NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

A Great Sensation—Radway's Ready Relief.
Quebec and Gulf Ports Steamship Co.'s Steamship *Secret*.
Business Penmanship—H. M. Brown.
Teacher Wanted—J. W. Peachy.
The Silver Constitution.
The McGill University—W. C. Baynes, B. A.

The Ottawa Times

THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1868.

☞ *For markets see Fourth Page.*

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD and party are expected at St. John, N. B., by to-day's boat from Portland.

The Hon. Mr. TILLEY left St. Stephens for this city on the morning of the 27th.

IT cannot be said that the vacillating conduct of Mr. HENRY S. HOWLAND, with reference to the West York election, is calculated to raise him in public estimation. If this gentleman really believed, as he now professes to believe, that "the Coalition should cease," because of the withdrawal of his brother from the Government, he should never have permitted his name to have been used in connection with the representation of the Riding, in the Ministerial interest. As the case now stands, HENRY HOWLAND appears in the character of stool pigeon for AMOS WRIGHT. He has kept the nest warm, and jumped out at the proper time. Well! The matter is fortunately one of slight importance. Mr. WRIGHT is by no means a dangerous character. If he pleases the electors of West York, we have nothing to say against his return, though we do think that such a constituency might honor itself and add to the wisdom of the Legislature by the election of an abler man. It is odd logic for Mr. HENRY HOWLAND, however, to argue that because his brother, by the favor of the Privy Council, has been elevated to the office of LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of the most important Province in the Dominion, therefore the union of parties by which the Government has heretofore been sustained should cease. This is "family politics" with a vengeance, but happily, both the country and the Government can afford to laugh at it; and HENRY HOWLAND's brief political career, if remembered at all, will be remembered as one of the most curious, and not the least contemptible in Canadian history. Let our readers not suppose that we imagine for a moment that the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of Ontario is a party in any way to his brother's shabby conduct. Even GLADSTONE is afflicted with a brother who does his best to make him look ridiculous, and if W. P. HOWLAND's brother HENRY has been the victim of a monomania that the former's presence in the Cabinet was a *sine qua non* to the maintenance of the union of parties, the delusion need not be held to extend to the whole family.

THE new route to the Red River, to which we referred yesterday morning, follows the line of road towards Dog Lake for about eighteen or twenty miles, so that all the work already done on that route, or which will be executed during the present season, will be equally available whether the route by Dog Lake, or the new one to which we have referred, may be ultimately adopted. The appropriation, $2,000 if we mistake not, will be expended this summer, but it will not be exceeded, though the survey on which Mr. DAWSON is now engaged will be finished so that the Department may have reliable *data* for a resumption of operations next spring.

The new route—or as Mr. DAWSON calls it the Shebandowan Lake route—will strike off from the Dog Lake route at 18 or 20 miles from Thunder Bay, and embrace a land route of fifteen or seventeen miles more; in all forty-five miles from the head of Lake Superior to the water communication, through the lakes already mentioned, of which *Lac des Mille Lacs*, and Lake Shebandowan are the principal. Though the distance to Dog Lake from Thunder Bay is but twenty-five miles, yet the transhipments which this route involves, and the additional ten miles of land travel in crossing the watershed are serious drawbacks, that do not compensate for the cheapness of the first cost, as compared with the superior facilities offered by the Shebandowan route. By the latter the whole land transport is completed in an unbroken journey of but forty-five miles, and the watershed, or height of land, where the water is distributed East and West, is crossed by canalling between the lakes, and raising the levels of some of them, for which operation the natural configuration of the ground offers great facilities.

This prospect of a better route to the Red River country, and the great Northwest, is very gratifying. If the transfer should be completed next winter, there is nothing to prevent the completion of this route next year, so that it might be open for travel and traffic by the summer of 1870, thus opening up almost a new avenue for Canadian trade, and giving great impetus to the settlement of the Northwest. This important matter has received much attention from the MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS, and should Mr. DAWSON, as he anticipates he will, find a practicable connection between the point of departure from the Dog Lake route and the chain of lake navigation mentioned, we are confident that next summer will not be allowed to pass without completing the much desired line of travel between the Red River and Lake Superior.

ADVICES have been received that the Hon. Mr. ROSS has put one-half of the Intercolonial Railway loan on the market. The Montreal *Gazette* says "£1,500,000 of the sum "he offered is covered by the Imperial guar"antee (the Act limiting the rate of interest "to 4 per cent.) and £500,000 upon the cre"dit of the Dominion. If we are not misin"formed, the loan was offered in the propor"tion of three-fourths guaranteed and one-"fourth without the guarantee. The bids "were very satisfactory, amounting to £8,"250,000 stg. The lowest tenders accepted "were at a premium of 5¾ and the highest "at 6¼."

This is extremely satisfactory, showing that the premium received on the loan is almost, if not quite, equal to eighteen months' interest. We remember that it was objected when the Bill was before Parliament that a much larger interest would have to be paid for the money borrowed on the credit of the Dominion without the guarantee, but such appears not to have been the case.

The negociation of the loan on such favorable terms is so far a good omen for the success of the great enterprise; but there is yet another consideration which will have an important bearing on the first cost of the work. The harvest throughout the world is one of unexampled abundance. Food will, therefore, be cheaper for the next few years than it has been for the past two or three; and labour will be obtainable at reasonable rates. It cannot have been forgotten yet that when railway building commenced in earnest in Canada (the building of the G. T. R. and G. W. R.) "navvies" were obtainable at from 70 to 80 cents per day, while masons, carpenters, and skilled workmen generally, rarely commanded more than from $1 to $1.25. But before these great works were more than half completed, the rate of wages rose more than fifty per cent.—in many instances actually doubled. This accidental inflation of the cost of labour, brought about by a variety of influences entirely unconnected with the railways, no doubt added at least thirty per cent. to their first cost; but the signs of the times are such as lead us to infer that the Intercolonial will meet with no such mishap. We cannot, therefore, share the apprehensions of those who believe that this great enterprise, so essential to the prosperity of Canada, is likely to overburthen the country with debt. Croakers will always be found to prophecy "ruin and decay," but the country has endured so much ruining by the construction of needed public improvements that it likes the experience, and will gladly try it over again despite the solemn warnings of the prophets of evil.

WE copied the other day a paragraph from the London *Prototype* stating that the oil refiners had entered into an agreement to raise the price of refined petroleum. It now appears that the "transaction" has been effected by a wealthy American, who has not only succeeded in placing consumers, but refiners as well, at his mercy. The *Prototype* gives the following details:

"In our last, we briefly referred to a scheme, recently inaugurated in this neighborhood, to raise the price of illuminating oil. Some further facts have since come to our knowledge, which are worthy of being laid before the public. The combination is not directly among the refiners, but is altogether a huge one-man 'monopoly.' A certain wealthy Yankee, a resident of Chicago, named Judge Higgins, who possesses, it is said, a capital of between five and six millions of dollars, recently decided to speculate in Canadian oil, and that on a very large scale. He visited this neighborhood, and the oil regions of Bothwell and Petrolia, ascertained the quantity of oil in stock in the refineries, visited other refineries throughout the Dominion for the same purpose, and after satisfying himself as to the quantity on hand, made a bid for the whole. After assuring refiners that his object was simply to raise the price from its present low figure to one more remunerative to them, and that this being the only possible way to bring about such a desideratum, he succeeded in his purpose, and we believe has purchased or leased some fifty-two oil refineries throughout the Province, for a term of four months, until the 1st December next, as well as the entire stock of oil at each. In the meantime, the refiners are bound not to manufacture, unless for export; and the whole available stock of oil in Canada has thus become the property of one man. The price, in consequence, will be raised, probably from 9c. to 15c. to 25c. to 30c. per gallon, wholesale, and from 20c. to 25c. to 50c. to 75c., or perhaps even higher, retail. Who but a Yankee would have ever thought of such a speculation; how Mr. Higgins must laugh at the gullibility of Canadians. Further, while Mr. Higgins holds all the refined oil, and prevents the refiners from manufacturing until December, he in the meantime is about to purchase up all the crude stuff at the wells, and elsewhere, which, during the next four months, he will store away, and consumers will be left entirely at his mercy for their supplies. Dealers should be cautious not to invest too largely in oil; this unique monopoly cannot remain permanent, and by the end of December, unless a similar arrangement is entered into by Mr. Higgins and the proprietors of the refineries, the article will speedily again come down to reasonable rates. We await with interest the next Yankee-Canadian speculation. This monopoly of Mr. Higgins takes effect from the 1st August."

THE Rev. Mr. HALL, of Sherbrooke, was severely injured at the Grand Trunk Depot, Quebec, having been standing on the track between the cars, and got so much crushed that his life is despaired of.

YESTERDAY the Londoners celebrated their annual civic holiday, and as a consequence all the places of business were closed. The "institution" may be a good one, but is somewhat "villagy."

THE Montreal *Gazette* gives publicity to a rumour that Judge COUSSIN is to be appointed Police Commissioner, under the Police Act, passed at the last Session of the Canadian Parliament.

LIEUT.-GOVERNOR HOWLAND has been in office just a week, and an industrious newspaper correspondent has made the discovery that he "appears very little in public!"

THE daughter of Mr. BARLOW, of the Grand Trunk Railway, fell into a tub of water at her father's residence, Quebec, on Tuesday last, and was drowned.

A SEVERE shock of earthquake was felt at Dickinson's Landing, at two o'clock on the morning of the 28th.

CHANCERY AUTUMN CIRCUITS.

The following list of Chancery appointments for the Autumn Circuit has been published by the order of the Court:

The Hon. the Chancellor.

Toronto	Tuesday	1st Sept.

EASTERN CIRCUIT.

The Hon. the Chancellor.

Brockville	Friday	18th Sept.
Cornwall	Monday	21st "
Ottawa	Tuesday	29th "
Peterboro'	Monday	5th Oct.
Lindsay	Thursday	8th "
Kingston	Tuesday	13th "
Belleville	Monday	19th "

HOME CIRCUIT.

The Hon. Vice-Chancellor Spragge.

Owen Sound	Tuesday	15th Sept.
Barrie	Monday	21st "
Brantford	Tuesday	27th Oct.
St. Catharines	Friday	30th "
Guelph	Wednesday	4th Nov.
Hamilton	Tuesday	10th "
Cobourg	Thursday	19th "
Whitby	Friday	27th "

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

The Hon. Vice-Chancellor Mowat.

Simcoe	Tuesday	29th Sept.
Woodstock	Friday	2nd Oct.
Goderich	Tuesday	6th "
Stratford	Monday	12th "
Sarnia	Thursday	15th "
Sandwich	Monday	19th "
Chatham	Thursday	22nd "
London	Tuesday	27th "

THE O. U. R. SOCIAL PIC-NIC AND CONCERT.

This affair which came off at the Bellevue Gardens yesterday, at which there were about four hundred invited guests present, fully justified our prediction that it would be *the* grand, yet select gathering of the kind of this, as it was of any preceding season. In fact it is agreed on all hands that it eclipsed anything of the kind ever attempted here before. Soon after three o'clock in the afternoon the whole of Mr. Smith's large fleet of commodious ferry boats were loaded with the visitors, and began and continued to run with good speed and regularity, and by four o'clock the grounds were well filled. The attention of all was attracted by the splendid decorations of the large pavilion, which was draped and festooned with every form of British flag, interspersed with evergreens and flowers. Over the main archway entrance, which was surmounted with flags, the visitors saw in large letters "O. U. R. WELCOME." At the same time the eye met at the farther end "VICTORIA, O.U.R. QUEEN." In another place "WELCOME TO O. U. R. CLUB PIC-NIC," and a variety of mottoes and devices. Beyond this screened with flags was the grand refectory similarly decorated, and tables laid out with all the choicest delicacies, presided over by ladies and waited on by gentlemen, and it appeared as if the whole club had resolved to compel by courteous invitation all their guests to the tables, where dainty after dainty was presented to fully four hundred ladies and gentlemen. Before all this could be done, however, Gowan's band had opened the ball with the O. U. R. set of quadrilles arranged under his supervision, and the pavilion was alive with dancing. This continued with brief intermissions till dark. Meantime numbers of gentlemen amused themselves with foot ball and ladies with swinging. At a little before eight during a recess of a few minutes, the whole pavilion had been illuminated as if by magic: variegated chinese and crystal lamps, depending from branches and festoons, shed their mellow light on the flags. The devices and mottoes became so many illuminated transparencies, and the whole place assumed an appearance of Oriental splendour. This was the time for the concert.

The piano was placed in the centre of the pavilion and Miss E. O'Meara commenced with "Nora McShane," and was awarded a hearty peal of applause. Mrs. Miles, self-accompanied, sang in her well-known style of excellence, "'Tis Better to Laugh than be Sighing." A gentleman sang "The British Lion," accompanied by Mrs. E. K. MacGillivray, and was greatly applauded. Miss Smith sang a song called "Croquet," very sweetly. Mr. George Orme was deservedly applauded for his rendering of "Not for Joe." Miss Patterson sang "Don't Let the Roses Listen," in a very sweet manner and elicited a full share of applause, and Mrs. E. K. MacGillivray finished with the beautiful "Vale of Chamouni," and was greeted with prolonged applause.

Mr. Edward Cluff, by request, advanced and read the following poem, written by himself for the occasion, and was greatly applauded:

O. U. R.

Time in its swift and ceaseless flight has ran another year,
Since last it was our pleasure to meet our good friends here;
Old autumn's blast and winter's snow have ushered in the spring,
And now right gladsome to our hearts, the birds of summer sing;
While bounteous nature scatters wide, her blessings o'er our land,
God's face is smiling on us, peace and joy go hand in hand,
Our thanks and praise should rise on high, in one unceasing flood—
Proper incense to the King of Kings, the giver of all good,
By whose great mercy we are here, with hope and joy elate,
To greet our friends with welcome, to "Ours" of sixty-eight.
'Tis but a year, yet such a change, since last we met before;
How many missing faces that we shall see no more,
Hearts that beat high with youth and pride, a year ago to-day,
Now live but in our memories, and are mingled with the clay;
Death, the sly intruder, with grim, remorseless hand
Has passed, and in his passing has touched our little band;
Icy fingers pressed the circle, and sorrow like a pall
Came o'er us, for the stricken one was best beloved of all;
Impulsive, true and generous, with an ever ready smile,
His aye was but reflection, of a heart that knew no guile;
Death loves to strike where least we think, his blow would dare to fail,
And loves to summon those away, who least expect his call.
Though we mourn and miss him, how much tongue cannot tell,
God giveth and He taketh, He doeth all things well;
All can scarce hope to meet on earth, when summer comes again,
We'll seek some dear familiar face, and seek it all in vain;
But while you live where'er you go, whate'er your fortunes be,
God speed you all in every way, and bless you plenty.
What though our meetings joyous are, they come but once a year,
Made long by expectation, as the wished-for time draws near,
And now we meet, with smiles we greet, and hail the auspicious day,
'Neath waving trees and rustling leaves, and brilliant banners gay,
And nature holds high revel, and laggards would we be
Did we not throw dull care away, and join the jubilee;
While music's soul-inspiring strains, assert their gentle power,
This is a day for happiness, let pleasure rule the hour,
And when the old scythe bearers clock, has rang another chime,
Proclaiming God hath added, another year to time,
May we meet here as now we meet, with scarce a thought to mar
The social, kindly friendship, that rules with O.U.R.

The piano was now removed, and ladies and gentlemen, eager for the dance, resumed the ball, and simultaneously therewith, a number of rockets, Roman candles, and a variety of fireworks were let off from the small pavilion, which produced a magnificent effect. Two fire balloons were prepared and sent up by Mr. Turgeon, and attracted general notice.

A bon-fire on a jutting point of the beach illuminated the whole scene around.

The dancing continued till a late hour, and all went away declaring that so beautiful and so happy a scene had never been witnessed by them before.

We are glad to learn that a number of the invited guests have resolved to call a meeting of the participants in this festival, to take steps for returning the graceful compliment of the O.U.R. club. This is just as it should be, for such open-hearted generosity as displayed by them has seldom been known.

LACROSSE.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

SIR,—In your notice of the lacrosse match, *Young Britons vs. Shamrocks*, played on last Monday afternoon, it was set forth that the match was a *return* one, in which the *Shamrocks* were defeated. In justice to the *Shamrocks* it is but just to correct the error. The match was *not* a return one. That was the intention previous to arrival on the ground, but it transpired that the *Britons* had amongst their 12 players *four* who were taken into the club since the first match was played. These four included Mr. Hannum, one of the best players on the *Britons'* side. To this the *Shamrocks* very properly objected, as being contrary to the rules governing lacrosse. After considerable discussion, it was agreed on between both clubs that they would play a friendly match, since they were on the ground, but in nowise to be considered as a *return* match for that played on Dominion Day. At the conclusion, the *Shamrocks* expressed themselves ready to play the *return* match when notified to be played in accordance with the rules governing the game. Thanking you for inserting those few remarks, I remain yours, &c., SHAMROCK.

Ottawa, July 29th, 1868.

BOARD OF SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

SPECIAL MEETING.

OTTAWA, 28th July, 1868.

Present: R. H. McGreevy, Esq., Chairman; Messrs. C. McCarron, J. Ahearn, Wm. Kehoe, J. Larose, C. Trioile, Wm. Finlay, and J. W. Peachy.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted.

Several communications and accounts were read and laid on the table; also, Report No. 4 of the Finance and Assessment Committee.

On motion of Wm. Finlay, seconded by J. Larose, the Report of the Finance and Assessment Committee, just read, was received and adopted.

[Report No. 4.]

BOARD OF SEPARATE SCHOOLS, OTTAWA, 28th July, 1868.

Your Committee having had under consideration the several accounts and petitions referred to them by the Board, have the honor to report that they have found the following accounts correct, and would recommend the payment thereof, viz: Christian Brothers, $50.90; J. McCarthy, $30 00; James Hope & Co., $13.00; L. A. Grison, $4.00; J. Honey, $28 00; W. G. Cordingly, $3.87.

They would also recommend a remission of taxes to the following persons, viz., Mary Lecourt, Mrs. David Gingras for 1867, Mrs. Charles Dallaire, for 1867.

Humbly submitted,
(Signed,) J. W. PEACHY, Chairman.
WM. FINLAY,
JOSEPH LAROSE.

On motion of J. W. Peachy, seconded by Wm. Finlay, the Chairman was authorised to sign cheques in favor of the several teachers under the Board for the amount of their salaries for quarter ending 31st instant, and also for the rents of the several school houses up to the same date.

On motion of Wm. Kehoe, seconded by Wm. Finlay, the Secretary was authorised to advertise for a first class teacher for St. George's Ward school, capable of teaching the French and English languages.

On motion of J. W. Peachy, seconded by Wm. Finlay, Messrs. Kehoe and Dufour were authorised to arrange with the present landlord of St. George's Ward school house for a termination of the lease of his house on the first proximo, and secure better premises.

The Board then adjourned.

J. W. PEACHY, Secretary.

LOCAL NEWS

BOG OAK JEWELLERY.—Very handsome sets of bog oak jewellery can be had at Young & Radford's, at 90c. per set.

CRICKET.—On Saturday the Ottawa Cricket Club plays a match with the Rifle Brigade Cricket Club, at Rideau Hall.

COMMON SCHOOL EXAMINATION.—An interesting examination of the common school at Victoria Terrace took place yesterday in presence of a number of visitors.

BASE BALL.—This afternoon, at half-past four, the Ottawa Cricket Club plays the New Dominion Base Ball Club, at base ball, on the field behind the Rink. At a future time the Base Base Club will play the Cricket Club, at cricket.

BASE BALL.—The Ottawa cricket club and the New Dominion base ball club play a practice game of base ball this afternoon, on the ground in rear of the Skating Rink. The return match of cricket will be played next week.

COWARDLY ACT.—About midnight last night the hall lamp in the telegraph office was extinguished, and the windows up stairs were broken by some large stones where the operator was engaged. Where are the police when such acts of lawlessness can be perpetrated on one of the principal thoroughfares of the city?

ALARM OF FIRE.—The city was again alarmed, and the companies and watermen called out, by the sound of the fire bells yesterday afternoon. The scene of conflagration being reached a shingle or two were found on fire on the roof of a house in St. Andrew-st., and was extinguished by a bucket of water.

BUSINESS PENMANSHIP.—The attention of our readers are called to the card, in another column, announcing that Mr. H. M. Brown is now prepared to teach Professor Long's system of penmanship, and also book-keeping. Mr. Brown also publishes a card from the Professor, announcing that his former student is fully qualified to teach these branches of education. This alone is a high recommendation.

THE SILVER QUESTION.—We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement which appears in our paper this morning, from the merchants of the city, and judging from the number of names already attached to the agreement, from the enthusiasm manifested at the meeting last evening, and from the energetic and resolute manner in which the subject has been entered into, we believe our business men will succeed in driving the nuisance from this section of the Province. We trust all parties engaged in trade will help on the movement.

THE OTTAWA BOARD OF TRADE.—The Board of Trade held a meeting yesterday afternoon, to consider the action in reference to the representation at the International Commercial Convention, to be held at Portland on the 4th of August. Telegrams from Montreal and Toronto, in answer to messages sent by the Board from here, on the subject, announcing that neither of those cities would send a delegate; but that from Toronto stated that they should be represented by Mr. Gibbs, M. P. P. It was then resolved that this Board should follow the example of those cities, and decline to send a representative. It was resolved, however, to send some pamphlets and a written statement, intended to convey information on subjects connected with this section of country likely to be discussed at the convention. In reference to the Board declining to send delegates, it will at once be perceived, that there was by no means sufficient time to complete the necessary arrangements, and therefore they cannot be blamed for acting as they have done.

ANOTHER DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—Yesterday morning the new house built by Mr. Frank H. Badgley, on Sandy Hill, was found to be on fire. The fact was discovered at about half-past six o'clock by the workmen who were engaged in finishing the interior. One or two of them started immediately to give the alarm to the firemen, and shortly after the bells rang and in a very short time the several engines and hook and ladder companies were on the ground doing their utmost to save the building, but in spite of all their efforts the flames defied their utmost efforts, and they had the mortification to see the fire gain upon them at every minute, for when apparently got under in one place it burst out in another with greater force, and so the work of the brave firemen went on till at length it became a certainty it could not be saved. Still they were indefatigable in their labors till the house was totally destroyed. Fortunately the flames did not reach any of the neighboring buildings. This was a new building put up by Mr. Badgley for his own residence. He had insured it in the Ætna of Hartford for $2,000, but it had run out on Saturday or Monday. Mr. B. being absent a short distance from the city on Tuesday afternoon, hastened home to renew the policy, and very fortunately, arrived in time to effect his object on the evening preceding the morning on which his house was burned. By so doing, he has secured $2,000. This does not cover the loss, for the house is said to have cost several hundred dollars more than this sum. It is feared that Mr. James Adams, who is the contractor, will lose six or seven hundred dollars, the house having been in his hands when destroyed. It is to be hoped, however, that such will not be the case. There has been a good deal of conjecture and several hypotheses advanced as to the origin of the fire, but no satisfactory conclusion has been arrived at so far as we know. Mr. Badgley has been peculiarly unfortunate in the matter of fires, and nine months ago yesterday his other house was burned and a portion of his furniture destroyed, and once or twice we are informed he suffered by fire in Quebec. The house burned yesterday was a wooden building covered with single brick outside.

POLICE COURT.—George Galebois was charged with leaving the employ of Mr. John Neville. It appears that defendant was employed as captain of complainant's barge, but in such a way as gave him more of the character of a contractor than that of a servant, and that view of the case being taken by the magistrate it was dismissed.—Aaron Israel Dunning was next called to answer the charge of committing an assault on Louise Lahaise, a woman of no enviable reputation, who with her family, including a daughter who lived separately in a house belonging to defendant. The woman testified as to the assault, which was not of a very serious character, and defendant called a witness, who proved that he did not see the assault committed. The defence was that, hearing a row, he thought they were ill using the house, and went in to see about it. He was fined $3 and costs. He gave notice of appeal. Mr. Dunning then walked over to the witness box to give evidence in a charge of assault, which he thought he had brought against the woman Lahaise. He had laid the information, but had omitted to swear to it, and the case could not go on.—Mr. John Hilliard, butcher, charged Mr. Edwards with breaking the lock of his slaughter house door. It appeared that Edwards was acting for Mr. Cawthra, who had the right, by permission or otherwise, to enter. Mr. Hilliard said that on remonstrating with Edwards, the latter returned impudent and filthy language, and said he would do it again. The case was adjourned. Mr. Alex. Ross defended.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT LONDON.

Great Conflagration—Seventeen Houses Destroyed—Over Fifty Thousand Dollars' Worth of Property Consumed.

[From the Leader.]

LONDON, July 27, 1868.

A destructive fire has been raging here since about 4:40 this p. m. It commenced in Stewart's fanning-mill factory, Hitchcock-st., by sparks from the funnel of the steam boiler, and quickly spread over the entire building, a large frame structure extending south towards Fullarton-st. A two story brick building to the east, owned by Mr. McKellar, next caught fire, and in a few minutes after the frame dwelling of Mr. Stewart on the west was in a blaze. The heat now was of the most intense kind. A row of two story brick buildings on the north side of Hitchcock-st., owned by Mr. G. G. Magee, and containing six tenements, were seized upon by the devouring element and completely gutted. Meanwhile the fire crept southward, fed by numberless outhouses, barns, piles of lumber, cordwood and fences, and then eastward to the Western Hotel stabler, McKellar & Stewart's waggon factory, Harwood's carpenter shop, Powell's marble works, and a small grocery kept by one Richardson. This caused the firemen to bend all their energies in that direction, and with the little water at hand to endeavor to prevent the Western Hotel itself from falling a prey to the flames. All the premises above mentioned were burnt to the ground. On Hitchcock street, west of where the fire originated, the flames spread despite the efforts of the crowd who worked with a will in clearing away all combustible matter and removing furniture to a place of safety. Mr. Stewart's dwelling soon fell, and the dwelling of Mr. Rudd adjoining, quickly followed. An effort was here made by the removal of barns and out-houses, to check the progress of the fire in this direction. A brick cottage occupied by Mr. Waddel, offered more resistance than the frame building which had hitherto stood in the way of the conflagration. Had there been a supply of water at hand the cottage might have been saved, but unaided by the fire engines it too fell. A fine brick block owned by Mr. Jas. Gillean, and occupied by himself, Dr. Harper and Mr. Chapman next presented itself, but thanks to the fire-proof qualities of a lofty brick wall and the superhuman exertions of a party of soldiers and civilians an effectual stop was here put to the progress of the fire westward. A small hand engine manned by the employees of Plummer & Tacy's waggon factory, rendered good service at this point, arriving at the most critical juncture. Across the road the fire held almost undisputed possession, creeping along steadily from one tenement to another, till nearly all the fine range of the Mages block was gutted, and also spreading in rear to the north and east, to such an extent that the occupants of the long row of wooden buildings on Richmond street, between Hitchcock and Kent streets became alarmed and removed their goods and furniture to places of safety. A double tenement two story brick building in rear of the Huron hotel also caught fire, but the hotel from the fire opposite having by this time almost entirely subsided, the danger which menaced was overcome by the application of water supplied in buckets. The fire to the south and east between Richmond street having burnt itself out, the firemen now turned their attention to the burning premises on the north side of Hitchcock street, and by seven o'clock succeeded in stopping its progress effectually. The burnt district extends northward from the Western Hotel to Hitchcock street, a distance of some three hundred feet, and eastward, on the south side of Hitchcock street, about the same distance, the whole space now containing nothing but a mass of smouldering ruins. On the north side of Hitchcock street the charred remains of the brick wall cover a space of about two hundred feet, while the destruction of fences, barns and gardens in rear, is as great as if devastated throughout by fire. Richmond and Hitchcock streets, for a long distance, are completely blocked with furniture, the material from workshops, and the debris from the conflagration. The total amount of the loss it is impossible, in the present excitement, to ascertain, but it will be at least $50,000. Heavy losses that can scarcely be estimated for some days, will be sustained by the removals of furniture. Numbers of families, whose premises escaped, fearful of the consequences that threatened, cleared out everything from their houses. Seventeen buildings in all were destroyed, and three badly damaged. The want of a sufficient supply of water was severely felt, and to it may be attributed at least one-half the loss sustained. Such a fire has not been witnessed in London for many years.

A VAST CONFLAGRATION.

The Denver *News* says: The people of Denver, Col., will remember about a week ago a cloud of smoke that rose from the mountains and formed a band hall way round the horison, obscuring the sun so that some thought it was an eclipse. Mr. Stewart, of Central, informs us that it was from a fire in the woods just above Georgetown, which got out through carelessness. It started just below Equator lode, merely licked the foliage and gummy bark, and scathed a track, mostly east of the creek, about three miles square, in almost no time. Had anybody been in its course he must have been burned; the flames seeming to leap from a thousand to five thousand feet. Eight yoke of oxen were consumed, and about five thousand cords of corded wood. The heat could be plainly felt one and a half miles distant from the fire, and at a distance of half a mile could scarcely be borne. It burned down to within one-fourth of a mile of Georgetown. These wood fires are the most terrible things in the world. Every means should be employed to prevent their getting out, and when they do start, let everybody flee from them if they value life. They are swifter than the swiftest race horse, and fiercer than the ravenous wolves.

—The Madoc *Mercury* says:—"Some of the finest specimens of gold yet found have been exhibited in Madoc within the last two or three days. They are the most "nuggetty" in character we have seen, and the rocks containing them appear to us undoubtedly those of this region. A year ago, or at any other time than the present, this discovery, which is quite recent, would have caused much more excitement than has yet prevailed. In a short time we may be at liberty to give fuller particulars."

DOMESTIC TRAGEDY IN JEFFERSON COUNTY.

A Husband Shoots his Wife and then Commits Suicide.

[From the Utica Herald, July 24.]

A correspondent gives us the particulars of a horrible murder and suicide that occurred in the village of Antwerp, Jefferson County, on Tuesday last. The tragedy happened at the residence of a Mrs. Wait, a widow lady, living about two miles from Antwerp and on the road leading to the village of Oxboro. The facts are these:—Mehitable Reynolds, wife of one Ensign Reynolds, was shot by her husband while in the act of carrying milk from the stable to the house, she being in the employ of Mrs. Wait. It appears that domestic difficulties had for some time embittered their union, causing them to live apart, and which had on several occasions caused Reynolds to threaten the life of his wife—a threat which she feared he would carry out. She accordingly refused to milk alone, as she had previously done. Two boys were assisting her at the time, who caught sight of the villain just as he was climbing over a wall, gun in hand. Suspecting his errand, they threatened to stone him if he didn't leave. He paid no attention to them, but springing off the wall confronted his wife. Knowing his intention she threw up her arms and implored a moment to say her prayers. "Not by a d—d sight," replied the brute, and he immediately fired. The first discharge (the gun being a double barrel fowling piece) tore the flesh from her arm and took off one finger. The second, being aimed with better care, entered the chest at the base of the neck, driving a small pin which she wore deep into the wound. The monster then walked unconcernedly away. He was followed by the boys to the border of a wood where, it being dark, they abandoned the pursuit. One of them came immediately to the village, and parties went in search, which they also abandoned until the morning following. About ten o'clock Wednesday a party in search were startled by the report of a gun a short distance in advance. On a nearer approach Reynolds was found lying on the ground the victim of his own depravity. The charge which he had intended for the heart entered at the pit of the stomach and came out near the spinal column. He survived the wound one hour and a half. He confessed his guilt, assigning as his reason his love for his wife. He had so arranged his gun upon a little twig which he had trimmed for the purpose, that he could hold the muzzle at his breast and by a slight twitch cause it to go off. Reynolds was about twenty-eight years of age and his wife two or three years his junior. They leave one child, a little girl about three years of age.

A STANDARD TIME FOR THE WHOLE WORLD.

A correspondent writing to the *Scientific American*, upon the subject of a standard time for the whole world, says:

The annihilation of distance by the telegraph must have forced upon many minds the necessity of establishing at some point a time-piece which shall govern all the rest of the world, a time-piece distinct from the "local," and which shall point to 12 o'clock at the same instant all over this sphere. The hours must be numbered from 1 to 24, inclusive, in order to distinguish it from local time, thus doing away entirely with a.m. and p.m. (when using standard or universal time); twelve then would mean midnight only at the governing point, while twenty-four would mean noon at that point. For the rest of mankind it would be a certain guide for all official purposes. Railroad time cards would no longer perplex the public, and trains would run on uniform time everywhere. Every watch would have its own set of hands, one for the local, and one for the universal time.

A telegram sent from London to San Francisco, bearing the time at starting, would show to the recipient thereof exactly how long it took to reach him, how much actual time it actually consumed. As it is now, no one can have a nearer idea without considerable figuring, and then he may be figuring twenty-four hours too early or too late. Every telegraph and railway office would receive its time daily, so that nowhere would the "time" be a minute "out of joint." January 31, 1868, 1 o'clock, would be January 31, 1 o'clock, 1868, all over the official world.

What a fine regulator of local time this would be; we should always have one right by having the other correct, there being always the same difference, so that should we know one we would know the other. Suppose, then, that Greenwich be the standard time as well as the calculating point for longitude.

There is still a better plan than this, but it so entirely supplants so many familiar terms, such as "noon," "morning," "evening," when used in connection with breakfast, dinner and tea, that it would go a little hard at first, though I have no doubt that, at some time, there will be but one time, and at a future day it will be perfectly easy to say, "dinner at six o'clock," which would mean somewhere near our present time.

SINGULAR FRIENDSHIP.

A few days ago, says the Louisville *Journal*, the attention of the matron of the Protestant Orphan Asylum, situated on Fifth-st., was directed to her little boy, a child four or five years of age, who was seated in the yard gally and busily feeding a large rat that had climbed upon his shoulder, while both parties appeared to be on the most friendly and familiar terms possible. Upon inquiry, she learned that this singular acquaintance had commenced nearly six weeks ago, and that frequent meetings had since occurred between them. About midnight on Saturday last the lady was awakened by the child, and informed by it that "there was a rat in the bed." As may be readily believed, she sprang hastily out, and, lighting the gas, found the rat snugly ensconced in the arms of her darling! Of course the animal was quickly put to flight, and since that time no new developments in this strange attachment have occurred. That this little boy should be singled out from a group of forty or fifty children as the object of this animal's affection seems strange.

A MARVELLOUS CURE.

Liverpool has a good local story of a tiger which escaped from a menagerie, and terrified the suburbs for some hours. In one outlying district a man "who had lost the use of both legs," had sat for twenty years; a sturdy, stunted vagrant, making a good thing out of his infirmity. But in an evil hour for his professional profits, the road where he had taken up his seat for a score of years was on the morning of the tiger's escape, the scene of a fierce stampede. Down it poured pell-mell, men, women, and children at full speed, screaming with terror, and crying out, "The tiger! the tiger!" The cripple had heard the news of the tiger's escape, and now fear lent him legs, or restored his old limbs; he started up, threw away the big bowl on which he had sat doubled up every day, and with an energy that left nothing to be desired, he bounded down the road, and soon outstripped all competitors. The tiger was caught, but the "cripple" was never seen again, at least in that neighborhood.

THE COAL CROPS.

We find in a statement made by W. S. Jervons, based on the latest returns, the following interesting statement in relation to the annual product of coal in various countries. Great Britain produces 101,630,000 tons; the United States, 25,800,000; Prussia and the Zollverein, 20,610,000; France, 10,710,000; Belgium, 9,935,000; Austria, 4,500,000; British North America, 1,500,000; Russia, 1,500,000; Spain, 30,000; New South Wales, 250,000; Ireland, 123,000—making an aggregate of 176,858,500 tons. It appears that of the total known product of coal in the world, Great Britain raises over 75 per cent., although the population of that island is not one-fortieth the population of the whole world.

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.

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 tock in this department second to none, in Ottawa. 582-y

Latest by Telegraph.

FROM TORONTO.

The Resignation of Mr. H. S. Howland—Gooderham & Wort's Mills Burned.

Special to THE TIMES.

TORONTO, July 29, 1868.

No new candidate has yet appeared for West York. Howland's conduct is considered disgraceful. It is proposed to run Berkley Bull, Esq., as Ministerial candidate, but Howland refused to support him, on the ground that the Coalition should cease. It is stated that Mr. Brown's friends have telegraphed, asking him if he would enter Parliament, if elected by acclamation. Mr. Wright to retire in such a case.

The *Leader* supports the idea of offering seats in the Cabinet to the Nova Scotian oppositionists.

Gooderham & Wort's mills, at Streetsville, were burned last night. Loss, $19,000.

[Another despatch says that Mr. H. S. Howland holds now that the Coalition should cease; that his offer to stand before was a mere trick, lest his refusal should imperil his brother's appointment to the Lieutenant-Governorship, and that he refuses now to support any other Ministerial candidate.—ED.]

FROM FATHER POINT.

Arrival Inwards of the Steamship "St. Andrew."

Special to THE TIMES.

FATHER POINT, July 29, 1868.

The steamship *St. Andrew* passed inward at 10 a.m., with seven cabin, twenty-four intermediate and one hundred and seventy-two steerage passengers.

CABLE NEWS

Via Montreal Line.

YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES.

QUEENSTOWN, July 29.—The steamships *City of Boston* and *Tripoli* have arrived