# The Times

VOL. III. NO. 771. OTTAWA, THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 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 18,000! thus outstripping all competitors, and affording the best medium for business men to advertise in.

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## Legal Cards.

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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. 539-6m

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-x

P. J. BUCKLEY, L.L.B.,
BARRISTER and Attorney-at-Law Solicitor-in-Chancery, and Notary Public. Office, over Mr. Luke Conner's 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, 1866. 43-ztf

EDWARD T. DARTNELL,
BARRISTER, Solicitor, Attorney, and Notary Public, Clerk of the Peace and County Crown Attorney, for the United Counties of Prescott and Russell.
OFFICE: In the Court House, L'Orignal.
January 27, 1866. 34-6m

J. P. MACPHERSON,
BARRISTER, &c., Ottawa. Office Lang's Buildings, opposite Post Office
Ottawa, March 19, 1866.

NICHOLAS SPARKS,
BARRISTER and Attorney-at-Law Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office—Lang's Buildings, Elgin-st., opposite the Post Office, Ottawa. 439y

G. J. O'DOHERTY,
LAW, Chancery, and Conveyancing Office, Aumond's Buildings, Rideau street.
Ottawa, December 5, 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. 736-3m

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 7. 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, 1866. 34-utf

W. R. BELL, A.M., M.D., C.M., &c.
(RECENTLY FROM ENGLAND.)
SURGERY and Residence, George Street.
Ottawa, November 13. 386y

DR. GEORGE HUTCHISON,
DENTIST: Office, Sparks-street, opposite Magee & 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-100-y

## Hotels and Saloons.

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, Palace 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,
M. KAVANAGH, 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 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

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

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. 758-tf

TO LET.
A GOOD BUSINESS STAND at the Chaudiere Flats. Apply to JOHN ASHFIELD.
June 15, 1868. 768a25-1

## 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, Gloucester, 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, 1865. 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.
R. E. O'CONNOR. W. R. WALLER.
March 378w

HOLGATE, OLIVER & ANNABLE,
WHOLESALE Manufacturers of Bedsteads Chairs, &c., Chaudiere Road, 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, 1866. 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 Malt 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.
Tailoring Department is replete with all the novelties of the season.
Cash buyers will find it their advantage to visit the above before purchasing else whe
J. A. PINARD & Co.,
No. 17, Sussex-st., Sign of the Golden Ball.
Ottawa, May 5, 186 16y

HARDWARE, HARDWARE!
—A T—
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, | Axes, | Iron, | Paints, all colors, | Screws, | Saws, | Tin, | Oils, |
| Locks, | Ropes, | Stoves, | Glass, | Coolers, | Putty, | Bolts, | Chains, |
| Nails, | Coal, | Pitch, | Grindstones, | &c., | &c., | &c., | &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 6TH
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.
G. A. WALTON, Agent, 37 Sparks Street, Ottawa, and 105 King-st., West, Toronto.
Sole Agent for Ontario.
The "HOWE" SEWING MACHINES are the best for arriage Trimmers, Harness Makers, Boot and Shoe makers, are the best Shuttle Machine for Tailors, Dressmakers, Families, etc. etc., etc. Price from $50. 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. 627y

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

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|---|---|---|
| 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

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|---|---|---|
| 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.
H. MEADOWS & CO.
Ottawa, October 1 1867. 62-y

## THE DELAWARE MURDER.

**Atrocious Butchery of Mary Jones—The Victim's Brains beaten out with a Club—Disposition of the Body—Its Discovery—Arrest of the Culprits—Their Guilt Established—Coroner's Inquest—Verdict of Wilful Murder against Father and Daughter.**

[From the London Free Press.]

A brief telegram in our issue of Friday last announced the sudden disappearance of a young girl named Mary Jones, daughter of Henry George Jones, a farmer residing on a part of lot No. 19, 1st concession of Delaware, and also the strong suspicion that she had been foully dealt with. The body has since been recovered, and it is now proven almost beyond the shadow of a doubt that the poor girl was most cruelly murdered by the hands of her uncle, Thomas Jones, and his daughter, Elizabeth, a girl aged not quite fourteen years. The swift and certain hand of justice has overtaken the assassins of a young and innocent child; and, should the laws of our country not be very greatly strained, the reward must be only that which is at all commensurate with so hideous a crime.

THE JONES FAMILY.

The persons connected with the tragedy are three brothers named Jones, and their families. Their names are: Thomas, one of the murderers, Henry George, father of the deceased, and James—all residing in the same neighborhood, and not far from each other. They came from Devonshire, Eng., and settled in this township many years ago. Their condition in life is now rather well-to-do. Each has earned a small farm, and accumulated some working stock. Their morality, however, has been, as a general thing, not of the most conspicuous kind. Thomas has long borne a very bad reputation throughout the township, for peccadilloes of one sort or another. He is of an extremely violent temper, a trait of his daughter also, and has the character of being unscrupulous, and even criminal, in his acquisitions. By the old he has been held in detestation, and by the young of the vicinity in terror. His threats against those who gave him any kind of offence were of the most fearful and malignant description. He was the dread of all with whom he had any dealings. With his own relatives he was especially treacherous and overbearing, and has never lived on good terms with any of them. An instance of his violence and treachery towards Henry is told by the latter. Early in May he went with his wife to Thomas's to settle up a small monetary transaction between them, and in a dispute which followed Thomas seized a club, which he kept in the house, and rushed at his brother with the avowed intention of knocking his brains out. Henry's wife interfered, however, prevailed upon him to desist, when he left the house saying he would never cross its threshold again. This was but the culmination of a long series of differences; and we mention the relations existing between the families that the reader might the more fully understand what is to follow.

THE PRIMARY CAUSE OF THE MURDER.

It is undoubted that the immediate object which prompted the crime, was to get rid of one whose sole testimony might, whenever called forth, convict the murderer of a burglary. The unscrupulous greed of Thomas Jones extended not only, as report has it, to his neighbors' barn yards, but his petty thefts are said to have been numerous, but of which often no conclusive evidence could be found. Some weeks ago the murdered girl was alone in the house of her uncle James, and in the evening a man strangely attired entered, and obtaining the keys, searched the apartments, taking from one of them a purse containing $100. He spoke but once or twice, and in a gruff tone, from which, above the false whiskers, bushy mustachios, slouched hat and overcoat with which the robber thought to disguise himself, the terrified girl recognized the dialect of her uncle, Thomas Jones. The money being missed by James, on his return, she at once told him all; and legal proceedings would have been taken against the robber were not the victim afraid of exciting his malice, both against himself and his niece. Another deterring circumstance was the threat made by Thomas: that if the girl told what she knew against him, he would destroy her. His daughter Elizabeth shared the implacable hatred of her father against the deceased, and on Wednesday the third of June, on meeting her cousin on one of the side lines in company with a girl named Georgina Pulford, said, with great bitterness, "Moll, if ever I catch you upon our place, I'll make an end of you. You'll not go home alive; and for half a cent I would kill you here!" She also threatened Miss Pulford, saying, "If I catch you anywhere alone, I'll kill you too." The two girls got out of the young termagent's way as quickly as possible, and hardly dared approach her afterwards.

THE GIRL IS MISSED—THE SEARCH.

The particulars of the dreadful affair are accurately as follows: While the family of Henry Jones were at dinner on Thursday last, the 11th, Mrs. Jones proposed to send Mary, the deceased, to her uncle's house to get a quantity of flour which had been due them for a long time. Her husband objected, saying it would not be safe for his daughter to go near the premises, in view of the threats that had been made. The girl seemed anxious to go, as the flour was required, and she thought that no harm would befal her. She accordingly left at about 2 o'clock, went to Thomas's house, and did not return alive. Her continued absence induced her younger sister to go in search of her, and while on the road leading to Thomas's, one of his sons, two of whom were doing statute labor, said to her, half-jestingly, "Lizzy, you needn't look for Mary any more; for father and her have quarrelled, and he has killed her. You'd better come and take her away." Nothing more was said, and the little girl, doubtful of the truth of what she heard, went toward home. At five o'clock Mrs. Jones herself went to look for her child, met John, the same boy, and asked him what had become of Mary? He replied that he knew nothing about her, and fell upon his face, evidently that he should not betray the falsehood by gesture. Mrs. Jones was then becoming very much alarmed. She supposed that Thomas had concealed the child in his house to entice his brother Henry there to destroy him. After awhile, Henry Jones met his nephew, John, and questioned him about deceased. He said that his mother being out of flour, Mary had gone to Pulford's to get some. On being asked what induced him to say to Lizzy that she had been killed by her father, he said he had been only joking, and went his way singing a song. When night came the alarm spread and the neighbors instituted a search for the missing girl. Her husband being afraid of treachery, declined to accompany Mrs. Jones to Thomas's house, where she wished to go to make inquiries; but she was accompanied there by a neighbor. They stood on the road and called to Agnes, Thomas's wife, to come out to them. In reply to inquiries, she told them that Mary had come there in the afternoon; but remained outside of the fence for about ten minutes. As she had no flour to give her she went away, but she could not tell which direction she had taken. The searchers then called Thomas from the house, but he did not appear until they had called several times. He was moody and reticent but after some pressing told them, he had seen the two girls (his daughter Elizabeth and Mary) go across his field towards a sugar forest which is situated between the two houses. This bush is some forty acres distant from Thomas's. He said they had stopped away an hour, and he had become uneasy and gone to look for them, meeting his own daughter coming back. He pretended to know nothing of Mary. Agnes, on being asked to call her daughter Elizabeth out to answer questions, refused, saying she was too sleepy and tired. Thomas affected to treat the matter very lightly, saying, "Go home, and the girl will turn up all right in the morning," then turning to Mrs. Mary Jones with a scowl, said, "And you Mary ought to be swung up fifteen feet high." The two then retraced their steps, very much disheartened, and feeling sure that Mary had been disposed of by Thomas's family in some way or other. Upon consultation, it was determined to invoke magisterial aid in finding the lost child. At one o'clock a. m., therefore, Henry Jones aroused Mr. W. F. Bullen from bed, and gave information charging his brother Thomas with secreting, or causing to be secreted, the body of Mary. The execution of the warrant upon this instrument resulted in nothing. Notwithstanding, the search was continued without cessation.

THE MURDERERS AT NIGHT.

Meantime conscience, or more likely the fear of detection, was making an arrant coward of the murderer Jones. He threw himself upon the bed, but could not sleep, and lay disturbed by conflicting emotions. At last at 11 o'clock he roused himself, and knocking at his daughter's door, bade her get up. She did so, and while she was dressing, Thomas and his wife went out of doors for five minutes. When they returned, the woman appeared very much excited, and gave vent to her distress a great deal. Jones then met his daughter up stairs, and they conversed in subdued tones. He asked, "Did you hurt her?" The girl intimated that the effect had been fatal. "Then," said her father, "as you have destroyed her, we had better go and hide the body." They then left and were absent about an hour. The movements of the guilty pair were overheard, and well noted by the two boys, William and John, who, having retired early, were thought to be fast asleep. These boys are aged respectively fifteen and seventeen years; neither has any education; and both seem callous to the sudden turn in their domestic lives, and unable to fully realise the importance of their disclosures.

THE SEARCH CONTINUED.

Early on Friday morning the search was recommenced on a more extensive scale. Sympathetic neighbors joined in bands and scoured the country for miles around, but without any tidings of the missing girl. The river was narrowly watched, and dragged with grapplings. Forest and field were traversed over and over again to no effect. The multitude of searchers increased; and no one tired in his diligence, but all seemed actuated by a common impulse of sympathy, and felt, as they were persuaded, no stone unturned in their efforts to find the body, as by this time no one doubted that Mary had been made away with.

THE ARREST.

The suspicion against Thomas Jones and his family was, at this period, so strong that they were all taken into custody; the principal, Thomas, being confined in one of the cells under the Town Hall. At first the man declared his innocence in strong terms; but afterwards endeavored to shift the full weight of the crime upon the shoulders of his daughter. He is of medium height, does not look like a very desperate person, and would pass anywhere without being noticed. On looking at the murderess, it is almost impossible to conceive that so mild, a girl in appearance could be guilty of such an enormity. She, with the rest of the family, was confined in the house of one of the constables.

ONEIDAS ON THE TRAIL.

The village of the Oneidas being close by, a large number of these Indians were put on the trail, and, directed by all their hunter's instincts, looked into every corner, and peered through every thicket, but with like success. The inhabitants made up a purse as a reward to the discoverer of the body, hoping thus to stimulate those whose hope and energies seemed to flag; and a movement was set afoot to double or quadruple the sum should it be found necessary. Still the search went on—the white faces and the red being equally active. At about four o'clock on Sunday afternoon, a shout re-echoed among the trees of the sugar forest, and announced

THE DISCOVERY OF THE BODY.

Under a heap of sticks, which had been thrown loosely together, the interstices filled with decayed leaves, lay the murdered girl, presenting a ghastly spectacle, which was at once shocking and affecting to behold. The ground was at this spot of a soft marshy nature, into which the remains seemed to have been crushed by the foot. Those who are aware of the venom actuating the murderers can readily credit the fact of this last outrageous indignity. The discovery was made by Mr. Martin Weyler, at a point nearly half a mile from Thomas's house. Hither, then, the father and daughter had repaired on the night of Thursday to complete their horrid deed. The body was marked in many places. There were bruises of a greater or less extent on every part of it. The appearance of the back suggested the opinion that she had been dragged some distance along the ground. The hair was clotted with blood, and the head appeared as if it had been beaten with a club. On a closer examination, an extensive fracture of the skull was found on the left side, or parietal bone. The frontal and accipital bones were also more or less fractured. To produce this result a number of heavy blows with a stout weapon had been required. There is no doubt that death was immediate. The body was conveyed to a room in the Town Hall, Delaware village, and laid out.

THE EFFECT OF THE DISCOVERY

upon the people was irritating in the extreme. Their disposition was to lynch the perpetrators without delay, and so strong was this feeling that, had not better counsels prevailed, the crowd would have been inclined to break into the prison where he was confined, and release the man for the halter. The excitement was most intense.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

Yesterday morning (Monday) Dr. Ailington, Coroner, held an inquest on the remains. The jury was composed of the following gentlemen:—Messrs. F. S. Rogers, foreman; John Vail, W. Kirk, D. Vanderveer, Chas. Robertson, M. McKay, W. Whittaker, Geo. Peacock, Louis Sanagan, R. Elsie, J. Loughin, Jas. Stewart, D. Whitehead, W. Boulton, and John Payne. The proceedings began in the Town Hall, where a dense crowd had assembled.

A CRASH.

Scarcely had one witness been examined, however, before a crash occurred, followed by a scene of the wildest disorder. A part of the floor had given way, and about fifty of the crowd, including all the jurymen, were thrown into the basement!—a fall of ten feet or more. A large box stove was among the *debris*. The uproar that ensued was of the most confused and excited kind. Those remaining on the safe part, made a simultaneous rush for the door, while hundreds on the outside, hearing the sudden and alarming noise within the building, rushed to the door to find out the cause, and thus a "dead lock" occurred between the outward and the inward bound. The press outward was, however, the strongest, and soon the room was cleared. Those who had fallen were more or less injured. On their coming out many bruised and bleeding limbs were noticeable. Amongst those hurt were Messrs. Rogers, Whittaker, Vanderveer, Sanagan, W. Henderson, W. Crouse, R. Scott, H. McAuley, J. Fortner, S. Wells, Garrett Berry, C. Powell, R. Cade, and W. Young. Many others received inconsiderable cuts and bruises.

The hall being no longer tenable, the inquest adjourned to the Drill Shed, where a number of important witnesses were examined.

DIRECT EVIDENCE OF GUILT.

It may appear not a little singular, that the most important and direct testimony given was by the youngest son of T. Jones, aged about ten years. The little fellow confessed that he saw his sister strike deceased on the head with a club. The evidence was regarded on the whole as so very conclusive, that the jury had no hesitation in returning a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against both Thos. Jones and his daughter Elizabeth. The proceedings were watched by Mr. W. F. Bullen and other magistrates, who had taken an active interest in the matter from the first.

COMMITTAL OF THE PRISONERS.

The prisoners were then duly committed to take their trial at the Fall Assizes.

## RECIPROCITY.

The New York *Albion* says:—More than two full years have now elapsed since the Reciprocity Treaty between the United States and British North America ceased to exist. After more than eleven years of mutually advantageous interchange of products, the United States Government deliberately determined upon the abrogation of a treaty under which transactions amounting to more than five hundred millions of dollars had taken place, and that, too, in defiance of the wishes, as well as the interests, of perhaps a majority of the collective American people. For it must be remembered that the Southern tier of States had no voice in the Government when this suicidal act was perpetrated, while entire sections of the Northern States were almost a unit in favour of a continuance of the Treaty.

This foolish act can only be accounted for in one way; namely, in the unwarranted irritation, rashness, and impulsiveness of this sensitive people. Change, too, they *will* have. When we reflect, however, that the great manufacturing British nation admits surplus cereals—ground or unground—of the whole United States, free of duty, and also opens her ports and her entire coasting trade to the ships and people of the United States; and further, that under the Reciprocity Treaty United States vessels had access, on equal terms with British and British American, to the coasts, canals, rivers, and harbors of British America, as well as the sea coast of Great Britain and her vast possessions throughout the world; that still, notwithstanding all this, the vessels of the comparatively feeble colonies immediately north of us, have never yet been allowed to participate, either in the markets, or the coasting trade of these—professedly liberal—United States.

But time will mend all this. We already see signs of returning reason. The general tone of the American press: the two or three "reports" recently presented to Congress, in quick succession, by the Secretary of the United States Treasury; and the still more recent introduction, into the House of Representatives, of a Bill for the better regulation of trade on the Northern frontier; all point in the same direction—namely, to a speedy renewal of liberal trade relations between the two kindred peoples now controlling the destinies of this North American continent. When the British nation freely throws open the markets of her 250,000,000 of people, to the enterprize of American shippers, and the surplus cereals of the American farmers, how can this country long deny a like privilege to the barely 4,000,000 struggling colonists, now scattered along her borders?

If it is necessary to have a duty equal to the present internal revenue tax of the United States, why, so be it; but let us have no one-sided bargain, like the one proposed in the bill of Mr. Beaman, now before the House of Representatives at Washington—the text of which we insert in another column of this day's paper. Why should the great and powerful United States of America ask the youthful, and comparatively feeble, Dominion of Canada, to grant her commercial advantages which she is not to reciprocate? Why ask from Canada the free navigation of her canals and rivers, without proffering like privileges in return? Why ask the new Dominion to allow United States vessels to coast, trade and fish on her entire Atlantic frontier, without reciprocating the favor in kind?

No: all this sharp practice will not effect its purpose; but the moment the United States government and people, are prepared to enter into friendly and free trade relations with the neighboring Provinces on just and equitable terms—no matter how far extended—we promise in behalf of our Provincial friends, a speedy acceptance of such terms; be they by treaty, or by legislation