NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

Notice to Sellers of Petroleum—A. Graham.
Mowing and Reaping Machines—E. & B. P. Paige.
St. Louis Hotel, Quebec—Willis Russell.
Special Notice—Canada House.
Auction Sale of Real Estate—H. McLean.
Cow Lost—Peter Noe.

The Ottawa Times

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1868.

☞ *For Markets see Fourth Page.*

THE Hon. H. L. LANGEVIN, C. B., and the Hon. E. KENNY, arrived here yesterday afternoon. Other Ministers are expected this morning to attend the meeting of the Privy Council, summoned for to-day.

THE Quebec Government appears to be in a difficulty about the distribution of patronage. A "hitch" has taken place in the appointment of Mr. DUVERNAY to the Queen's Printership, and some other vacancies remain unfilled, because, it is reported, of the difficulty in holding the balance even between the different nationalities. Had the Hon. Mr. CHAUVEAU followed the example of the Ontario Premier, and whittled down salaries and emoluments so as to have made office not worth the asking for, he would have been saved much of this trouble. Seriously, however, we regret that there should be any danger of a break-up in the Quebec Cabinet upon such a question as the filling up of a few offices. The claims of race can be adjusted very readily if the representatives of each seek no more than their fair proportion, because they can be determined by the rules of arithmetic. We cannot believe, after the broad and liberal views we have heard the Premier of the Province enunciate, that he is seeking to establish the exclusive domination of the majority, and it would be quite unworthy the representatives of the British Canadian minority, if, trusting too much to their own influence, or the liberality of their colleagues, they are standing out for a larger share of the public offices than that to which their numbers entitle them.

This question of race is rendered difficult to deal with because there are generally those on all sides, who are ready to trade upon the prejudices of the people for their own personal ends. But neither the French nor English section of the Quebec Cabinet has anything to gain by a rupture of the existing alliance. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the postponement of the consideration of these appointments for a time may enable Ministers to adjust their differences.

FROM the following, which we clip from the Montreal *Gazette* of yesterday, it seems not at all unlikely that the ill-judged kindness of the Emigration Department in years gone by will draw a volume of pauper immigration through Canada, which is not without some danger to the sanitary condition of our ports. That whole cargoes of poor people should be induced to take the St. Lawrence route, on the assurance that the Canadian Government would pay their fare from the port of debarkation to the United States, shows the unfortunate consequences of the too generous policy heretofore pursued, when on pretence of settling at some western point near the United States these immigrants managed virtually to get themselves landed at Detroit at our expense. Those who are landed on our shores cannot be allowed to starve; they ought not to be permitted to hang about the cities in misery, and, perhaps breed an epidemic; and in the absence of any other way of getting over the difficulty we think the suggestion made by the *Gazette* deserves consideration:

"A party of Norwegian emigrants arrived here on Saturday, in such a destitute condition, that they could not obtain either food or lodgings, and took up quarters for the night in Young's stores. Being in danger of starvation, the attention of the Mayor was called to their case, and Mr. Workman very properly took it upon himself to order food to be distributed amongst them. We regret, at the same time, to learn that the small pox has broken out among them, and that if not immediately removed, their presence will involve danger to the city. It appears that they came on to Canada in the expectation that they would be forwarded to the United States by the Canadian Government, and as it is time that this little game should be stopped, we think Government, by an order in Council, should require all captains of vessels arriving in Canada, to give bonds for the through passage of the emigrants they bring out to their ultimate place of destination."

THE *Globe* has got tolerably well over the "big scare" under which it labored on Friday last, concerning "the coming rail." On Monday it closed an article calculated to let itself "down easy," with the following piece of self gratulation:

"But we shall never regret that, at whatever expense to the country, we advocated measures which would give repose and safety to a very large portion of our people, whose interests were heartlessly trifled with by the Government in 1866. Upon the shoulders of the Government be the responsibility of what may ensue."

It would have been great "repose" indeed to have had the whole force of the country—Regular and Volunteer—called out "this very day," merely because the editor of the *Globe* was doing up a bit of "sensational." But mark how, Pilate-fashion, the great man of the *Globe* washes his hands—"upon the shoulders of the Government be the responsibility of what may ensue!" The *Globe* is innocent of all blame; it has done its duty; it has created a foolish alarm; it has been frightened by "forty Fenians" who did *not* go from Port Huron to Buffalo; it has, "at whatever expense to the country," done its best to paralyze trade, and create a panic; and now for "what may ensue," the Government ought surely to be held responsible! But we are surprised at the *Globe's* reference to 1866. Unless we are much mistaken, it poohpoohed the notion of an invasion in that year, when invasion was imminent, and did its best to put the authorities off their guard; and afterwards in the same year, when no invasion was at all probable, it labored for weeks to create a panic. The whole course of the *Globe* on the Fenian question has been such as to create a suspicion that it has treated it in a way to make political or professional capital for itself, rather than to serve the best interests of the country. The last sentence in the extract above quoted, is well calculated to convey the impression that the writer really wishes for a raid—"at whatever expense to the country"—merely for the sorry privilege of saying, "we told you so!"

THE 43rd (Carleton) Battalion of Infantry, Col. W. F. POWELL, has been ordered to this city on Thursday the 25th inst., to put in six days' battalion drill. Arrangements have been made to have them billeted in the city. The 42nd (Brockville) Battalion Rifles, Col. CRAWFORD, proceed to Prescott to-morrow for a like purpose.

"THE LOST MAN FOUND."

Original Letter from his own Hand.

Circumstances have heretofore prevented us from doing Mr. David Manchester the justice of allowing him to speak for himself, and show the world that he is alive, and that however "scandalous" our former remarks may have been they were at least so far true, in that Mr. Manchester was still in the flesh, and that his body had not been made food for fishes. We were entirely unaware of the important part which Mr. Manchester had been playing on the "grate Manitoulin," until his letter reached us, but having been informed of the fact, we rejoice all the more that he did not meet a watery grave. It will be seen that he alludes with considerable freedom to other parties, in a manner which shews that he believes he has not altogether been well used, seeing that in the short space of *nine* months after his supposed drowning, he kindly wrote to his wife to tell her he was alive. What a pity he did not write a little sooner to save the expense and anxiety incurred for the search in the river! We suppress the names of the parties mentioned by Mr. Manchester, but otherwise permit him to tell his own story in his own way, so that he can have no further reasonable ground of complaint against us:—

"A REPLY FROM THE LOST MAN FOUND ON THE GRATE MANATOULIN ISLAND, TO THE ARTICLE PUBLISHED IN THE OTTAWA TIMES UNDER THE HEADING OF THE 'LOST MAN FOUND.'"

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

MY DEAR SIR,—Since there have been some scandelous, as well as false reports published both through your paper under the aforesaid heading, and a leply Made by one——who has been Superintendent of Indian affairs, &c., &c., in the Island. To charges preferd against him by the settlers with regard to his missbehaviour towards the English Church Indian Missionary here, and the manner in which he discharged his duties here, and for which the Government appointed an investigation to be held at Little Currant last fall, where he received all the leniancy that the appointed investigators could extend to him, and now finding that he is discharged from his offices and still desirous of doing all the injury that he can to those that would not allow him to trampel on them while he was here, and trying to make it appear, to his friends that he has been persecuted and that by the worst of characters, and I being considered a prinsipal person or haveing a considderable influince against his being kept in office any longer has thought that by thus trying to scandelize me and my family that he would gain simpothy, and strives to maintain the same by the false statements upon oath of a worthless character well known in Ottawa by the name of ——, ——— who no doubt was made a tool of by ——in making a statement to the effect that My family had been trying to raise Money on my life Insurance which statement I most positively deny and in doing so I call upon Mr. ——— Insurance agent at Ottawa to do me and my family the justice of affirming the same top I wrote to my wife about nine months after I left and told her I was alive, and it was in order that she would have nothing to do with the Insurance Money, and I would further call upon Mr. ——— to say if he did not come to My store with Dr. ——— and urge and persuade me to have my life insured and also I would ask him if I did not try my utmost to get him to return me my money back again shortly before I left Ottawa; and if I left Ottawa as I did, it was not for the purpose of obtaining money on my life insurance, but it was for the purpose of putting my creditors of my track for a short time. And I may here state, in justise to my wife and friends, that there was not a creature in the world, beside myself, had the least knowledge of my plans.

And as I blame my creditors for having made me thus rashly contemplate and perform an act that I have ever since regretted and for which, no doubt, I shall receive a great deal of publick censure, I however, I blame my creditors for the had forced me into a bad position by urging me to sell my store in center town and renting a far less comodious building at an enormis rent, which I saw would eventully ruin me and many of my creditors showing a reluctance to furnish me longer in stock, I got completely discouraged and thus rashly acted but my intentions even in this were good, for it has always been my purpose that if I was spared to make sufficiant money I would pay my creditors every cent that I owed them, and my conduct since I have left Ottawa will prove that what I here in state is truth and I am prepared to prove it so for I never left my country, but remained in it and have been trying to build up a business in this new part of the Dominion, and make money, and if I have not been as successful as it was my desire I have to attribute a grate portion of my unsuckessfulness to the opposition I met with in the person of ——but I do not desire to say anything that would be detramentiy to Mr. ———'s interests as I suppose we will not have to complane of his conduct any longer only that it grieves me to see men holding offices wherein their influance have such a damaging effect upon the settlement and improvement of the locality that the are in, and who show such a spirit of animosity to those who do not in all matters agree with themselves.

For I have done more to improve this part, and encouraged more settlement than any other white man that has ever come to the Island. And I am confident to state that if my creditors bare patiently with me for a short time, that I shall yet be able to pay them every cent that should be theirs however if the do not choose to do so, I am prepared to meets them like a man, and account to them for every cent I am in possession of, so, it shall remain with themselves how the shall act. I am here, and will remain here, and what I have don is don and cannot be on don; but I shall yet prove to the world that it was all don for a good purpose.

From your most unworthy humble servt.,
DAVID MANCHESTER.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

SIR,—Some time ago, a petition was presented to the Corporation by the residents on the Richmond road, praying for street lamps. It was granted, and orders were given to make them; but as yet, the lamps have not made their appearance, and the dark nights are not calculated to cause the people to speak flatteringly of the delay. The lamps are the more necessary as the sidewalks are in a loose and man-trap condition; these, however, will doubtless be overhauled, and probably a few more *crossings* made at the same time. The cost of doing this would be trifling, and the convenience and comfort are so great that the authorities will hardly hesitate to comply with the request. C. P.

Ottawa, 16th June, 1868.

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

For soups and potted meats go to Bate & Co., 52 Spark-st. 762d

CARPETS AND HOUSE FURNISHINGS.—Garland 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

COUNTY COUNCIL.

Pursuant to adjournment from last session, the Corporation of the County of Carleton met at the Court House, in the City of Ottawa, at 2 o'clock p.m., on Monday, the 15th day of June, 1868.

Present: John Holmes, Esq., Warden; and Messrs. Caldwell, Mills, McCaffery, Tremblay, Blackburn, Dow, Cummings, and Fraser.

The number of members present not being sufficient to form a quorum, the Warden adjourned the Council till next morning at 10 o'clock.

TUESDAY, June 16.

Pursuant to adjournment the Council met at 10 a.m.

Present: The Warden; Messrs. Caldwell, Graham, Hinton, Tremblay, Smith, Mills, Dow, Fraser, Green, McCaffery, Blackburn, Cummings, Sykes and Morgan.

The minutes of yesterday were read.

The clerk submitted the following communications:

1st. From J. Fraser, Esq., D.C.C., asking reimbursement of a sum of money expended in cleaning his office.

2nd. From R. Lees, Esq., transmitting presentment of Grand Jury March Quarter Sessions, 1868.

3rd. From Attorney-General of Ontario, transmitting copy of an order passed in Executive Council, granting a new arbitration between the City of Ottawa and this Corporation for the care and maintenance of prisoners, &c.

4th. From the Secretary of the Ontario Rifle Association, asking aid for said Association.

5th. From John Canty, stating that he had been prevented from drawing water to the jail as bound to do under the contract.

6th. From J. G. Hodgins, transmitting apportionment of school monies for 1868.

Moved by Mr. Cummings, seconded by Mr. Hinton, that the account of Mrs. Eaton for cleansing the office of J. Fraser, Esq., be referred to the Finance Committee, together with Mr. Fraser's letter.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Hinton, seconded by Mr. Cummings, that the presentment of the Grand Jury of the Quarter Sessions of March last, be referred to the Jail Committee.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Green, seconded by Mr. Blackburn, that the copy of the minutes of the Lieut.-Governor in Council, dated 12th June, 1868, be received, and that a copy of the same be sent to the City Council, requesting them to appoint a committee to confer with a committee of this council, said last mentioned committee to consist of the Warden and Messrs. Smith and Cowan.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Fraser, seconded by Mr. Smith, that the memorial of the Ontario Rifle Association be referred to the Finance Committee.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Blackburn, seconded by Mr. Green, that the protest of John Canty be received and referred to the Gaol Committee.—Carried.

Mr. Smith presented a petition from Wm. Cummings, of Torbolton, praying for aid from the county funds to educate his deaf and dumb son in the Hamilton Institute.

Moved by Mr. Blackburn, seconded by Mr. Smith, that the petition of Wm. Cummings be referred to the Committee on Education.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Cowan, seconded by Mr. Mills, that a by-law be introduced amending by-law No. 3 of this corporation, substituting the name of A. B. Young for that of Merritt O. Andrews, who has removed out of this county.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Graham, seconded by Mr. Sykes, that the Sheriff be requested to inform this Council how many extra wardens are employed in the gaol, the reason of their being employed, or if they have been employed by Government orders.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Sykes, seconded by Mr. Cummings, that this Council do now adjourn till 2 o'clock p.m.

The Council adjourned.

The proceedings of the afternoon session will appear in our next issue.

LOCAL NEWS.

For jams and jellies go to Bate & Co., 52, Spark-st. 762d

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

For a choice selection of pickles, sauces &c., go to Bate & Co, 52 Spark-st. 762d

BOG OAK JEWELLERY.—Very handsome sets of bog oak jewellery can be had at Young & Radford's, at $1 per set.

Several bargain lots have been brought forward from the wholesale department for the removal sale at Magee & Russell's.

POLICE COURT.—Nothing was done at the Police Court yesterday, except the adjournment of a case of keeping rubbish on a sidewalk.

NOT DEAD.—We are informed that the sailor belonging to the gunboat *Minstrel*, at Prescott, who was said to be almost killed on Sunday, is alive and able to do what England expects from every man—his duty.

THE LATE WALTER SWALWELL.—We regret to learn that though diligent search has been made for the body of the late Mr. Swalwell, his brother received a despatch last night stating that so far it had proved unsuccessful.

The great removal sale at Magee & Russell's still attracts crowds. Casual observers might suppose that an ordinary dry goods stock would not stand such a long siege, but when they consider that a well assorted stock, such as the one under observation, must be valued from $80,000 to $100,000, they need not be surprised that the excitement still continues.

THE BY WARD MARKET HAY SCALE.—For some days past, the farmers selling hay on the By Ward Market have been obliged to drive to Upper Town to get it weighed. Now, however, the By Ward Market scale has been repaired and carefully adjusted by Mr. Kilduff, and it is stated that it will weigh accurately to half a pound.

COLES' DRAMATIC COMPANY.—The company perform to-night at the Rink Music Hall in "Married Life," to conclude with the operatic bagatelle, entitled, "Jenny Lind or the Swedish Nightingale." This company, it appears, comprises a number of actresses, some of whom are also represented to be good vocalists.

BIG FISH.—We learn that a Maskinonge was caught in the Canal yesterday morning, weighing upwards of thirty pounds. The lucky gentleman had much difficulty in securing his prize. The river and canal are both teeming with fish, and the lovers of piscatorial sports should make a note of the fact.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY.—Mr. Maclean will sell by auction to-day, at noon, on the premises, the double brick cottage and lot on the corner of Metcalfe and Maria-sts., Centre Town. The house, shaded with well grown maples, is modern in style and finished in a first class manner, and parties wishing to secure a comfortable home on easy terms of payment will do well to attend the sale.

SERIOUS IF NOT FATAL ACCIDENT.—A man named Hall, from Osgoode, was brought into the Protestant Hospital yesterday under the following circumstances: He had gone out in the morning with his gun to shoot, and in some position which he has probably not been able to describe, his gun was at his feet or in some way below him, when he took hold of it by the muzzle, and in drawing it towards him it went off, lodging part of the charge in his hand and part in his breast. He now lies in a very precarious condition, and his recovery is doubtful.

MAJOR'S HILL.—The Rifle Brigade Band will play the following programme on Major's Hill this afternoon, from 5:30 to 7:30:

1 Pas Redouble..."le Tirailleur"...by Sellenik
2 Ouverture....."Domino Noir".....Auber
3 Waltz....."Lord Lovell".....Laurent
4 Operatic Selection..."Tancredi"...Rossini
5 Quadrille...."The Emerald Isle"...Miller
6 Duetto...."Gemma di Vergy"....Donizetti
7 Galop....."Merkur".....Rodeberk

"The Rifle Brigade Marches"
National Anthem.

PERSONAL.—The Revd. E. B. Harper, M.A., Pastor of the Wesleyan Church in Ottawa, for some time past in a feeble state of health, leaves the city to-morrow for a trip on the Continent of Europe, expecting to be absent about three months. The members of his church and congregation intend, we are informed, presenting him with a purse ere he leaves. He will deliver a farewell address this evening at the church, Metcalfe-st., at half-past seven o'clock, when the presentation will be made. We trust that his journey, while affording him a large measure of enjoyment, will result in his complete restoration to health.

A DISORDERLY COLORED GIRL.—A sable and not very delectable daughter of Africa, named Julia Robinson, was found on Monday night at McKay's bush, in the vicinity of New Edinburgh, by that indefatigable hunter of such creatures, constable Silcox. She has been known for some time past to have kept pretty close to the guard-room of the soldiers on duty at Rideau Hall, and was pointed out to the authorities as an improper person, and so after some trouble she was arrested and brought before Mr. Langrell, who has consigned her to thirty days' durance, which she does not at all approve of. She is not yet twenty years of age, but having several times run away from her old father, who—her mother being dead—requires her services, it is to be feared that she is confirmed in her disreputable career.

SERENADERS AT THE THEATRE.—We saw this Company again last evening, and were not disappointed in our expectations of witnessing something good. The singing of Mr. Hamall is remarkably good, and the audience testified its admiration by loudly applauding his efforts. He is unquestionably the star of the Company, but there are others among them quite capable of satisfying the requirements of any reasonable audience. The conundrums were amusing, and their instrumental music unexceptionable; the dancing ditto; and the flute solo by Sig. Holbrook was very effective, sweet, and executed with brilliancy. The performances of the Leroux Brothers, with which the evening's entertainment closed, bordered on the wonderful. They perform again tonight in an entire new programme. Notwithstanding the excessive heat outside, a current of pure air passing through the Theatre, rendered it cool and pleasant.

THE GREAT LACROSSE MATCH.—The Lacrosse match between the Ottawa club and that of the Two Mountain Indians, had been looked forward to among the votaries of the game with a good deal of interest from the time of its announcement; and notwithstanding the hot glare of the sun which poured down on the scorched scene of action yesterday, quite a number of spectators assembled on the ground to witness what all thought would be a great game. But what a disappointment! No sooner had the game began than the odds against the Indians became apparent, and in one minute and a half the ball was carried triumphantly through by Ottawa, and the first game was won. The second game was entered upon with great spirit by both parties, and the Indians showed some good points, but in a little while they were completely overwhelmed, and in eleven and a half minutes Ottawa had won the second game. The third game lasted but two minutes and a half, and was also won by Ottawa, and thus, in thirty-nine minutes, including stoppages, ended the great Lacrosse match, and the "great expectations" of the spectators. It is as well, perhaps, that the Ottawa men were not called on to put forth all their powers on so terribly hot a day, for if they had it could scarcely have failed to injure their health. It was a labor for ordinary people to walk about the streets, and it was certainly no time for great bodily exertion. This was quite as apparent in the exhaustion of the Indians as in the condition of the victors. It was understood that a foot race would follow the game of Lacrosse, but the Indians declined and showed their wisdom.

THE NEUTRALITY LAWS.

The Proposed Amendments—Reports of the British Commissioners.

[From the London Times, June 3.]

It is not to be regretted that a long time has been suffered to elapse before the questions relating to British neutrality which were raised during the American war have been committed for inquiry and decision. The report which has just been made by the Commissioners on the Neutrality Laws will have all the more weight that it is the result of discussions which have arisen during profound peace, and is published when the controversy about the *Alabama*, though not dead, sleeps for the time. Whenever it shall be proposed to legislate in accordance with the opinion of the Commissioners, no adverse critic will be able to say that anything is done in haste, that general principles are sacrificed unthinkingly to meet a particular case, or that the angry complaints of a foreign State have unduly influenced the action of Parliament. After having maintained its own view respecting the equipment and escape of the vessels in question until the dispute has worn itself out, and forms no longer one of the topics of the hour, this country, recognizing that its municipal law might be modified with advantage so as to give greater facilities for enforcing what are now considered international duties, has committed the whole question to a body of men eminently fitted to arrive at just conclusions. Their report shows what is necessary, and it also shows how little our present law falls short of efficiency. For close on fifty years we have had a statute which in principle is all that the most exacting belligerent can desire of a neutral. It may be that stricter notions of the responsibility of States have arisen during this period, and that both the right of belligerents to harass neutrals by extreme regulations, and the rights of neutrals to disregard the interests of belligerents, have been curtailed by that public opinion which makes the law of nations. But the Act of 1819 is, in its general scope, quite abreast of the most enlightened views of the present day. It lays down in the clearest manner the prohibitions which a State should enforce on its citizens; it forbids Englishmen to enlist or serve in foreign armies or navies without leave of the Crown, or to procure others to enlist, and it provides for the arrest of such persons in any part of the British dominions. It provides, in the section which was so much debated in the courts of law during the late war, that any person who shall without license equip, furnish, fit out or arm any vessel to aid in warlike operations with foreign powers shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and that the vessel and all its appurtenances shall be forfeited. Other provisions of the same tenor apply to whoever shall aid the warlike equipment of a foreign vessel, as by adding to the number of the guns or changing them for guns of a greater power. In short, we have no reason to be dissatisfied with the spirit of our former legislation, or to think that we have in any way disregarded the rights of our neighbors or the principles of justice.

The events of the late war, however, showed that the Act of the 59th George III. did not supply the Queen's Government with all the powers which are necessary for the control of private persons who may meditate the illegal aiding of a belligerent. The Act, it is confessed, is not stringent enough. It must be borne in mind that in the present day the industry of this country constantly takes a warlike direction. Among other goods we supply the means of destruction to all mankind. In their business capacity men are indifferent to the purposes to which their productions will be devoted, and they will arm Turkish corvettes to subdue the Cretans, or Greek blockade-runners to harass the Turks, without a ruffle of conscience or a misgiving as to the propriety of their trade. There is a legend concerning a pious hardware house in Birmingham, which regularly manufactured and exported idols for the Hindoos while subscribing at the same time handsomely to the missionaries. So whenever there are belligerents in the world, and England, as is now likely to be the case, is neutral, it is certain that there will be a large demand on English traders for the materials and instruments of war, and that those traders will not have the smallest scruple in supplying either side, or both, and with whatever can be paid for. The export of munitions and warlike stores is morally as complete a violation of neutrality as any other act, but it is one which can hardly be prevented, and which it is agreed that the belligerents must protect themselves against by blockade, or by the exercise of the right of capture. Therefore the neutral is not called upon to devise any stricter regulations concerning it. It is different in respect to ships. As has been frequently pointed out, there is this difference between ships and other warlike stores, that the latter must be taken to some place in possession of the belligerent, and hence directed against his adversary, while the ship may never go near the belligerent's territory at all. Hull, masts, tackle, guns, coals, crew, and everything else may be wholly derived from the neutral country, and the vessel be in truth and in fact simply a neutral pirate, committing its depredations under the fiction of a commission from a belligerent. If full liberty were given to such a principle, there is no reason why the late King Theodore might not have had a score of armed vessels of French or American build on the sea. It is evident that the line of prohibition must be drawn by the neutral State so as to include ships, and to do this more effectually than is done by the present law is the chief object of the commissioners' report. Their first recommendation will hardly be questioned. It is simply that the Foreign Enlistment Act shall be amended by adding a prohibition against the preparing or fitting out in any part of Her Majesty's dominions of any naval or military expedition to proceed thence against the dominions of any foreign State with which Her Majesty shall not then be at war.

The chief recommendations are intended to make the much debated seventh section more complete and stringent. The phraseology of this enactment is well enough known, and its limits sufficiently ascertained. It is now proposed to add that that "if any person shall, within the limits of Her Majesty's dominions, fit out, arm, despatch, or cause to be despatched, any ship with intent or knowledge that the same shall or will be employed in the military or naval service of any foreign power in any war then being waged by such power against the subjects or property of any foreign belligerent power with whom Her Majesty shall not be then at war," he "shall be guilty of a misdemeanor." On this there will probably be little difference of opinion, and it might be sufficient extension of the law to meet such cases as arose during the late war, The Commissioners, however, have supplemented it by the words "or shall within Her Majesty's dominions build or equip any ship with the intent that the same shall, after being fitted out and armed either within or beyond Her Majesty's dominions be employed as aforesaid." To this Mr. Vernon Harcourt objects as an oppressive and needless interference with the trade of the country. There is much to be said in favor of this view of the matter; and yet it may be that economists would err if in which the Executive might advantageously interfere even while the mere building was going on. In some classes of vessels, as, for instance, the rams, their very build and construction of the hulls is warlike; and when the hulls are completed they may be easily smuggled out of the Queen's dominions, to be equipped and armed elsewhere. If the intention be fully proved, and it is quite clear that vessels are being built for the service of a belligerent, we do not see why the Executive should be forced to wait until a later stage of the illegal preparation. On this point, however, it is unnecessary at present to form a decisive opinion; it is plain that such cases must be left to the discretion of Government, and the question is whether any real injury to the community would ensue on granting powers to Government which would only be used in very rare cases, and when an illegal purpose was clearly manifest.

The practical application of the law is the subject of the third resolution, and by it the executive government receives powers effectually to restrain and prevent attempted offences. If the Secretary of State shall be satisfied that there is a reasonable and probable cause for believing a breach of the law about to be committed, he shall have power to issue a warrant, and on this the Commissioners of Customs, or other persons named, shall have power to arrest and search the ship, and to detain it until it has been either condemned or released by process of law. It cannot be denied that the powers of the Government will be very greatly increased should this resolution be embodied in an act of Parliament. But this is a matter on which half-measures will be of no avail. In all that relates to war there must be promptitude and a strengthening of the action of the Executive. The contest extends its influences from the belligerents to those who are in any way concerned with them. We must allow something of the summary power of a commander to the Secretary of State who has to deal with persons who by a single act may compromise the country's position and render it liable for enormous indemnities. We would rather make the law too strong than too weak, believing that the Government would have no possible inducement to abuse its powers, and that what is chiefly to be feared is its inability to cope with the cunning and pertinacity of offenders.

—The whole of the loot taken at Magdala will amount to £5,000 or £6,000—that is, between £1 and £2 per European engaged.

—A correspondent of the Buffalo *Courier* says there is a young lady residing in Batavia, who can play two airs with her right hand, one with her left, and sing a fourth, at the same time. How much more would her musical adaptation be extended were she to use Italian Bitters.

—As a good proof of the absurd ideas about English young ladies which are current in France, we may mention that one Parisian paper, *le Petit Journal*, gravely assures its readers that the reason why the "Girl of the Period" in England is so masculine and fast, is because "the daughters of Lords and Baronets are educated at Windsor, where one of the sergeants of the Queen's army drills them regularly!"

—About fourteen years ago, a daughter of Mrs. Allan, residing in Banff, dropped a half-crown on the street. The girl did not find it again, and of course the circumstance was soon forgotten. An anonymous letter, bearing the Banff post-mark, was, however, received by Mrs. Allan lately in the following terms, and containing 2s. 6d. in postage stamps:—Mrs. Allen there was a little laddie of yours let fall half a crown at Johny Nicol's door or on the high street about 14 years ago, an' I took it up and now I am able to pay it back."

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

FINE coral jewellery, bog oak jewellery and a large collection of other goods suitable for wedding and other presents can be seen at Young & Radford's; all new and choice goods and will be sold cheap.

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

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 Condition 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.

Latest by Telegraph.

FROM TORONTO.

Special to THE TIMES.

TORONTO, June 16.

Fifteen entries have been made for the Queen's plate.

Mr. Allen, the governor of the Toronto jail, met with a severe accident to-day, being pitched out of his carriage; but he is now in a fair way of recovery.

CABLE NEWS

(Via Montreal Line.)

YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES.

BELGRADE, June 15.—The nephew of the late Prince Michael has been declared his successor under the title of Prince Milan.

BERLIN, June 15.—The North German Parliament has passed a bill authorizing the Government to raise a fund, the proceeds of which are to be applied to the enlargement and improvement of the Federal navy.

LISBON, June 15.—The South American steamer has arrived. After a heavy bombardment of Humaita the allies made a combined attack on the rear of that position, to gain possession of the forest of Gran Chaco, and thereby cut off the communication of the Paraguayans. The assault was repulsed after a desperate engagement, and the allies were compelled to relinquish the attempt. The siege of Humaita, however, still continued, and the fortress was closely invested by land and water.

LONDON, June 15.—In the House of Commons this evening Lord Stanley said the Egyptian Government entertained a plan for the establishment of courts of law to protect the rights of residents in Egypt of foreign birth, and that the Viceroy was desirous of carrying the measure into effect.

THIS MORNING'S DESPATCHES.

LONDON, June 16.—A great meeting of Ritualists was held in this city last night. Dr. Pusey, and other eminent Divines were present. Resolutions were adopted defending the Irish Church establishment as it at present stands, and maintaining the High Church doctrines of the Church of England.

Mr. Gathorne Hardy threatens to prosecute Geo. Francis Train for an objectionable speech made by him to an Irish audience in Manchester.

CAMBRIDGE, June 16.—The University of Cambridge to-day conferred a degree of Doctor of Laws upon Henry W. Longfellow. A large number of distinguished ladies and gentlemen were present, but few of the students of the University attended. On receiving his degree Mr. Longfellow met with an earnest demonstration of welcome from all. The Vice-Chancellor made an address in latin, and alluded in suitable terms to the poet's life, character, and works, and also of the generous reception given to Mr. Dickens by the American people.

QUEENSTOWN, June 16.—The steamship *Tripoli*, from New York, arrived to-day, and sailed for Liverpool.

BERLIN, June 16.—Bismarck has retired from office on leave of absence, and to-day left Berlin for his estates, where he will remain three or four months to recruit his health. Herr Von Thiler, Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs, takes his place at the head of the Foreign Office.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Via Montreal Line.

YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES.

From Port-au-Prince.

NEW YORK, June 16.—The *Herald's* Port-au-Prince correspondence says that Salnave, in a recent interview with the United States, French, English, and Spanish Ministers, declared his determination not to yield to his antagonists, and to hold his position at Port-au-Prince under every circumstance. On the 30th of June an attack was made on the town by the Cacos, and repulsed. All the prisoners taken by Salnave were slain, subsequently Salnave's cavalry were defeated, and Salnave set fire to the north and northeast suburbs.

THIS MORNING'S DESPATCHES.

President Johnson Nominated by the Louisiana Convention.

NEW YORK, June 16.—The *Times'* special says that Genl. James B. Steedman, the chairman of the Louisiana delegation to the Democratic Convention is here, and publicly states that they will support President Johnson as a candidate for the Presidential nomination. In this they expect to be sustained by all the Southern delegations. Other parties state that the Northern Democrats will be astonished at the strength of Mr. Johnson in the Convention, and adds, that if the name of Chief Justice Chase is put in for nomination, a bolt will be the consequence.

Jerome Park Races.

NEW YORK, June 16.—Jerome Park, second race—ladies' stake—a sweepstake for fillies of three years old; entry $100, half forfeit; $1,000 to be added by the club; one mile five furlongs; the owner of second filly to receive $200 out of the stakes. Won by *Bonnie Brae*.

Mr. Hanlan Resigned.

The *Herald's* special says resignations and rumors of resignations come thicker and faster. The report passing around within the past day or two, to the effect that the first Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue has resigned, is confirmed. Mr. Hanlan resigns, however, on the same conditions adopted by the Commissioner on the confirmation of his successor.

The *Sun's* special says a large and influential number of Democrats are here to get McCulloch removed, and keep up an incessant fire upon him.

Suicide.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Wm. A. Wilkes, a Quarter-Master Sergeant of Marines, who had been in service thirty years, killed himself today with a pistol.

The Movement of Fenian War Material, &c., Contradicted.

ODDENSBURG, June 16.—Reports which have from time to time been circulated of movements of Fenian war materials and provisions along this frontier, between this place and St. Albans, Vt., are pure fabrications. Officers who have been sent here by the Government to investigate the truth of such reports have ascertained the whole of them to be entirely imaginary. There has been nothing of such a character since June, 1866; nor is there any evidence or indication that any movement is intended.

MALONE, June 16.—All reports about Fenian arms and ammunition being concealed at this point, are untrue.

MESSRS. YOUNG & RADFORD having secured the services of first-class working jewellers in etruscan, filagree, plain, fancy and solid gold work, and having made large additions to their work shop are now better prepared to execute any orders with which they may be entrusted than heretofore. Masonic jewels gold and silver medals, and every kind of gold and silver work done on the shortest possible notice. Remember the place, 50 Sparks-st., and encourage home manufacture

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER,

RENEWS THE HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR WHEN GRAY.

Renews the nutritive matter which nourishes the hair.

RENEWS THE GROWTH OF THE HAIR WHEN BALD.

Renews the brash, wiry hair to silken softness.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR DRESSING.

One bottle shows its effects.

R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors.

For sale by all druggists. 762dwd

Those who are desirous of RECRUITING THE HEALTH of themselves and their families *will* do well to pass a few weeks at the CANADA HOUSE, CALEDONIA SPRINGS. 770 3

Who Is Mrs. Winslow?

As this question is frequently asked, we will simply say that she is a lady who, for upwards of thirty years, has untiringly devoted her time and talents as a Female Physician and nurse, principally among children. She has especially studied the constitution and wants of this numerous class, and, as a result of this effort and practical knowledge, obtained in a lifetime spent as nurse and physician, she has compounded a Soothing Syrup, for children teething. It operates like magic—giving rest and health, and is, moreover, sure to regulate the bowels. In consequence of this article, Mrs. Winslow is becoming world-renowned as a benefactor of her race; children certainly do RISE UP and bless her; especially is this the case in this city. Vast quantities of the Soothing Syrup are DAILY sold and used here. We think Mrs. Winslow has immortalized her name by this invaluable article, and we sincerely believe thousands of children have been saved from an early grave by its timely use, and that millions yet unborn will share its benefits, and unite in calling her blessed. NO MOTHER has discharged her duty to her suffering little one, in our opinion, until she has given it the benefit of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Try it, mothers—TRY IT NOW.—*Ladies' Visitor*, New York City.

Sold by all druggists. 25 cents a bottle.

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. 762-24-2m

Bronchitis, Coughs, Asthma,

And all disorders of the THROAT and LUNGS, are relieved by using "Brown's Bronchial Troches."

"I have been afflicted with Bronchitis during the past winter, and found no relief until I found your 'BRONCHIAL TROCHES.'

C. H. GARDINER,
Principal of Rutger's Female Institute, New York.'

"Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to Asthma."

REV. A. C. EGGLESTON, New York.

"It gives me great pleasure to certify to the efficacy of your Bronchial Troches, in an affliction of the throat and voice, induced by public singing. They have suited my case exactly, relieving my throat and clearing the voice so that I could sing with ease.

T. DUCHARME,
Chorister French Parish Church, Montreal.'

'When somewhat hoarse from cold or over-exertion in public speaking, I have uniformly found Brown's Troches afford relief.

HENRY WILKES, D. D.,
Pastor of Zion Church, Montreal."

Sold by all dealers in medicines at 25 cents a box.

To Consumptives.—The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow