NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

New Dress Goods—J. A. Pinard & Co.
Grand Concert—Her Majesty's Theatre.
McGee Testimonial Fund—R. Hunter.
Schedule of Convictions—E. T. Dartnell.

The Ottawa Times

WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1868.

☞ *For notices of Property for Sale or to Let see Fourth Page.*

IF any one supposed that the position of the Government was injuriously affected by the vote of the GOVERNOR-GENERAL's salary, his mind must have been very soon disabused of the notion, for the Hon. Mr. HOLTON, with true chivalric spirit, gave the House the earliest possible opportunity of renewing the expression of its confidence in HIS EXCELLENCY's advisers. By moving, in amendment to the motion for going into Committee of Supply, a series of propositions the affirmation or negation of which, as to their merits, was not of the least consequence, he gave the House in the most unmistakable manner an opportunity of voting, untrammelled by any side issues, the question, pure and simple, of confidence or non-confidence in the Government. The division on this issue gave 94 for the Government and 36 against it; or a majority of 58 in a House of 130.

WE cannot say that we admire the decision at which the House of Commons arrived on Tuesday morning, respecting the amount to be annually paid to Her Majesty's representative in this country. Reasonable economy is very well in its place, but it is not reasonable economy, but a penny wise and pound foolish economy, which places the salary of the Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada, at a lower rate than that paid to the Governor-General of the old Province of Canada for many years. It cannot be argued that money is relatively worth more now-a-days than it was ten or fifteen or twenty years ago; on the contrary, it is steadily losing its purchasing capacity, and save but on exceptional occasions, will continue to do so perhaps to the end of the chapter. The Governor-General of Canada was paid seven thousand pounds stg. per annum at a time when money had a relatively greater value than it has to-day; before the general, so called, rise in wages—which was in fact only a re-adjustment of the relations between money and all other commodities—took place; before official and other incomes had risen to their present average: and now, by way of impressing the whole world with the increased dignity which Union has conferred upon the country, Parliament declares that several hundred pounds shall be taken from the sum which was ungrudgingly paid by the old Province, at a time when its population was less by at least two-thirds than that of the Dominion, and when its wealth and capacity to pay were perhaps less by four-fifths!

We do not pause to consider whether the duty of the office could not be efficiently performed for thirty-two thousand dollars, or even twenty thousand, because we cannot look upon the question as one of mere wages. It is one affecting the dignity of the country; its status as a dependency of the British Crown; its willingness to sustain the position of the man whom Her Majesty may honor with the high commission of representing her crown and dignity in the administration of the Government of the Dominion. No doubt an honorable, high-minded, painstaking man, in every way competent to perform all the official duties devolving upon the Governor-General could be found to undertake their performance for even half the sum now fixed by the House of Commons, but then the status of the Dominion would be affected accordingly. And it is just because we think that Canada will be belittled by this vote that we question its wisdom.

We should not forget how much we are yet dependent on the Mother Country; how much of its active assistance and its sympathy may be needed ere we can succeed in carrying out Confederation to its designed conclusion; how much upon the good will of all political parties at home will turn our chances in the future of carrying out the many great enterprises, the fulfilment of which are essential to the growth and consolidation of the "New Nation;" and if we keep these in view, it may perhaps be safely concluded that the saving, in hard cash, of some sixteen thousand dollars per annum is hardly worth the risk we run of losing something of the *prestige* which recent events have gained for us in the public mind of the British Empire.

However, let it be said that thirty-two thousand dollars *per annum* is a handsome income in this frugal community; amply sufficient to sustain the modest dignity which would seem best to comport with the tastes and habits of our public men; and such, we think, as no public man of distinction would at all dishonor himself by accepting. Had the Union Act fixed the salary at that figure, we should not have had a word to say, but we regret to see that the sum fixed by that Act, and which we may reasonably suppose the Imperial authorities assumed would have been confirmed by the Canadian Parliament, has been set aside for a little less than two-thirds of its amount, at this early stage of our new career.

The following is the division upon which Mr. OLIVIER's motion, reduced from thirty-five to thirty-two thousand dollars, by a vote of 90 to 45, on Mr. DUFRESNE's amendment to that effect, was sent to committee:

YEAS:—Messrs. Ault, Bechard, Bellerose, Benoit, Bertrand, Blake, Blanchet, Bodwell, Bolton, Bourassa, Bowell, Bowman, Brown, Burpee, Caldwell, Cameron (Huron), Cameron (Inverness), Caron, Cayley, Cheval, Cimon, Coffin, Colby, Connell, Costigan, Coupal, Croke, Daoust, Desaulniers, Dobbie, Drew, Dufresne, Ferris, Forbes, Fortier, Fortin, Gaucher, Gaudet, Geoffrion, Gendron, Godin, Grover, Hagar, Holton, Huot, Jones (Halifax), Jones (Leeds and Grenville), Kempt, Kierzkowski, Langlois, Lawson, McDonald (Antigonish), McDonald (Lunenburg), MacFarlane, McKenzie, Magill, Masson (Soulanges), Masson (Terrebonne), McCarthy, McConkey, McKeagney, McLellan, McMillan, McMonies, Mills, Morrison (Victoria, O.), Munroe, Oliver, Paquet, Parker, Perry, Pinsonnault, Pope, Pouliot, Pozer, Ray, Redford, Renaud, Robitaille, Ross (Champlain), Ross (Dundas), Ross (Prince Edward), Ross (Victoria, N.S.), Rymal, Scatcherd, Senecal, Snider, Sproat, Stephenson, Stirton, Thompson (Haldimand), Tremblay, Wallace, Webb, Wells, White, Whitehead, Willson, Workman, and Young.—100.

NAYS:—Messrs. Archambeault, Bown, Burton, Cameron (Peel), Carling, Cartier, Cartwright, Cassault, Chamberlin, Chauveau, Crawford (Leeds), Dunkin, Galt, Gray, Heath, Howland, Jackson, Johnson, Keeler, Kirkpatrick, Langevin, Macdonald, Sir John A., (Kingston,) McDonald (Middlesex), McDougall, Morris, Morrison (Niagara), Merrit, Rose, Ryan (Montreal W.), Shanly, Simard, Simpson, Tilley, Walsh, and Wright.—36.

IN order that the matter may be the better understood we give a more full note of the Mayor's observations on Monday night, when alluding to the celebration of the Queen's Birthday, than the space at our disposal permitted yesterday morning:

The Mayor said that it was in contemplation to organize a citizen's demonstration in honor of the occupation of this city by the Dominion Government. A variety of circumstances having transpired delaying the project up to the present sitting of the Legislature, it was proposed to have this demonstration during the Session, and Her Majesty's Birthday had been suggested as an appropriate occasion. The project had been mentioned to our representative and other citizens of high standing, and had been received with marked approval. The melancholy event which had so shocked the public mind recently, necessarily forced aside consideration of this social proposition, and the alleged intention of prorogation before the Queen's Birthday had placed further difficulty in the way. The intention was to have invited the members of the Legislature and Government to a civic ball in the Skating Rink Building, which it was proposed to fit up for that purpose. It, however, this portion of the programme had to be abandoned under the circumstances, it was to be hoped we should not neglect this courtesy when next the Legislature was in Session, and an annual recurrence of such would not be an unworthy means of encouraging social harmony, and the rational entertainment of the distinguished men who are here assembled from all parts of the Dominion.

THE INVESTIGATION.

Though the investigation was prosecuted yesterday as usual and some witnesses examined, no facts of importance have been permitted to transpire.

We understand that G. McMicken, Esq., proceeded westward from Toronto yesterday, with the view of making some other arrests under the *Habeas Corpus* Suspension Act, of parties suspected of, or rather known to be connected with, Fenianism.

The arrests in Toronto on Monday created no little sensation, but, we believe, were generally approved by the public.

It is not improbable that the parties arrested in Toronto will be removed from that city for safe-keeping, as according to the provisions of the *Habeas Corpus* Suspension Act they may be detained in custody until the end of the next Session of Parliament, should circumstances call for such a proceeding. The papers seized there on Monday will reach Mr. O'Reilly to-day, but it is not probable that their contents will be made public at present.

DETECTIVE O'NEILL FOILED BY AN OLD IRISHWOMAN.

MRS. H——, a widow woman residing lately on the corner of —— and —— streets in this city, had a passage-at-arms with Detective O'Neill. It appears that on Saturday night week before last, between twelve and one o'clock, information was conveyed to the police that a well known character, who happened to be under the surveillance of the police, had made several attempts on the night in question to enter the house of widow H—— unobserved. He at last accomplished his object (as he thought) but on his opening the door of the widow's mansion several persons were seen inside. Detective O'Neill, who is lynx-eyed, was around, and spotted the company in the widow's house. He subsequently paid a visit to Mrs. H—— for the purpose of obtaining information, when the following colloquy took place:

Detective O'Neill, loquitor—Good day, mother H——.

Old Woman—Good day boys. (The old woman is almost blind).

Detective O'Neill—What is the news? What about the Fenians?

Old Woman—Boys; are they coming?

Sergeant Davis—This is O'Neill Mrs. H——.

Old Woman—No; it is not. Don't you think I know O'Neill, the d——n scoundrel.

Detective O'Neill—Are you a Fenian, old woman?

Old Woman—Yes, and a d—d good one, too. You (addressing the Detective) have a Frenchman who murdered the Minister's sister, and have got him to swear against poor Whelan that it was he that murdered Mr. McGee. You could not get an Irishman to do it. You are feeding him with all the good stuff in the city, to swear against the decent man!

The detectives thought it time to make themselves scarce, but old Mrs. H—— would have a parting shot, and shouted at the top of her voice as O'Neill made for the door, she would get plenty to eat when the boys came over, "they would drive in the cattle before them, poor *laddies!*"

FROM NOVA SCOTIA.

[The following letter, received some time ago from a friend in Nova Scotia, has been held over till now for want of space.—ED.]

To the Editor of THE TIMES:

We have just been startled from our propriety by the astounding telegram announcing the fact that the brilliant orator, the astute statesman, the well read lecturer, the admired scholar, Thomas D'Arcy McGee, had fallen by the hand of a base assassin. What is our country coming to? Dare not men express their ideas freely upon the great questions of the day? Must they be pusillanimous enough to stop in the heat of debate to weigh their words, least they may perchance give personal offence to some individual opponent who in revenge thereof uses the pistol of the base, cowardly assassin? If so, then let might be right, and let our beloved free institutions cease forever, and our liberties be merged in the *ipse dixit* of one, and perchance that one a tyrant.

What effect the sudden death of this brilliant statesman may have upon the noble scheme of Confederation I am not prepared to say. Probably none. But strange to say among those who style themselves anti-Confederates, the news, startling as it was, was received either with stolid indifference, or apparent exultation.

Now, when I contemplated writing from this humble quarter of our glorious Dominion, a Dominion that is yet destined to leave the marks of its footprints on the shores of time *malgre* the opinions of time-serving mendacious politicians, I had not heard of the above startling occurrence, and had taken up my pen merely for the purpose of enlightening you as to the true merits of Confederation from our stand point, as viewed by the well-thinking, the Conservative (and I use the word advisedly in its full and true sense) portion of the community. And first let me premise that the *ex-parte* statements of a venal press, of a press languishing in what they so pathetically describe, or were wont to do, as the "cold shades of the Opposition," should by no means be relied upon. Hear them, "Nova Scotia is unanimous for repeal." "If repeal is not granted our loyalty is sapped, and we will have to throw ourselves into the arms of a foreign power, to maintain that independence denied us by the mother country." Words tantamount to these have been freely indulged in by those styling themselves "the Antis," and the press at their command. Could the worst Fenian use stronger language? But look at the case as it stands. Look at the cause of the result of our last elections.

In 1867 the House of Parliament, elected by the constituency of our little Province in the year 1863, ceased under the quadrennial Act.

In the previous House elected before those who had gone out of power in the year above named, an Act was passed by the radicals altering very materially the Franchise Act. It provided certain qualifications for voters, that were not to take effect until after the election not of 1863 but the next general election. This Act was an amendment of the celebrated Act introduced by the Hon. Joseph Howe for the shilling rate paying suffrage, an Act fraught with injustice and corruption. It provided a stand point of which I shall not enter into the particulars, wherein the qualification of voters was particularly defined. But mark you this was not to take effect until the year 1867, the year when the House of Assembly was dissolved, or ceased to exist by its own acts. This was canvass No. 1 for the Radicals. Crowds rushed around the various polling booths through the Province with the cry, "We are disfranchised." "Who would vote for the policy of a Government that would be guilty of such a retrograde step as the disfranchisement of hundreds of voters at one fell sweep?" They did not stop to consider the authors of the act. When the Radicals held the reins of power from 1859 to 1863, it was by a lean majority of four. An Educational Act was loudly clamored for, but with such a small majority at their backs, the Solons of the day feared to risk their tenure of office by submitting such a measure.

When the Conservatives obtained power in 1863, they boldly brought down the School Bill now existing. It passed the House by an overwhelming majority, its promoters consisting of men of every Christian creed and shade of politics. But yet at the late election this was canvass No. 2, and a capital canvass it was. "What," cries the grey-headed sinner, "Am I who have already brought up a large family and given them all the education the common schools of the day afforded; am I to be taxed in my declining years for the education of paupers?" "What!" cries the crusty old bachelor, "am I to be taxed to educate other men's brats?" "Down with such a Government."

The late Government passed an Act for the construction of a railway from Windsor to Annapolis. This was canvass No. 3. "Look here," says the stump orators of the shore counties east and west, "of what benefit is this Annapolis railway to us?" "My friends, pause before you record your votes for a party who expend the public funds so lavishly."

In the meantime the expiration of the Reciprocity Treaty threw that arch-agitator Joe Howe once more upon his own resources. "Othello's occupation's gone." Like the old man of the mountain in Sinbad the Sailor, he has hung an incubus upon the shoulders of Nova Scotia since the year 1838. All the time the measure against which he has entered upon his crusade was being matured, he, with many others, stood aloof. Nay, further than that. He was one of those who invited "the tight little Island" to come in out of the cold and join us. He met the late lamented D'Arcy McGee at the memorable meeting in Temperance Hall, in Halifax, and was one of his most eulogistic admirers of the day. He said to the Hon. Mr. ———, of New Brunswick, when he remarked, "Why, Howe, why do you oppose this measure; I always thought you advocated Confederation." "Yes, my boy, so I do. But do you think that I am going to allow the glory of the pet scheme of my life to be wrested from me by my most bitter political enemy, and he to obtain the fame? Nay. Oust the present Government of Nova Scotia and *then* I will show you Confederation." So acted all the party who claimed him as their champion and leader. All the time this important measure was in its incipient stages, all the time it was being matured, while the delegates were on their important mission to England, on their return while it was in debate, the country was silent. But when the first day of July, 1867, arrived and the proclamation of Her Majesty was publicly enunciated then came canvass No. 4. And this, too, was a capital canvass. Our fisheries had failed. Our farmers had suffered from the effects of an almost unprecedented wet season. The prospects of gaunt famine stared our operatives in the face.

Starvation, Oh! Starvation,
I hate the dreadful sound.

Men looked on each other with dismay. Mercantile confidence was sapped. Banks were very chary about discounting even the best of paper. Times became harder and yet harder. The neighboring Republic was still staggering from the effects of that cruel war. Everything was at a stand. Our own little Province was laboring beneath the pressure of a heavy debt, contracted for internal improvements. The tariff had to be raised to meet the interest thereon. But Confederation was a capital canvass. All our difficulties, all our shortcomings, all our distresses, whether agrarian, mercantile or piscatory, were thrown upon the shoulders of the Confederation Bill. "I am short of the necessary provision for the support of my family," pleads the poor fisherman. "How can you expect to be otherwise," replies the stump hero, "while this cursed Confederation Act disgraces our statute book." "We are sold." "Homesteads, parents, children, all, all sold to those cursed Canadians thousands of miles away." "Execrate, hand down their names to posterity; tell your children to pronounce execrations on those who bartered away your freedom!" The true state of the case is kept in the background. The simple, unsophisticated fisherman is not informed that the Dominion Government pays all the interest on our railway debt, pays our Judges, keeps up our lighthouses, &c., and after all it is merely throwing our funds into a common stock, for the ultimate benefit of the whole. No! No! That would not suit their designs. So the poor fishermen rushed to the polls last September, gnashed their teeth, and recorded their votes in favor of whom? Why their worst enemies.

So much for the *cause* of the much boasted majority of the anti-Confederates. Now for the *effect*. Our pretty little town of Liverpool was at one time the principal port in the Province. We could boast of our tonnage, our enterprise, and our foreign trade. How is it now? Our trade languishing, our fisheries unproductive, our facilities for interchange of communication and commodities cramped. No steamer touches at our port; we feel deeply the want of speedy communication with the flourishing city of St. John, N. B., where we could always obtain goods cheaper than in Halifax. Our old and respectable inhabitants, those true Conservatives, who always had the real interests of their country at heart, lying prostrate at the feet of a clique of Radicals who would, to forward their own selfish ends, to-morrow, hold up both hands for annexation, and we forced to trade with Halifax, whose every barrel of flour costs us a dollar more than we could purchase the same article in St. John, N.B. And what did our Local House of Assembly do at their recent session? Verily, "They have done those things which they ought not to have done, and left undone those things which they ought to have done." They commenced with the howl of an empty treasury but could find the means to send green delegates across the water to advocate repeal. They could find cash to send the *big beggarman* to "prepare the way and make their paths straight."

They could in their parsimony curtail our necessary allowance for the road and bridge service, but they could in their munificence, spend week after week, debating a subject upon which their minds were already made up.

It was openly asserted on the floor of the House of Commons, by the hon. member for Digby, N.S., "That Dr. Tupper could not traverse his own Province with personal safety." But I assure you, Mr. Editor, that if Sir Charles Tupper saw fit to give a series of lectures through this Province, defending his policy and position, not only would his person be free from injury, but he would be listened to by admiring thousands.

I am, yours, &c., LOYALIST.
Liverpool, Nova Scotia, 7th April, 1868.

THE LATE HON. THOMAS D'ARCY McGEE.

The following, which appeared in a London weekly newspaper, of the 11th ult., is from the pen of Doctor CHARLES MACKAY, who was intimately acquainted with the deceased statesman, and re-echoes the feeling of horror with which the fearful announcement of Mr. McGEE's assassination was everywhere received:—

"The Atlantic cable flashes to Europe the painful news of the assassination, in the streets of Ottawa, of one of the most eminent and most justly-esteemed Irishmen of his time—Mr. Thomas D'Arcy McGee, late Minister of Agriculture in the Canadian Cabinet. No details are given, beyond the bare fact, and the escape of the assassin. Mr. McGee was so genial and kind hearted a man, so much the idol of his friends, and the delight of every society into which he entered, that it is difficult and all but impossible to believe that any private vengeance could have prompted the cowardly hand of his murderer. We are thus forced to the conclusion that political hatred was the incentive to the crime. In his early youth Mr. McGee, with all the ardor of an Irishman and a poet, indulged in romantic dreams of Irish republican liberty and independence, and became one of that able but impracticable band of young Irishmen who, after the influence of Daniel O'Connell had faded into nothingness, established what was at the time called the party of the "Nation." This party, strong in genius, but weak in experience and statesmanship, merged more or less completely into that of Mr. Smith O'Brien, which took to arms against the power of Great Britain, and came ignominiously to a collapse in the widow's cabbage garden in Ballingary, or some such place. Among others who escaped from British justice on that occasion was Mr. McGee. He found his way to the United States—an ardent, sincere, and conscientious republican. A few years, however, wrought a change in his convictions.* He had seen but the bright side of republican liberty before he went to Boston and subsequently to New York. A more extensive acquaintance with and experience of the workings of ultra-Democracy—its gross corruptions, its systematic decrial and denial of eminent virtue and unselfish patriotism, the mean ends of party leaders, and the dirty but only possible avenues to power and position in a Republic based upon universal suffrage, together with the danger every fourth year that the whole political edifice would be pulled about the ears of the people by the struggle for the Presidency, convinced him that, however perfect a republican form of Government might be in theory, it was in practice a system very greatly inferior to that of the limited and constitutional monarchy of Great Britain. Finding no real liberty, such as he understood it, in the United States, he resolved to seek it in Canada. The search was not made in vain. Free to govern themselves by the voice of the majority, owing only a nominal allegiance to the British Crown, and spared by the allegiance from the perpetually recurring and painful nuisance of electing a Chief Magistrate by the votes of the whole people, Mr. McGee discovered that the inhabitants of the British North American Provinces derived nothing but advantage from their connection with the mother country, and that they enjoyed a far greater amount of broadly-based and well-secured liberty than the people of the United States. Thenceforward Mr. McGee became a devoted loyalist, and a staunch friend of the British connection. He speedily made his way into the Canadian Legislature as representative for the city of Montreal; and in due course became one of the most prominent statesmen in Canada, and a member of the Administration. His influence over his countrymen was great, and was uniformly directed against Fenianism and every other form of disaffection to the British Crown. He was an able as well as a fluent speaker—in fact, he may be described as a true orator. He could move his audiences to tears or laughter as his fancy suited him; and, better still, he could convince alike the uninformed and the prejudiced, and alter the opinions of his opponents. His failings, like those of his countrymen, of whom another eminent Irishman so beautifully sang, "leaned to virtue's side;' and he was so wise as well as so witty in his cups that his society was sought somewhat too keenly by convivialists, who had all his capacity for enjoyment, but little of his capacity for creating it. Thus, like many other men of genius, he was led into company and into habits that were prejudicial to his health, and in some degree unfavourable to his reputation among more staid and methodical people.* He was not only a statesman of a class far above the Colonial and American average, but he was a poet of no small power, an excellent prose writer, and a sound thinker; a representative Irishman of the very best class. The polish of Thomas Moore, the wit of Sheridan, the eloquence of Burke, the patriotism of Grattan, the persuasiveness of O'Connell, were all more or less represented in his gifts and character. Above all, he had the courage to admit that he had been greatly wrong when he became a rebel, and the political virtue to adhere to the right course with unflinching zeal and earnestness as soon as he had discovered it. His loss is a severe one to the Canadian Dominion; and it the crime which has deprived the country of his services be attributable, as seems most probable, to all who know his habits, to the hand of some fanatical and bloodthirsty Fenian from the American side of the Canadian frontier, Fenianism will have committed the worst crime yet laid to its charge. Whatever the cause of the deplorable event may be, the Canadian Dominion has lost a very eminent citizen, and the British crown a very faithful and distinguished subject, in Thomas D'Arcy McGee.

* Dr. Mackay is probably not aware that for more than six months before his death Mr. McGee had completely overcome the frailty alluded to, and established himself in the estimation of the most "staid and methodical" as a true hero, by conquering his own weakness; and that, too, without abating a jot of his wisdom or a tittle of his wit, or detracting in the slightest degree from "his capacity for creating" enjoyment and true convivial feeling. This by many is esteemed the greatest triumph of his life.—ED. TIMES.

LOCAL NEWS.

McGEE TESTIMONIAL FUND.—An adjourned meeting of the Committee will be held at 11 o'clock this morning at the City Hall.

AUCTION SALE THIS EVENING.—Remember the great auction sale of dry goods this evening at 7 o'clock, at Prud'homme's store, Sussex street. Great bargains may be had.

NEW DOMINION BASE BALL CLUB.—The regular monthly meeting of the N. D. Base Ball Club will take place this evening at eight o'clock. A full attendance is requested.

THE CANAL LOCK AT HOGSBACK.—The break is not as bad as was expected, and instead of three or four weeks it will probably not take more than three or four days to repair the damage. This will be gratifying to those interested.

SUPPOSED TO BE STOLEN.—A young girl having the appearance of a servant, was about yesterday offering some silver spoons for sale, marked W. M. G. Any person having lost such articles can learn the particulars from Sergeant Davis, at the police station.

A COUNTY CASE.—An aggravated breach of the peace came before Mr. Langrell yesterday at the Court House. The circumstances were that on Sunday evening last, a private soldier named Evans, was in company with John Simmons, at Beauchamp's tavern, at the head of the Deep Cut, where they drank the landlord's liquor, smashed up the bar and the door, and took the money from the till, and made general havoc. Simmons, who has made himself notorious for all sorts of misdeeds, was proved to have been the principal in the transaction, but unfortunately cannot be found. One of the officers of the Rifle Brigade said that the soldier's character, up to the time complained of, was good. He was committed to jail for three weeks, in default of a fine of ten dollars and costs.

BUILDING SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the Ottawa Union Building Society will be held at the usual place to-morrow, (Thursday) evening at seven o'clock, for the transaction of important business, when the members and the public are respectfully invited to attend.

MAJOR'S HILL.—The Rifle Brigade Band will play the following programme on the Major's Hill to-day, from 3:30 to 5:30 p.m.:

1 March..The Blue Bells of Scotland..N. N.
2 Overture.....Cheval de Bronze.....Auber
3 Waltz........Violante.........D'Albert
4 Operatic Selection. Le pre aux Clercs. Herold
5 Quadrille........Bon Jour........Zikoff
6 Comic Fantasia..The Derby Day..Basquit
7 Galop......Flick and Flock......Hertel
The Rifle Brigade Marches.
National Anthem.

LACROSSE—OTTAWA *vs.* MONTREAL.—We understand that the preliminaries of the return match for the one played here last Queen's Birthday have been arranged, and twelve of ours are to proceed to Montreal for that purpose this year. Whether they expect to win the day, we cannot tell, but we are satisfied they will fight hard for the victory. With such men as Montreal can array against them, however, defeat would be no disgrace. There is some talk of getting up a steamboat excursion for the occasion, when several companies of volunteers might accompany the Lacrosse men to celebrate the day in Montreal, and leave for home the same evening. As we are advised that this is the desire of many of the volunteers as well as of other citizens, we recommend that a committee be formed without delay, and proper arrangements made in good time.

POLICE COURT.—William Aspinall, for being drunk and disorderly, was fined $2 and costs.—The adjourned case of John Stanton, the private soldier charged with larceny, was again called; and the case sent over to the Recorder's Court.—Archibald Brown was charged by Mr. Lapierre with taking every occasion of his passing, and whenever or wherever he met him, of using insulting language, with the evident view of provoking a breach of the peace. After complainant had given his testimony to the above effect, defendant was asked if he wished to put any questions, to which he answered that he did, and then instead of asking questions made a statement of considerable length and incoherence which very much damaged his case, and the magistrate imposed on him a fine of ten dollars and costs, against which Mr. B. protested and said he could not afford it. He then went to the door to leave the Court, and on his way made some demonstrations of an offensive character for which he was called back and desired to take a seat, and after some other business was settled the magistrate reprimanded him and sent him away with a caution as to his future behaviour.

CABLE NEWS.

THIS MORNING'S DESPATCHES.

LONDON, May 5.—Several German States threaten to leave the Diet if the address on the party of German unity is debated upon.

In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Gladstone, in some remarks, referred to the Duke of Richmond's assertion in the House of Lords last night, that Her Majesty, the Queen, had entrusted it to the Ministry to dissolve Parliament whenever they pleased. Such a power, said Mr. Gladstone, was unconstitutional, as it left the Ministry at liberty to deal with cases which have not yet arisen. He asked for an explanation of that statement, and contradicted the one made in the House of Commons by the Premier.

Mr. D'Israeli, in reply, said there was no discrepancy between the statements made in the two Houses. He had offered to resign, but the tender was declined by Her Majesty. His advice to the Queen was to dissolve Parliament when the state of public business permits. This was without any reference to the new constituencies, but if the work of the House was soon completed a new House would be elected by them.

Sir Stafford Northcote, made some remarks to the effect that the Ministry had no intention to menace the House.

Mr. D'Israeli, again rising, said the right to dissolve Parliament was only reserved by the Ministry in case the issue upon the Irish Church question was pressed to a division.

After speeches by other members, the debate ended.

LONDON, May 3.—A despatch says that Cravelli, the Austrian ambassador at Rome, died in that city yesterday.

AMERICAN NEWS.

YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES.

Jeff. Davis.

RICHMOND, VA., May 4.—Jeff. Davis' bail was renewed yesterday. Chief Justice Chase will be ready to try Davis ten days after the trial of President Johnson.

From Mexico.

NEW YORK, May 3.—The special despatch to the *Herald* from Mazatlan, April 22nd, *via* San Francisco, May 2nd, states that Governor Rubi had called on merchants for a voluntary loan of thirty thousand dollars to pay troops. Gen. Corona called a meeting of merchants for a loan of a hundred thousand dollars for the immediate payment of the army, which was granted. Two thousand five hundred troops entered the city at noon. Gen. Martinez issued a final proclamation on the 15th, announcing his abandonment of the revolutionary army, and retirement to private life. He is being closely pursued by Gen. Solentin with a cavalry force, with orders to capture, kill or drive the rebellious chieftain out of the State.

From Havana.

NEW YORK, May 4.—The *Herald's* Havana special of the 2nd says a great conflagration occurred at Naporima. The town was reduced to ashes.

Terrific Hurricane in Illinois.

CHICAGO, May 4.—At Shanghai, Ill., fourteen houses were blown down by a tornado yesterday. Two churches were unroofed, four persons killed, and forty wounded, a number of whom will probably die.

Rumors Regarding D'Israeli's Ministry.

NEW YORK, May 5.—The *Herald's* London special says that during a discussion in the Cabinet, Lord Stanley, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the Right Hon. the Earl of Malmesbury, Keeper of the Great Seal, and the Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy, Secretary of the Home Department, openly seceded, and refused to serve longer under Mr. D'Israeli's lead. Subsequently it was rumored the Premier had induced Lord Stanley, Earl Malmesbury, and Mr. Hardy, to withdraw their secession, resolve and agree to hold office in his Ministry.

LATER.—The dissenting members of the Ministry still disagree as to the propriety of a further retention of office, but agree to remain in the Cabinet, particularly as the Queen would not accept the resignation. Mr. D'Israeli is consequently still Premier. Parliament will be dissolved in autumn, and a general election will be held perhaps when the new Reform Bill comes into operation.

Will the President be Convicted?

NEW YORK, May 5.—The *Herald's* special says a new and most important phase has occurred in the impeachment matter, which apparently places the acquittal of the President beyond a doubt. Senator Fessenden, it is reported, has prepared a legal opinion, expressing the belief that there are no just grounds shown in evidence for the conviction. Several other Republicans are firm against the conviction, and it is conceded among Radicals that conviction is a failure, and the case gone. There is in consequence serious demoralisation among Republicans, and it was reported that a new party, headed by Chase, for the next Presidency against Grant, was immediately to be formed. The *Tribune* and *Sun's* specials consider conviction of the President certain.

THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

1ST PARLIAMENT. 1ST SESSION.

THE SENATE.

TUESDAY, May 5, 1868.

The SPEAKER took the chair at three o'clock.

After routine,

Hon. Mr. McCULLY said he had received an assurance from the Government that they intended to bring in a Bill on the subject of interest; therefore he would allow his motion in reference to uniformity of interest to drop for the present.

Hon. Mr. REESOR moved,

That an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Governor-General, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid before this House copies of agreements, contracts or orders in Council relating to mail or coasting service on the inland waters of the Dominion, or on the coasts of Quebec, New Brunswick or Nova Scotia, entered into or made since the first of July last.

Hon. Mr. REESOR said he would state in connection with this motion, that if any objection could be raised on account of the amount of work which would be necessary to get those returns, he would be satisfied to have the returns of the amounts paid for each contract, and the service each was required to perform. He did so not with a view of finding any fault with what has been done, but because parties who were interested in the matter have represented that certain mail routes received pretty large pay for mail service that was unnecessary, and that other lines of steamers had done the service for a less sum. One gentleman had declared that there should not have been any large sum for this service upon Lake Superior. How much truth there might be in the truth of these reports, he did not know, but he was inclined to think that the Government had made the best terms which they could under the circumstances. He thought by having the papers brought down, the public would have a better knowledge of the matter, and, perhaps, it might enable the Government to make better terms next year.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL said the production of those papers would not involve any considerable labor as the contracts were very few.

The motion was then carried.

Hon. Mr. SANBORN said he would have to be under the necessity of pressing the question which he had the honor to ask the Government some three weeks since, with reference to the law relating to patents for inventions.

Hon. Mr. CHAPAIS submitted an Act relating to patents for inventions, which was read a first time, and the second reading fixed for this day week.

Hon. Mr. SANBORN said this question ought not to be put off so long as this day week, as that would bring it near the time Parliament would be prorogued. It had been announced by some of the members of the Government in another place that Parliament would be prorogued about the fifteenth or twentieth of this month, therefore he thought a Bill of such importance should not be delayed to so late a period in the Session. The Bill was now printed in English, and there would be no difficulty in having it translated and before them in a few days. If it did not come up until this day week, it would be almost impossible to get a consideration for it, and he feared it would be lost. Then again a great many of the members would be leaving before that time, therefore he hoped his hon. friend would fix an earlier day for the consideration of the Bill.

Hon. Mr. CHAPAIS said he would move the second reading for Friday, but if the Bill was not then ready, he would move to postpone the second reading until Tuesday. He would try to have it ready so that the members could have the Bill before them for at least one day before it was read. The second reading was then ordered for Friday.

Hon. Mr. ALLAN presented the second report from the Joint Library Committee, which report was ordered on the motion of Hon. Mr. Allan, seconded by Hon. Letellier de St. Just, to be taken into consideration to-morrow.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

The second reading of the Bill from the House of Commons, the Dominion Bank Notes Substitution Bill, was postponed until to-morrow.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT BILL.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL said in reference to this order of the day, that he desired to incorporate in the Bill the management of a branch of the public service which properly falls within this Department. They had in Canada a Culling Timber Department which involves some expenditure; this ought to be attached to one of the public departments, and as it would properly come within the category of internal revenue, it should be managed by that Department. He would therefore move that the order of the day be discharged, to enable him to insert a clause in the Bill with that object, and the Bill be referred to a Committee of the whole House to-morrow.

The motion was then carried.

The SPEAKER then announced the return from the Commons, of "Clifton Suspension Bridge Bill," that the amendments of the Senate to said Bill had been agreed to.

Also, the Bill entitled, "Publication of Parliamentary Papers Bill," which was agreed to, with amendment in the French version only.

The 14th report of Joint Committee on printing was then taken into consideration, which upon motion of the Hon. Mr. BURNHAM, seconded by the Hon. Mr. SKEAD, was adopted.

Hon. Mr. RYAN gave notice for Thursday next of an address to the Governor-General, on the subject of immigration for the year 1868.

The House then adjourned until 3 o'clock p.m., to-morrow.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, May 5, 1868.

The SPEAKER took the chair at three o'clock.

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD moved the House into Committee on the Act respecting Penitentiaries,

Mr. KIRKPATRICK in the chair.

The House rose and reported the Bill as amended, which was read a second and third time and passed.

WANT OF CONFIDENCE.

On the motion that they again go into Committee of Supply,

Hon. Mr. HOLTON said, in relation to the vote of last night, that he protested against such motions being taken as votes of want of confidence, and concluded by moving the following resolution in amendment:

That all the words after "that" in the original motion be omitted, and the following inserted instead thereof: "That the recent constitutional changes have rendered it necessary to complete the organization of all branches in the public service throughout the Dominion; that in the organization, the strictest economy should be observed; that all unnecessary executive departments and all superfluous offices should be abolished; that all excessive salaries should be diminished; that all unnecessary or inefficient officers be removed; that the salaries of all officers of the Dominion Government of similar grades, in the various Provinces, should be equalized; and that payment of salaried officers for special service should be forbidden by law."

Mr. McKENZIE having seconded the amendment,

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said the House had given the subjects of this resolution due attention, and they had been fully discussed, and he could not accept it in any other way than as a vote of want of confidence, introduced by a side wind.

Hon. Mr. JOHNSON amid cries of "question, question," and the stamping of feet and slaming of desks, could not make himself heard.

Mr. McKENZIE said the motion was to give those on the Government side of the House, who objected to the policy of the Government, and at the same time did not wish to vote want of confidence. If the motion was taken as a vote of want of confidence, he would take it as trifling with the business of the House in favor of economy.

Sir G. E. CARTIER (in French) resisted the motion, stating that it did not meet the general interests of the country.

Mr. DUFRESNE said that he hoped that they had had enough of motions of this kind, and he would vote against it.

Hon. Mr. CHAUVEAU said he congratulated the Government on the manly stand they had taken on this motion, and on motions of this kind. What he considered a nasty thing was spasmodic cries of economy, not real attempts, as taunted by the hon. member for Lambton.

Dr. PARKER charged the Government with extravagance. He complained that the Government with all their loyalty had not taken the vote on the Governor-General's salary, as a vote of want of confidence, while they were quick to do so when the patronage of the Government was endangered.

Hon. Mr. FISHER said there was a feeling in New Brunswick that they were not treated precisely as Canadians, instancing the salaries of judges, and there was one point which he found it difficult to vote against, and would vote for the amendment.

Mr. BOLTON pursued the same argument, but would vote against the amendment in the hope that the Government would equalize the salaries of judges, and pursue the same course towards all parts of the Dominion.

The vote on Mr. HOLTON'S amendment being taken, stood as follows:

YEAS.—Bodwell, Bourassa, Bowman, Burpee, Cameron (Huron), Connell, Coupal, Dorion, Ferris, Fisher, Geoffrion, Godin, Holton, Kempt, Kierzkowski, Macdonald (Glengarry), Macfarlane, McKenzie, McConkey, McMonies, Mills, Morrison (Victoria, O.), Oliver, Paquet, Parker, Redford, Rymal, Scatcherd, Senecal, Snider, Stirton, Thompson (Haldimand), Wallace, Wells, Whitehead, Young.—Total 36.

NAYS.—Ault, Bechard, Bellerose, Benoit, Bertrand, Blanchet, Bolton, Bowell, Bown, Brown, Burton, Caldwell, Cameron (Peel), Campbell, Carling, Caron, Cartier, Cartwright, Casault, Cayley, Chamberlin, Chauveau, Cheval, Cimon, Colby, Costigan, Crawford (Brockville), Crawford (Leeds), Dessaulniers, Dobbie, Drew, Dufresne, Dunkin, Fergusson, Fortin, Galt, Gaucher, Gaudet, Gendron, Grant, Gray, Graver, Hagar, Holmes, Howland, Huot, Hurdon, Irvine, Jackson, Johnson, Jones (Leeds and Grenville), Keeler, Kirkpatrick, Langevin, Langlois, Lawson, Macdonald Sir J. A., Macdonald (Middlesex), Magill, Masson (Soulanges), Masson (Terrebonne), McCarthy, McDougall, McMillan, Merritt, Morris, Morrison (Niagara), Munroe, Perry, Pinsonneault, Pope, Pouliot, Pozer, Renaud, Robitaille, Rose, Ross (Champlain), Ross (Dundas), Ross (Prince Edward), Ryan (King's, N.B.), Ryan (Montreal W.), Simard, Simpson, Sproat, Stephenson, Tilley, Tremblay, Walsh, Webb, White, Wilson, Wood, Workman, Wright.—Total 94.

Majority for Government 58.

The House then went into Committee of Supply,

Hon. Col. GRAY in the chair.

On the item of $22,500 for the Carillon and Grenville Canal,

Hon. Mr. MACDOUGALL, in reply to Mr. McKENZIE, defended the appropriation

Mr. McKENZIE stated that there was no sanction of Parliament for the outlay, and he did not see how the Minister of Public Works could deem it consistent with his honor to endeavor to smuggle it through in the way proposed.

Hon. Mr. JOHNSON thought the Government should either have a vote, or ask the House for indemnity for expenditures made without previous sanction as soon as practicable.

Hon. Mr MACDOUGALL pointed out that there was an authority for Government's dealing with such public works, in cases of emergency, without Legislative sanction, and defended the mode in which the administration dealt with public tenders, and the careful supervision which they exercised over the works under their control. The work in question was most necessary, and had been covered by the general vote of credit of the early part of the Session.

Mr. CURRIER thought that if there ever was a case that justified the prompt self reliant action of the Government, it was the one in question. The water had been so low as to necessitate the frequent lightening of barges to enable the traffic to proceed. There had been talk of closing the canal on Sundays, but though he was as much opposed as anybody to Sunday traffic, he could not help pointing out that the effect of such a regulation would be to occasion so great an accumulation of barges waiting at the different locks, as to interfere most prejudicially with the week's trade.

Mr. F. JONES found in the case in question another instance of the incompetency of the Public Works Department.

Mr. A. WRIGHT thought that too much fuss was being made about a very trifling matter.

Mr. D. A. MACDONALD had every confidence in the judgment of the engineer who had reported on the works executed, and was satisfied that, if in accordance with his recommendation, over payments had not been allowed.

Hon. Mr. DORION thought the action of the Government wholly irregular, and the defence of the Minister the lamest to which he had ever listened.

Hon. Mr. HOWLAND having replied, after some remarks from Hon. Mr. HOLTON in opposition, the item was passed, and the House having resumed, the Committee reported progress, when it being six o'clock, the Speaker left the chair.

After Recess.

The House having again gone into Committee of Supply, the following items were passed without much discussion, viz.: Rideau canal, $10,000; Newcastle District and river Trent, $3,000; Lake Huron harbors, $8,000; Digby pier, $3,000; slides and booms, $10,000; Parliament and Departmental Buildings, $55,000; Rideau Hall, including purchase of property and furniture, $122,000 (Hon. Mr. MACDOUGALL explaining that this amount covered also the purchase money of eleven acres between Government House and the river); Montreal Post Office and Quebec Custom House, $3,000; Light Houses, $21,500; roads and bridges, $15,500; arbitrations and awards, $65,000; rents and repairs of Public Buildings, $58,000; Halifax Quarantine Station, $10,000; surveys and inspections, $7,000; miscellaneous public works, $10,000; arrears of 1867, $6,720; lighthouses and coast service, $192,501; and ocean and river steam service, $136,600.

On the item of $5,000 for indemnity to fishermen who have acted under faith in existing laws,

Hon. Mr. ROSE said that this item would be struck out in conformity with the decision of the Government to discontinue the bounty system.

Mr. JONES (Halifax) considered that this would be a direct breach of faith, as the people of the Lower Provinces had been invited to return Union candidates, on the promise of the extension of the system, and referred to a despatch received by a Nova Scotia official from the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, giving assurance to that effect.

Mr. BLAKE reminded the hon. member that he himself had not been elected as a Union candidate, and could not therefore fairly maintain the complaint set forward. (Laughter.)

Mr. McKENZIE having expressed some curiosity regarding the despatch alluded to,

Sir J. A. MACDONALD stated that he had been informed that it ran thus: "I will press upon the Government the extension to Nova Scotia of the Canadian bounty system."

The item was then struck out, and the balance of the Fisheries appropriation of $43,263 agreed to, as also were those of $144,648 for indemnities under Seignorial Acts, $8,400 for Indians, and $70,500 for culling timber.

Upon the appropriation of $12,142 for railway and steamboat inspection.

Mr. JONES remarked that he was unable to understand the beneficial character of the services performed by such inspectors. When an accident occurred an inspector went along and made a report upon it, but he never heard of any calamity having been prevented by the action of these gentlemen. (Loud laughter.)

The item was then passed, as also were those of $50,368 for miscellaneous services, $520,016 for collection of Customs, (with $41,622 for arrears of 1867).

Hon. Mr. TILLEY, in reply to the Hon. Mr. Holton, explaining that the comparatively greater cost of collection in the Lower Provinces, where the officers were paid lesser salaries, arose from the large number of ports which it was then necessary to guard, some of them yielding very small returns. In Ontario and Quebec the great bulk of customs entries was made at one port—Montreal.

The items of $114,434 for collection of Inland Revenue, $735,000 for Post Office management (with $35,391 for arrears of 1867,) $730,742 for Public Works, and of $20,000 for collection of Minor Revenues, were also agreed to, completing the ordinary estimates for 1868.

The supplementary estimates having also passed,

Hon. Mr. CHAUVEAU, supported by Mr. JONES, (Halifax), intimated that he would, on the motion of concurrence, move a resolution affirming the expediency of increasing the salaries of Lieut.-Governors.

The Committee then went into consideration of the appropriations for 1869, upon which, in reply to Mr. McKENZIE,

Sir J. A. MACDONALD stated that it was not the intention of the Government to introduce a Bill founded on last night's resolution for reduction of the Governor-General's salary. After the resolution had been concurred in, the Government would abide by the decision of the House upon any Bill which any member chose to introduce.

Items under head of Civil Government, Administration of Justice and Penitentiaries were passed.

On items of Legislation, in reply to Mr. McKENZIE,

Hon. Mr. MACDOUGALL said the principal improvements and changes made in fitting up rooms in the Commons and Senate had been made without the approval of the Department of Public Works.

Mr. MACDONALD (Glengary) said he for one had urged on the Speaker the fitting up of baths, and wished to take his share of the responsibility.

Items under this head were then passed, also those under head of Scientific Institutions, Geological Survey, Arts, Agriculture and Statistics, and Immigration and Quarantine.

Committee then rose, reported, and asked leave to sit again to-day, which was granted.

The House then adjourned at twenty minutes past one this morning.

Railroad Depot Burned.

LOUISVILLE, May 2.—The brick depot of the New Albany and Chicago R.R. at Bloomington, Indiana, together with a large amount of valuable freight stored therein, was consumed by fire yesterday; loss heavy.

Fears for the Safety of a Steamship.

NEW YORK, May 4.—The new North German steamer *Smith* left Bremenhaven April 4th, and has not arrived up to this date. Fears are entertained for her safety. The cable has not reported her put in anywhere.

Arrivals.

NEW YORK, May 5.—The steamers *Louisiana* and *Colorado*, from Liverpool, has arrived, and the steamer *Smidt*, from Bremen, which it was feared was lost, arrived yesterday.

PARIS, May 3.—Stockleberg has been appointed ambassador to represent the Russian government at Paris, vice Baron Budberg resigned.

YOUNG & RADFORD, of 30, Sparks-st., always employ the best workmen, and are therefore able to make all kinds of jewellery, Masonic jewels medals, &c.

AT the Oil Depot, 73 Sussex street, you can get a full assortment of Hall Lamps and Chandeliers, Table Lamps, with new style burners and globes to fit. The best oil on hand. Sign—Red Oil Barrel, 73 Sussex street. D. R. LEAVENS. 72t6

CARPETS AND HOUSE FURNISHINGS.—Gabriel Mutchmor & Co. make this department a speciality. They have just received a large stock and invite the attention of parties furnishing to it. Purchasers will find their stock in this department second to none in Ottawa. 582-y

—Queen Victoria is said to be very regular in attendance on divine service, and notices the absence of any of her servants. On one occasion, at Balmoral, last season, she asked one of her attendants on a Monday morning "Why were you not at the kirk yesterday?" He answered, "Please your Majesty, the morning was wet." "Oh, fie," said the Queen, "who could have expected a Scotchman to plead that excuse? It was not to wet for [illegible]"

A WIFE'S CONSPIRACY.—In the fall of 18[illegible] one Edward Murphy was convicted of murder at Mackinac, Mich., and was sentenced to life imprisonment in the State Prison, being the extent of punishment for capital crimes in that State. After serving five months of his sentence, he was pardoned by the Governor, his innocence having been shown. Recently Murphy has made application to the court in Chicago for the recovery of property, which he claims was his at the time of his indictment, and conviction, and part of which was sold by his wife, who, he believes, was a party to the conspiracy by means of which he was charged with crime and incarcerated. He was married to her in 1854, and they lived together on a farm in Will county, Ill., until July 1860, during which time, he had accumulated considerable land, stock, and farming implements. To get rid of him he was charged with murder, and taken to Mackinac. It was in the power of his wife and supposed friends to prove an *alibi*, as he was not within two hundred miles of the place when the murder was committed, and had never been at that locality. For some reason his wife and other witnesses failed to appear, and he was convicted for want of evidence to acquit him. His wife then sold part of his property and removed to Chicago where she died in 1864. Her sister's husband then appeared and secured his appointment as administrator of her estate, claiming that his wife was the only surviving heir of the faithless Bridget Hawley, alias Tracy, and now has possession of the property. This man, Edward Courtnay, has now been summoned to appear and account for the property held by him. The case is certainly quite a remarkable one, and has many of the elements of romance in it. There seems to be no doubt that Murphy has been most foully wronged.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Florence Nightingale of the Nursery.—The following is an extract from a letter written by the Rev. C. Z. Weiser, to the *German Reformed Messenger*, at Chambersburg, Penn.:

A BENEFACTRESS.—Just open the door for her, and Mrs. WINSLOW will prove the American Nightingale of the Nursery. Of this we are sure, that we will teach our "SUSY" to say "*A Blessing on Mrs. Winslow*," for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the prospectus. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it—nothing less. Away with your "Cordial," "Paregoric," "Drops," "Laudanum," and every other "Narcotic," by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life.

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her "Soothing Syrup for Children Teething." If we had the power, we would make her, as she is, a physical saviour to the infant race. 25 cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists. Be sure and call for "*Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup*." Having the *fac-simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations. 709d1&w2m

A "Cough," "Cold," or Irritated Throat if allowed to progress, results in serious Pulmonary and Bronchial affections, oftentimes incurable.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES reach directly the affected parts, and give almost instant relief. In Bronchitis, Asthma and Catarrh they are beneficial. OBTAIN only the genuine BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, which have proved their efficacy by a test of many years. Among testimonials attesting their efficacy are letters from—

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SURGEONS IN THE ARMY, and others of eminence.
Sold everywhere at 25 cents per box. 709d1&w2m

DIED.

In Toronto on the 23rd April, Margaret Amelia, beloved wife of E. M. Morphy, Esq.

In this city, on the 5th instant, Margaret Georgina, infant daughter of E. M. Morphy, Esq., of Toronto, aged two weeks.