NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

Treasurer's Sale of Lands for Taxes—J. W. Marston.

Her Majesty's Theatre—Durprez & Benedict.

Songs of Scotland—Mr. Kennedy.

Bargains! Bargains!—Wm. Hearn.

Furnished Rooms to Let.

Dutch Flower Roots—Wm. Hearn.

Auction Sale—A. Rowe.

Situation Wanted as Gardener.

Situation Wanted as Book-keeper.

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.	7.20 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.	11.30 a. m. and 5.30 p. m.
North side of the Ottawa. Arnprior, Sand Point, Renfrew, Pembroke, & Offices on S. side of the Ottawa.	6.00 p. m.	8.30 a. m.
Sell'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.
Kemptville, Osgoode, & Line of Ottawa and Prescott Railway	6.00 p. m.	7.30 a. m.
Chelsea, Wakefield, and Upper Gatineau	5.30 p. m.	8.00 p. m.
Templeton 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—6 a.m. to 7 p.m.

G. P. BAKER, Postmaster.

The Ottawa Times

City and County Official Paper.

OTTAWA, SEPTEMBER 26, 1867.

TODAY being a civic holiday in this city, and being also the occasion of the first annual regatta at the Capital, we shall, conformably to general practice, observe His WORSHIP'S proclamation, and give all hands employed about the establishment a day's recreation to "see the sights," and enjoy themselves like other folks. As a consequence no paper will be issued from this office to-morrow, (except the WEEKLY) but in the meantime should anything extraordinary transpire before Saturday morning, our readers will be duly informed by *extra*.

SOME time ago we alluded to the projected Medical Conference, called to assemble at Quebec on the 9th of next month. We have to acknowledge from the Chairman and Secretary of the Quebec Medical Society the receipt of another brace of circulars, the same we think as those received on a former occasion. The following resolutions, adopted by the Quebec Medical Society, will fully explain the object of the proposed Conference:

Resolved, 1. That in the interests of the public, and the medical profession, it is desirable to adopt such means as will insure a uniform system of granting licenses to practice medicine, surgery, and midwifery, throughout the Dominion of Canada.

Resolved, 2. That in future, all medical degrees or diplomas, of Universities, Colleges, or Schools of Medicine, shall have merely an honorary value, and license to practice medicine, surgery or midwifery, in the Dominion of Canada, shall be granted by a central board of examiners, in each Province; before whom all holders of degrees in medicine, or diplomas for surgery, or midwifery shall appear for examination.

Resolved, 3. That a committee of seven members be named by the Medical Society, to confer with the various Universities, Colleges, and Medical Schools in Canada, on the subject of the establishment of a central board of examiners, before which all candidates for license to practice medicine in the Dominion of Canada, shall be examined.

Resolved, 4. That the Quebec Medical Society recommends the calling of a Convention of medical delegates, from Universities, Colleges, Schools, Medical Societies, &c., &c., in the Dominion of Canada; to meet at the city of Quebec, on the second Wednesday in October, 1867, for the purpose of adopting some concerted action, on the subject of medical legislation, in conformity with this report, and for the formation of a "Canadian Medical Association."

We understand that delegates have already been appointed from Halifax, and that Toronto has also taken steps to be duly represented at the proposed gathering. Though we have not heard of any action having been taken in this city, we have no doubt but that the medical fraternity here will also send delegates to the conference. The object proposed is, we think, one well worthy the encouragement of the profession and the public. The establishment of an uniform qualification for medical practitioners throughout the Dominion irrespective of the *curriculum* through which candidates for the practice of the profession may have passed, is, we think, a desirable object in the attainment of which the public interest is concerned, and we trust that the proposed conference may be well attended, and prove abundantly successful. When the legislation necessary to legalise the contemplated reform is brought before the country we shall have our say regarding it. In the meantime we hope the conference may result in good to the profession, and by consequence to the public.

SOME dissatisfaction having been manifested with respect to Mr. WALTER BROWN, he has issued the following challenge to the oarsmen who objected to his rowing in the regatta. Mr. Brown is prepared to row against anybody who will take up his offer, as follows:

OTTAWA, Sept. 26, 1867.

A CHALLENGE.

I, Walter Brown, will row a handicap race with the following named oarsmen, Mr. Tinning, of Toronto, Lee, of Hamilton, Battle, of Quebec, and Dana, of Brockville, or any other oarsmen now in Ottawa, who came for the purpose of contending for the prizes offered by the Regatta Committee. The handicap to be arranged in the following manner: I will row each of them a race of two miles for $100, each race to take place in succession, that will allow me only ten minutes between each race.

WALTER BROWN.

THE REGATTA.

It gives us much pleasure to state that the only objectionable feature in the management of the regatta was removed last night at a meeting of the Managing Committee. It was then decided that all the races were to be round a buoy and back to the starting point. Every one will thus be able to have a capital view of the races from the start to the finish. *This change we believe is owing to the indefatigable exertions of the Secretary Mr. Haycock.*

A great number of Toronto, Montreal, Kingston, Brockville and Hamilton men, have arrived, so that the races may be expected to be intensely interesting.

The sailing race is to take place at eleven o'clock, and the other races will commence at one o'clock. T. D. Harington, Esq., has kindly consented to act as Manager. The following is the order in which the races will take place, with the entries in each:

1

SAILING RACE.

Who's Ahead, E. McGillivray, scarlet and blue. *Canadienne*, Tetu, white. *A. Rankin*, Ratier, red, white and blue. *Undine*, R. Haycock, purple and brown. *Forsaken*, H. Cotton, white and red. *Undine*, A. Atcheson, dark blue and white.

2

LUMBERMEN'S RACE.

Undaunted, Burstall, light and blue. *New Dominion*, W. Gorman, ——.

3

CHAMPION RACE.

Spirit of the Times, Walter Brown, red, white and blue. *Stadacona*, T. Battle, red.

4

FOUR OARED OUTRIGGER RACE.

Prince Alfred, R. Tinning, Jas. Humphreys, R. Ardagh, W. Dillon, blue.

5

CLUB RACE.

John A., J. P. Macpherson, B. McNab, blue and white. *Tip Top*, R. Haycock, R. Fellowes, blue and white.

6

SINGLE SCULL SKIFF RACE.

Richard Henry, Walter Brown, red, white and blue.

7

DOUBLE SCULL SKIFF RACE.

Young Canadian, Alonzo P. Marston, Wm. Marston, Blue. *John A.*, T. Somson, J. Booth, Union Jack. *Lady Jane*, W. Dillon, Jas. Humphreys, Blue.

8

DOUBLE SCULL SKIFF RACE FOR BOYS.

Dashaway, A. Cotton, L. Jarvis, brown and purple. *Chance*, G. Cockrane, J. Reiffenstein, blue. *Unknown*, J. Cotton, T. Brown, white.

9

FOUR OARED INRIGGER RACE.

Scarlet Runner, C. H. Tyre, R. W. Tyre, H. C. Davis, A. J. Dawes, scarlet, J. O. Wilgers, cox.

Stranger, W. Dillon, R. Ardagh, Jas. Humphreys, R. Tinning, blue, James Thompson, cox.

10

CANOE RACE.

Eustache, C. McNab.

To which has been added an extra race of $50 open to all Canadian rowers for the championship of Canada.

Tickets for the ball in the evening can be obtained at the office of Mr. Haycock over the post office until noon.

LOCAL NEWS.

THE ALEXANDRA.—This boat will leave the *Queen's* wharf at twelve o'clock noon, to attend the regatta. Parties wishing to get a good view of the boat races cannot do better than go on board the *Alexandra*.

PIC-NIC TO DAY'S GARDENS.—We understand that Gowan's brass and string band is to be present at Day's Gardens this day. Mr. Gowan's capacity as a discourser of sweet sounds is too well known to need any commendation from us.

THE RIFLE TOURNAMENT.—We have much pleasure in stating that His Excellency the Governor General has consented to become the patron of the Rifle Tournament to be held here on the 8th prox., and has contributed a very liberal sum towards the subscription. His Excellency will distribute the prizes.

THE REGATTA.—Parties on the river in small boats to-day, are particularly requested to keep clear of the course during the time when the several races are taking place. It is to be hoped that the utmost courtesy will be shown to strangers, and especially to competitors, and above all things let there be a "clear track."

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

OTTAWA, Sept. 25, 1867.

Greatest degree of heat registered during the previous night, 29 above zero.

8 a. m., 56 above zero.
1 p.m., shade, 65 above zero.
6 p. m., 53 above zero.

SELLING LIGHT BREAD.—One of the bakers was brought before the Police Court yesterday, charged with selling light bread. In the evidence it appeared that some of the bread was a little over weight and some under. His Worship took the ground that as it was evidently not the intention to defraud the case ought to be dismissed, and dismissed it accordingly. Thereupon Sergeant Davis withdrew the remaining four cases, and so the matter ends.

REGATTA MEDAL.—We have seen the medal to be presented by T. D. Harington, Esq., to the Ottawa Rowing Club, as the prize—value $50—for the champion race, to be competed for to-day. The medal is the manufacture of Messrs. Young & Radford, and is exceedingly creditable to their skill. The clasps are a pair of dolphins, joined by a shell. The medal has a centre of blue enamel, crossed by an anchor and two cross oars. The medal is lettered "Ottawa Rowing Club," and is upon the whole an elegant piece of workmanship.

ARRIVALS AT THE RUSSELL HOUSE YESTERDAY.—D. H. Mooney, Prescott; Mr. Crawford, W. B. Hewond, Toronto; Hon. W. P. Howland, Toronto; Sir H. Smith, Kingston; Mr. Ellis, Mr. Wise, Prescott; J. Davis, Toronto; Jos. Elliott, Montreal; W. A. Reid, R. Picken, Brockville; S. B. Foote, Quebec; Hon. S. L. Tilley, New Brunswick; L. H. Lyon, Lyons Falls, N. Y.; D. Chambers and lady, Bainville, N. Y.; Miss Enos, Philadelphia; Hon. J. Dunkin and lady, Knowlton; Hon. Mr. Chauveau, Montreal; W. J. Gordon, Jackson, Mich.; E. J. Bowzer, Prescott; J. Wihr, New York; James Shearer, Montreal; A. Dawes, R. Tyre, Thomas Howard, Lachine; Mrs. Crombie, Toronto; J. P. Mansfield, Detroit; E. C. Pearce, R. B. Crombie, Brockville.

ALMOST A FATAL ACCIDENT.—Yesterday a little before noon, a stone weighing five or six hundred pounds fell from the top of the new building now in course of erection on Sussex opposite York-st., where a fatal accident happened the week before last. The momentum of so heavy a stone was so great that it fell completely through the sidewalk and imbedded itself in the earth beneath. Fortunately no one was on the spot at the time, though a moment before a person had passed the very spot. Wherever building is going on the scaffolding ought to be fenced in as is the case in other cities, and it is to be hoped that the city council will pass a by-law making it compulsory to do so. Had a valuable life been lost yesterday by the above accident such a by-law would be passed at the next meeting; but why wait for a death before taking measures to prevent it?

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN UPPER TOWN.—Last night, about nine o'clock, a destructive fire broke out in the general store of Mr. John McCarthy on Wellington-st., which entirely destroyed the frame building in which it originated, and the stone building adjoining, occupied as a dwelling, and grocery store, by Mr. Hugh Ross. The fire, so far as we can understand, originated in the act of drawing some high wines in the cellar where a light was used by the person drawing it, and was quite accidental. A portion of the spirits flamed over the floor and the light fell, or was knocked over. The accident occurred about nine o'clock, the flames spread rapidly, and it was not long before the house was in flames which soon destroyed the building and most of its contents. The fire also communicated to the store of Mr. Ross, and every exertion was made to save stock and furniture. Most of the furniture and a portion of the stock were got out by friends and neighbors, and all worked energetically for that object as long as it was practicable to do so, and then there was no hope, but in the exertions of the firemen who worked bravely and judiciously; but all that could be accomplished was to confine the fire to the two buildings. Twice the fine stone building of Mr. Workman which is within a few feet of the store of Mr. Ross was on fire, but beyond that it suffered no material damage, though the flames shot out fiercely against it for two hours. Several times roofs in the vicinity were on fire, but were promptly extinguished by the firemen. So that beyond the loss by the removal of goods from adjoining houses, Mr. McCarthy and Mr. Ross may be said to be the only sufferers. We have been told that the loss of Mr. McCarthy, who owned both buildings will be about £2,000. He was partially insured. Mr. Ross will also lose heavily, but we believe, not to the same extent. In the excitement of the fire neither could say precisely what was their loss. We are sorry to hear that a boy was run over on Sparks-st., and considerably injured by one of the engines in going to the fire.

THE ALLEGHANIANS.—The following circular was free ly distributed around the city yesterday afternoon:

TO THE PUBLIC!—The following circumstance—which I can substantiate on undeniable authority—may explain to the public the *real* feeling which inspired the scurrilous paragraph which appeared in the Ottawa *Times* of this morning, concerning the Swiss Bell-ringers:

"The Editor of the *Times* on entering the Hall took possession of seats which had been reserved by other parties, and in the rudest manner refused to leave them when asked to do so. Finally, when compelled to behave himself as a gentleman and give up the seats of which he was endeavouring to deprive the rightful owners, he went off vowing vengeance against the troupe, whose performance had not then begun. Numbers of others were present, (who had paid for their tickets,) who were put to quite as much inconvenience from the crowded state of the Hall as the Editor of the *Times*, but from none did the manager or ushers receive anything but the greatest consideration."

The above explanation is not made from the fear that the Ottawa *Times* can injure the long established reputation of the troupe, but to expose the petty spleen which perverts fair criticism into scurrilous abuse.

J. M. BOULARD,
Manager Swiss Bell Ringers.

Ottawa, Sept. 25, 1867.

The above is so far as it says the Editor of this journal "went off" before the performance commenced, is a willful and deliberate falsehood on the part of Mr. J. M. Boulard, who must undoubtedly have been aware of the *lie* when he penned it. The Editor of this journal, though his wife and little boy were put out of a seat by one of the "supes" who get temporary employment at the Rink, had no more idea of charging the vulgarity of the humble official alluded to, to the Bell-ringers, than he had of going to the moon. We saw the performance throughout, and a very vulgar affair it was. As to the little man who makes perhaps a stray dollar or two by playing "bummer" round the Rink, we have no idea of interfering with his bread and butter, by saying anything against him. He has got to make his living like everybody else, and the poor fellow is very safe in his office so far as we are concerned. With respect to the so-called Alleghanians, every one who has heard singing, or who has heard bell ringing, is agreed that they are unmitigated humbugs, and the sooner they betake themselves to the land of wooden nutmegs and basswood hams, the better for them. We may say here what everybody on the streets acknowledges, that the arrogation of the term "Swiss bell ringers" is an arrant and unmitigated imposture. They appeared last night before a very small audience. There was not one-tenth of what was present the night before. Nothing more conclusive than this could have been quoted to show the trumpery character of the troupe.

FROM TORONTO.

Exciting Lacrosse Match.

Special to the TIMES.

TORONTO, Sept. 25, 1867.

The great lacrosse match took place here to-day on the Toronto Cricket Clubs grounds, between twelve members of the Toronto club and an equal number of Six Nation Indians from Onondagus. Several thousand spectators were present, and as the charge of admission was twenty cents, a large sum was collected. The match commenced at three o'clock, and ended at five; best three in five. Toronto won the first game in twenty minutes; the Indians the second in seven minutes; Toronto won the third in thirty minutes; the Indians got the fourth in twenty-one minutes, and the fifth in twenty-four minutes, thus coming off victorious. There was a tremendous excitement from beginning to end. Soon after commencing the fifth game, Toronto put the ball through the goal, but owing to the crush of the spectators, the umpire was unable to see, and decided to allow the match to proceed. The Indians had nothing to boast of. The Toronto boys gave them as much as they wanted. The latter are much swifter runners than the Indians, but the red men made it up in dodging and throwing the ball from one to another, and also at catching it in lacrosse. The Chief made a splendid speech in which he hoped they would soon have another friendly match with his pale faced brethren. He thanked them for having treated his braves so friendly. If his braves had offended in the least during the contest, he wished to apologise, and he hoped it would be accepted. The war dance ended the day's proceedings.

FROM KINGSTON.

Special to the TIMES.

KINGSTON, Sept. 25, 1867.

The exhibition was very numerously attended. The weather is exceedingly favorable. A good many visitors from Ottawa, though very few exhibitors from that city or vicinity. The exhibition is being held in the same ground as that of 1856, about a mile and a half from the city. The buildings were greatly improved since the show last held here, and arrangements for exhibiting cattle, sheep, &c., were very good. Besides the usual ranges for these there are extensive stables and carriage sheds. The display of poultry is very fine. Among the Ottawa exhibitors are Mr. Spencer, who has an excellent collection of photographs, and Mr. Walton, of Sparks-st., who has a large number of sewing machines at work. There is the usual supply of light-fingered gentry about the place, but they are being looked after sharply.

THE ASSIZES FOR THE COUNTY OF CARLETON.

Third Day.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE HAGARTY.

The first case called was that of the Queen *vs.* William Matthews, charged with arson.

Wm. McVeity, sworn, said—In consequence of the fires which had occurred previous to that on Saturday nights, he had disguised himself after twelve o'clock at night, at which hour his official duties ceased, with the view of endeavoring to apprehend the incendiaries. He saw two persons, one of whom said "hurry up Bill." Presently he saw two persons come out from behind Sims' blacksmith shop; at that time he saw flames burst out in Blaisdell's tank house; he then pursued the parties, but lost them. He then went towards Pooley's bridge, where he heard the fire bell. He then turned back and went to the fire, the bell was still ringing. He saw Matthews, whom he recognised working at the fire. This was about half-past two on Sunday morning. On the same day, (Sunday evening) spoke to Matthews about the fire, and asked him which way he went to the fire, and he gave a very confused account, at one time saying he went from home, at another time that he went some other way. The next time he saw him was when he was in custody going to jail, from his examination at the Police Court, and he remarked that McKnight had not sworn the truth, and that rather than swear so he would go to the penitentiary. He said that McKnight and he had gone that night to burn a stable, belonging to Philip Thompson, but a dog gave alarm, and he said they had a better place, and then went to burn Blaisdell's tank house, and McKnight set fire to it. They also built up some materials for a fire at Sims' blacksmith shop. Taking this statement to be true it would agree with what he (witness) had seen of the movements of the parties. Prisoner and McKnight left the city on Sunday night, as he heard from the prisoner himself. Do not know by what means they went. They left for Ogdensburgh.

Cross-examined by Mr. Buckley—Prisoner lives a quarter of a mile from Sims' shop. Heard one of them say "hurry up Bill"; they were not going in the direction of home. Have seen the prisoner with fireman's clothes on, and on seeing him at the fire he had his hands on the brakes. This was about twenty minutes after the fire broke out. On speaking to him on Sunday night he said he came from his father's house. My reason for suspecting him was that he came out from the blacksmith's shop. He seemed embarrassed. I did not tell him he was suspected. He left with McKnight on Sunday night. I know McKnight. I have seen the prisoner and know nothing against him.

Frederick McKnight, sworn—Went to the tank house because he heard there were some girls there, but there were none there. I went up to Centre Town, and then went to Pooley's bridge, from there to Sims' blacksmith shop and piled up a lot of boards and shavings, and there saw the tank house on fire. I do not know who fired it, and never said I did. I went to the fire.

Re-examined by Mr. Buckley—I belong to the Chaudiere Fire Company and so does the prisoner. Washerwomen go to the tank house to wash every day, and loose characters are known to stay there at night. I made up with the prisoner to go away to Ogdensburgh. We went on foot, but for no particular reason—went to get money but could get none, and returned on Thursday to Brockville, and was arrested in an hour and a half afterwards.

To his Lordship—I gave the same statement at the Police Court as I have know, so far as I can recollect.

The Crown Counsel said this was the case. Mr. Buckley then addressed the jury. The Crown Counsel declined to address them. His Lordship summed up, going over the evidence with great care and impartiality. He then addressed the jury; he took occasion to remark that Ottawa would perhaps some day find the fire companies were not the most healthy institution, as had been found in other places. His Lordship said that volunteer fire companies often proved ruinous to young men, and he thought it much better that a paid and well drilled fire brigade should be substituted for the volunteer companies, and he had no doubt the good sense of the people would soon bring them to the same conclusion. The jury retired, and after remaining out for a long time brought in a verdict of not guilty.

Bonhot *vs.* Cardinal—This was an action on an account. For pltff. P. J. Buckley Counsel, H. P. Lapierre, Attorney. For deft. W. A. Ross Attorney and Counsel.

Currier *et al. vs.* the Ottawa Gas Co., R. Lyon Counsel for pltff. W. H. Walker Counsel for defts. Verdict for pltffs. subject to certain points of law.

Sir Henry Smith applied to the court in behalf of William McComb (whom it may be recollected had five indictments found against him at the last assizes, whilst Mr. O'Reilly was Crown Prosecutor, for forgery,) and asked to have the party allowed to go at large without entering into any recognizance. Sir Henry entered pretty fully into the circumstances of the obtaining the indictments, and the costs and inconvenience to which his client was subjected, he having been obliged to come from Kingston three times in consequence of the charge against him, and also having to bring counsel with him, this being the second time that he (Sir Henry) had come from Kingston to defend McComb.

Mr. McDonell, the Crown Prosecutor, in behalf of the Crown, explained to the court that these indictments had been found at the last assizes, and had been sent by the Deputy Clerk of the Crown to the proper officer at Toronto, and had been returned by the Clerk of the Crown to the County Crown Attorney, but that Mr. O'Reilly had carried off the papers in the case to Kingston, and had not sent them to the County Crown Attorney, and consequently he (Mr. McDonell) could not proceed with the trial during the present assizes.

The court directed that Wm. McComb should enter into a recognizance in £150 to appear at the next assizes, provided that he should receive ten days notice to do so, before the assizes should commence, such notice to be sent him by Mr. Lees, the County Crown Attorney.

Mr. Lees explained to the court that it was no fault of his that the missing papers were not in court, as he had done all he could to have them here.

The Queen *vs.* Wm. Mathews, charged with an attempt to set fire to a building belonging to Richard Sims, on the 17th day of August last.

Richard Sims sworn—Has a blacksmith's shop on Bay-st. On Monday the 21st, found chips, shavings and pieces of board and dry leaves piled against the shop; the chips, leaves and shavings were under the boards, and appeared to have been placed there for a fire.

Cross-examined by Mr. Buckley. The leaves appeared scorched; could not swear that fire had ever been set, but the leaves were scorched; the shop was not burned, nor scorched.

To his Lordship—Believes that the fire had been set; am not acquainted with the prisoner; have no malice towards him.

Wm. McVeity sworn—Was on Wellington-st, when I saw the prisoner and F. McKnight go behind the blacksmith's shop about half-past one o'clock, in about fifteen minutes they came out, one of them was in an angle formed by a cross wall. When they left they went in the direction of Sparks-st., there I lost them in the dark. I went to Pooly's Bridge; had seen the light from the tank-house previously; before I got to Pooly's Bridge I heard the fire bell. I then came back to the fire, where I saw prisoner and McKnight at the fire; saw prisoner on Sunday night, and asked him which road he went to the fire; he said from home. I asked which street; he pointed out a street; I said he could not come from home that way. I asked him who was with him, and he said McKnight. I next saw him in custody in the jail; next time saw him coming from the police court, after his examination; I conversed with him, when he said McKnight had sworn they did not set fire to Sims' shop, but that McKnight did, he lit a match and set fire to Sims' shop; said nothing more than that they gathered the wood, &c. Told me he went away to Ogdensburgh, and afterwards was arrested in Brockville. I saw boards and shavings piled against the shop; some of the chips were burned on the edges.

Cross-examined by Mr. Buckley—Cannot say which went behind the building first; some of the chips were partly consumed; don't think McKnight heard the conversation between me and Matthews.

E. J. O'Neill sworn—Have been in the habit of investigating cases of fire for eighteen years. My attention was called to the shop by the owner; found the leaves, shavings, &c., above the stone foundation in the angle of the shop, apparently very carefully arranged. Among the shavings there were appearances of fire, one of the leaves was partly consumed, and the edges were scorched.

To his Lordship—I am satisfied that some of the leaves had been on fire.

Cross-examined by Mr. Buckley—Nothing but the leaves was burned. Prisoner belongs to a respectable family.

Counsel on both sides declined to address the jury. The Judge summed up, and the jury retired. Verdict guilty.

Frederick McKnight was then arraigned on the charge of setting fire to the tank-house belonging to T. M. Blasdell, and pleaded not guilty.

E. J. O'Neill, sworn—I know the building known as Blasdell's tank-house and remember its being burned. The fire took place on a Sunday morning; know the prisoner; I arrested him at Brockville, on the charge of arson, and brought him to Ottawa. I told him on what charge he was arrested. He told me he had never been in such a strait before, and would tell me the whole truth. I did not say anything to induce him to make any statement. He said he knew nothing about any of the fires, except those at Sims' and Blasdell's. He said they had set fire to the tank-house about midnight on Saturday, and left the place, and after some time, they did not see it break out. About 2 a. m., we went to Sims' with Mathews to set fire to it. While we were building the fire at the blacksmith's, we saw the fire break out at the tank-house. I told him what McVeity had seen. He said they were prompted by a desire to have the engine first at the fire. No one had bribed them to commit the crime. He said that Mathews was the party who had set fire to the place.

William McVeity, sworn—Was on duty on the night mentioned in the indictment. The tank-house was burned that night. I was near Bay-st. that night, and heard footsteps coming from the direction of the tank-house; I hid myself and saw the two prisoners pass up the street at a quick pace across Wellington-st., when I heard McKnight say, "hurry up Bill." I afterwards saw the fire at Blasdell's and gave chase to the parties I had seen coming from that direction, but the night was dark and I lost sight of them.

Verdict guilty.

The Queen *vs.* William Mathews, arson.

Mr. Macdonell, crown prosecutor, said that McKnight having denied the truth of the evidence given by him before the Police Magistrate, there was no evidence in the case and a verdict of not guilty was entered.

The Queen *vs.* Samuel Frazer charged with arson. Alex. Gibb for deft.

John Ahearn sworn.—I live in Ottawa. In August last the stable on my premises was burnt. The fire took place at night; there were various articles in the stables.

Cross examined by Mr. Gibb—Don't know who burnt it. Have heard that there were loose girls about.

W. G. Perly sworn.—I live very near the place of the fire. The witness then gave evidence as to a conversation between him and the prisoner, in which prisoner acknowledge being with Mathews when they set fire to the stable, though he had been reluctant to do so.

Detective O'Neill said he arrested the prisoner some days after the fire took place. He asked me who had told on him, I answered, Mathews. He denied having set fire to the place, but said it was Mathews. That he would not have gone with Mathews if he had not been taunted with being a coward, and not fit to be a comrade.

Mr. Gibb cross examined at some length, and at the conclusion made a powerful and eloquent address to the jury in behalf of his client. The judge summed up and charged the jury in a very able manner. The jury retired to their room where they remained for a considerable time, and returned with a verdict of guilty. The court then adjourned till Friday morning at half past nine o'clock.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Ottawa TIMES:

SIR,—A report having been circulated for the last few weeks that I had retired from the practice of my profession, for the information of those kind friends who have employed me for the last sixteen years, I must state that the report is untrue, and that I have not the remotest idea of retiring from practice, and will be happy to attend all who may require my professional services.

I am, Sir,
Yours, &c.,
JOSEPH GARVEY, M.D.

Ottawa, September 25th, 1867.

To the Editor of the TIMES:

SIR,—In your issue of yesterday, you are pleased to style me the "Champion of Quebec."

I would respectfully state that I lay claim to no such title, having only rowed a few matches with young amateurs of my native city. And in coming to the capital for the double object of seeing relatives and entering my boat, as I thought with amateurs of this city and surrounding country, find myself among the choice (single skiff) rowers of the United States and Canada, but will take my chance as an amateur.

I am, sir, &c.,
TIMOTHY BATTLE.

YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—An extensive fire took place this evening near the intersection of Grand and Tompkins-sts. Fourteen buildings were destroyed, and the loss is about $200,000.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—The following are special telegrams to the *Herald*:—

FLORENCE, Sept. 24.—Garibaldi was engaged in perfecting his plan of invasion of the Pontifical territory, which embraces the idea of an immediate march on Rome, after which, if successful, the Eternal city was to be proclaimed the capital of United Italy by the leader of the party of action. His intentions and designs were made known to his adherents, and consequently to the King's Government in this city, by the circulation amongst the revolutionists of a very inflammatory address, dated and issued the 22nd instant. The issue of this revolutionary paper placed King Victor Emmanuel in a difficult position. By the recent convention with France, under which the French troops evacuated Rome, he is bound to maintain the Papal territory free from fillibusters coming from Italy, even at the cost of offending his progressive friends among the people. The King has executed his treaty obligation with fidelity. He replied to Garibaldi's address by a royal proclamation, circulated on Sunday, in which he denounced the Garibaldi movement, cautioned his subjects against aiding or taking part in it, and declared his intention to arrest and rigorously punish any of his people who disobeyed him, as well as others arrested on the soil of Italy in crime against the laws of nations. By virtue of this proclamation Garibaldi has been arrested, and from this act may ensue the settlement of the long vexed Italo-Roman and Papal temporalities questions. The arrest of the General will produce very considerable excitement, although his prestige has been tarnished somewhat in the eyes of the people, by the report of his proceedings at the Geneva Peace Congress. The Italian cabinet, under the premiership of Rentazzi, are determined to prevent the invasion of the Papal territory by the Garibaldians, and also to preserve from violence the articles of the Convention of Sept. 15th, with France, and other treaties guaranteeing, or which may be held to guarantee the integrity of the Papal domain as at present constituted. Gen. Garibaldi, in pursuance of his plans against Rome, was on Monday last at Sinigeglia, a fortified seaport of Central Italy, 16 miles northwest of Ancona. Here the General was summoned by the Italian authorities, and by virtue of the King's name, &c., to retrace his steps. Garibaldi at once refused, and was immediately arrested by officers of the Crown and conveyed to the fortress of Alessandria. The arms and war munitions, intended for the Garibaldian troops, were seized on the frontier. The Italian volunteers, who formed the Garibaldian ranks, were also made prisoners. Intense excitement prevails in the city.

ROME, Sept. 24.—The Eternal city is greatly excited by the very important events which are transpiring in Italy. The Papal troops, including the famous Antibes Legion, which many Romans regard as a French force in reality, and which caused by its presence the recent military mission of Gen. Dumont from Paris to Rome, are very active and on the alert everywhere.

PARIS, Sept. 24.—The city is excited to a great degree by the publication of the news of Garibaldi's arrest, and the present frustration of the revolutionary advance on Rome.

TOULON, Sept. 24.—A number of French transports and war vessels are already assembled at the naval station, under orders of the Minister of Marine, ready for the duty of embarking a force of Imperial troops, and conveying them to Italy to the aid of the King's Government in its action against the revolutionists.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—The *Herald's* Key West special says: O'Laughlin, one of the Lincoln conspirators, died of yellow fever on the 23rd instant. All of the conspirators have been very sick at the Dry Tortugas.

The *Herald's* Havana special says: Capt.-Gen. Manzano died this morning.

EASY DOWN HILL.

The *N. Y. Times* suggests that "Mr. Seward's "policy" (in buying Walrussia) "seems to be "gradually vindicating itself"—the object of said policy being, according to the *Times*, the speedy acquisition by us of the British territory lying south-east of said purchase, and now, as it were, between our newly acquired and our older Pacific territory. Says the *Times*:

"Gen. Halleck assigns to the post at Sitka Company H of the second Artillery, and Company F of the Ninth Infantry—possibly 200 men in all. The garrison is to have commissary, medical, hospital, and ordnance stores to suffice for a year. A single transport will serve to convey the whole to the capital of Alaska, and unless we should be threatened with some hostile developments of a kind altogether unlooked for, the enterprise will barely involve as much expense as that which grew out of Gen. Harney's patriotic endeavor, ten years ago, to get possession of the Island of San Juan on the British Pacific boundary line.

"The original purchase-money—even if the bargain had contemplated nothing beyond the procurement of a station for our whalers and other merchantmen generally in the North Pacific—could hardly be regarded as a lavish and inconsiderate outlay. And the maintenance of a garrison two hundred strong for the furtherance of that special object would hardly challenge criticism on any broader grounds than those of partisan opposition. The enterprise, it is true, is one of colonization, in the sense of what have been considered our settled boundaries. But it is colonization which has so little in it of political or territorial aggrandizement, that the only jealousy it has ever awakened is a jealousy growing out of our own sectional divisions at home."

We did hope that we had heard the last of "our own sectional divisions" in reference to these projects of territorial aggrandizement. Hitherto, we have had to brave the reproach of being impelled to resist such acquisitions by jealousy of or hatred to "the South" but this could not well be rendered plausible with reference to the purchase of a quarter of the Arctic Circle.

The *Times* suggests that we can well afford to pay $7,200,000 in gold to purchase "a station for our whalers and other merchantmen "generally in the North Pacific." But why should we need to purchase a station? Russia has hitherto owned both coasts of that ocean, with all their harbors; she is eminently friendly to us, and there is but the remotest possibility that she will ever cease to be so. Her ports and harbors are open and hospitable to our whalers and merchantmen. Should we again be involved in war, our vessels are safe from attack in Russian harbors; not so in our own. Why acquire those harbors?

Whither does the *Times'* principle lead us? If we must purchase and fortify ports in the North Atlantic, is there not even a stronger reason, a more urgent necessity, for buying ports likewise in the West Indies, the Archipelago, the North Atlantic, the Indian Ocean, &c., &c.? Where are we to stop buying, if we must buy in the North Pacific, whose whales are nearly played out, while her ice is eternal? Do consider!

The *Times* exults over the smallness of the force sent to Sitka by Gen. Halleck, as if its cost were the measure of our expenditure in Walrussia—or, if you choose, Alaska. But we digress. It is gratifying to observe a gradual improvement in this kind of stock. These exhibitions have a good effect in creating a healthy competition amongst breeders, because, apart from the prizes that are awarded, a reputation is obtained, of which the lucky farmer feels justly proud. Among the exhibitors of stallions four years old and upwards are Messrs. Ferres, of Richmond Hill; T. Paterson, Scarboro; J. Morrow, Tecumseth; J. Porter, Darlington; R. Clark, Pickering; Thos. Evans, Blanchard; M. Seley, Rawdon, Hastings; Jas. Anderson, Ameliasburg, Prince Edward; Geo. Hunter, Stormington; T. E. Young, Picton, Prince Edward; J. W. Fralick, Earnestown, Lennox. The agricultural society of Frontenac has also entered in this class. The prizes offered are for the 1st $36, 2nd $24, and for the 3rd $16. Similar prizes have been offered for blood, carriage and heavy draught horses.

Cattle.

DURHAMS.

The show of four year old Durham bulls will be small, there being only four entries. They will be shown by Messrs. J. Lawrie, of Scarboro; J. Ashworth, of Belmont, Ottawa; Thos. Stock, of Flamboro, Wentworth; and P. Polland, of Clarke, Durham.

In the next section—3 year old Durham bulls—there are only four entries—Messrs. T. W. Stone, Guelph; John Miller, Pickering; H. McKenzie, Whitby; and T. Davis, Etobicoke, will be the exhibitors. In section three of the same class there are only five entries of two year olds. They have been entered by Messrs. F. W. Stone, of Guelph; Jas. Davidson, of S. Dumfries, Brant; John Snell, Edmonton, Peel; J. J. Davidson, Pickering; and George Miller, of Markham. It is somewhat surprising to observe that there is no local cattle of this class entered.

Of Durham bulls, one year old, there are seven entries. They are to be shown by Messrs. F. W. Stone, of Guelph, (who has three entered); John Snell, the well-known breeder, of Edmonton, Peel; J. Gardner, Toronto township; George Miller, Markham—who is a large exhibitor at this exhibition, and who indeed, has been noted for many years as an extensive breeder and exhibitor; and A. St. Marie, of Laprairie, who has entered a young bull named the "Western Duke."

There are no less than 19 entries of Durham bull calves under one year old, nearly all of which come from the neighborhood of Toronto. It would therefore seem that little, if any, attention is paid to the raising of the much-prized Durham breed in this part of the country. Mr. F. W. Stone, of Guelph, has entered four young calves; Jno. Miller, of Pickering, two; Mr. John Snell, of Edmonton, four; Mr. J. Gardner, of Toronto Township, two; Mr. J. J.