The Thakeor, who had come forward the previous evening, again declared this readiness to give a field, and hurried out to give orders for wood to be cut and carried to the spot. Several men gave their assistance in cutting and carrying wood, and as soon as a pyre was constructed information was carried to the widow, who, after putting on jewels, and otherwise preparing herself, lost no time in proceeding at almost a running pace, to the field, followed by a procession of some two or three hundred of the neighboring villagers, the males first and the women in the rear, succeeded by a band of village musicians, pressed into the service. On arriving at the field, the 'sutter,' as the woman is now called, mounted the pyre, on which she sat herself cross-legged, and gave instructions that her son should set fire to it. This son, a youth about eighteen years of age, had brought a bundle of grass with which to set light to the wood, and as soon as his mother was prepared, he fired the grass. On the flames rising the "suttee" half rose from her sitting posture, on seeing which the spectators murmured in dissatisfaction, but the woman immediately resumed her seat, and signed with her hand that she had no intention of evading the sacrifice. Shortly after some of the by-standers threw on more wood, the flames rose and surrounded the victim, and the sacrifice was consummated. The spectators then brought flowers and offerings of various kinds, threw them on the embers and dispersed. The *Pioneer* adds that the district superintendent, Mr. Gould, subsequently arrested the zemindars and others at all compromised. The chief offender, however, the widow's son, Bahadoor, who had actually kindled the funeral pile on which she was consumed had absconded, and escaped arrest.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

Cheap Cottons—Garland, Mutchmor & Co.
Special Notice—Caledonia Springs.

The Ottawa Times

SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1868.

☞ *For markets and interesting reading matter see Fourth Page.*

THE Presidential campaign in the neighboring Republic opens with a terrible flood of Billingsgate. It would seem as if the genius of Brick Pomeroy pervaded the Democrats, while that of Parson Brownlow inspired the Radicals. In the midst of the wordy conflict there are a few, and only a few, sharp and well defined lines of demarcation discernable between the parties, and these will, no doubt, come into greater prominence as the contest proceeds. On the side of Seymour the advocates of State rights and the supremacy of the old Constitution are ranged; on that of Grant the apologists of the omnipotence of Congress in the government of the country. There is a party standing out in favor of the maintenance of the original compact of the States, and a party advocating the breaking down of all Constitutional barriers that are opposed to the gratification of the whims of the ruling faction for the time being. This we take to be the real issue, and look upon all other questions, whether affecting the negro, the national debt, or the currency, as mere incidentals. Party divisions in the Republic are on Constitutional questions, rather than on questions of administration—theoretical, rather than practical; and men will vote for Seymour or Grant, not because they hold this or that view regarding the currency, or because of any one clause in either of their "platforms," but because of the fundamental distinction between the parties, as to their measure of respect for the written Constitution, and the rights existing under it.

We do not say that the election of Grant will necessarily be the destruction of State rights and the old Constitution, and the permanent inauguration of Congressional supremacy; nor that the triumph of Seymour would at once repair the inroads already made upon the Constitution and the rights of States by Radical rule. But the election will determine upon what ground the struggle between the parties shall be hereafter waged. Should the Republicans obtain a decisive victory, the hands of Congress would be immensely strengthened, and the party made safe in the possession of another four years' lease of office. And these four years would, no doubt, be turned to account, as the past have been, in preparing for the next quadrennial struggle. If on the other hand Seymour is elected, he will but take up the quarrel with Congress just where Mr. Johnson leaves it off. There will be a hostile majority against him, reduced it may be to some extent, but still large enough to prevent him from directing the current of legislation. It will require two or three years at least to purge the Senate of its Radical majority; and by that time the party would have to prepare for the next contest, so that even a Democratic triumph in November would act but slowly in changing the actual condition of things in a country where the mode of election to the Legislature and the Executive appears to be adapted to nothing so much as establishing "dead-locks" between the two.

The advantage to the Republic—if such it may be termed—in the election of Seymour, would be the restoration of good feeling between the North and the South, the removal of some practical and many sentimental grievances under which the population of the States lately in rebellion at present labor, and the establishment of greater confidence in the stability and harmony of the Government. It was the wrong party which rose in rebellion against the Federal Government in 1861. The real rebels were the "higher law" men, those who affected to despise Constitutional restraints, and recognised no rights which did not square with their own peculiar "isms." It was against this Northern fanatical propagandism that the South drew the sword, in its haste, instead of standing leisurely by the law, as it should have done, until its opponents should become its violators in deed, as they had defied it by word, and it is because the election of Seymour would be a retake to this party, that it would be so gratefully received by the South.

It is melancholy to read of so many fatal cases of sunstroke which have happened all over the northern part of this continent, within the past few days; but there is some consolation in believing that the worst is over. It has moderated to the extent of twelve or fifteen degrees within the past few days, and if now the thermometer was limited to about eighty in the shade as its maximum range, we think with the experience already acquired, we should be able to make ourselves comfortable.

We have received from Jacksonville, Florida, a copy of the "*East Floridian*—a white man's paper." It bears unmistakable evidence of the bitterness of party feeling prevailing in the South, but we are glad to see that it strongly advocates the introduction of manufacturing and agricultural enterprise. It concludes a sensible article on this subject as follows:

"There are a thousand avenues to wealth and independence, agriculturally speaking, in Florida, and although the orange mania is epidemic, we are sure that there are shorter and securer roads to fortune than the planting of orange groves; though that should not be neglected either."

Nothing short of a complete change in the industrial pursuits of the Southern States will ever compensate them for the loss of their slave labor in the cotton fields; but were they to develope an intelligent and diversified system of free labor in agricultural, manufacturing and mechanical industry; they would soon reach a degree of prosperity to which during the best days of Sambo's serfdom they were utter strangers.

THE *Globe* reports the silver movement in Toronto a complete success. It is adopted everywhere in the shops, at the market, and generally in the payment of wages.

THE American Congress is expected to adjourn on Wednesday next.

NEW RAILWAY TO OTTAWA.

An engineering staff is now busy locating a railway line from Carleton Place to Ottawa city, a distance of 26 miles. From Brockville to Ottawa by this route would be about 76 miles, and from Ottawa to Arnprior about 49 miles, or nine miles more than the river route. This railway would be of great advantage to Ottawa, and cheapen the carriage of freight from thence, especially in winter, to the great lumber regions of the Madawaska and towards the Northwest. A very considerable passenger traffic would flow along this line to Ottawa, and it would otherwise deepen the volume of traffic very materially on the Brockville and Ottawa road. Were this connecting line once built, and the main line extended to Pembroke, it would largely aid in stimulating the development of an important section of country, the resources of which are very great. Under the superintendence of Mr. Abbott, the B. & O. Railway has been most admirably managed. Quiet and energetic workers of his stamp, and of that of the efficient Secretary, Mr. Worsley, are the right kind of material to secure the prosperity of any undertaking, and give the public the confident assurance of further improvement.—*Brockville Monitor.*

ACCIDENT TO THE STEAMER "GRECIAN."

The Montreal *News* of yesterday says: We regret to announce that the magnificent steamer *Grecian*, in running the Long Sault Rapids last evening, between five and six o'clock, accidentally struck on a place known as the "Split Rock," nearly opposite the fifth lock of the Beauharnois Canal, where she now lies in from 2½ to 3 feet water forward.

The *Grecian* had a large number of passengers on board. They were safely landed, and brought to this city at three o'clock this morning by the tug boat *Ottawa*—which luckily happened to be descending the Beauharnois Canal at the time.

INDIAN ATTACK ON FORT TOTTEN, DEVIL'S LAKE.

[From the Nor'-Wester, June 25.]

Letters received last evening from Fort Totten, Devil's Lake, dated May 23, state that on that day a band of Teton Sioux, thirty-five in number, made a dash on the fort and succeeded in stealing a few mules.

They also attacked the rear of a wagon train about three miles from the fort, and captured a wagon belonging to the Northwestern Fur Company, mortally wounding the driver, a Frenchman named Fleury, who lives near Redwood, Minn. He was taken to the post hospital in a dying condition.

The train also brought in the body of Abraham Coon, a mountaineer, who was found on the road, murdered by the Indians, after a desperate resistance.

The Indians who committed these outrages are commanded by Setting Bull, and young Inkpadutah, son of the chief that name who led the Spirit Lake massacres in 1857.

The letters from Fort Totten advise all trains to go well armed and keep a good look out. Alderman Nash is is on his way to Fort Totten with a party of workmen, and Captain Joseph Anderson is on the road somewhere, with several droves of cattle. We trust these gentlemen will not have a visit from the red rascals, unless they are well prepared for them.

A REMARKABLE SURGICAL OPERATION.

[From the Hudson Star (N. Y.) July 13.]

A few months ago a man named Abram Raught, living in the town of Livingston, in this county, met with a terrible accident, the particulars of which have before been published, but in order to refresh the minds of our readers so as to preserve the connection between the case and its final developments, it is necessary for us to state in brief the outline of the sad accident. On Monday, April 27, Mr. Raught, while at work pressing hay, was hit in the face by the "leader" of the press, caused by the breaking of a sweep. The leader hit him with terrible force just below the eyes, entirely crushing the nasal bones, knocking loose the floor of the eyes and fracturing the two cheek bones. The upper jaw was also broken loose so that the whole of the bones of the face below the eyes, with the soft part attached, fell down from the head, presenting a horrible and ghastly spectacle. The hopes for the recovery of the injured man at the time were slim indeed, but he being the possessor of a strong constitution, Dr. Wm. H. Pitcher, of this city, who was called to attend him, was inclined to the belief that the life of the patient might be saved. The great trouble was how to keep the flesh in its proper position, as the whole face, so to speak, dropped down. An idea entered the doctor's mind which was quickly seized and put into practical use, as follows: He secured the services of Dr. Shelden, dentist, of this city, and gave him instructions to take an impression of the injured man's upper jaw and make a temporary set of teeth for his use, with ends projecting each side, in which holes were to be made, the whole resembling a horse shoe with ends turned up. This was done in an artistic manner by Dr. Shelden, and the teeth placed in Mr. Raught's mouth. Dr. Pitcher then had made a leather cap, which fitted close to the forehead of his patient, around the edge of which were small pegs. Wires were then attached to the ends of the teeth plate in the corners of the injured man's mouth (which projected outward) and fastened to the pegs, and in this way the flesh was held in its position. Dr. Pitcher would occasionally call at the residence of his patient and give the wires a trifle more tension, and in three weeks time the flesh had healed, the bones united, and the patient allowed to eat moderately. The breaking of all the nasal bones, and their total and final disappearance, left a cavity in the upper portion of the nose, which still remains, but it is the intention of Dr. Pitcher next fall to perform a plastic operation on his patient to remedy this defect; in other words, to transplant a sufficient quantity of flesh from the forehead to fill the cavity, and he has no doubt of the success of the operation.

Alas! for the far famed 'originality' of those twin stars of modern literature, Boucicault and Read, it appears, their 'Foul Play' is simply an extended summary of the plot of a play called 'Le Portefeuille Rouge,' by Messrs. Fournier and Meyer, which was produced in Paris in 1862, and in which the main incident is almost precisely the same as the central incident of 'Foul Play.' The heroine, whose name happens to be Helene, is shipwrecked with the hero and a comic sailor. The hero is an escaped convict, but succeeds in proving his innocence to the lady, who marries him forthwith, by an unique and somewhat irregular ceremony. The lady's father presently arrives on the coast in search of his daughter, whom he carries off, leaving her companion in solitude. The gentleman turns up at an opportune moment some time later, in time to interrupt his wife's second marriage, and to get a free pardon for himself before the final tableau.

TOWING THROUGH THE CALUMET.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

SIR,—For the complete novelty of the thing I think it will be interesting to the Upper Ottawa lumberers, and even the public at large, to have the following fact published: On the ninth inst, the *Calumet*, a steamer of the Union Forwarding Company, under the able command of Captain Blondin, brought down the Calumet channel, Upper Ottawa, a large raft of one hundred cribs belonging to Messrs. Thistle and Caswell, and another large raft of eighty cribs, the property of Mr. Charles Mohr, all at the same time. This is the first instance that such a trip ever took place in the above named channel; and considering how sinuous and narrow is that channel, and especially how low the water is at present, this towage is deemed a grand exploit. It certainly could not be achieved without the greatest dexterity and prudence on the part of Captain Blondin. Now that the possibility of such a towage has been demonstrated by the above hazardous experiment, much time and expense will be hereafter saved, by the non-breaking of large rafts into several portions to go down the channel slung to, by means of several tows.

A TRIPER OF GOOD NEWS.

HAWKESBURY, July 13, 1868.

LOCAL NEWS.

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

BOG OAK JEWELLERY.—Very handsome sets of bog oak jewellery can be had at Young & Radford's, at 50c. per set.

PIC-NIC OF NO. 2 RIFLES.—Arrangements are in active progress to make this pic-nic a great success. Tickets are being sold rapidly, and should the weather prove favorable, it is hoped that a large number of persons will be present. Gowan's band has been engaged for the occasion.

METROPOLITAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—We beg to remind our rifle loving friends, that the Rifle Range will be open from twelve noon to six p.m., for the practice of members of this association, and that persons desirous of joining may do so on the ground. The Managing Committee have procured Snider ammunition, which may be purchased from the caretaker on the Range, for thirty cents per ten rounds.

POLICE COURT.—Julia Ring was brought up again for drunkenness. His Worship expostulated with her on her habits of intemperance, but to give her one more chance, he allowed her to go scot free.—William McIntosh, John Horner, Esau Hawkins, and Alexander McDonald, were charged with being drunk and disorderly on the public streets, and fined $2 each and costs, and in default of payment went to jail at hard labor for one week.

VENTILATING THE CELLS.—The cells of the police station, which were very imperfectly ventilated, are now receiving the attention of the City Engineer, with a view to the correction of the evil, it being held that the law does not contemplate permanent injury to the constitutions of prisoners temporarily confined in that, at the best, not very delectable establishment. Is it not desirable that, for the health of the police on duty there, as well as for that of the prisoners, the closet should be detached? This matter is legitimately within the jurisdiction of the Board of Health.

THE CROPS.—Notwithstanding the apparently unpromising state of the weather from the long absence of rain, the crops throughout the Western portion of the County of Carleton look remarkably well, and are in a flourishing condition; true, there are a few spots unfavorably situated, where things do not look quite as well, and we have heard of a man who complains that a patch of potatoes were burnt up, and of another in this city, who says that his potato onions were roasted while growing, but these are exceptions, and all things considered, we have abundant cause for thankfulness.

AN ORPHAN BOY LOST.—On the afternoon of Monday last a little boy, an inmate of the Protestant Orphan Asylum, was sent out to fetch home the cow belonging to the institution, and up to yesterday had not been heard of. The police were notified of his absence two or three days ago and have searched for him in vain. Some of the ladies of the asylum have also made every inquiry with the same result. The name of the boy is James Armstrong, aged eleven years, and has been an inmate of the Asylum, with his two younger sisters, for the last eighteen months. Any one who may have seen him would communicate with the matron of the asylum.

"IT'S AN ILL WIND THAT BLOWS LUCK TO NABBOY."—The fire which destroyed a portion of the bush in the neighborhood the other night, had at least one good result; it effectually silenced the mosquitoes in the locality, "where they most did congregate," and people who before were wont to spend the live long night in doing battle with their musical, but invisible tormentors in the dark, are now able to accomplish the object for which they go to bed, and receive an oblivious answer to their invocation of tired nature's sweet restorer—balmy sleep.

A SHANTYMAN'S EYES.—Just after the closing of the Police Court yesterday morning, a fat, able-bodied but non-combatant French Canadian came to the police station with a peaceable and law-abiding companion, neither of whom could speak very intelligible English, and demanded a warrant for the apprehension of a fellow who had just blackened, as he said, "two of his eyes." One of them certainly was encircled by a kind of tenderness halo, which this morning will present to His Worship at the Police Court, several of the prismatic colors—a kind of dingy rainbow. It was done by a tap on the nose and, no doubt, His Worship will tap the enemy's pocket.

THROWING STONES.—Two boys who had been engaged, yesterday morning, pointing the roof of the Police Court, got into a tilting altercation, when the smaller one picked up a stone and flung it at the other, breaking his head and causing it to bleed. He was instantly seized and locked up in a dark cell, where, to his horror, he was kept for about half an hour, and then out of consideration for his poor mother, and partly because he had been known to voluntarily perform some meritorious acts in the line of humanity a short time since, he was liberated by the Mayor on his own recognizances to appear at the Police Court, as a matter of form, this morning, to be dismissed with a lecture.

LITTLE BETTER THAN SUNSTROKE.—Whilst going for the doctor the other night, a man whose wife was still suffering from the effects of sunstroke received during the day, passing along with commendable speed on the sidewalk of Bay street, between Sparks and Maria streets, fell into one or more of the pitfalls there, and injured himself so much that instead of one patient the medicine man had two, for the man's case was quite as bad as the woman's, and the effects of the injury may last even longer. It appears that the sidewalk in question was admitted to need repairs, and some days previously a number of the old broken planks were removed and new ones placed by the side, perhaps with the "good intention" of putting them into their places at no very distant day; and until the arrival of that happy time, poor humanity must be content to risk its limbs or avoid that particular part of the street.

NOISELESS ALARM.—During the silent watches of Thursday night, whilst the virtuous people of Upper Town were locked in the embraces of the drowsy god, unconsciously recuperating their wasted energies for the battle of life to be resumed in the morning, everybody was in the space of an hour or so, unaccountably awakened by everybody else or by themselves, nobody could determine which. But a general sneeze, varied only by a wheezy cough, repeated, answered, and replied to, from house to house, from the classic heights of Ashburnham Hill to the valley beneath, and the region round about the Flats, created astonishment among the natives. Everybody wondered what his neighbor was sneezing and coughing at, till presently, the unmistakable presence of smoke filled the breasts of many with the terrible idea that their homesteads were on fire, and then there was a general rushing to search out what part of the house was burning. Some lighted lamps, others shouted "put out the light!" and with, or without lights, the premises were explored from cellar to roof-tree without discovering a spark. The conclusion was ultimately arrived at that the fire must be—and it was—in the bush. But the sneezing and coughing ceased not till after breakfast, and it was not till long after sunrise that the smoke cleared away, and then everybody affected to laugh at the needless alarm of everybody else.

INSPECTION OF BAYONETS.—On Thursday afternoon last, Lieut.-Colonel Jackson, Brigade Major of this District, accompanied by Major Forrest, Commanding Brigade of Artillery, Lieutenant Gemmill, Adjutant, and other officers, proceeded about six miles from the city, into the Township of Nepean, for the purpose of inspecting Captain Hopper's lately raised Battery of Garrison Artillery. About thirty-five men were present at parade, most of whom are stout strapping fellows, likely to do good service if necessity should arise. The small number was accounted for by reason of the hay harvest, it which several members of the corps were engaged, and consequently they could not be present. After inspecting the *physique* of the men the Brigade-Major addressed them, urging them to be particular in their attention to drill, and endeavor to perfect themselves in all that they were required to know. At half-past eight Col. Wilkes, Commandant of the Volunteer Force, in this city, with the above officers entered the drill shed to inspect Captain Graham's Battery. After calling the men to parade the colonel stated that owing to a sudden attack of illness, Lieut.-Col. Jackson was unable to be present, and that he had requested him to officiate. The company he was much pleased with, and he would have great pleasure in reporting favorably to the Brigade-Major. Over forty men were present, all of whom are well sized, and will compare favorably with any other corps in the city.

PROGRESS OF AERONAUTICS.

There is now on exhibition at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, England, under the auspices of the Aeronautical Society, a curious collection of machines which are intended to aid man in navigating the air. The following description, taken from the London *Daily News*, indicates the progress which English inventors have made in solving that difficult problem.

Mr. Charles Spencer is the author of a flying machine which, it is alleged, when attached to the body, will enable a man to take short flights. The man-flyer has to take a short run to begin with, and then up and away. We have waited patiently to see this performance but delay is excused by the "difficulty of adapting a perfect apparatus to a novel experiment, and the possibility that when complete it may not prove upon trial to be the best form of construction which could have been devised." This is slightly inexplicable, when the exhibitor in the catalogue tells us he has with less perfect apparatus flown 160 feet. There is, too, the model of a balloon with fire-bolt attached, which is to ascend by means of heat in an inclined position, the current of air, rushing through the open side, urging the structure in that particular direction. There is the model of an aerometer constructed for rising in and steering through the air by the rapid rotation of a screw on each side of the machine, which, by creating a reaction in the air, overcomes gravitation and rises accordingly. This machine is propelled by a screw on the principle of Rennie's conoidal, and is guided like an ordinary sea-going vessel; but the model bears the extraordinary notice, "Not quite perfect for want of time."

At the end of the basement there is a model of an aerial steamship. It has clumsily shaped hull, propelled by two wings on each side, projecting from where the main chains would be. Screws are placed under the stern. Then there is a model of an aerial boat to be propelled by hot air or a steam engine, or possibly by treadles acting upon two double screws; another of a steam or hot air engine, chiefly constructed of vulcanized india rubber; another of a balloon that is to dispense with gas and ballast. Mr. G. F. Ansell, of the Royal Mint, demonstrates a proposition to omit ballast in balloon ascents; by it gas would be withdrawn by an air pump, which would compress the gas into a chamber, when a descent become necessary. The advantage claimed for this plan is that the natural balance used by fishes would be applied to balloons, in which the gas would be reserved for use instead of escaping as it now does. A curious and so far perfect model of an aerostat, or aerial float, is shown by Mr. D. S. Brown, of Stoke Newington. It is 80 inches long, 20 broad, and 14 deep, and is rendered rigid by inflation. When the two shorter ends are doubled together, it assumes the form of an open boat or canoe, and will then balance itself in the air, and can be used as a parachute, for it will always descend with its convex side downwards, and in doing so may be propelled and steered in any direction. It is expected, however, that when made on a large scale, inflated with gas and propelled horizontally, it will support itself. The engine intended to be employed is an ammoniacal one. Among the working models is one to illustrate a mode of flying vertically by direct action on the air without any screw motion in the wings. The ascent is vertical. Another model, whose flight is horizontal, will illustrate natural flying. A gentleman from Vienna shows the model of an air ship, and if finished in time the Duke of Argyll would have exhibited a model showing progressive motion by a flapping action of the wings. Mr. F. Herron, of the Crystal Palace, has a model of a cigar-shaped balloon. Several other models of aerial engines to sustain themselves by flight are in the catalogue. The largest appears to be one shown by Mr. Kaufman, of Glasgow. This engine, which is about two-horse power, is of great weight, including machinery, boiler, shell, wings, and aeroplane, &c., not exceeding 115 lbs.; working pressure is 120 lbs. per square inch, the boiler tested to 250 lbs. per square inch; the aeroplanes, 16 feet over the tips, and the wings, are 14 feet; speed of wings is from 150 strokes per minute to 200; stroke of piston, 3½ inches; diameter 1½ inch. The speed calculated is 12 miles per hour, carrying two persons in the car; but the car could not be got ready in time for exhibition. This model is made to represent an engine of 200-horse power, of 8,000 lbs., of an average speed of 800 miles per hour, taking with it one tank car and three other cars, containing in all forty persons. These cars are each of them sustained by aeroplanes for sustainers, as seen in addition with the wings in this machine. The exhibition also includes kites, and mortars, and drawings and diagrams of various kinds.

MONTREAL TEA COMPANY,

GENTLEMEN,—The tea I purchased of you in March has given great satisfaction, and the flavor of it is very fine. It is very strange, but since I have been drinking your tea I have been quite free from heartburn, which would always pain me after breakfast. I attribute this to the purity of your tea, and shall continue a customer. Yours respectfully, FRANCIS T. GREENE, 54 St. John Street, Montreal.

A large consignment of the Montreal Tea Company's pure teas have been received by the undersigned. There is no paint, dye, or black lead used in these teas to make them look well. Boxes, 12-lbs. and upwards. See advertisement for list of prices.

JOSEPH MOONEY,
Russell House Block.

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

Latest by Telegraph.

FROM TORONTO.

$40,000 Granted to the T. G. & B. Railway—Bowmanville and Port Hope Come into the Silver Movement—Sir John A. Macdonald en route to Kingston—Hon. W. P. Howland to be Gazetted to-morrow—Mr. Wilmot to be Gazetted for New Brunswick at the Same Time.

Special to THE TIMES.

TORONTO, July 17, 1868.

The Township of Albion yesterday passed a by-law granting $40,000 to the T. G. & B. Railway by a majority of 257.

Bowmanville and Port Hope have come into the silver movement.

Sir John A. Macdonald left for Kingston to-day by steamer.

Hon. W. P. Howland will be gazetted to-morrow, and the inauguration will follow on the 22nd inst., when Mrs. Howland gives an inauguration ball.

Mr. Wilmot will be gazetted for New Brunswick at the same time.

CABLE NEWS

Via Montreal Line.

THIS MORNING'S DESPATCHES.

LONDON, July 17.—Lord Stanley stated in the House of Commons last night, that the British Ministry had informed the United States Government that they were ready to accept the American view of naturalization, but as the question was still under consideration, and besides there was not time to pass a Bill at this Session of Parliament.

Mr. Mills asked the Government last evening, what disposition was to be made of the Fenian prisoners, Warren and Costello, who were arrested after effecting a landing in Ireland, with the alleged purpose of exciting an insurrection, and whether the Government intended to mitigate the sentences of those Fenians who had already been tried and convicted.

Lord Mayo replied that there were no peculiar features in the cases of Warren and Costello, which would cause the Government to depart from the usual course of the law. Some delay, however, had been caused in the proceedings, owing to the necessity of procuring witnesses from the United States, to show that the accused were closely connected with the Fenian organization in that country. In reply to the second part of Mr. Mills' question, Lord Mayo said the time had not come for the revision of the cases of those Fenian convicts who were now filling out the terms of their sentences.

The Morning Standard, in an article on naturalization, says, that before any alteration is made in the English law, which time and the most careful consideration should be given to the question of the rights of naturalized citizens. The *Standard* regrets the premature publication of the despatches which have been exchanged between the British and American Governments on this question.

DUBLIN, July 17.—Archbishop Cullen, Roman Catholic primate of Ireland, is seriously ill.

LISBON, July 17.—The Duke De Montpensier has arrived at Cintra, Portugal. It is now reported that the exile of the duke was caused by his refusal to obey any orders unless received directly from the Queen, and that the exile of the Liberal Generals was decreed in consequence of their alleged sympathy with the duke.

RIO JANEIRO, June 24, *via* LISBON, July 17.—Official despatches from the scene of war on the Parana report the allied forces having again commanded a vigorous bombardment of the Fortress of Humait by land and water. The Paraguayans made a desperate charge for the purpose of dislodging a detachment of the allied troops from the Granchaco, but the attack was repulsed, and the enemy were compelled to retreat to their entrenchments, with considerable loss in killed and wounded.

The result of the Presidential election in the Argentine States is as yet unknown here. The reported of the progress of the election, so far received, are incomplete and contradictory.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Via Montreal Line.

YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES.

Fearful List of Deaths in New York City.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Fifty persons died in this city yesterday, from the effects of the heat, and a large list of casualties, not fatal, are reported. Six persons died from the same cause in Brooklyn, thirteen in Jersey City, and eight in Newark.

From Mexico.

The *Herald's* Mexican despatches state that Ortega had been removed to the jail at Ensanteri. Gen. Alatorra had been unable to come to an amicable arrangement with the Puebla rebels.

Gen. Grant and Party at Leavenworth, Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, July 16.—Generals Grant, Sherman and party arrived here last evening *en route* for Denver City.

The Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred Visit the American Fleet under Admiral Farragut.

NEW YORK, July 17.—The *Herald's* London special says His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, accompanied by Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, visited the United States fleet anchored at Cowes, under command of Admiral Farragut, last Tuesday, and were received with the honors due to their station and rank. To-day Admiral Farragut left his flagship, the *Franklin*, and boarded the British frigate *Galatea*, and after a round of inspection of the vessel lunched with the Duke of Edinburgh. Her commander taking leave of the *Galatea*, officers and men; the American Admiral proceeded by request to Osborne House and paid a visit to Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

Arrival.

NEW YORK, July 17—3 p.m.—The steamer *Aleppo*, from Liverpool, has arrived.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Gold 143¼; 3 p.m.—Gold closed at 142¾.

THIS MORNING'S DESPATCHES.

The Weather in New York.

NEW YORK, July 17.—The cool breezes today have materially affected the mercury, and at 1 o'clock only about 25 cases of death were reported, but several have been reported since. The police reports also exhibit a noticeable falling off in the number of cases of sunstroke. Although the thermometer indicates about the same temperature as that of the last few days the air has been perceptibly cooler to-day, and the refreshing winds counteract the intensity of the solar heat.

The Heat in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 17.—The heat continues intense, over twenty deaths having occurred from sunstroke and the effects of heat and whiskey yesterday.

A $1,200 Fraud.

NEW YORK, July 17.—One Kohenstich was arrested yesterday for defrauding the proprietors of the German theatre out of $1,200 by pretending to act as an agent for Hertford, and other insurance companies.

A Long Walk.

MILWAUKEE, July 17.—Simons, of LaCrosse, accomplished his feat of walking one thousand miles in twelve and a-half days.

A Proposition in the U. S. Senate to admit the Productions of P. E. Island Free.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—There is a proposition before the Committee on Ways and Means to admit free of duty the productions of Prince Edward's Island, including fish, provided the islanders will permit Americans to fish on their coast free. The proposition comes from Mr. Butler, of Mass., and is being favorably received.

—The news from the camp at Chalons is that the French soldier can now throw himself on the ground and fire in that position with the utmost facility. As it is said that the Prussian soldier cannot use his gun under the same circumstances, it is concluded that France must go to war with Prussia immediately! Such trifles, which occur weekly, show the state of public feeling.

REVOLUTION IN PANAMA.

(From the Panama Star and Herald, July 7.)

The unhinitiated in the politics of Panama were rather astonished on waking up on Sunday morning to find that a revolution had occurred about 5 o'clock, the Government been overturned, the President imprisoned, and a Provisional Government installed, and all done in the quietest manner possible. The revolution simply consisted in the acting President Diaz handing over the Government to the commander of the forces, General Ponce, and making himself a voluntary prisoner until a Provisional Government could be established, of which General Ponce has been installed as head. The object of the movement was to keep the Conservative party out of power, as it seems the election throughout the State has gone in their favor, and this could only be effected by dissolving the existing legitimate government; declaring a revolution, and installing a provisional government. As the actors in this curious little political drama have the forces to sustain them the whole affair has passed off very quietly in Panama; it is feared, however, when the news reaches the interior there will be trouble, but troops are already on the way to enforce submission, and others were sent last week no doubt with the same object. If the Conservative party should attempt to support their claims, bloodshed and forced taxation will be the consequence, but if they quietly submit to the superior political engineering of the Liberals, matters will go on as smoothly as if nothing had happened, and General Ponce's administration will in all probability prove as acceptable in the end as any other, at any rate to foreigners and those who are not office-seekers.

The following is a translation of the address of the Provisional President on assuming the Presidential chair:

Fernando Ponce, General of the Armies of the Union and of the Sovereign State of Panama, and Provisional President of this State,

To HIS FELLOW CITIZENS:

The people and the army at the capital have spontaneously called me to take charge provisionally of the Executive Government of the State, to save the cause of liberty which is to day the stand in this beautiful and important section of Colombia. You know the cause which has given rise to the popular movement that places me at the front of the administration. Deficient institutions have permitted an unauthorized party to rise up, loudly pretending to subjugate the great liberal majority and check the rapid progress which this State should necessarily pursue. I have accepted the honor with which your fellow citizens have distinguished me, because a soldier who from his infancy has stood in the ranks of those who have fought for liberty and right, should not withhold his services when he sees the cause of the true Republic in danger.

Isthmians—We are possessors of the most important part of the globe, and we ought to see that our territory should not only be the road across which civilized nations must come, but also that it should be an asylum for all the oppressed. Let us found institutions capable in their beneficent exercise to open out the prosperity of this country, and give it respectability in the eyes of other Governments. Let us confide in the sublime destinies prepared for a free people. Let us be unanimous in insisting that peace may be eternal within the limits which the two oceans have marked out for this country, and plenty will be spread out before us, and will be preserved by its impregnable walls.

Foreigners resident on the Isthmus—It gives me pleasure to remember that my modest country has been up to the present time so respected by friendly nations. The conduct of the governors of the Republic, always worthy and respected in their foreign relations, and the protectors of strangers visiting our land, is the true bulwark of the people who enter in the race of civilization. Your houses and property will be respected, and public treaties will be held inviolate during the short period of my administration.

Soldiers of the Battalion Santander—I entertain the hope that you will always bear with honor the flag of the free, and that you will never be unworthy of the honorable title by which you are distinguished. The name of the hero of Boyaca is the guarantee of honor with which you can be adorned, and in the moment of danger you ought to imitate his example.

Fellow Citizens—Before a constituted Assembly which should unite soon to regulate the situation of the State, I will lay down my authority and present myself to give an account of my acts. FERNANDO PONCE.

Panama, July 5, 1868.

The following officers have been appointed under the new administration:

Commander of the Forces—Col. Villarual.
Secretary of State—Didimo Parra.
Governor of the Department—Don Julian Sosa.

The Provisional President issued the following decree on the 6th inst.:

Fernando Ponce, General of the Army of Colombia and Provisional President of the Sovereign State of Panama, in use of the power conferred upon him, decrees:

ARTICLE 1. The Sovereign State of Panama is declared in a state of war, and in consequence all constitutional guarantees are suspended. The attributes of the rights of nations which detail the proceedings of governments in such cases, are in full force and vigor until public order is restored.

Given in Panama, 6th July, 1868.

(Signed) FERNANDO PONCE.
The Secretary of State.
(Signed) DIDIMO PARRA.

In addition to the foregoing, two other decrees have been issued—one to the effect that the administration shall continue to be conducted according to the constitution and laws, so long as such do not clash with the decree and disposition issued by the Supreme Provisional Government. That the executive administration is in charge of the President of the State, the governors of departments, and the alcaldes of the district. That all the judicial officers who do not resign their offices under the Provisional Government shall remain in office; as also the officers of the executive who have not or may not hereafter be removed.

The other decree prohibits sales of any kind leaving Panama for the ports of the State without permission from the President. It also prohibits the transit of the Rio Grande without similar permission, and prevents any meetings in the streets of more than four persons after ten o'clock at night.

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

FOR fine bog oak brooches, eight car rings in sets, see Young & Radford's new lot, just received, and selling at the very low price of only 90 cts. per set.

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 jewellery repaired.

THE GOOD THING HAVE COME AT LAST.—And so has that which has hitherto been looked for in vain namely, a medicine that could be relied upon for curing rheumatism, colds, coughs, neuralgia, tic doulourex, burns and frost bites, bowel complaints &c. It is called the "Canadian Pain Destroyer," and every one should really possess a bottle of it without delay. It gives relief the moment you apply it, and will effectually cure your disease: in fact it is the most wonderful medicine ever brought before the public. Sold by all medicine dealers.

TWO QUESTIONS EASILY ANSWERED.—Why should men wear beards? Because they are a great protection to the throat and lungs, and add much to their personal appearance. Why should we use "Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers?" Because when used for coughs, colds, tickling in the throat, hoarseness, &c., they act like a charm. Ministers and lawyers use them, physicians recommend them, and singers and public speakers say they are the very best medicine in existence for the cure of such complaints. Sold by all medicine dealers, at 25 cents per box.

HORSES SAVED.—The lives of thousands of horses have been saved during the past year, and the credit is due to "Darley's Arabian Horse Remedy and Condition Medicine." This preparation is being extensively used, and exacts from all the highest praise. Nothing of the kind has ever before been half as successful or given such universal satisfaction; it cannot be equalled. We can confidently recommend it, and would advise all who own horses to keep a supply on hand—it may be the means of saving your horses life. Remember the name, and see that the signature of Hurd & Co, is on each package. Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C.W., Proprietors for the Canadas; sold by all medicine dealers.

CHEAP COTTONS!

—AND—

Where to Purchase Them.

GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & CO.,

No. 20, Sparks-st.,

ARE STILL SELLING

Grey Cottons & Prints

PURCHASED IN

January Last at Old Prices.

20 Pieces Real Good Delaines,

For 4½d per yard; worth at least 7½d.

Lots of other Goods equally cheap

GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & CO.

Ottawa, July 18, 1868. 484y

DIVINE SERVICES in THE CITY CHURCHES ON SUNDAY.

St. Alban's Church, Daly Street.
(All seats free.)
REV. T. BEDFORD JONES, LL. D., Rector.
Services to-morrow—Morning Prayer—11 a.m. Evening Prayer and Sermon—7 p.m.

Christ Church (Church of England)—Sparks Street.
Rev J S LAUDER, M A, Rev C F STREET, M A, Curate.
Morning Service at 11 o'clock; Evening at 7 Free Seats.

Chapel of Ease—Sussex Street.
Rev J S LAUDER, M.A, Rev C F STREET, M A, Curates.
Military Service—Chaplain, Rev. T. D. Phillips, M.A.—in the Sussex-street Chapel at 9 a.m.

New Edinburgh Parish—Church of England.
REV. GEORGE NOEL H