NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

Ottawa and Montreal Macadamized Road Company—Z. Wilson.

City Hoop Skirt Factory—D. Millar.

Sheffield House—E. K. MacGillivray.

New Importations—Fingland & Draper.

The Ottawa Times

City and County Official Paper.

OTTAWA, JULY 5, 1867.

The Hon. EDWARD KENNY arrived yesterday, and was duly sworn in as a member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada.

His Excellency the Governor General leaves this morning for Quebec, to take up his residence temporarily at Spencer Wood.

The Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL returned yesterday, and, we are glad to understand, has taken up his residence at the Capital.

One of the most discreditable efforts of electioneering journalism that has ever come under our notice, appeared in the Hamilton *Times* of Tuesday last. Under the title of "No Reform Bill for Ireland," it berates the Derby Government for not undertaking, during the present session of the Imperial Parliament, to introduce a reform bill for that country, and says:

"This is a significant reminder to Irishmen both in the Mother Country and the Colonies, of the treatment they have always received from Tory Governments, Imperial or Colonial. In Canada the lesson should be especially well heeded."

Yes! Especially heeded, indeed, with the echoes of the "No Popery" cry still ringing in their ears!! Irishmen in Canada have many very special reasons for passing their necks under GEORGE BROWN's yoke. They remember with much gratitude the treatment which BALDWIN received at the hands of Brown; how loyally and consistently Mr. HINCKS was backed up in his great efforts to develop the material resources of the country. They cannot have forgotten how earnestly Mr. BROWN encouraged Irishmen to settle in Canada during the Know-Nothing persecution in the United States! Then he invoked the ten plagues of Egypt as preferable to a large immigration of Irish "Dogans!" Surely the Irishmen should take heed before venturing into an alliance, with those who heretofore have been their bitterest opponents in this country. Mr. BROWN will use them now, if he can, to suit his own purposes; he has coquetted with every party in the country, and traded upon the prejudices of every class to forward his own and his paper's interests; and within the past three months, he has given abundant evidence of his determination to play his game of faction over again.

The Hamilton *Times* was not very long ago on independent ground; it tried to reason away the necessity for the great Grit Convention; it advocated reorganization of party among the electors, and Union for the purpose of Government between the party leaders. It recognised the necessity of the situation and was patriotic enough to believe, that the first union Government should have a fair trial in its policy. It even ridiculed the idea of organizing opposition to a Government not then in existence. But all this has passed away, and the *Times* has again become the humble follower, the obedient echo of the *Globe*. Like all newly made converts, it allows its zeal to outstrip its discretion. It challenges a comparison between the treatment of Irishmen by the Conservatives and their treatment by the Brownites; for let no one confound the Reform party with the Brown party—the one is determinedly hostile to the other. What can the Brownites make by such a comparison? Have they one act in their whole record to which they can point, that would justify their claim to the confidence of Irishmen, either Protestant or Roman Catholic?

The course of the *Times* in first attempting to fasten upon the "Tories" of England the guilt of Ireland's miseries, and then stirring up the spirit of discontent among Irishmen in Canada against the Government of the day, is so dishonorable, that every right thinking man, who values the peace of the country must frown it down as a discredit to Canadian journalism. The *Times* argues that the Tories of England have been the cause of Ireland's misery, therefore Irishmen in Canada should oppose the first Government of the Union. The Roberts wing of the Fenians argued that England had been the cause of Ireland's miseries, therefore they should revolutionise Canada. What is the difference between the logic of the Fenians and that of the Western Brownite scribe? The one would strike what he calls English rule over Ireland, by upsetting English supremacy in Canada; the other would avenge what he professes to call the Tory misrule of Ireland by driving the Canadian Executive from office! Is that an honorable line of argument? Are Irishmen to be taught that the proper way to secure Reform in Ireland is to lend themselves to the disorganization of the Government of this country? If so, we should like to find some accomplished casuist who can draw the distinction between Fenian and Brownite logic, as to the duty of Irishmen in Canada. The Fenian goes a little farther than the Brownite, it is true, but the principle with both is the same, and the degree to which it may be carried is a mere question of expediency. If the principle on which the *Times* reasons be correct, the principle upon which the Fenian invasion was justified to the minds of its leaders, cannot have been wrong; and principles being once recognized, have such a tendency to force their way to a legitimate conclusion, that possibly the *Times'* man may soon reach the same opinion on the question of righting the wrongs of Ireland, that is shared in by the Fenians. The Secretary of the Brownite Association in the city of Hamilton, is reported to be an avowed annexationist—has the *Times* become inoculated with his principles.

In all seriousness, it is a misfortune to find influential journals prostituted to the meanest of party purposes; exciting the susceptibilities of a very susceptible people against the only possible combination for the purpose of Government, which the circumstances of the newly made union will permit; raising the senseless cry of "Tory" against a Cabinet, one half of whose members have been Reformers all their lives, and the other half having a record of liberality in conduct that cannot be exceeded by that of any Reformer in the land; appealing to national antipathies begotten three thousand miles away by causes which need not be here discussed, because neither this country nor its people had any hand in making them, or any power to remove them, that a political triumph may be secured for a restless demagogue. Against such conduct an appeal lies—and not in vain—to the common sense and patriotism of the people.

"The Minister of Finance and the Receiver-General of Canada have hitherto managed the financial affairs of the country; and the Federal officials will, for many years, have less to do than their predecessors in this Province; yet four Ministers are appointed for the work."—*Toronto Globe.*

"Less to do" eh! Less to do in managing the financial affairs of four Provinces than of two! Of course; were the North-west and British Columbia brought in, the whole business might be done by one Minister, and with Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island added, the Finance Department would manage itself without a Minister at all! This is Brown logic.

Why in the name of common sense will "the Federal Officials" have less to do for many years, than their predecessors in this Province? Is it because there are three distinct tariffs to be adjusted and harmonised? Is it because the customs and excise and other sources of revenue, which heretofore were managed by three separate Governments are now to be administered by one? Because the varied interests of four Provinces instead of two have to be studied in the Commercial Legislation of the Union? And if less for "many years," why not for ever? Mr. BROWN must have been hard set for an objection to the new Cabinet when he penned the above extract.

"There is a Foreign Secretary; but what his business is to be, we are utterly at a loss to imagine: and there is a Home Secretary, but his occupation, when the whole service is already cut up among twelve colleagues, is beyond conjecture."—*Toronto Globe.*

There is *not* to be a foreign Secretary, but a Secretary for the Provinces who will conduct all the business between the four Local Governments and the Federal Government. Any one who has read the Union Act knows well that the duties attaching to this office will be of a most onerous and responsible character, amply sufficient to engage the attention of one Minister of the Crown. Mr. BROWN's capacity for "conjecture" must have suddenly been circumscribed to a wonderful degree, since it cannot reach the nature of the duties to be performed by the Secretary of State for Canada, or as the *Globe* puts it "the Home Secretary." Can he conceive of the Government of the Union being properly constituted without such a functionary. Will there not be correspondence with the people of all parts of the Union with the general Government? Correspondence with the Imperial authorities? Correspondence with the authorities of Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, and British Columbia, with the view to the consummation of the end contemplated by the Union Act? And all this besides the ordinary routine duties, previously attached to the office of Provincial Secretary, which under the Union will be largely increased? Poor Mr. BROWN! That effort at Fingal, followed so closely by getting up steam for the great convention, and that again by blowing off steam at that convention, supplemented by the crowning glory of the "last resolution," when the "six hundred Reformers" begged of him to re-enter public life, and when he flooded the platform with tears in accepting the *unsolicited* invitation, must have produced a state of complete mental prostration, otherwise we cannot suppose that he would have entirely forgotten what were the duties attaching to the office of State Secretary! There are besides other duties attaching to this office in the Union Government to which we have already alluded.

"There is to be a Minister of Marine and Fisheries, who will doubtless find ample occupation in controlling the movements of Capt. Fortin and his schooner."—*Toronto Globe.*

This is from the pen of the man who, during the last session of Parliament, threatened the Government with utter ruin because of their supposed neglect of the Fisheries! *Then*, the Canadian government was reproached for having betrayed the Maritime Provinces; *now*, the Union Government is ridiculed for having placed an able statesman from New Brunswick at the head of this important interest! And this is Mr. Brown's consistency?

"When the whole business of the United States is transacted by seven Cabinet officers, it is surely absurd to appoint thirteen for the Dominion of Canada."—*Toronto Globe.*

"When the whole business of Canada" shall be transacted by an irresponsible Executive, as in the United States, then Mr. Brown, it may be well enough to have it in the hands of seven or even five Cabinet officers. But when the Government is responsible, not only for the administration but for the legislation of the country, when to every act, as well as to every measure proposed and every dollar expended a direct personal accountability to parliament is attached, it is utterly absurd, to institute the comparison made by the *Globe*. We cannot suppose the editor of that paper so ignorant as not to know that the two systems of Government are radically different, nor can we believe that he is stupid enough not to understand that this difference is amply sufficient to vitiate the comparison. There is, then, no conclusion left but that he knew when he penned the above quoted sentence, he was seeking to deceive his readers. Is it upon the support of people, who swallow such nonsense that Mr. BROWN relies for success?

The foregoing extracts are clipped from a column of "flap-doodle" in the *Globe* of Wednesday. The Government may be considered safe when such are the best objections that Mr. BROWN can rake up.

"LITERARY PIRACY."—Under this caption the *Evening Telegraph* falls foul of the *Daily News* for taking, without acknowledgment, from its edition of Tuesday evening, *all* its special telegraphic reports of the celebration of Dominion Day. This is not exactly correct; for several of these reports were furnished to the *News* jointly with the *Herald* and *Gazette*. But on making enquiry, we find that one or two which missed reaching us, were really cut from the *Telegraph*, and we hasten to make our contemporary the *amende* for the appropriation.—*Montreal News.*

Both the *Telegraph* and *News* stole our report of Mr. McGEE's Cornwall speech, reported specially for the TIMES at some cost, and no little fatigue. Will they make the *amende* in our case, or do they consider us fair game for plunder?

The Carleton Place *Herald* says: "In North "Lanark the Hon. Wm. Macdougall will be "elected for the House of Commons, and "Daniel Galbraith, Esq., for the Local Par-"liament. We predict this much not in a "prophetic sense, but because we know the "minds of the people of that riding."

LOCAL NEWS.

NO TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES—Independence day was celebrated as usual yesterday, by our neighbors across the lines, that is if we may judge from the fact that no news came across the telegraph wires.

THE LATE RAIN.—The pleasant refreshing rain with which we have just been visited, has been succeeded by a delightfully cool and refreshing atmosphere, which makes out of door exercise a real pleasure.

FRUIT JARS.—Mr. Hearn of the Market Drug Store advertises for sale the new Dominion fruit jar, which he says will preserve the true flavour of the fruit with one-third of the sugar at present required; also a new polish for producing a looking glass polish on furniture.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—The Treasurer of the County of Carleton General Protestant Hospital acknowledges per honor of Mr. A. Dole, the receipt of thirty dollars, subscription in aid of the said Institution from Messrs. Hamilton Brothers.

VEGETATION.—Vegetation in and about the city has a fresh, healthy and growing appearance. Field and garden everywhere present a rich and varied prospect alike gratifying to the lover of nature, and to the more practical lover of good crops who regards them as a source of wealth.

OTTAWA NAVIGATION CO.—This company having in view the interest of the mercantile community, have established a daily express line between Montreal and this city, by which goods will be much more expeditiously delivered than heretofore, and we have reason to believe at very moderate charges.

THE OTTAWA UNIVERSITY PRIZES.—In our account of the distribution of prizes at the annual examination of the Ottawa University, we omitted to state that ten beautiful volumes had been given by E. McGillivray. Mr. McGillivray has for several years past contributed ten prizes towards this institution as a proof of the interest he takes in education.

FOURTH OF JULY.—A considerable number of our citizens were organized into an excursion party, and proceeded yesterday to Ogdensburgh to see how brother Jonathan celebrates the great anniversary of his nation's birth. The party we believe were joined by others at Prescott. Gowan's band accompanied the party from Ottawa, and remained at Prescott over night to entertain them in the evening.

ARRIVALS AT THE RUSSELL HOUSE YESTERDAY.—W. Kerr, Kemptville; H. W. Favrien, Eldorado; C. Harlie, Miramichie; Hon. E. Kenny and lady, Halifax, N. S.; R. Hamilton, H. B. Co.; R. A. Williams, H. B. M. Customs; Frank Hudson, London, England; John Halchelo, Montreal; R. S. M. Bouchette, Ottawa; Mr. and Mrs. Low, Picton; B. J. Harrington, St. Andrews, C. E.

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

OTTAWA, July 4, 1867.

Greatest degree of heat registered during the previous night, 55 above zero.
8 a. m., 69 above zero.
Noon, shade, 73 above zero.
Noon, sun, 131 above zero.
6 p. m., 62 above zero.

THE CHURCH-ST. DRAIN.—Of all the streets ever seen in any civilized country that of Church-st., from Sussex to Dalhousie, is the most wretched. At the upper portion, the drain which has cost so much money, is left unfilled, to the imminent peril of life and limb, though there is plenty of material close on the edge of it, which only requires to be thrown in, whilst the street below is covered down the middle with huge masses of stone which renders travel altogether impracticable. That portion of the street is to all intents and purposes closed, and the owners of property on it have the mortification of seeing it depreciated in value through gross and unpardonable neglect. What is the real cause of this, and who is to blame?

DESIGNS FROM THE PARIS EXHIBITION.—Some of the beautiful designs in silver work, which appeared in the last month's *Art Journal* have already been faithfully worked out by electro-plate manufacturers in England, and imported into this country. Among these we have seen some beautiful sets of fruit stands. One pattern consists of a fine cut glass dish mounted on an ornamental pedestal resting on a base of silver frost work with three greyhounds chained to the pedestal. Another pattern is that of a larger set of three stands, somewhat similar in design, but instead of greyhounds, the base is ornamented with swans very beautifully executed. Another is a fine cut glass dish resting on the stems and leaves of a water lily, growing out of, and reflected in the central portion of the base burnished to represent water, and surrounded by a margin of frost work. Another very handsome ornament is an irregular stand with four stems bearing fern leaves, each stem supporting a very pretty cut glass flower vase. These beautiful ornaments can be seen in the window of Mr. MacGillivray, Jeweller, Sparks-st., whose advertisement will be found in another column.

POLICE COURT.—Patrick Phelan, drunk, fined $2 and costs, or one week at hard labor.—Antoine Chartrin, drunk and unable to take care of himself; he ran into the river, where he fell down into the water and could not rise. Constable Pinard got a small boat and rescued him, or he would have been drowned. Fined $2 and costs, or two weeks at hard labor.—Timothy Murphy, drunk, noisy and disorderly, with a large crowd around him. Timothy promised he would go to Cleveland in the morning if his Worship would let him off, and on that understanding he was allowed to go.—John H. Morley, grocer, was charged with selling liquor between the hours of seven o'clock on Saturday night and eight o'clock on Monday morning. Case adjourned.—Francis Guerard was charged with stealing a silver watch from the pocket of Hector Petit, in the boarding house of A. Lapierre, Sussex-st., where complainant and prisoner both board. Complainant deposed that the watch was taken from his coat pocket in the bedroom where he slept, on Monday morning last. When he missed the watch he inquired of Madame Lapierre respecting it, and she said she had seen the prisoner go up stairs about the time the watch was missed. Did not see the prisoner himself until the evening, when he spoke to him about the watch, and he (the prisoner) denied all knowledge of it. Joseph Mantha, clerk at Lapierre's, deposed: Saw prisoner go up stairs about the time the watch was alleged to have been stolen. He slept in the same room with complainant. Celestin Gauthier deposed that prisoner gave her the watch on Tuesday evening, and that he was drunk at the time. Detective O'Neill said the prisoner was arrested before the watch was found, but he received private information where the watch was, and he found it on the person of the last witness, who denied having it up to the time of being about to be taken to jail, on a charge of complicity. Case sent to the Recorder's Court.

MESSRS. MACDONALD AND CARTIER.

OTTAWA, July 4, 1867.

To the Editor of the Times:

DEAR SIR: I have to thank you for the insertion, in your issue of to-day, of my letter of the 1st instant; but I observed that near the close of it, I have been made to appear as using the word "treasuryship" instead of "treasurership," as I wrote it.

I notice that you haven't said a word in favor of the project. Perhaps the pressure on your time didn't admit of it. You gave it a hearty support on a former occasion, and, I presume, will do so again.

If the press and the people would only take it up, and appoint committees *that would work earnestly in the matter*, I am sure that it would lead to a successful issue—successful beyond expectation. I hope to see it urged upon them. To the press I would say, agitate! agitate! agitate!

Surely the *especial* claims of the Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, which have just been so graciously recognized by Her Majesty, are also deserving of an especial recognition at the hands of the people of Canada. Let us, then, in our own way, supplement the honor conferred by Royalty.

Yours truly, X. Y. Z.

[Our correspondent has given proof of his own sincerity by his action. We hold his subscription in the meantime, in the hope that others may come forward and take the matter in hand. So far as lies in our power we shall be happy to render every assistance towards the accomplishment of the end in view; and we doubt not, were it once fairly taken up, thousands would be found willing and ready to lend a helping hand.—ED.]

BUSINESS NOTICES.

New Carpets and Floor Oil Cloths, just received by *John Hall* and *News Sentinel*, all the newest patterns.

THOS. & W. HUNTON.

June 13, 1867.

Grant & Henderson, at the Bishop's new building near the Cathedral, have just opened out several bales of carpets, tapestry and all wool, new patterns, which are being offered at a remarkably cheap price. je28tf

New Prints, New Grey and White Cottons, bought during the panic in England, by our resident Agent, just received by S. S. *News Sentinel*. See our prices.

THOS. & W. HUNTON.

June 13, 1867.

NEW INSURANCE COMPANY.—The International Assurance Company is a new organization intended to keep the profits of insurance in the country. A laudable undertaking. Je 28-a

Second arrival of 200 dozen Jolvins Duchesse (metal) Gloves, received this day. Price only 3s 9d.

THOS. & W. HUNTON.

June 13, 1867.

Thos. & W. Hunton are shewing the larges Stock of Rich, Fancy and Black Silks in Canada West at greatly reduced prices.

June 13, 1867.

VERY SENSIBLE.—Horse dealers who are supposed to know what affects their interest, purchase "Darley's Arabian Heave Remedy and Condition Medicine" by the dozen, and feed it to their horses for the purpose of improving their condition, which it always does—others should profit by their example. 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.

—Twenty years experience in using Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers have proved them to be the most effectual remedy for coughs, and irritations 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 cts. per box.

—None but a physician knows how much a reliable *alterative* is needed by the people. On all sides of us, in all communities everywhere, there are multitudes that suffer from complaints that nothing but an alterative can cure. Hence a great many of them have been made and put abroad with the assurance of being effectual. But they fail to accomplish the cures they promise, because they have not the intrinsic virtues they claim. In this state of the case, Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., of Lowell, have supplied us with a compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, which does prove to be the long desired remedy. Its peculiar difference from other kindred preparations in market, is that it cures the diseases for which it is recommended, while they do not. We are assured of this fact by more than one of our intelligent physicians in this neighborhood, and have the further evidence of our own experience of its truth.—*Tennessee Farmer, Nashville, Tenn.*

MEXICO.

The Statement of Maximilian's Death Fully Credited in Washington.

[Special despatch to the World.]

WASHINGTON, July 1.

The official confirmation of the execution of Maximilian in Mexico has produced a profound sensation here in government and diplomatical quarters. At the Mexican Legation the news was first received from the Austrian Embassy, who gave it with their official credence. Senor Romero made haste to communicate it to Secretary Seward, who expressed no opinion either way, but is disposed to look upon his efforts in behalf of Maximilian's life as hindered by the absence of the proper diplomatic representative of this government in Mexico. The Austrian Legation received the news with a thrill of horror, and sent it to Vienna over the Atlantic cable with all possible speed, and despatched it by telegraph to Count Wydenbruck, the Minister, who is temporarily absent from Washington.

An important official fact has transpired today relative to the policy proposed by the French Government to the United States as regarded the presence of Maximilian in Mexico. It appears that as long ago as January last Count Berthemy, the French Minister here, informed Secretary Seward that Maximilian had proposed to abdicate Mexico, provided Juarez would convene the Constitutional Assembly for the election of a President of the Republic. The Emperor was thereby willing to acquiesce in a Republican form of Government in Mexico, but desired a new choice of the Assembly for the Presidency. He was willing to pledge himself not to object if Juarez was chosen again. It seemed to be the desire of the French Government to obtain the approval of this Government to this proposition, but Mr. Seward regarded such a step as nothing less than an interference in Mexican affairs. How far his official efforts to save Maximilian's life will prove to be an interference, remains to be seen when the official correspondence is laid before Congress.

It is farther learned that the telegraphic requests of Queen Victoria and Napoleon to Mr. Seward to urge Juarez to spare Maximilian, never reached the latter official owing to the want of efficient diplomatic representation to Mexico on the part of this Government.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS

To the Ottawa Times.

FROM TORONTO.

TORONTO, July 4, 1867.

The *Evening Telegraph* says that the Government having received intelligence of a possible Fenian raid to-day took the precaution of having the gunboats on the alert at Niagara, Fort Erie, Windsor, and on the Upper St. Lawrence. There appears, however, to have been no occasion for these precautions.

The *City of Toronto* brought over about five hundred excursionists from the other side, but they were quiet, respectable citizens, who appeared to enjoy their trip greatly.

The weather to-day has been excessively sultry.

The second annual report of the Royal Canadian Bank is published. It shows that the institution this year cleared, after paying all expenses $99,229.47cts.

A very promising young man, aged 19 years, son of Mr. Bryce, carpenter, of this city, was drowned while bathing in the Bay last evening. He was unable to swim, and got beyond his depth. A lad with him tried to save him, but in vain. He was a young man of considerable attainments, and had distinguished himself at the University.

According to the *Globe* the Hon. Mr. Currie of St. Catherines, is coming out for Peel on the Reform ticket, in opposition to Hon. J. H. Cameron.

FROM MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, July 4, 1867.

Sir Narcisse Belleau passed through here yesterday *en route* to Quebec.

Messrs. Cartier and McGee have arrived.

A pic-nic was given on Dominion day to the employees of the *Daily Witness* by the proprietor of that paper.

It is said that robberies are becoming very frequent in the cars of the street railway. A lady was yesterday robbed of her watch and a considerable sum of money, it is supposed by a female pickpocket.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 29, 1867.

DEAR TIMES,—Since I left your city on the 11th, down to the present, my run through has been rather hurried, from Montreal to Toronto, Port Huron, Detroit, Monroe, Adrian, Toledo, Dayton, and to-day in this great busy hive on the Ohio. After leaving Montreal, it was really a sorry looking picture to note the state of agricultural matters generally—the earth looked bare, giving but poor indications of encouragement to the farmer; and say what we may, he is the base of all wealth, poor crops, and not only the farmer, but the artizan and mechanic, have equally to suffer. After passing Kingston, there is every mile a decided improvement, and I may say that I gazed upon it with pride; but since crossing at Sarnia, all my high toned notions of the garden of the West, have been forcibly squeezed out, and I am compelled to say, after a run through part of Missouri, and down through Ohio, that I am *mum*. During the past twenty-four hours my eyes have been wearied with gazing upon the broad expanse of wheat and corn. As for hay and clover, that is mostly all cut and gathered in, and like all other crops is very heavy; experienced persons here say the heaviest ever known. The wheat is immense, and the harvest is now fully commenced. The reapers are at work, not at a harvest of death, but life, life for the million; for Ohio, glorious old State, ever famed for its cereals, will, this year, outstrip itself. Flour from this year's wheat is already in the market. Strawberries from 5 to 12½ cents per quart. In short, the whole country seems rolling in wealth, and everything gives forcible indications of busy life.

At Port Huron we had a good deal of trouble, all quite unnecessary, in getting our stock and plant passed outward. People talk a great deal about red tape, and as the old saying goes, "everybody's duck is a swan." In passing into and out of Canada, so far as officials were concerned, we received every courtesy, their gentlemanly conduct contrasted very widely when compared with those on this side. Mr. Sculley at Sarnia, examined our papers, and gave us an outward pass in about half an hour, whilst a Mr. Crawford at Port Huron, kept us busy from 5 a.m., until 7 p. m.; had the precaution been taken to have greased his palm, I believe there would have been no difficulty.

We are somewhat like the witches in Macbeth, "fly by night;" the fact of this you can judge of from the leaps we have taken since leaving Montreal.

To-day I had pointed out to me one of the Fenian "Generals," who like the *great* Sweeney, has lost an arm. He looked like the butt end of a poor cigar after having been badly smoked—a somewhat used up piece of humanity. On the Fenian question there is but little said, and from all I can learn less done. The goose seems cooked; for Patrick and Biddy can no longer be swindled out of their hard earned dimes, and you know the end of all great schemes, when spelter comes short.

Speaking of dimes reminds me of the paper currency, it seems queer, and there is a heap of the 10c., 25c. and 50c. plasters, that are, as O'Neill would say, "queer." Plenty of it, as also the nickle 5c. pieces are bogus, but all passes, consequently it is hardly fair to call it *bogus*, when it answers the same purpose as the genuine.

Business in all departments here seems to be rushing, and as I too am on the rush, I close for the present. As I wind up—tired and weary—a chime of bells is pealing, in beautiful style, "John Anderson, my Joe."

Yours, on the road,
THE OLD MAN.

CORPORATION OF THE TOWNSHIP OF FITZROY.

Minutes of Council.

May 4th, 1867.

The council met pursuant to adjournment.

Present, the Deputy Reeve, and Messrs. Dean and MacLaren.

The Deputy Reeve presiding.

The minutes of last session were read.

A notice from Francis Gillan declining the office of Inspector of Licenses was read.

Tenders for collecting were presented from William Story for $100; Samuel A. Young $68.

The auditors presented their report.

A tender for collecting, from Patrick Gorman for $64, was opened.

A petition from James Farrell and others for the opening of the 12th concession line from lot 21 to the corner post of lot 24.

Moved by Mr. Dean, and seconded by Mr. MacLaren, that the council do now adjourn for an hour.—Carried.

The council met pursuant to adjournment, the same members present.

Moved by Mr. Dean, and seconded by Mr. MacLaren, that the By-law to appoint certain officers for the current year, and to repeal part of By-law No. 169, be now read a first, second and third time, and passed, and rule to the contrary notwithstanding.—Carried.

By-law No. 170 was read a first, second and third time, and passed accordingly.

Moved by Mr. Dean, and seconded by Mr. MacLaren, that this Council do grant the sum of eight dollars for the support of Widow Frances McCarthy, who is indigent and unable to support herself, and that a copy of this motion be the Treasurer's authority for paying the same to Mr. MacLaren, to be given to her as he may think proper; and also the sum of eight dollars to the Widow Anderson, of the ninth concession line.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Dean, and seconded by Mr. MacLaren, that this council do now adjourn until Saturday the 18th.—Carried.

COURT OF REVISION.

Moved by Mr. Dean, and seconded by Mr. Story, that Mr. MacLaren be chairman of the Court of Revision.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Dean, and seconded by Mr. Story, that this court do now adjourn until Saturday the 18th inst., at two o'clock p. m.—Carried.

MAY 18th, 1867.

The council met pursuant to adjournment. Present, the Reeve, and Messrs. Story, Dean, Stevenson, and MacLaren.

The minutes of last session were read.

Petitions for licenses to John Teevans and Andrew Hawley, jr., as tavern keepers, Fitzroy Harbor, were presented.

Moved by Mr. Stevenson, and seconded by Mr. Story, that John Howe, pathmaster, be directed by this council to assist William Latimer with twelve men, beside his own labor, to build a bridge on the side line between lots No. 10 and 11 in the first concession.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Dean, and seconded by Mr. Story, that the Inspector of Licenses be directed by the Council to examine the houses of John Tewans and Andrew Hawley, of Fitzroy Harbor, and Richard Monforte, of Hubbell's Falls.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Dean, and seconded by Mr. Story, that the memorial of William D. Pegott be received and placed on file.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. McLaren, and seconded by Mr. Stevenson, that Mr. James Riddell be instructed to lay out a portion, say eighteen days of the Statute labor of his section, on the road leading to Fitzroy Harbor, from the lower part of the section upwards.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. MacLaren, and seconded by Mr. Stevenson, that this Council do grant the sum of ten dollars for the repairs of the bridge on Lot No. 17, on the eleventh line, which is now in a dangerous state, and that John McMillan be appointed to oversee the laying out of the same.—Carried.

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

The council met pursuant to adjournment, all the members present.

Moved by Mr. Stevenson, and seconded by Mr. MacLaren, that the Reeve give Richard Costello an order on the Treasurer for the sum of ten dollars, for repairing a bridge over a gully on the fifth concession line at lot No. 17.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Dean, and seconded by Mr. Story, that Richard Monforte be directed by this council to repair the culvert at Greeley's on the fourth concession, and to plank the holes on the bridge at Andrew Shields.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Dean, and seconded by Mr. Story, that Thomas Clark be heard at the bar of this council.—Carried.

Mr. Clarke addressed the council relative to water on the third concession line.

Moved by Mr. Dean, and seconded by Mr. Story, that the by-law to appoint certain officers, and to repeal part of by-law No. 169, be now read the first, second and third time and passed, any rule to the contrary notwithstanding.

By-law No. 171 was read a first, second and third time, and passed accordingly.

Moved by Mr. Dean, and seconded by Mr. Story, that tenders for the collection of taxes for the current year, be received by the clerk of this council until the meeting of the council in August next at twelve o'clock noon.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Dean, and seconded by Mr. Story, that Hamilton Lowry, Samuel Lowry and Michael Lowry, be allowed by this council to work their statute labor on the 8th concession line on lots 1 and 2.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Stevenson, and seconded by Mr. MacLaren, that this council do now adjourn until Saturday the fifteenth day of June next.

COURT OF REVISION.

Hugh McDonald appealed against being assessed for three dogs, and being sworn deposed that he is the owner of one dog, and one dog only, and thereupon the roll was altered accordingly.

Moved by Mr. Dean, and seconded by Mr. Story, that the assessment roll be received by this court as it now stands.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Dean, and seconded by Mr. Story, that this court do now adjourn.

BY-LAW NO. 170.

By-law to appoint certain officers for the Township of Fitzroy for the year 1867, and to repeal part of by-law No. 169.

The corporation of the Township of Fitzroy enacts as follows:

That the following persons be, and they are hereby appointed to the undermentioned offices:

Overseers of Highways—Patrick Lynch, Hugh McDonald, and James Riddell.

Inspector of Licenses—Thomas Bahen.

That so much of by-law No. 169 as relates to the appointment of Andre Brunette, Richard Wilson and John Reddell as overseers of highways, and of Francis Gillan as Inspector of Licenses is declared to be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Given under the hand of the Deputy Reeve, and the seal of the Corporation, of the Township of Fitzroy, this fourth day of May, A. D. 1867.

(Signed,) WM. TAYLOR, Township Clerk.
ROBT. STORY, Deputy Reeve.
(L.S.)

BY-LAW NO. 171.

By-law to appoint certain officers for the Township of Fitzroy for the year 1867, and to repeal part of by-law No. 169.

The Corporation of the Township of Fitzroy enacts as follows:

That the following persons be, and they are hereby appointed to the undermentioned offices for the year 1867.

Overseers of Highways.—John Groves, Thos. Clark and Patrick Herrick.

That so much of by-law No. 169 as relates to the appointment of John Sherlock as overseer of highways is declared to be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Given under the hand of the Reeve, and the seal of the Corporation of the Township of Fitzroy, this eighteenth day of May, 1867.

(Signed,) W. P. TAYLOR, Township Clerk.
JOHN NEIL, Reeve.
(L.S.)

Mining Intelligence.

The west half of lot 25 in the 4th concession of Madoc—known as the Frazer lot—is part of an extraordinary mineral district. Near the front of the lot there are a number of the curious cavernous openings called blow-holes or chimneys, in which there is plenty of the burnt black-looking substance from which gold was taken, on the surface, near the Anstee mine. Between these blow-holes and that mine there is a large bed of red hematite, crystalline rocks, containing a substance of a soft and greasy nature, which, when mixed with water, forms a pasty mass of a rich chocolate color, filled with minute shining particles. These, when the water is poured off, appear as the light falls on them, to roll about like quicksilver. This, we are informed, is pure specular iron. On the rear and east, a copper vein is distinctly seen crossing it: and along the northern side there are several quartz leads. One of them is not far from Mr. Lombard's lot, and was at first thought to be on it. It is about two feet and a half wide, walled with slate, and is favorably spoken of by Nova Scotian miners who have examined it. This lot is a continuation of the formation in which the Richardson mine is situated. It is being prospected by Mr. Keefer, of Ottawa.—*Madoc Mercury.*

A STITCH IS TIME SAVES NINE.—The season has now arrived when from the use of new vegetables and the weakening effects of heat on the system, people have reason to fear attacks of dysentery, and predisposition to cholera. On the first symptom of either affliction, proper medicine should at once be taken, and no more safe and efficaceous remedy can be kept on hand than Mortimer's Cholera Mixture. Price 25 cents a bottle.

Testimonial.—We, the undersigned, having had occasion to try Mortimer's Cholera Mixture, have no hesitation, but much pleasure in recommending it, because of the immediate relief we experienced by its use. A few bottles of it should be in every household.

THE BRITISH NAVY.—The question has been often asked whether the Navy of Great Britain, mounting as it does over six thousand guns, and manned by 75,000 sailors, exceeds the navies of France and the United States, or France and Russia, and were it not that we might be considered a little egotistical we should say it did exceed them altogether, but it is useless speculating upon this when there are other questions that do not admit of any doubt; no one after using the "Canadian Pain Destroyer" doubts its being the very best thing for the cure of coughs, colds, sore throat, diptheria, pains in the stomach, sides and back, spinal affections, &c. Sold by all Medicine Dealers at 25cts. per bottle.

COWARDLY OUTRAGE IN THE NAVY

[From the Telegraph.]

A story has come to our ears which is so disgraceful to the chief actor or actors in the affair, that we give it for the present in outline only, trusting that the report may be susceptible of some modification by those who are concerned. The *Phœbe*, a steam corvette of 21 guns, has been lately fitting out at Plymouth, for the West Indies and American station. Among those of her officers who have already joined is a young gentleman fourteen years of age, the junior midshipman. This poor boy had not been on board the corvette three days before he was subjected to a brutal and dastardly outrage. Some of his fellow officers lashed him down to a table, or to the carriage of a gun, so that he could not stir a muscle, and then with a sharp instrument, they cut upon his nose the figure of the "broad arrow," and rubbing gunpowder into the wound, they "tattooed" it indelibly. Not only has infamous torture been inflicted, but the lad must wear a disfiguring brand all his life long—a thick black line down the ridge of his nose and over each nostril. Nothing could obliterate the mark except a cruel and continuous operation, attended by the utmost pain; and the efficacy even of that remedy is at best doubtful. These abominable bullies being sailors, knew the process well, and they have probably stamped the badge too deep, for it to be erased. The ill-used youth complained to the captain of the *Phœbe*, and that gentleman, on making inquiries, and discovering the ring-leader, at once ordered the fellow to regard himself as dismissed from her Majesty's service with disgrace. There cannot be the slightest wavering as to the sentence which should be received by the commissioned miscreant who inflicted this indignity and pain upon his boy-comrade. The uniform of her Majesty is tarnished every day that it is worn by an officer who, while old enough to be responsible for his conduct, could plan and carry out such a piece of cold and mischievous barbarity. There cannot, and there must not, be a moment's hesitation about the confirmation of the most necessary judgment passed in the first place by the captain of the *Phœbe*. Nor will justice be done with the ringleader, while her Majesty's service is quit of his offensive name. He ought to be punished in a criminal court for the cruelty he has perpetrated. We know, of course, that the jokes of the midshipman's mess will sometimes take a practical turn, and that tatooing is a kind of penal ornamentation for which sailors have an extraordinary love. But no such excuse can be urged here. The thing is utterly outside the pale of any youthful frolic; the lad, besides being subjected to torture and anguish, has been made the object of ridicule for life; and the miserable outrage has been perpetrated in cold blood by his own shipmates, before he has been three days on board. Let any parent put himself in the position of the victim's parents, and judge how they must regard her Majesty's service if justice be not done upon the authors of this most abominable and cowardly torment. As for the boy who has suffered such cruelty, we hope to see him wear the badge under the Queen's pennant till his friends are proud to know him by it. He is stamped with the "broad arrow" for life; but if he sticks to the sea, and does his duty, he deserves the promise of a special distinction—he should be called "the Queen's Midshipman," and her Majesty herself, we think, would never overlook a young officer so cruelly marked with the brand of her service.

INGENIOUS CAR.—An ingenious invention for supplying fresh air to a sick chamber, which has been in effective use for some time, is, by a simple extension of the principle up