NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

Requisition—A. J. Eastman.

Commission Merchants—Converse, Colson and Lamb.

Insolvent Notice—Edw. Taylor Duthnell.

THE POST-OFFICE—OTTAWA.

DELIVERING AND CLOSING OF MAILS.

MAILS.	DELIV'RD.	CLOSED.
Eastern, Montreal, Quebec, &c	11.40 a. m. and 6.00 p. m.	1.00 p. m.
Western, Toronto, Hamilton.	11.40 a. m.	7.30 a. m. and 1.00 p. m.
UNITED STATES.	11.40 a. m. and 6.00 p. m.	7.30 a. m.
Aylmer, and offices above, on	8.00 a. m. and	11.30 a. m. and 5.30 p. m.
North side of the Ottawa.	11.30 a. m.	
Arnprior, Sand Point, Renfrew, Pembroke, & Offices on S. side of the Ottawa.	6.00 p. m.	8.30 a. m.
Bell's Corners, Richmond, Perth, &c.	5.30 p. m.	8.00 p. m.
Buckingham, L'Original, Grenville and Lower Ottawa, by Stage,	8.00 a. m.	6.00 p. m.
Gatineau, Aylmer, & Lines of Ottawa and Prescott Railway,	6.00 p. m.	7.30 a. m.
Carleton Place, Almonte, Perth, Wakefield, and Upper Gatineau,	5.30 p. m.	8.00 p. m.
Shipleton and East Templeton	12.30 a. m.	m.

BRITISH MAILS.

British Mails close per Canadian steamer from Portland, every Thursday at 9 p. m.; per Cunard steamer every Saturday at 12:30 p. m. A supplementary mail per Canadian steamer will be closed at 12 noon every Friday.

Money orders on Money Order Offices in Canada, Great Britain and Ireland, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island can be obtained at this office. Also Postage and Bill Stamps.

Letters for New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and P. E. Island, *via* Portland, should be mailed before 1 p.m. on Wednesday and Saturday; and Newfoundland, *via* Boston, before the close of each Cunard steamer's mail from that port.

Office hours—9 a.m. to 7 p.m.

G. P. BAKER, Postmaster.

The Ottawa Times

City and County Official Paper.

OTTAWA, JULY 30, 1867.

Mr. JOHN CAMERON has issued his address to the electors of the North Riding of Victoria, offering himself as a candidate for the representation of the Riding in the House of Commons. Mr. CAMERON, as might have been expected, takes strong ground against the factionists, and will undoubtedly carry the election with ease. His services to the constituency in former years have not been forgotten, and the certain prospect of his return to Parliamentary life will be gratifying to his many friends throughout the country.

We have seen the address of Mr. WALTER FINDLAY, of Westmeath, to the electors of the North Riding of Renfrew, seeking their suffrages for the Legislative Assembly of Ontario; but after its perusal we are as utterly ignorant of Mr. FINDLAY's politics as we were before. Mr. JOHN SUPPLE, Sur., has, however, at length consented to take the field for the Local representation of the Riding, and as he has already served the constituency in Parliament, and is deservedly popular throughout the Riding, there need be no doubt of his ability to carry the constituency. Mr. SUPPLE will add another to the list of experienced men of whom we spoke last week as likely to be sent from the Ottawa region to the Legislative Assembly of Ontario. The representation of South Renfrew in the Commons is being contested by Mr. THOMAS MURRAY and Mr. HARKIN. The political views of the former are thoroughly in harmony with those of the Union party throughout the Provinces, and he promises to sustain the Government in its efforts to carry the great work of Confederation to completion. We judge from present indications that Mr. MURRAY's chances of success are excellent.

The Hon. GEORGE BROWN is put to sore straits in his canvass of South Ontario. Finding that the speeches of Mr. GIBBS and others have a most unsatisfactory effect on the minds of his hearers, he has resorted to the expedient of making "five hour" speeches, which generally carry the proceedings into the small hours of the morning, so that the people become exhausted and not in the best humor for listening. However, Mr. GIBBS' physical powers of endurance are quite equal to those of Mr. BROWN, and thus far the latter does not appear to have made much by his interminable harangues. The Hon. J. S. MACDONALD did him the favor to meet him on a few occasions, and we are glad that the Hon. M. C. CAMERON has also undertaken the same kind duty. We hope before Mr. BROWN is done with his stumping tour he will yet meet with others of his old friends to assist him in making plain his present position in the politics of the Union. They owe him this much, if only for his kind attentions to Mr. HOWLAND at Weston and Vaughan, and his considerate dispatch of ALEXANDER and KENNETH MCKENZIE to attend to Mr. MACDOUGALL's interests in North Lanark! These favors could very appropriately be requited at the present time, and we hope as a matter of fair play, that the opportunity will not be overlooked.

Mr. BROWN does not appear, except by the reports published in the *Globe*, to have made any friends in his canvass; and indeed, we do not expect that he will. His presence in the Riding; his exhibition at every possible point, is the very thing that Mr. GIBBS should above all others desire; and if Mr. BROWN would only increase the length of his harangues from five to six or seven hours so much the better. In the rural parts, especially, his undeserved reputation for statesmanship is not yet entirely dispelled; but we are confident that the people of Ontario need but to hear him, and see him on the platform, for four or five hours at a stretch, ranting and bawling, and dealing out the exploded thunders of the *Globe*, to be thoroughly convinced that his pretension to statesmanship is but a sham. To strengthen this conviction, however, it is desirable that other public men should also take the platform before the same audiences, so that the people may have a full opportunity of instituting comparisons. The following extract from the Oshawa *Vindicator*, a Reform journal, shows that the local press is by no means terrified at the presence of the Chief Organizer, but still ventures to call its soul its own:

"The people of South Ontario will suffer being bored with a few hours' rehash of *Globe*, but they will not be bullied even by the Hon. George Brown. The friends of Mr. Gibbs were pleasantly disappointed in the result of the encounter. It was told that the piercing eye, the lion-like countenance, the magnificent gestures of the Hon. George would finish an opponent, and when he spoke every mouth would be shut and every man be dumb. He, however, stuttered and stammered, particularly over some risky parts, to an unusual degree, and he seems to have lost much of that self-confidence, which has so often befriended him in his need. The novelty in his address was the good character he gave Mr. Gibbs. Mr. Gibbs spoke coolly and collectively, his words telling upon the audience, from the sincerity and earnestness with which they were uttered."

It is astonishing with what rapidity the Premier of Ontario has sunk in the estimation of the *Globe*. When it was first announced that Mr. J. S. MACDONALD had been called upon to form the Government, the *Globe* treated him with no little consideration—even prophesied in his favor; and for a few days it appeared as if Mr. MACDONALD had actually secured Mr. BROWN's confidence. A great many things have not happened since that time; but Mr. MACDONALD has taken the Conservatives into his Cabinet; and he has made a speech before the electors of South Ontario, and now the *Globe* in utter amazement asks, "Why on earth did Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD choose him, of all the "politicians of Canada, for the Premiership of "Ontario?" That is, the *Globe* now thinks he is the last man who should have been selected for this purpose; yet before Mr. MACDONALD's Government was formed the *Globe* professed a very different opinion regarding him, whatever may have been its real sentiments. His great crime has been that he has formed a Coalition Ministry, and Coalition Governments are denounced by the *Globe* as the sum of all political villanies. Seeing that Mr. BROWN's only Ministerial experience—save the ever memorable two days—was acquired in a Coalition Government, one might naturally wonder that Mr. BROWN should have such a horror of Coalition, and would certainly expect that now at all events, he would admit that the Coalition of 1864 was a huge iniquity, a gigantic fraud upon the country. This we should expect from his present attitude towards Coalitions in general, and the existing Governments in particular; but GEORGE BROWN will admit nothing of the kind. Not only does he deny that the Coalition of 1864 was a corrupt combination of political schemers; but he maintains stoutly that it was an eminently proper thing in the highest interests of the country, because of the "specific" duties it had to perform. Well, the Government of Ontario has "specific" and very exceptional duties to perform; it has a new Constitution to put into working order; it has to harmonise its own and its success or line of action with that of the Central Government, it has, in fact, to give practical effect to the experiment propounded by the eminently proper and "imperiously" necessary Coalition which preceded it. Are not its duties, therefore, relatively far more important? The failure of the Coalition of 1864 would have left the country where it found it with its old machinery of Government still ready for use, and all the more easily workable that the country had been permitted to see the folly of sustaining contending political factions. But the failure of the new Governments to fairly start the new Constitution would be the forerunner of anarchy, and, therefore, is there more need of the exercise of that forbearance which, three years ago, the country so willingly extended the politicians on their own seeking.

But Mr. BROWN's affected horror at the course of the Hon. J. S. MACDONALD appears still more absurd when the different circumstances are considered surrounding each on their going into Coalition with former opponents. Mr. BROWN entered a Government composed of three Reformers, and nine Conservatives; Mr. MACDONALD forms a Government composed of three Reformers and two Conservatives; Mr. BROWN's own section of the then Province of Canada was equally represented in the Cabinet by Reformers, and Conservatives; in Mr. J. S. MACDONALD's Cabinet the Reform party have an admitted majority. Mr. BROWN allied himself with the Conservatives at a time when the old issues were unsettled; Mr. MACDONALD forms his Government at a time when there is no party question to divide the Conservatives from the Reformers. Party divisions can only be necessary or desirable when there are live issues to divide them; but on the threshold of an entirely new system; when new questions will undoubtedly arise, and new parties be in time formed; there was nothing left for the Premier of Ontario, but to lay the foundations of his Government on as broad a basis as possible. The very genius of the Constitution requires that the Government be administered according to the "well understood wishes of the people," and how could Mr. MACDONALD better secure that end than by surrounding himself with men from both the great parties into which the Province had formerly been politically divided? There are many arguments to justify the Coalition in the first Government of Ontario, which would not apply to the Coalition of 1864; but there is not one to justify the last named, that is not equally applicable in justification of the political complexion of the Cabinet of Ontario.

PROFESSOR LONG.—We copy the following from a late number of the Montreal *News*:

"Professor Long, so well and favorably known in this city as a practical and most efficient teacher, was here a few days ago, making arrangements to remain at Ottawa longer than he originally intended. We are glad to learn that the Professor was heartily welcomed in Ottawa, and has been liberally patronized by the residents there."

We have been requested to state that Mr. ROBERT SPARKS, P. L.S., has entered the field as a candidate for the representation of the county of Russell in the Legislative Assembly of Ontario. His address will appear in the course of a few days.

The *Sunday Gazette* says: "It is expected that the Imperial Parliament will be prorogued about August 17th."

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Gold, 40¼.

The *Express* says money continues easy.

Call loans 3 to 4 on Governments; 5 to 6 on stocks.

Prime discounts, 6½ to 7, with light offering.

Bank statement is quite favorable. Loans have increased $163,575. Circulation, $21,311. Deposits, $1,172,934. Legal tender, $1,164,539. Species has decreased $2,459,606.

Foreign exchange opens very dull.

Railways: speculation opened firmly with a general advance. Erie still leading the market.

Governments dull and lower.

LOCAL NEWS.

POLICE COURT.—Joseph Tisdale, drunk on the public streets: fined $2 and $1 costs, or one week in jail.

RE-ENLISTED.—It is reported that seventeen of the P. C. O's who have re-enlisted for their second term of service are to be sworn in today. It is to be hoped that all of them may be promoted.

THE WEATHER, &c.—Yesterday was one of the most delightfully cool and refreshing days experienced here for a long time. A pleasant strong breeze prevailed during the fore part of the day, which almost gave the sensation of cold.

EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES.—The Militia of Board examining officers will meet to-day for the examination of candidates and granting certificates. The Board is composed of Lieut. Col. Atcherly, Major Anderson, and Major T. Ross. We understand that twenty-five candidates will present themselves for examination.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, July, 1867. New York: L. Scott & Co., publishing Co. Ottawa: J. Durie & Son.—The contents of the July number of this popular magazine are: The Brownlows; The American debt and the financial prospects of the Union; The Easter trip of two Oshlophobists; A new life of Napoleon i; The Royal Academy and other exhibitions; Cornelius O'Dowd; Picaxtiles and Phryne; The progress of the question; The death of Sir Archibald Alison.

MAKE BELIEVE TO DROWN.—Yesterday afternoon a young woman named Allen, daughter of Eliza Allen, took into her head to make a feint of drowning. She proceeded to the Rideau River, behind big Sandy Hill, and there lay with her legs and part of her body in the water. Her head was high and dry on land, and it was perfectly clear that she meant to preserve that, whatever should be the fate of the rest of her body. She was fortunately rescued and taken home to her mother, under whose care she is fast recovering. Everybody knew both parent and daughter about two years ago in connection with a dead baby.

THE DOMON OF WHISKY.—Yesterday John Marks, a carpenter working for Mr. Pigeon, fell from his work in a building while under the influence of liquor, and hurt himself badly, but whether he was hurt more by whisky or by the fall is not certain. At any rate he was yesterday and last night, in a very precarious condition, and it was by no means deemed certain, that he could survive till this morning. The poor man is a good mechanic, though latterly it is thought he got little for his work besides his board and drink. He is under the attentive care of Dr. Mackenzie.

ROLLING THE ROAD.—A large iron roller, made at the foundry of Mr. T. M. Blasdell, of this city, was tried on Saturday last on the Esther-st. road, and was found to answer all expectations. It was taken away yesterday to the Chelsea road. The weight of the machine is six thousand pounds, the cylinder is eight feet in width, and four feet in diameter. It is used for the same purpose as gravel rollers in gentlemen's gardens. It presses the broken stones on macadamized roads more closely together, making the road more even and solid, and easier for vehicles, and rendering the stones less liable to be disturbed and displaced by hoofs and wheels.

ARRIVALS AT THE RUSSELL HOUSE YESTERDAY.—H. F. Church, Ogdensburgh; A. Brown, do.; W. Harty and Miss Harty, Kemptville; Mrs. D. Spinhune, Kemptville; John Kennedy, Lindsay; W. J. Scott, Kemptville; T. S. Detlor, Prescott; C. Robinson, Poughkeepsie; E. M. Uplin, Rochester; D. H. Mooney, Prescott; W. G. Falconbridge, Toronto; J. Brown, Carleton Place; John G. Fisk, Montreal; D. McLachlin, Arnprior; G. B. Fowle, Boston; W. L. B. Hayes, Southampton, England; L. Mandil, Montreal; L. H. Huot, Quebec; James Laune, Hartford, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. J. Tyler, Hunterstown; J. Nuttler, Montreal; W. Parker, do.; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Parker, Hunterstown; J. A. Perking, Montreal; P. Gunn, do.

THE MINSTRELS TO-NIGHT.—Duprez and Benedict's celebrated burlesque and opera troupe will hold forth at Her Majesty's Theatre this evening. It is a long time since we saw them, and can, therefore, only speak of their present status from hearsay. But it is only fair to observe that wherever they go the press speaks very highly of them. This, with the fact that they have flourished through all competition for fourteen years, increasing in reputation, should be held as sufficient evidence of their excellence. We have said before, and repeat it, that negro minstrels who always draw good houses here, have it in their power to do real good, by interspersing among their oddities and comicalities, something morally and intellectually elevating.

THE WIND AND WATERFALLS.—We seldom enjoy pleasure unalloyed with pain, and so it was yesterday. The fresh breezes which gave so much pleasure to most people, annoyed some beyond measure. One lady who had no great need of a parasol at the time, carried her's open, and for some distance the labor was not greater, perhaps, than the pleasure of showing it; it certainly was a beauty. But on reaching a corner, a wicked gust of wind dashed it back on the beautiful waterfall with such violence as actually to detach it from its fair resting place. This, however, is by no means the most mischievous freak of yesterday's breezes. A nicely dressed and beautiful young lady was passing up Sparks-st. when, just before reaching O'Connor-st., the force of the wind absolutely lifted the crinoline to her head, when, in her frantic efforts to put it down in its place, she tore off the posterior excrescence denominated waterfall, with which the hoops had become entangled, and there it lay, or rather there it rolled, on the sidewalk, to the unspeakable confusion of its fair owner, who hastily snatched it up and ran round the corner out of sight. People should not be curious to look out of windows on such occasions, and yet at this time a great number of people just happened to be looking out, and more—they laughed at the poor lady's affliction.

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.—Some two years ago, a young man who earned a precarious livelihood in this city by charging so much per shot at a target from an air gun, which he had brought with him from the States, and who sported a beautifully dyed and trimmed moustache and goatee, courted a handsome young lady of this city, whose experience of the world was within the limits of her eighteen summers. He succeeded in winning her affections. After a courtship of some months, the gay Lothario informed his charmer that he did not possess the wherewithal to support her in the state her beauty and position entitled her to expect, and therefore it would be better that he should go for a while to the United States and seek his fortune, and when he had found it he would return to Canada and lead her to the altar, where "all sanctimonious ceremonies should with full and holy rite be ministered," and they twain should become one flesh. He left. News afterward came to the city that after beating about a while, he stopped at or near Cleveland, Ohio. There, by some means best known to himself, he accumulated two or three hundred dollars. The *modus operandi* by which he enriched himself to this extent we are not *supposed* to know. There we leave him pursuing his fortune according to his own notions of rectitude, and neglecting to inform his lady love in Ottawa that he had not forgotten her. Meanwhile she too seemed to have forgotten him—if we may judge by her conduct—and happy would it be if the sequel of the story so proved. A very respectable young man holding a responsible situation, and respected by all who knew him paid his addresses to her, and after a little while was accepted. After a reasonable period of courtship they were married, a comfortable home had been prepared, and the young couple spent therein a happy time for—six weeks! At the end of that time, which is but two or three weeks since, the moustache, freshly dyed for the occasion passed the window of that peaceful abode, from which peace has now fled forever. The knight of the air-gun had amassed a roll of greenbacks, and came back to claim his bride. It was not long before he learned the course which events had taken during his absence. He went away and took up quarters at the house of the lady's uncle, whom in all probability he had previously been acquainted with. In the evening the fond husband returned to find, not what he had been accustomed to, the joyous smile of a fond young wife, &c., but in its stead discontent sitting heavy at her heart, and mantling her brow with a frown. In vain did he seek to find out the cause by kindly question. She pleaded indisposition, and he, poor fellow, anxious for her health, prescribed a walk across the Suspension Bridge in the cool of the evening. She acquiesced, and he accompanied her: but relief came not. The beautiful falls of the Chaudiere cannot "minister to a mind diseased" with such a malady as hers. Other remedies were tried to no purpose. All that a good husband could do for a wife whom he cherished as the apple of his eye availed nothing: she was moody, morose, and complaining. So things remained for about a week. One fine June morning (last month) the wife was gone, whither, no one could tell. She left a letter behind, addressed to her husband, and something to the following effect: "My dear——, I am sorry to be obliged to adopt my present course. You will never see me more; if ever you do, it will be my corpse. Farewell, farewell, adieu. Yours till death, ——." Search was made high and low, everywhere, to no purpose. Enquiries were instituted, with no result but disappointment and grief. The movements of the air-gun man were watched, but nothing came of that. He was still pursuing his vocation as usual. No visible change had come over his pursuits or his person, except, perhaps, that his moustache might have been found to have degenerated to a purplish hue from a day's neglect or so. Nothing more. In his great grief for the loss of his wife, the husband applied for advice to the police, and suggested the searching of the deep water holes about the Chaudiere for the corpse. The police, however, who had some experience in searching for corpses, advised no such thing; they evidently had an idea that the living body of the lady was securely ensconced in some more comfortable quarters. Two or three days after this interview, one of the constabulary force, returning from an official visit to the States, informed the despairing husband, that if he would proceed to the town of Lisbon, New York, he would find his wife alive and well. Thither he went, returning the following day with his frail fair one leaning on his arm,—to remain with him for ever and ever, that nothing should be wanting on his part to induce her to do so. Shortly after she went to the policeman who gave her husband the information, which led to her being reclaimed, and thanked him with apparent earnestness and sincerity for the service he had rendered. She also volunteered the statement, that she would not have left home if her uncle, with whom the adventurer of the air-gun boarded, had not given her the money to go, where by agreement she was to remain until her paramour should write for her, and soon after follow in person. This statement made, the lady returned to her home, and promised her husband she would remain true to him till the end of her days. For a little while they were as happy as, under the circumstances, they might be. But the tempter saw her again, and what passed, no one knows. Shortly after, however, he was heard to say, that he would have her for his own or die in the attempt, and it is said that he carries a revolver to aid him in his villainous designs. It is not known that they met afterward until the husband treated his wife to a visit to the pic-nic of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum at Hull. While enjoying themselves on that occasion, the moustache again crossed their path. Then again the wife became fascinated, and at once declared to her husband that she could no longer endure him. The following morning she again left her home and took up her abode with her uncle, at whose house the pop gun and moustache were residing. The husband has adopted the only manly course left to him, and notified the public of his determination to abandon her to her vicious ways. If what is said as to the intentions of friends is true, he who has caused all this trouble had better go back to the land where his kind of mortality flourishes.

Since the above came to hand the lady has left her uncle for parts unknown.

THE CAMPAIGN.

COUNTY OF RUSSELL.

July 26th, 1867.

A large and influential meeting of the electors of South Gloucester was held in J. Kenley's Hotel. There could not have been less than one hundred electors present.

Moved by James Brown, Esq., seconded by Mr. James Kealy, that Jas. Johnson, Esq., act as chairman.—Carried.

Mr. Michael Moran was requested to act as secretary.

The chairman, in a brief manner, then introduced Dr. Grant, of Ottawa, to the electors.

The Doctor very eloquently dwelt upon the great political questions likely to engage the attention of parliamentary representatives. He spoke of the vast resources of Canada, and the best means for their development, and would give the present Government his cordial support. The Doctor resumed his seat amidst applause.

It was then moved by Mr. Johnson, seconded by Mr. Brown, that, having listened with pleasure to the political views of Doctor Grant, we consider him a fit and proper person to represent this County in the first Canadian House of Commons.—Carried unanimously.

After a vote of thanks to the chairman and secretary, the meeting then adjourned.

JAS. JOHNSON, Chairman.
M. MORAN, Secretary.

A LITTLE STRANGER AT MILL POINT.—A correspondent furnishes us the following:—"On Thursday last, 18th inst., at about three o'clock a.m., a loud knock was heard at the door of Mr. Adam Kimerly at Mill Point. Mrs. K. got up and looking out of the window, observed a man driving off, dressed in black, with plug hat, a buggy with a grey horse. On going to the door she found a market basket; she then called Mr. K. who brought it in, when lo and behold it contained a new-born female baby, (undressed,) wrapped up in a flannel sheet, with two dresses and two petticoats for the child. Mrs. K. is fulfilling the text, "I was a stranger and ye took me in," and seems very much pleased with the babe who appears to feel quite good natured and at home. No clue has yet been obtained to the parents of the child."—*Belleville Intelligencer.*

—In the Connecticut House a resolution substituting to the people an amendment, striking out the word "white" from the Constitution, passed on Thursday by a vote of 109 to 80.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS

To the Ottawa Times.

FROM TORONTO.

TORONTO, July 29, 1867.

A despatch has been received from a passenger on the *Algoma* dated Sault St. Marie, 25th. It says the steamer struck on a sunken reef, in a fog, on Tuesday night, about forty miles above the Sault. To this latter place a boat was at once despatched, and the United States Revenue Cutter *J. A. Dix* came up as speedily as possible to their aid, and took off most of the passengers. Previous to her arrival a few had left in small boats for Batchewanen, about six miles distant. The *Dix* could not get near enough to the *Algoma* to tow her off, but on the way down hailed a tug, which she sent to her assistance. The *Algoma* had been two days on the rocks when the *Dix* arrived. At the time the passengers left Capt. Perry was sanguine of getting her off with the help of a tug.

The new propeller *Acadia*, built on the new composite plan, and launched a short time ago at Hamilton, arrived here yesterday. She leaves to-day with a cargo for Montreal. It is said she can carry 20 per cent. more cargo than vessels built on the old plan.

FROM MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, July 29th.

At the annual pic-nic of the employees of the Grand Trunk Railway, at St. Hyacinth on Saturday, a serious riot was occasioned by the intrusion of a party of roughs from Griffintown. These fellows had in some way obtained tickets, and on the arrival of the train began committing outrages on peaceable inhabitants, robbing and beating several of them. Volunteers were at length called out, the Riot Act read, and the crowd tired on. Several persons were wounded—one woman very seriously. It is thought she will hardly recover. Several of the rowdies were arrested. The matter will be thoroughly investigated.

Zion Church was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. The neighboring buildings were saved with difficulty. The fire commenced behind the organ, and is supposed to have been occasioned by one of the choir on the previous evening having lighted a cigar and dropped the match on some substance easily ignited.

A very large cotton factory is about being established at Sherbrooke by a joint stock company.

St. Thomas Church, Quebec Suburbs, was consecrated by the Metropolitan, yesterday.

FROM QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, July 29, 1867.

The steamship *Belgian* sailed on Saturday with the 7th Fusileers on board for Liverpool.

At a meeting of the electors of Quebec East yesterday, Mr. Valin was proposed for the House of Commons, and Dr. Rousseau for the Local Legislature. Mr. Huot, the former member, was not present.

At a meeting held on Friday, a resolution was passed, approving of the Parliamentary course of Mr. Huot, and inviting him to become a candidate for the Commons.

THIS MORNING'S DESPATCHES

(*Per Atlantic Cable and Montreal Lines.*)

FROM EUROPE.

CHERBOURG, July 28.—The Empress Eugenie yesterday visited the United States steamer *Colorado*, now lying in this harbor, and was received with proper honors by the captain and officers. Her Majesty expressed herself highly pleased with the ship, and gratified with the warmth of her reception, and left for the shore amid enthusiastic cheers, and salutes from the guns of the *Colorado*.

PARIS, July 28.—Saturday evening Admiral Farragut was received at a state dinner by the Emperor Napoleon. The dinner was especially given in honor of the American Admiral. The French Minister of the Marine and other members of the Imperial Cabinet, and the Ambassador of the United States, Gen. Dix, were among the invited guests.

The *Moniteur* positively denies the statement that Napoleon had sent a note to the King of Prussia, urging him to surrender the Danish districts of Northern Schleswig to Denmark.

BERLIN, July 28.—Notwithstanding the official denial of the *Moniteur* of Napoleon's note to the King of Prussia, the semi official journals of Berlin continue to urge King William to repel the intervention of the French Emperor in the political affairs of Germany.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 28.—The Emperor has issued a decree in which the whole territory conquered by the Russian forces in Central Asia is constituted as one Government under command of General Kaufmann.

LONDON, July 28.—There has been but little rain in England within the past week. The weather is dry, and the heat excessive.

PARIS, July 29.—The *Moniteur* of this morning declares that the rumors of war which now prevails on the continent are without foundation. It says that the existing relations of France with all the European powers are eminently peaceful. It denies that a formation of new military camps is contemplated, and says the reserves of artillery and cavalry horses are to be sold to the farmers in the department.

LONDON, July 29.—The sincerity of the repeated denials put forth in the *Moniteur* of the war reports now current in Europe, is doubted here.

The London *Times*, in its city article, this morning, is of the opinion that the alarm created by these warlike rumors will have the effect to check trade generally until next spring.

VIENNA, July 29.—It is decided that the Hungarian National Military organization, known as the Honveds, or national guards, is to be re-established. Though several meetings of the Honveds of 1848 have recently been held in Hungary with the object of effecting a re-organization, no action has yet been taken by either the Austrian or Hungarian Governments.

News by the steamship City of Boston.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The steamer *City of Boston* brings European dates to the 18th.

The steamer *England* which was to sail simultaneous with the *City of Boston* sustained damages in a storm, which detained her.

There was much rioting, and some blood shed, at St. Henleus, Lancashire, on the 15th, on the occasion of the Orange demonstration. For a time there was a complete reign of terror.

The 23rd battery of artillery, suppressed in November, 1865, by a decree of the Emperor Napoleon, has been re-established

Napoleon has sent to M. Rouhee, the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, set in diamonds, accompanied by a note, in which he expressed the hope that his attention on his part will cause M. Rouhee to forget the unjust attack made upon him for his services to the country.

AMERICAN DESPATCHES.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Havana advices says that Santa Anna positively continues a prisoner.

Yellow fever is still prevailing in Havana There were 129 deaths in June.

The Government of Venezuela on the 9th inst. exposed a revolutionary plan instigated by General Mosquero, and pretending to restore the Columbian Confederation.

The *Herald's* Louisville special says the mortality from cholera in Memphis is 50 per day. The Memphis papers are silent on the subject. Country papers report considerable cholera in the low ground of the Lower Mississippi valley. The disease being chiefly confined to negroes.

BROWNSVILLE, July 26.—Advices from San Luis to the 15th inst., state that General Pidaurri was shot in the city of Mexico. He desired, just before his execution, to have an interview with Gen. Diaz, and that he might be allowed to see his son before he died, but both requests were refused.

Mr. Shefler, Counsellor for the Emperor Maximilian, has been imprisoned.

The Liberal Generals arrested at Quervtaro, which have not already been shot, will be sent to their respective States for trial. The Liberal Government has decided that all Imperial perfects shall be sent into exile for 6 years.

ST. LOUIS, July 29,—A despatch says that there were 15 cases of cholera and 30 deaths at Fort Harker on Saturday. The town is almost deserted; and an Indian raid is expected.

DEATH OF JUDGE HARRISON.

Obituary.

The *Leader* says: Hon. S. B. Harrison, Judge of the County Court of York, Chairman of the Quarter Sessions, and Judge of the Surrogate Court, died yesterday. Mr. Harrison was a member of the Executive Council from the 10th of March, 1841, to the 30th September, 1843, during which period there were no less than ten different phases of Administration, six of which were mixed or Coalition, and the remaining four Reform. It is worth while, at this time, to look at the state of parties, after the election of the first Parliament after the Union, because it shows in the most forcible manner the power of a combination Government. Out of 84 members there had been returned only 24 avowed supporters of the Government; and yet Lord Sydenham made such a combination as prevented the opposition from being formidable to the Government, so skilful a use did he make of the unpromising materials with which he had to work. Besides the 24 Government members there were 20 French members, most of them ill-reconciled to the new condition of things; 20 moderate Reformers and five others of that school; the compact party had been reduced to seven, five were doubtful before being tried; there was one special return and one double return. Out of these materials Lord Sydenham formed a powerful Government, by combining the strength of different parties; and he did this, at first, without the aid of the French Canadians, whom he left out altogether on account of their hostility to the Union Act. Of this Government Mr. Harrison was a member. No French Canadian was admitted till July, 1842, when M. Lafontaine became a member of the Cabinet. It was one of the errors of Lord Sydenham's Administration that he left the French Canadians out of the account at first; an error which cost him the resignation of Mr. Baldwin, on the 13th June, 1841.

During all the time he was a member of the Executive, Mr. Harrison was Provincial Secretary, and from the 21st of December, 1841, to the 3rd of October, 1844, he was a member of the Board of Works. He represented Kingston, in the first Parliament of United Canada, from the 1st of July, 1841, to the 23rd of September, 1844. In the second Parliament, he was member for Kent, from the 12th of November, 1844, to the 3rd of January, 1845.

There was the same attempt to embarrass the work of union then as now; and he was met by the same weapon: a combination of parties. There is no difficulty in predicting that the result will be the same now that it was then: the triumphant success of the combination. Mr. Harrison's title to renown will rest upon the assistance he gave to Lord Sydenham against those who wished to embarrass the carrying out of the union act. Lord Sydenham, as his biographer remarks, was saved by his own firmness and courage, "and by the honest, straightforward generosity, with which the moderate Reformers came to his support." In a crisis of this kind, firmness and courage, aided by the right feeling of the community, always win.

Mr. Harrison has long occupied the position of County and Surrogate Judge. He was a man of high integrity and was universally respected. His death throws into the hand of the Government of Ontario an item of the enormous amount of patronage which Mr. Sandfield Macdonald's Government is destined to wield.

A Swindling Clergyman with Four Wives Livingwaen Astounding Career of Rascality.

(From the Providence Herald, July 24.)

The good people of Middlefield and adjacent vicinity in Connecticut, are quite scandalized at the exposure of a man by the name of Green, who had been preaching there as a Methodist, and at Berlin as a Congregationalist previously. He passed by the name there of Cullision. His former history is thus summed up, commencing twenty years back: He went to Cincinnati from Western New York, leaving a wife and five children there; the married again wife No. 2, and had three children. Leaving Cincinnati, he went up to Philadelphia in 1862, went into a swindling operation, was arrested, convicted, and sent to the penitentiary for fifteen months and served his time out. In the meantime wife No. 2 had got a divorce, and after a while he married her again. From Philadelphia he went to New York City, where he went into several swindling operations upon merchants, was arrested, tried, convicted, and sent to Sing Sing for five years, but after serving six months, was pardoned out. In 1861 or '62 he went to Cincinnati and married wife No. 3, took her to Baltimore, got appointed an army chaplain, was regimental postmaster, stole the money from soldiers' letters, was arrested and sent to Washington City penitentiary, got out soon after, got some costly furs on false pretences, and $100 of President Lincoln on the pretence that he could negotiate a treaty with Jeff Davis, absconded, went to Chicago, published his authority, as it was called, for negotiating a treaty, was immediately arrested, but made his escape, and was not again heard of until he turned up in Connecticut. About two weeks ago the parsonage in Middlefield where he lived was mysteriously burned. He claimed to have lost everything, but suspicion was aroused, certain trunks were found in the basement of the church, then they were missing, he ran away, was followed, the trunks found and opened, and contained property he claimed had been burned. The swindler is a man over fifty years old, has four wives living, and is divorced from only one; is tall and thin, quick in motion, fluent in speech, has black hair and eyes, preaches a fine sermon, but no doubt steals them from sermons of English divines, of which he had a number of volumes in his trunk. When living in Middlefield, he took improper liberties with a girl twelve years old, who lived with him, going into her room after she was asleep; and there are other serious charges against him of a similar character. He and his wife have quarrelled like cats and dogs, and never more so than on Sundays. He owes large amounts in Middlefield and vicinity.

—The Rev. J. C. Fletcher gave us last evening, a brilliant lecture on the religion, customs and people of Brazil. Seldom have we relished anything more than the picture he laid before his audience of that exuberant garden of the tropics, laden with its strange variety of fruits and flowers, teeming with perpetual harvest for the hand of man. Surely that country must be the garden of the world, and if its people had the enterprise which moves this Yankee nation, imagination could not set a bound to the results they would produce there. As relevant to this comparison the Reverend gentleman stated that the best remedies employed there for the disease to which they are subject, are invented and supplied to them by our well-known countryman, Dr. J. C. Ayer of Lowell, Mass., and that not the people only but the priesthood and the court of the Emperor down, have constant recourse in sickness to the remedies of this widely celebrated American chemist.—*Boston Ledger.*

A STITCH IN 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.

BRYAN'S WAFERS.—This great public remedy has now been in use over twenty years, hence it cannot be said that they are on trial. They have been thoroughly tried, and pronounced (on the authority of those whose lives and health they have preserved) to be a pure, harmless, and eminently salutary preparation, and if taken in season will invariably cure colds, coughs, sore throat, and all bronchial affections. One fair trial will convince the most skeptical. Sold by all medicine dealers, at 25 cents per box.

—We understand that it is the intention of her Majesty next year to hold drawing-rooms, and also to give some "breakfasts" in the garden of Buckingham Palace.—*Ord.*

Arrival of the Steamship "China."

HALIFAX, July 29.—The steamship *China* arrived, and sailed at noon for Boston.

YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES.

The Services of the Church Refused to a Dead Fenian.

BUFFALO, July 29.—The Roman Catholic Vicar-General Gleason, administrator of this diocese, refused to perform the funeral services over the remains of the Fenian Lynch, who died on Saturday from the effects of a wound received at the battle of Ridgeway. The body was carried into the cathedral by six sergeants in Fenian uniform, but upon the refusal of the Vicar-General to perform the services, was carried out again, followed by a large part of the congregation. Head Centre, Paddy O'Day, read prayers at the grave. There is considerable excitement among Fenians and Catholics.

Mexico.

NEW YORK, July 28.—The Havana *Prensa* says the Liberal authorities of the City of Mexico are persecuting the Catholic church. They have stripped the Cathedral of all its ornaments and silver ware, and arrested the Bishop of Jalapa, the Abbe of Guadaloupes, and Dr. Arrallaga, Superior of the Jesuites, who are held in close confinement.

A Freight Train Burned.

BUFFALO, July 29.—On Saturday night a freight train of forty-six cars on the Lake shore road took fire about three miles from Brocton. Twenty-four cars and five hundred barrels of oil were burned, and four hundred feet of railroad track were completely destroyed. Heavy rails and even car wheels were melted, and bent in every shape. The loss cannot be estimated at present.

Five Men Drowned.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29.—Three sail boats were capsized on the Delaware River this evening and five men were drowned.

Successor to the Late Bishop Timon.

BUFFALO, July 29.—Letters from Rome state that Bishop Rosecrans of Cincinnati, is to be the successor of the late Bishop Timon.

THE TWELFTH OF JULY AT RICEVILLE.

The anniversary of the Loyal Orange Lodges of the county