TH CONCESSION,

GOLD REGIONS OF MADOC

FOR SALE BY

PUBLIC AUCTION!

WILL be sold by Public Auction, at the office of the undersigned,

VICTORIA BUILDINGS, FRONT-ST.,
BELLEVILLE,
ON
Tuesday, May 28th instant.
at twelve o'clock, noon,

The West Half of Lot Number Seventeen,
In the sixth concession of the Township of Madoc, in the County of Hastings.

This lot forms part of the Village of El Dorado, and adjoins the Richardson Gold Mine.

Terms, - - - - Cash.

ALFRED A. CAMPBELL,
Inspector, Q. G. D.
Belleville, May 6, 1867. 430-td

The following papers will please copy till date of sale, and send accounts to the Department of Crown Lands, Ottawa:—*Gazette, News,* and *Minerve*, Montreal; *Citizen* and *Canada Gazette*, Ottawa; *News* and *Whig*, Kingston; *Chronicle*, Belleville; *Standard* and *Express*, Napanee; *Star, World, Sun* and *Sentinel*, Cobourg; *Guide*, Port Hope; *Review*, Peterboro; *Leader, Telegraph, Christian Guardian* and *Freeman*, Toronto; *Spectator, Times* and *Christian Advocate*, Hamilton.
A. A. C.