The Times

VOL. III. NO 769. OTTAWA, TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 1868. PRICE—3 CENTS

THE

Ottawa Daily Times,

Published every morning, Sundays excepted.)

THE DAILY AND WEEKLY TIMES NOW enjoys THE LARGEST CIRCULATION of any paper published in the Ottawa Valley—issuing of the Daily over 2,000! and Weekly over 4,000! making a total circulation in the week over 6,000! thus outstripping all competitors, and affording the best medium for business men to advertise in.

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ADVERTISING AGENCY.—*Messrs. S. M. Pettengill & Co., 54, Park Row, New York, and State Street, Boston, General Advertising Agents, are hereby authorized to receive Advertisements for the* OTTAWA TIMES

Legal Cards.

MOSGROVE & TAILLON,
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c. Office—Mosgrove's Buildings, Rideau-street, Ottawa.
WILLIAM MOSGROVE. GEORGE TAILLON.
Ottawa, Feb. 20, 1868. 366-tf

R. J. WICKSTEED,
ADVOCATE, &c., 42, Little St. James Street, MONTREAL.
November 14, 1867. 589-6m

N. TETREAU,
NOTARY PUBLIC for the Province of Quebec, HULL, near the Post Office.
Dec. 6, 1867. 390tf

LAPIERRE & HAYCOCK,
ATTORNIES-AT-LAW, Solicitors-in-Chancery, Conveyancers and Notaries Public, corner of Sussex and York-streets, Ottawa.
Ottawa, February 26, 1867. 368y

D. O'CONNOR,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., Sussex Street.
OFFICE: Union Buildings, Ottawa.
february 21, 1866. 55-y

R. H. HAYCOCK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitors-in-Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, and Patent Right Solicitor.
OFFICE: Post Office Building, Elgin Street, Ottawa
february 7, 1866. 43-u

P. J. BUCKLEY, LL.B.,
BARRISTER and Attorney-at-Law Solicitor-in-Chancery, and Notary Public. office, over Mr. Luke Cassels Boot and Shoe Store, Rideau Street, Ottawa, C. W.
January 17 1867. 334y

AUGUSTUS KEEFER,
BARRISTER and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.
Office: Opposite Post Office, Elgin Street, in the rooms lately occupied as the Custom House
Ottawa, March 30. 87-c

LEES & GEMMELL,
BARRISTERS, Attorneys, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c.
OFFICE: In the Court House, Ottawa, C. W.
ROBERT LEES. JOHN J. GEMMELL.
Ottawa, February 7, 1868. 43-utf

EDWARD T. DARTNELL,
BARRISTER, Solicitor, Attorney, and Notary Public, Clerk of the Peace and County Attorney, for the United Counties of Prescott and Russell.
OFFICE: In the Court House, L'Orignal.
January 27, 1868. 34-8m

J. P. MACPHERSON,
BARRISTER, &c., Ottawa. Office Lang's Buildings, opposite Post Office
Ottawa, March 19, 1868.

NICHOLAS SPARKS,
BARRISTER and Attorney-at-Law Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.
Office—Lang's Buildings, Elgin-st., opposite the Post Office, Ottawa. 489y

G. J. O'DOHERTY,
LAW, Chancery, and Conveyancing Office, Aumond's Buildings, Rideau street.
Ottawa, December 6, 1867.

Medical Cards.

A. CODD, M.D., C.M.,
(*Attending Physician General Protestant Hospital.*)
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Residence—Four doors east of the Revere House, Rideau-street, Ottawa.
OFFICE HOURS—From 8 to 10 a.m. and from 2 to 5 p.m.
Ottawa, April 30. 730-3m

DR. CHESLEY,
OFFICE over Mr. Garth's Establishment, 25 Rideau-st., Ottawa.
May 30 44"tf

DR. C. LEGGO,
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accoucheur, Office: Hunton's Block, Sparks Street.

DR. DORION,
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, and Accoucheur, Clarence Street, Ottawa.
March 1. 371y

DR. OLIVER MARTIN,
DENTIST. Office: Sparks Street, Central Ottawa.
Ottawa, January 27, 1866. 34-utf

DR. C. A. MARTIN,
DENTIST. Office: Sussex Street, over Messrs. Campbell & Co.'s, Grocers.
Ottawa, January 27, 1868. 34-utf

W. R. BELL, A.M., M.D., C.M., &c.
(RECENTLY FROM ENGLAND.)
SURGERY and Residence, George Street.
Ottawa, November 12. 380y

DR. GEORGE HUTCHISON,
DENTIST: Office, Sparks-street, opposite Mage & Russell's.
Ottawa, October 30, 1867. 576y

DR. W. J. HENRY,
CORNER of Kent and Wellington Streets, Ottawa.
November 6. 43utf

DR. O. C. WOOD,
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accoucheur Ottawa. Day office opposite Magee & Russell's, Sparks Street, Center Town; Night Office at his Residence, Maria Street, Center Town.
CANCERS CURED, with not the use of the knife, by a new, but certain, speedy, and almost painless process. References given to parties successfully treated, if required. *The cure guaranteed.*
Ottawa April 14. 17w-109-y

Hotels and Saloons.

DOMINION HOUSE,
WELLINGTON STREET.
THE undersigned, formerly head waiter at the Russell House, begs to notify his friends and the public generally that he has leased the above hotel, which is now well furnished, and will be kept as a first class house. The bar is well stocked with the choicest brands of liquors. The table will be furnished with the best the market affords. Good yard and stabling attached to the premises.
GEORGE IRVINE.
Ottawa, March 26. 658y

MATHEWS' OLD STAND,
YORK-STREET,
WILL BE OPEN for the accommodation of the public on THURSDAY, 12th of March, 1868. The subscriber having again resumed business in his old stand as hotel-keeper, wishes to return thanks to his numerous friends and the public for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on him, during the past seventeen years, and hopes by strict attention to business, and kindness to all, to share a portion of public patronage. His Larder will be always supplied with the best the market affords. His Bar will be supplied with the best of Liquors and choicest Cigars.
T. MATHEWS,
Proprietor.
N. B.—The house has been thoroughly renovated and newly furnished.
Ottawa, March 11, 1868. 688tf

THE RUSSELL HOUSE,
LATE CAMPBELL'S HOTEL, Ottawa, C. W. The undersigned, proprietor of the above-named Hotel, begs leave to acquaint his numerous friends and the travelling public, that he has re-painted and newly-furnished throughout this commodious establishment, in the management of which by strict attention to business and guests, he hopes to deserve encouragement and support.
JAMES E. GOUIN,
Lately, and for many years connected with Russell's Hotel, Paward Street, Quebec

REVERE HOUSE, OTTAWA,
G. A. BUCKE, W. H. SANGER, } .....PROPRIETORS.
THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL has been re-furnished and refitted throughout, and now combines all the requisites of a first-class establishment.
Ottawa, Nov. 6, 1867 582tf

THE ALBION HOTEL
NICHOLAS Street, Court-House Avenue, Ottawa, John Graham, Proprietor.
This House is conveniently situated, and still maintains its character as a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Considerable additions have recently been made to the premises, and it has been entirely repainted and renovated. No pains will be spared to accommodate and please.
OMNIBUSES to and from the cars and boats free of charge. There is a FIRST-CLASS LIVERY STABLE attached to the Hotel.
Ottawa 1866. 1-y

JOHN MALTMAN
LATE McADAM'S, Commercial Hotel, Packenham.
The above Hotel, one of the oldest and best known in Packenham, has been leased by the undersigned and thoroughly overhauled and refitted for the special accommodation of guests. THE TABLE AND BAR will at all times be furnished with the very best the market affords.
GOOD STABLING and a careful Hostler always in attendance
JOHN MALTMAN.

THE "QUEEN" RESTAURANT,
MACAVANAGH, Proprietor, Corner of Metcalfe and Wellington Streets, opposite the main entrance to the Government buildings.
The "QUEEN" comprises all the requisites for a first-class Restaurant. The House has been refitted and refurnished throughout. The BAR contains the choicest Brandies Wines and Liquors, and every delicacy of the season. A will be found on the table. The proprietor's best efforts will be directed to the comfort of his guests and patrons.
Oysters, Game etc., dail

THE METROPOLITAN
Aumond's Block,
Rideau Street Ottawa.
P. O'MEARA, PROPRIETOR.
Ottawa, November 27. 292tf

TORONTO HOUSE,
SPARKS STREET.
MRS. TROTTER begs to announce that she has a few Commodious Suites of Apartments to Let, handsomely and comfortably furnished.
Gentlemen attending the Session of Parliament will find at the Toronto House most convenient quarters, where the quiet of the private family is combined with the usual attendance to be found at the best hotels.
Ottawa, Feb. 25, 1868. 673tf

MONEY TO LEND
ON REAL ESTATE SECURITY.
WALKER & PENNOCK,
Barristers, &c.,
Ottawa.
April 15, 1868. 717tf

SMITH & RODNEY
MERCHANT TAILORS and General Outfitters, Elgin-street, opposite the Russell House, and second door from Eaton's Gilding Store, having just received a choice stock of
English, French and Canadian
CLOTHS and TWEEDS,
And a general assortment of gentlemen's furnishing goods, would intimate to their friends and the public generally that they are prepared to execute all orders in their line at the shortest notice, in the most approved styles and at prices that we defy competition.
Ottawa Oct. 1, 1867. 551tf

A. MORTIMER,
BOOKBINDER
AND
Blank Book Manufacturer,
26, METCALFE-ST., OTTAWA.
HAVING every facility in the way of first-class Machinery, and employing none but first-class workmen, I am prepared to turn out every description of Binding in as good a style of workmanship as any other establishment in Canada.
A. MORTIMER,
Metcalfe-street.
Ottawa, Feb. 6. 384y

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Toronto, May 28, 1868.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Charles Westley Lount, of Bracebridge, in the Township of Macauley, in the District of Muskoka, Esquir has been appointed Agent for the disposal of public lands in the Townships of Morrison, Muskoka, Draper, Macauley, Stephenson, McLean, Brunnel, Monck and Watt, in the District of Muskoka, in the place of Richard Jose Oliver, Esquire, whose services have been dispensed with.
Applications for lands open as Free Grants in the above mentioned Townships, must also be made to Mr. Lount.
S. RICHARDS,
Commissioner.
Toronto, May 29, 1867. 753-tf

Druggists.

THE MEDICAL HALL
Soda Water and Ginger Ale Factory,
23 Great St. James-street, Montreal,
OPPOSITE the POST OFFICE.
THE SUBSCRIBERS
Beg to intimate to their patrons that they have commenced the manufacture of Ærated Waters of every description, and on the most extensive scale.
Particular attention will be paid to the preparation of "Belfast Ginger Ale," a beverage first introduced into this country by our Mr. Brown, who alone possesses the original receipt, and who has also taken out a TRADE MARK for the same.
The proprietors believe their Ærated Waters will be superior to any others at present prepared in Montreal, for the following reasons, viz:—
1st. The employment of the most improved machinery the United States can produce.
2nd. The application of strictly scientific principles to the details.
3rd. Extra care given to the chemical purity of the articles used in the different processes.
4th. The possession of chemical knowledge, without which it is simply impossible to produce Ærated Waters in perfection.
The following Waters and Beverages are the principal ones prepared at the MEDICAL HALL FACTORY: Belfast Ginger Ale, Lemonade, Sarsaparilla, Winter Beverage, Summer Beverage, Soda Water, Seltzer Water, Potash Water, Kissengen Water, Vichy Water.
KENNETH CAMPBELL & CO.,
Apothecaries to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.
W. M. MASSEY,
Agent for Ottawa. 472y

Spectacles for all Sights.
OPTICAL Instruments Electro-Magnetic and Galvanic Apparatus, Photographic Chemicals, &c.
W. HEARN,
Market Drug Store,
York-street.
637y

Miscellaneous.

D. CODD & CO.,
PATENT AGENTS, SOLICITORS, &c. Drawings, Specifications, Models, and all other business in connection with the procuring of Letters Patent of Invention, attended to at the shortest notice.
OFFICE—Elgin-street, opposite the Post Office, Ottawa. 741-6m

I. B. TACKABERRY'S
AUCTION ROOMS, No. 36, Rideau-street, below Whyte's Stationery Store. The sale of Real Estate at Auction or private sale promptly attended to. Consignments received and immediate attention will be paid. Sales attended in any part of the city or country. 699y

R. SPARKS
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR, Draughtsman, &c., (commissioned for Upper and Lower Canada.) Office and residence, Chester, near Ottawa. Surveys of every description executed with accuracy. Communications addressed Ottawa City, (post-paid), or left at the office of N. Sparks, Solicitor, &c., Ottawa, will receive prompt attention.
Ottawa, February 21, 1866. 55-

H. McLEAN'S
AUCTION Rooms, No. 19, Sparks Street, Centre Town, Ottawa, opposite Hope's Stationery Store.
The sale of Real Estate at Auction or Private Sale promptly attended to. Consignments received for positive sale. Parties wishing to purchase Real Estate will receive all information FREE OF CHARGE by calling at the office.
Ottawa, Dec. 18, 1866. 1-y

B. BILLINGS, JR.,
ARCHITECT, Elgin-street, opposite the Post Office.
REFERENCES—H A Sims, Esq, Architect, Philadelphia; Thos Fuller, Esq, Architect, Albany Dr J A Grant, M P., Ottawa; Thos Reynolds, Esq, Managing Director O & P R W 740tf

S. CHRISTIE,
COMMISSION Merchant and General Agent. Sole agent for Read's Highwines and Proof Whiskey; also, Dawes' Lachine Ales and Porter. Pork, Flour, &c., for sale.
OFFICE: No. 5, Sparks Street, near the Russell House, Ottawa city, C. W. y

O'CONNOR & WALLER,
EXCHANGE Brokers, Fire, Life and Accidental Insurance, Commission and Collecting Agents. Office, No. 27, Sussex-street, Ottawa.
E. E. O'CONNOR. W. H. WALLER.
March 378y

HOLGATE, OLIVER & ANNABLE,
WHOLESALE Manufacturers of Bedsteads Chairs, &c., Chaudiere Island, Ottawa, C.W.
WILLIAM HOLGATE,
JOHN OLIVER,
WILLIAM ANNABLE.
506y

R. H. McGREEVY,
CONTRACTOR and Builder. Office: North side York street, second door from Sussex Street.
Ottawa, March 20, 1868. 78-y

LADIES CALL AT THE CAPITAL
Boot and Shoe Store!
YORK-STREET.
For Cheap Gaiters
AT
ONE DOLLAR A PAIR!
Good at 95 cents.
Men's ware equally low, in every variety of style
This is the place to buy cheap at the "Capital," York-street.
429y GEORGE MURPHY.

VICTORIA
FURNITURE WAREROOMS.
GEORGE ARMSTRONG, Corner Victoria Square and Craig-street, Montreal, solicits a call from the Citizens of Ottawa about to furnish, who may visit Montreal to his very large and varied stock of FURNITURE which he will sell at greatly reduced prices for cash. The Parlor Furniture is of the best quality and latest designs, either plain or handsomely carved, in Walnut, oil finished or polished.
His Sideboards, Bookcases, Chamber Sets, Hall Furniture, &c., are worthy of attention.
Hair Mattresses and Bedding of all description constantly on hand, or made to order, at the shortest notice. Call and examine for yourselves.
"Patent Sofa, with reclining arms, of a very superior make."
N.B.—Sole Agent in the Dominion for the sale of G. A. FISKS' Air-Tight Metallic Casket. 712-3m

Bottled Ale,
Bottled Ale,
Bottled Ale.
THE Subscriber would call the attention of Families and others to his
Fine Bottled Ale!
Which is in splendid condition. Also,
Scotch Irish, Old Rye
And other Mx Whiskies,
Ports, Sherries, Brandies Gin, &c.,
To other with a General Assortment of
FIRST-CLASS GROCERIES.
A Call kindly Solicited.
D. WHELAN,
44, Rideau-street,
Opposite Allan's Crockery Store
Ottawa, Jan. 20, 1868.

GEO. MAYES,
COPPER PLATE PRINTER,
Bank Street, Centre Town,
Between Sparks & Queen Streets.
Bills of Exchange, Bill Heads, Visiting Cards, &c., Printed on the shortest notice.

CRICKETING GOODS,

CROQUET, FISHING TACKLE
FOILS,
Masks & Boxing Gloves
AT THE
Sheffield House, Ottawa.
Ottawa, May 5, 1868.

1868. MAY. 1868.

J.A.PINARD & CO.,

ARE NOW SHEWING

New Dress Goods,
A good value in Striped, all Mohair, for 6d per yard.
New Prints,
A good variety of Patterns at 6d per yard.
New Grey Cottons,
A good Cotton, 40 inches wide, for 7d per yard.
New White Cottons,
A good heavy made Cotton for 6d per yard.
The Tailoring Department is replete with all the novelties of the season.
Cash buyers will find it their advantage to visit the above before purchasing elsewhere
J. A. PINARD & Co.,
No. 17, Sussex-st., *Sign of the Golden Ball.*
Ottawa, May 5, 1868. 16y

HARDWARE, HARDWARE!
—AT—
Thomas Birkett's,
SIGN OF THE ANVIL,
No. 24 No. 24
RIDEAU STREET.
Come old and young, come short and tall,
Come rich and poor, come great and small,
Just call and see my stock in trade,
Hardware and paints of every grade.
A Complete Assortment of Shelf and Heavy Hardware constantly kept on hand at the SIGN of the ANVIL, T. BIRKETT, consisting in part of
Butts, Locks, Nails, Axes, Ropes, Coal, Iron, Stoves, Pitch, Paints, all colors, Glass, Grindstones, Screws, Coolers, &c., Saws, Putty, &c., Tin, Bolts, &c., Oils, Chains, &c.
Also a complete stock of MECHANICS' TOOLS of the most improved English and American manufacture.
Then Come and Examine my Stock,
A duty never shirk it,
And satisfaction will be got
In business with T. BIRKETT.
Don't forget the place—THOS. BIRKETT, Sign of the Anvil, No. 24, Rideau-street.
P. S.—All Goods delivered Free to any par of the city. 408y

WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINE
WERE AWARDED THEIR 67TH
Prize and Gold Medal, Paris,
1867.
Gold Medal, Paris, 1867.
Great rapidity, Simple Machinery, quiet in action, easy to operate, price from $47. *Prospectuses, and instructions gratis.*
Sole Agent for Ontario. G. A. WALTON, Agent, 37 Sparks Street, Ottawa, and 105 King-st., West, Toronto.
The "HOWE" SEWING MACHINES are the *best* for carriage Trimmers, Harness Makers, Boot and Shoe makers, are the best Shuttle Machine for Tailors, Dressmakers, Families, etc. etc., etc. Price from $40. Prospectus free and instructions gratis.
479 43y R. W. STEPHEN, 37 Sparks-street, Ottawa.

NEW SILK AND DRESS GOODS:

Grant and Henderson

Have just opened out a new lot of
Black and Fancy Silks, Moire-Antiques,
BROCADES, POPLINS, CHALLIS, LUSTRES, &c.
Elegant Goods at Moderate Prices.
Millinery, Mantles, Jackets, Carpets and House Furnishings in great variety, always on hand.
No. 20, Rideau-street.
Ottawa, May 16, 1868. 62"y

STOVES. STOVES. STOVES.
STOVES. STOVES. STOVES.
STOVES. STOVES. STOVES.

"CAPITAL" 35, SUSSEX ST. H. MEADOWS & CO.
STOVE DEPOT!

WE have received our fall and Winter Stock of STOVES, STOVE PIPES, ELBOWS, DUMB STOVES, TINWARE and LUMBERMEN'S SUPPLIES, which we offer Wholesale or Retail at low prices. In Cooking, Parlor, Box and Hall Stoves, for wood or coal we have the largest and most varied assortment ever shown in Ottawa.

COOKING STOVES.	COOKING STOVES.	COOKING STOVES.
COOKING STOVES.	COOKING STOVES.	COOKING STOVES
COOKING STOVES.	COOKING STOVES.	COOKING STOVES.

Our stock of the above comprises the latest improvements in both ELEVATED and LOW OVEN STOVES.

BOX AND HALL STOVES.	BOX AND HALL STOVES.	
BOX AND HALL STOVES.	BOX AND HALL STOVES.	
BOX AND HALL STOVES.	BOX AND HALL STOVES.	

Suitable for private Dwellings and Churches Warehouses and Stores

PARLOR STOVES.	PARLOR STOVES.	PARLOR STOVES.
PARLOR STOVES.	PARLOR STOVES	PARLOR STOVES.
PAR TOVES.	PARLOR STOVES	PARLOR STOVES.

New and most beautiful designs, very cheap.

COAL STOVES. PARLOR GRATES.
Hot Air Furnaces.

We still continue to manufacture every description of TIN, SHEET IRON, and COPPER WARE, RUSSIA IRON PIPE, and DUMB STOVES. Also all kinds of out-door Job Work in our line attended to by competent and experienced Mechanics. Country Merchants supplied with Stovepipes, &c., at reduced rates.

Lumbermen's Supplies Lumbermen's Supplies! Shanty Plates! Basins! Camp Kettles, &c.
HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS!

Bird Cages! Bird Cages! Bird Cages!
Price Lists sent free on application.
Any part of a Stove sold by us can be replaced when broken or burnt out, a fact intending buyers would do well to note.
An inspection of the above goods invited at the
"CAPITAL" STOVE DEPOT,
35, SUSSEX STREET.
Ottawa, October 2 1867. H. MEADOWS & CO. 62-y

UNITED COUNTIES OF PRESCOTT AND RUSSELL.

The general Quarter Sessions of the Peace for these united Counties were held on Tuesday last at L'Orignal, before His Honor Jas. Daniell, Esq., Judge of the County Court, when the following Grand Jury was sworn:

A. W. Wells, Esq., Foreman, Philip Downing, D. Doyle, Isidore Ducharme, Alexander Edwards, Jas. Hurley, Michel Langlois, Dan. McCusker, Angus McDonald, Rodger McLeod, Thos. McVeigh, Jas. Rutherford.

The Chairman then delivered his charge to the Grand Jury, and said he had, as usual, to congratulate the County on its usual absence of crime, there being only one case of larceny to go before them. He need scarcely tell them that larceny was the taking of goods or property of another person by any party with intent to appropriate them to their own use without the consent of the owner. In the case of Robert Black, which would come before them under such a charge, they would have to examine the evidence, and if there be reasonable grounds to sustain the charge, they would find a true bill; if not, otherwise. Their next duty would be to examine the jail and see that its condition is satisfactory; and that all rules for the management of the prison, whether for the promotion of cleanliness and health, or the carrying out such punishment and restrictions as the law imposes upon the prisoners, are properly carried out, and it is felt to be a place of punishment, not of ease. Since he last had the pleasure of addressing the sessions Grand Jury, an event had occurred in an adjacent county to which he could not avoid alluding. He referred to the foul assassination of Hon. Thos. D. McGee. It was a foul murder by Fenian hands, and he thought it was the duty of every man in the country to use his best exertions to stamp out such an organization, wherever it attempted to show itself in this country. British subjects had seldom anything to complain of where British rule was established, and hence it was our duty to set our face against such an organization among us. This was not a place where we desired mob government, and we had no desire to have our property taken by a mob. If armed bands under Fenian or any other name should again make the attempt, we will protect our property. If there be any such organization in Canada, it is certainly of very limited extent. It could not long exist under British rule, we cannot tolerate such things, and he would call upon them as British subjects and loyal men, should they see any attempt to introduce it, at once to notify the authorities, and he had no doubt, if such an attempt did take place, such examples would be made as would deter parties from making similar attempts.

The Grand Jury then retired and in a short time returned into Court with a true bill in the case of Robert Black, for larceny.

The prisoner was then brought in. He is a young man of respectable appearance and address, and stood in that dock the second time on a charge of larceny, having been tried and found guilty at the Spring Assizes, 1867, of a like offence, for which he had just completed a term of twelve months' imprisonment. He was arraigned for a like offence and pleaded guilty.

The circumstances of the case were rather peculiar. He was discharged from L'Orignal jail on the 9th of May, having completed his term of 12 months' imprisonment for his first offence; he went on same day by boat to Montreal, and was seen there on that evening; on the night of the 14th the office of P. O'Brian, Esq., in the Court House, adjoining the jail, was entered, his vault opened and about $290 in bank bills stolen. The robbery was discovered next morning, and Mr. O'Brian took some steps to discover the thief, but no clue was obtained. The suspicions of Mr. Dartnell, County Attorney, fell upon Black, and that he could be found in Quebec on the 16th. Instructions were given that if Black should turn up in the adjacent country he should at once be arrested. He was recognized at Hawkesbury village on the afternoon of Tuesday 19th, at once arrested and brought to L'Orignal. He was closely searched in the presence of the County Attorney, but no money or other fact to fix suspicion on him was found. Some memoranda and letters which were taken from him shewed that he had left Quebec the previous evening, having stopped at a hotel there under another name. It was at once ascertained by telegram, that his luggage was still there, and that he was to return at the end of the week. With this starting point the enquiries began, and it was discovered that he had reached Quebec on the morning of the 10th May, remained at the hotel until the 13th, leaving there without paying his bill or taking his luggage, and was absent until the morning of Saturday the 16th, when he returned. It was next ascertained that he reached Montreal on the morning of the 14th, came on to Grenville by the Ottawa boat, took the private ferry below Hawkesbury about 3 p.m., was seen and recognized in Hawkesbury between 4 and 5 p.m., seen on the road from that village to L'Orignal about dark; was taken up in the Bush Road by the Lancaster stage, and brought in to L'Orignal by it between nine and ten p.m. on the night of the robbery. About 1 a.m. on the 15th a man supposed to be him was seen crossing some open ground. Coming from the Court House at daybreak he was again at the Hawkesbury Ferry, where he had crossed the previous day; was ferried across, and took out a big pile of bank bills when paying for the ferry. He was next traced a few miles further down to the locks, changing a $10 bill at Mr. Murphy's, where he breakfasted. He took the steamer *Matilda* through the locks. Reached Montreal about 5 p.m., purchased some clothing, there changing a $10 bill, went on to Quebec by the night train; paid two bills at the hotel on his return, changing another $10 bill, and accounting for his absence by saying he had been duck shooting with a friend on the Isle of Orleans. He changed another $10 bill at a tailor's in Quebec, purchasing more clothes, left Quebec again on Monday the 18th, was seen getting out of the Quebec train at Bonaventure Station on the 19th, and take the train and boat for L'Orignal again, and was arrested on reaching Hawkesbury, but with only 30 cents in his pocket. There was no money or any trace of it in his luggage at the hotel, but from subsequent information, a sum of $188 was found concealed in a quarry below Hawkesbury, near the ferry where he had crossed, and thus not a doubt could exist of his guilt.

The certificate of the previous conviction having been put in, the Court sentenced him to five years' imprisonment in the Provincial Penitentiary.

There being no other business, either civil or criminal, the Grand and Petit Juries were then discharged, and the Court adjourned.

NOT QUITE SO.—"It is among the most savage and debased tribes only that the condition and comfort of the horse have been neglected;" but we believe there are many in civilized countries who are guilty of the same neglect, and without the excuse of the former; here all may avail themselves of the use of an article which has done more than anything else heretofore known to improve the condition and relieve the suffering of the horse. Those who will not use it will be the losers, their horses the sufferers, to avoid both use "Darley's Arabian Heave Remedy and Conditon Medicine," and you will be satisfied with the result. Remember the name, and see that the signature of *Hurd & Co.*, is on each package. *Northrup & Lyman*, Newcastle, C. W., proprietors for the Canadas. Sold by all medicine dealers.

THE FENIANS AND THE WASHINGTON GOVERNMENT.

The New York *Times* says: The Canadian authorities and people are doing right in making energetic preparations to repel the Fenian invaders who have been threatening their lives and homes, their peace and safety. Twice before have the Canadians learned that Fenian threats are not always idle threats, and they would be culpable were they to remain inactive under present circumstances, after the warnings they have had in the past.

While saying this, however, we would also say, for the edification of such Fenians as propose a summer excursion to Canada, that they will find they have made a very egregious mistake in fancying that our Government will pet them to carry out their project. Some of their leaders have urged that as this is the year of the Presidential election, when both political parties may be expected to curry Fenian favor for the purpose of getting Fenian votes, there will be perfect impunity for their undertakings, and the Government will at least wink at their proceedings until they have precipitated themselves over the border. They may rest assured that our Government will do nothing of the kind. President Johnson will be as prompt in issuing orders to Gen. Grant to suppress any attempts at invasion as Gen. Grant will be energetic in obeying them; and the Fenians will again find, as they found two years ago, that they must fight the army of the United States before they can get at the Canadian militia. Gen. Grant is not the man to be derelict in his military duties, or in sustaining the honor and dignity of his country because he is a candidate for the Presidency: while President Johnson as a political outlaw, has no personal or ambitious ends of his own to subserve by seeking the applause of Fenians. They will both act precisely as they did when last a Fenian rebellion was attempted.

Our Government should be prompt in warning the Fenians just as soon as their movement is seen to begin to assume a serious shape. In 1866 they complained very loudly that they had been permitted to go on to the verge of Canada and to the verge of war before they were notified that the American Government would not tolerate their invasion. This was certainly ridiculous enough; for their knowledge that their movement was an outrageous violation of our laws, which the President was sworn to execute, ought of itself to have been sufficient to prevent such an attempt. But still there would be no harm in giving them timely warning on this occasion that their appearance as armed invaders of a friendly power will inevitably bring them into collision with the American Government and people.

CHINESE MODE OF TORTURE.

The torture of the bedstead is resorted to in order to extort money. The victim is put on a wooden rack—flat on his back—and his neck, wrists, and ankles are fastened down by boards having curves large enough for the purpose. These instruments are pressed down on the parts of the body to which they are fitted, and are then tied under the bedstead. Besides all this, sometimes a pole is fastened at right angles to a bar of wood across his ankles—the pole extending to the chin and pressing against it, so that his head will be thrown backward and upward. In this position he is made to pass the night, unless the jailors relent, or he comes to their terms. No one is willing to sleep the second night on such a bedstead, if he can arrange matters with his keepers.

The tortures of the frame of the flowery eyebrow require the aid of the pencil for an intelligible description. One mode is to tie up the victim by one wrist and one ankle, his head turned upward; another is to tie both wrists and both ankles, with the head downward. By either method the entire weight of the body is brought to bear upon these delicate portions of the human frame. The punishment occasions intense agony.

The torture called "the monkey grasping a peach," is employed by Mandarins to compel a prisoner to confess his guilt. The weight of the body is wholly sustained by one arm, which is placed over a slender horizontal pole several feet from the earth, while the other arm, and this, are passed under the legs and tied together by the thumbs below the knees. No part of the body is permitted to touch the ground. Let the reader suffer his thumbs to be tied in this way, even with his feet on the floor, and he will soon realize the terrors of this frightful torture.

The torture of the cage is caused by compelling the culprit to stand on tiptoe with his head protruding through the top of it. The hole is just large enough for his neck, and if he attempts to rest himself by drawing up his legs, the weight of his body is brought to bear on his neck. During the latter part of the reign of the Emperor who died in 1850, a noted robber was compelled to stand in public in such a cage in the suburbs of Fuchau, until he died in agony.

The torture of the tub is caused by putting a large tub of bamboo, or a small tub or pail, turned bottom side up, upon the head of the culprit; incense is then lighted and placed so that the smoke shall ascend into the prisoner's head-cover. As the smoke cannot escape through the top the victim endures indescribable agony, or is suffocated, unless the instrument is removed.

Another mode of torture is to compel the prisoner to kneel on chains or bits of crockery. His arms are outstretched, and he is severely whipped if he attempts to lower them. Again, he may be made to kneel on these sharp and uneven substances with his hands tied behind his back. The Chinese say that in the case of stubborn criminals, it happens quite often that several hundred blows, inflicted with a rattan thong, are laid on the prisoner while he is in this painful position.

A fiendish mode of torture occasionally used upon state prisoners is called the hot water snake. Hollow pewter tubes made in the form of snakes, are so constructed that they can be wound around the arms of the prisoner. Another, and the third coil, is sometimes wound round the body. Boiling hot water is then poured into the mouths of these snakes, and as it runs through the hollow tubes it burns into the unhappy victim's flesh, and occasions the most exquisite torment. This devilish contrivance is still occasionally used at the capital on state prisoners.

The torture of the shirt of iron wire is even more diabolical than the boiling snakes. A shirt-like garment, made of very fine iron wire, with interstices something like those of a fishing net, is put upon the prisoner, the clothing from the upper part of the body having been removed. A cord is attached to it in such a way that when pulled the shirt will press down closely on the body, and the skin and flesh will protrude more or less through the interstices. A knife like instrument is then passed over the wire on the outside, cutting or rasping off the protruding skin and flesh. The operation is repeated at the option of the dispenser of justice.

The torture of the whip of hooks is no less inhuman. A large number of very fine hooks are securely fastened to a handful of the fibres of hemp. The whole is then used as a whip with which to beat the prisoner in order to elicit a confession. When a blow is given with this whip, many of the hooks will stick to the body of the victim, and unless a satisfactory confession is forthcoming, the whip is pulled or jerked back by main force and another blow given. The operation is repeated according to the dictation of the presiding officer.

—The celebrated Neapolitan brigand Gaetano Manzi, whose capture of Mr. Moens, an English traveller, was minutely related by the latter in a volume published two years ago, has at last been captured, and with nineteen of his band was recently arraigned for trial. Thanks to the spoils derived from several years' successful brigandage, Gaetano has been enabled to retain for his defence the best advocates at the Neapolitan bar.

MAGEE AND RUSSELL'S great clearing sale previous to removal continues to-day.

THE NEWS.

—The gunboat *Minstrel* is stationed at Cornwall.

—A hotel and boarding-house organ has been started in New York, called the *Hotel Union.*

FROST.—We understand that the heavy frost of Tuesday night last has done considerable damage to the vegetable crops in the North Riding.—*Guelph Mercury, 11th.*

—The Sultan has just presented to the Emperor of the French a piece of ordnance of antique workmanship. It was the gift of Francis I., in 1513, to the Venetian Governor of Cyprus.

—The Kendall *Record* says that W. S. Coy, School Superintendent of that county, lately took a kernel of corn from his ear that had been there twenty years. A hard story. It should have borne many ears, here this.

—There is clearly a conspiracy between Chief Justice Chase and the Second Adventists to rescue Jeff. from justice. Chase has postponed his trial until October 5, and the Adventists have arranged to have the world come to an end three days before.

—The North German Parliament has granted the petition for the expenses of a scientific expedition to the East to observe the total eclipse of the sun, not visible in Europe, on the 18th of August. The Astronomical Society estimate the expenses of the expedition at 16,000 thalers.

—Smith, Belmont, McDonald and Stearns, the four burglars who robbed Mr. Mattice's safe, at Cornwall, and were subsequently arrested in the United States, were tried at the Quarter Sessions last week and found guilty. They were sentenced, Smith 14, Belmont 13, McDonald 12, and Stearns 11 years, respectively, to the Provincial Penitentiary.

—The municipal council of Cannes resolved in favor of the concession in perpetuity of a place of honor in the cemetery of that town, in order that a monument should be erected therein to receive the remains of the late Lord Brougham, as the founder and benefactor of the English colony of Cannes.

—The *Invalide Russe* announces the conclusion of a treaty of commerce between Russia and the Khokhan, and adds: "Russia does not cherish any plans of conquest in Central Asia. Her support of the weaker Khanite of Khokhan against the more powerful Khanate of Bokhara may serve as a proof of this. The hostility of Russia has been called forth by the Emir of Bokhara's breach of faith."

—Robbers are continuing their operations in Brantford. A few nights ago a store was entered and a large quantity of goods carried off. The robbers were traced by the Chief Constable, who, with two assistants, arrested them after a desperate fight in which blood flowed profusely. One, a Norwegian, was committed for trial, and the other was remanded.

—By the action of the Synod of the Church of Scotland, in conference in Kingston, the Presbyteries of Hamilton and London are reunited, and the Presbyteries of Guelph continued, composing the congregations of Galt, Guelph, Fergus, Woolwich, Arthur and Mount Forest, together with the charges of Orangeville and Erin from the Presbytery of Toronto. —*Kingston Whig.*

—The telegram anticipatory to the Australian mail brings some interesting items of news. The Duke of Edinburgh sailed on the 6th of April for England. At that time the Prince's external wounds were completely healed. O'Farrell was hanged on the 21st. He confessed that he had acted alone, and all fears of a Fenian organization existing in the colony have (the despatch says) proved to be groundless. The Parliament was to be prorogued on the 27th. The political deadlock still continued, and the Governor had been unsuccessful in his endeavours to form a Ministry.

—The British Society of Arts has instructed Mr. Coningsby, author of the "Special Report on the Condition of the French Working Classes," to proceed to America and visit the chief cities of the United States, for the twofold purpose of inquiring into the state of American manufactures and drawing up a report upon the condition and educational status of the artisan population. Mr. Coningsby, after going through the Eastern, Middle, and Western States of the Union, will return, *via* Can