him on board, as there was a penalty of £100 for taking convicts to that city. The only vessel leaving the port was bound for Singapore. He went to Singapore, where, on landing, he was told by the police that being a discharged convict he had no right to come there, and he could not remain. He then took a lift for England, went to Birmingham, and finally to Worcester, in which city he was arrested on the charge of being illegally at large, tried, convicted and sent back to penal servitude for five years, which he is now serving. He narrated all the preceding circumstances to the judge who tried him, and the judge reserved certain technical points in his favor, which were, however, overruled. He petitions the House of Commons for a remission of his sentence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

Rooms for Fifty Boarders—Russell House.
Notice to the Dry Goods Trade—A. Rowe.
Surgeon Dentists—Leggo & Mondelet.
Auction Sale of Household Furniture—H. McLean.
Cheap Excursion to New York and Back—W. O'Brien.

An in a Sale on Fourth Page.
A my Contracts on First Page.

The Ottawa Times

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1868.

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

There is an important announcement in our special despatch from Toronto concerning our future Governor-General. The *Leader* announces quite positively that the Hon. Francis Hincks is the coming man. If found correct, the news will generally be hailed with satisfaction.

We understand that the Minister of Customs has under consideration measures to prevent the importation of live stock from the Western States, in view of the pestilence which is said to have appeared among the cattle in Illinois.

We are neither surprised nor concerned at Mr. Bell's defeat in the West Riding of York. We wished him success for his own sake; but as respects the Government, we think they will be better off with Mr. Amos Wright as a steady opponent, than they would have been with the other as an insecure friend.

The "silver movement" is progressing satisfactorily in this city. The watchmakers and jewellers, who have not heretofore joined it, have now concluded to impose the established rate of discount, and we understand that the merchants at the Chaudiere have also "signed the bond." There can be no doubt now that it will prove a success here, if only the parties to the compact will stand firm to their obligation. There have been rumors of parties breaking through the arrangement, but on being traced out they have been found entirely erroneous. It would be well to give little credit to such stories, as they are generally circulated by local "sensation" mongers, and up to this time have been, we have every reason to believe, without foundation. It would be to the interest of the merchants, and the public, too, if they would take every opportunity of shipping the depreciated currency to those benighted localities where it is still taken at par. The town of St. Catharines has, we believe, resisted the movement, until its currency has come to be nothing but dimes and half dimes; and now the mercantile community of that town have discovered that they must impose the discount. So it will be everywhere, those who come into the movement last will fare the worst.

As the citizens will soon be called together to deliberate on the means best adapted for supplying the city with water, we hope the most thoughtful of them are revolving the matter in their minds, so that when the people meet there will be a definite proposition to submit to them. The questions to be deliberated on may be stated as follows:

1st. Should Ottawa have an established system of works for the supply of water?
2nd. Should the water works be under control of a private company or the Corporation?
3rd. If under the Corporation, should there be an independent Board of Water Commissioners for their management?

Many other questions present themselves; such as the water rate on property contiguous to the main pipes; the supply for the use of the fire brigade, &c., &c.; but these are rather matters of detail upon which a public meeting could hardly pronounce judgment. What the citizens can decide is: whether we shall have water works? and whether the Corporation shall undertake their construction?

We earnestly hope that no one will oppose the construction of water works, for it should be known to every citizen, that their absence is held to be a reproach to the city, besides being detrimental to the public health, and damaging to the comfort and convenience of private individuals. We invite the people to be prepared for the discussion of this question, which, we believe, they will be called upon to consider next week.

The following extract from one of the *Citizen's* exchanges, "West"—whether one of the pilferers we cannot say—did not appear to us to deserve particular attention until it found a place in its "editorial columns" and the endorsement of its "staff." Here is the extract:

"Seriously—the question thus raised must have been intended to provoke discussion. The opposition journals are, naturally enough, quite ready to discuss it. What will occur, however, we apprehend, to the more earnest and sagacious members of the Union party is, that it is a useless, if not mischievous business, this thrusting forward of party sectionalism in any form, while the Union itself is assailed from within and without—by treacherous friends and by open foes. The question paramount to every other, with all but triflers and spoilsmen, is not whether each sub-division of the Union party shall be made instantly and entirely happy by official recognition and preferment; but to see that Sir John Macdonald and his colleagues shall not make changes tending to weaken the Union party before the country. This partial revolt in Nova Scotia is a more serious business than newspaper cabinet-makers seem to see or feel. Can we crush it out by keeping up a sectional party quarrel here? Howe's defection, with his following, is simply the fruit and development of this petty business of finding a place and a political fortune for every conceivable clique that may choose to call itself a party. It is no time for playing with fire."

This the *Citizen* calls "some sensible remarks on the sectional party question recently started by our (its) Sparks street contemporary," which deliberate endorsement has given the paragraph an importance its appearance in our neighbour's exchange—"West"—could never have earned, and so we are constrained to notice it with becoming gravity.

The *Citizen's* exchange and the *Citizen* itself are both wrong as to fact. It is not true that the Times "started" or "raised" any "sectional party question." The Times replied to the gossip of another journal whose whole trade has been the stirring up of sectional strife, and against which it is just possible the Times may have done quite as good service heretofore as either the *Citizen* or its exchange. The first thing, therefore, we ask of both is to know something concerning what they write, so that they may not mar their first sentence with a misstatement. As to what "we apprehend," that "Sir John Macdonald and his colleagues shall not make changes tending to weaken the Union party before the country," there is surely not a man in the Union party foolish enough to desire anything else, and if nothing "more earnest and sagacious" than this vague platitude could have been devised to wind up a sentence with such a magnificent beginning it might as well not have been begun at all. Let us ask this brace of wiseacres, will Sir John and his colleagues strengthen the Union party by running counter to its wishes in the elevation of men to positions of Ministerial responsibility? And "this partial revolt in Nova Scotia," which the paper from which the above extract is quoted has done its best to magnify, and which by the way is no "revolt" at all, but the perpetuation of a discontent existing at the time the Union Act went into force, was duly taken into account by the Times; for the statement was made in so many words that "our own opinion of the "matter—though we speak in the absence "of any special information—is that "the filling up of the vacancies in the Cabi-"net will be considered in relation to the "attitude of Nova Scotia, as well as the "expectations of Ontario." If our critic had been even moderately "sagacious," he would have discovered that this was a plain recognition of the duty of "Sir John Macdonald and his colleagues," to give due weight to Nova Scotia interests in the filling up of the Cabinet. In fact, it would almost appear as if he had "copied without the usual, "or any acknowledgment" (*vide Citizen*) this idea about the claims of Nova Scotia from the very article in the Times, which he "sagaciously" affected to condemn. "Can "we," cries this profound "earnest "and sagacious" scribe, "crush it "(Nova Scotia "revolt") out by keep-"ing up a sectional party quarrel "here?" Who said we could? Where is the *sectional party* quarrel in Ontario, except between the two classes of Reformers, a *sectional party* quarrel created by Mr. Brown when he revolted from the Coalition, and perpetuated by the Convention of June 1867? Will the *Citizen*, or the authority it endorses, venture to tell us where else it is? Or will they say that the Times is responsible in any sense for that *sectional party* quarrel? As to the fanfaronade about "cliques" and "spoilsmen," we are not surprised at the writer or his endorser indulging in it, but we invite them to give the proof from our columns that our views were in the interests of "cliques," or "parties," or in any other interest than that of the continued success of the Union party. When they do, we shall think it time to return to the discussion. In the meantime we ask of them, or either of them, to be kind enough to explain the particular bearing of the last sentence in the above extract, or to say when, if ever, it is "time to "play with fire." Their joint originality astounds us.

It appears that a few very important words were omitted from the *Leader's* Halifax despatch containing the resolution adopted by the Convention. According to it they pledged themselves to use "every means" to secure repeal; and the *Leader* naturally enough concludes that this may cover dangerous ground of action, and speaks accordingly somewhat strongly against the presumed attitude of the "antis," at the same time pronouncing the "mission" of the members of the Privy Council a failure. Had the *Leader* received a full copy of the resolution, we are quite sure its language would have been very different.

According to the despatch received by the Times, the resolution stated the necessity of using "every *further lawful and constitutional* means," the words italicised being of very great importance, restricting the "means," in fact, to limits which preclude the charges of disloyalty and annexationist proclivities, which have heretofore been preferred against the party. Had the *Leader* seen these qualifying terms, it would have commended the moderation of the Repeal party, seeing the violent measures to which they have been incited by some of their journalists. As to the "mission"—so-called—of Ministers, we believe it has been very far from a failure. We presume that Ministers went down to watch the current of events, to give personal testimony as to the policy of the Canadian Government, and to see for themselves the real state of feeling among the Nova Scotians, rather than to enter into any "negociations," and so far, if we are to judge by the information at present to hand, their visit to Halifax during the critical period of the preparations of the answer to "what now?" has had a beneficial effect, though we do not pretend that the Nova Scotians would have otherwise decided, in their absence.

The *Leader* very properly says:—

"We often hear of the difficulty of working Confederation, owing to the diversity of Provincial interests. Do those who talk in this way think for a moment what has been done in Switzerland? The entire population of that Confederacy is not three millions; yet, we find that in its legislative halls at Berne are spoken, to this day, the French, German and Italian languages; that some of the cantons, such as Zurich, Berne, and Geneva are Protestant, whilst others, such as Lucerne, Fryebourg, and Uri are Catholic; and that traditions of a thousand years affect the every-day life of the people. With such a government in successful operation we ought to be ashamed to speak of any difficulties in the working of this Confederation which could not be readily settled, if there was a disposition to do so."

With respect to this Nova Scotia question, we venture to express the conviction that the "crisis" is past. There will undoubtedly be agitation; fierce denunciation of speech, and still fiercer, in the press, for our "Repeal" friends of the press are painfully familiar with strong words; there will also be discontent among a portion of the people for a time. But as the progress of events shows that the interests of the Province have not been injured, but benefitted by Confederation, these will all pass away, and by and bye, we may hope to see repeal agitation altogether abandoned as the means of righting Provincial wrongs. It should not be forgotten that during the old Canadian Union there were always found some advocates of separation. The point was frequently debated in the Legislative Assembly, and the motion for dissolution always commanded some votes. But active agitation for Repeal of the Union, though it continued for some time after the two Provinces were united, was finally abandoned—not because of the hopelessness of the agitation, but because the successful working of the Union deprived the agitators of any substantial arguments in favor of Repeal, and because people will sooner or later get tired of senseless declamation.

Our enlightened *confrere*, the *Globe*, has already discovered that "it is evident that "the present Government cannot settle the "(Nova Scotia) question." How is it evident? The question was raised before the Government had an existence. Messrs. Howe and Annand opposed the Confederation Bill before the Imperial Parliament, and though Mr. Howe and his party still professed their opposition to it, after it became law they obeyed its behests, and they have recently resolved to continue to do so. No Government can change men's convictions on abstract principles; but all that this Government can in fairness do, it is disposed to do towards reconciling the Nova Scotians to the new state of things. The *Globe*, however, takes a hopeful view of the issue. It says:

"It is with very great pleasure that we observe the moderate tone of the resolution adopted by the Parliamentary Convention. There will be no resistance to the law, no threats of rebellion or annexation. It is evident that peaceable agitation for repeal must come to an end some time, and people will soon become tired of a hopeless contest. If we could only obtain an economical, industrious Government which would husband the national resources, we verily believe we should speedily see the end of this Nova Scotia agitation, and the firm establishment of the Dominion on a basis which would gladden the hearts of all true Canadians."

Now, it is well known throughout the four Provinces that "an economical, industrious "Government," in Globular phraseology, means a Government of which Mr. Brown is a member, or one which will submit in all things to the dictation of his organ—a state of administrative perfection not very likely soon to be reached in Canada. And it is also remembered, especially in the Maritime Provinces, that if the *Globe* had its way they would have been brought into the Union on terms far less favorable to them, financially, and with a less representation in the Senate, than they at present enjoy. For these reasons, there is little chance of the Nova Scotians looking *Globe*wards for an "economical" or any other kind of Government as that which would be the most agreeable to their feelings, or the most subservient to their interests.

The Hamilton *Times* gives an elaborate account of an ingenious attempt to test "honesty as the world goes." The plan hit upon was this, twenty purses were procured and 50 cents in silver with a number of bills of Logus or broken banks, promissory notes, &c., enclosed in each. The actual cash value, including pocket books, was $16.50, while the nominal value was over $4,000. These twenty pocket books were dropped on the street and a watch kept on the finders, and an advertisement inserted in the *Times* advertising "pocket book lost, &c." Now, the test of honesty was to be the number of books returned, which turned out to be six out of twenty; whereupon the *Times* man most erroneously concludes that "the average degree of honesty is just thirty per cent." The ingenious test was fallacious for many reasons: In the first place Hamilton, according to recent developments, is scarcely an "average," even "as the world goes." Secondly, if Hamilton is below the average in honesty, it is certainly not destitute of intelligence, and the finders of the pocket books, or most of them, may have just been as ready to see through the hoax as the cunning ones who planned it; it would at least be absurd to suppose they did not know a bogus bill. Thirdly, it is more than barely possible that one-half the finders may not have seen the advertisement in the *Times*. And fourthly, there is an old, pernicious and immoral maxim, not yet completely exploded, that "what is found is free," and as some of the disciples of this doctrine may have been among the twenty "casuals" who picked up the pocket books, the "test' may be pronounced an entire failure. Let the committee repeat the experiment with genuine bankable funds, and they will either have much better success, or pay a fair price for their discovery.

POLICE COURT.

The case of assault with a slung shot and stabbing which occurred on Saturday night was called up. We gave all the principal particulars of the case in our last issue, and which were substantiated by the evidence given at the Police Court yesterday morning.

George Hughes being sworn, deposed that on Saturday night last I was going along Sussex-st. towards St. Andrew-st. where I reside, and that seeing a light in the tavern kept by Andre Riopelle, I went in and asked for a drink, but did not get it; I did not remain there more than five minutes. I left and went on my way home. When I got near the Sussex-st. barracks, the prisoner, Burns, came up towards me and calling to two others who were at a little distance, said, "come on boys," and with a slung shot which he held behind his back he struck me a blow under the left jaw which stunned me and I was knocked down. I put out my left arm to defend myself when I received a stab about two inches below the elbow. The stab was to the bone. I was down and shouted for help, when the military guard came to my assistance and the three ran off towards Riopelle's tavern. When Burns struck me the other two did not speak, nor did they come to my aid. [The flannel over-all which Hughes wore at the time was produced, and the cut in it found to correspond with the wound in the arm.]

To Mr. J. P. Buckley, for defence—I have been here about two years; am a labouring man. I was not drunk. A tall man was behind the bar at the tavern. After it was all over, Reilly came up to me, and asked me, did I strike you? Did not see but one strike me. I could not swear that Rennick was one of them.

Dr. McGillivray testified as to the nature of the wound, which he said might be dangerous, but was not necessarily so, and might have been received while holding out the arm in a defensive attitude, as described by Hughes. The wound was inflicted with a sharp pointed blade. The man will not be able to work for eight or nine days.

Adolphe Pinard, policeman, sworn, deposed—I know Andre Riopelle's tavern; Burns, Rennick and Reilly resort there. I don't know who was bar-keeper on Saturday night. I have seen Rennick act as bar-tender. I saw the parties there on Saturday night sitting at the door.

Detective O'Neill, who conducted the prosecution, said he had just heard of another witness, but could not get him here in time for the court this morning.

The case was adjourned till this morning.

Cerise Morin and Armine Gauthier, a brace of wicked looking young brunettes, were charged by Damas Roy with having called him whilst in the peaceful pursuit of his vocation, as cabman, "a fancy man;" and this Damas said was on the public street, when his carriage contained ladies, which made the insult the more provoking. "Now," said Damas, and he said it on oath in the witness box, in vindication of his honor, "I am not a fancy man." And a smile of humility and self denial, if there is such a smile, played over his fine manly countenance while he repeated "I am not, and never was a fancy man, but that's what they called me, and it was provoking when I had ladies in the carriage." The meaning of the epithet was not defined in court, nor was any question put either by the "Crown" or by the defence tending to elicit anything by way of explanation. Mr. Roy in answer to a question, stated that he knew of their being bad girls, and that they lived sometimes in the bush. This, however, was probably a statement founded on hearsay, because he could not have any positive knowledge on such a subject. The elder of the young ladies addressed a shari volley of sounds, in what seemed to be interrogatory tones, but whether in *patois* or *Choctaw* our reporter saith not, because he does not know. The matter was cut short, however, by the Beak's usual clear pronunciation, "three weeks hard labor," and they were conducted out giggling as they went off to jail.

The adjourned case of James Leslie, for selling butter and mutton on the street, was disposed of by fining defendant $1 and costs.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

The Woods on Fire in the North—Northern Railway Station at Stayner Destroyed With other Property.

[Special Despatch to the Leader.]

Stayner, August 9, 1868.

During the last week the woods for several miles in all directions around Stayner have been on fire, causing much anxiety and alarm to the inhabitants of the village. On Friday last it approached so close, with a high wind blowing, that it required all their efforts to save the village. On Saturday about ten o'clock the wind blew a hurricane, and in an hour the building of the Northern Railway was on fire, and with 800 cords of wood was destroyed. Some nine or ten houses and a large quantity of lumber were also destroyed.

Further Particulars—Eleven Buildings Destroyed—The Railway Track Injured and the Traffic Interrupted—The Telegraph Office on a Pile of Lumber.

[Special Despatch to the Leader.]

Stayner, August 9—Noon.

The fire here destroyed eleven houses, including the railway station and the freight and trunk houses. The track across the station was partially destroyed, and about three miles north the track was damaged for half a mile, and a culvert destroyed. Mr. Cumberland, the energetic managing director, arrived on Saturday evening, and temporary repairs were immediately commenced, so that the train which left Toronto at 3:45 p. m. on Saturday arrived at Collingwood at 3 a. m. on Sunday morning. The trackmen are at work to-day, and there will be no further detention of trains. The burnt-out people are comfortably housed in the vicinity. The telegraph office is at present located on the top of a pile of lumber near the track. The telegraph line suffered to the extent of eighteen poles burnt, but will be working through this afternoon.

LOCAL NEWS.

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

Collection.—The collection made by the missionaries to the Algerians, at the St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Church, Upper Town, last Sunday, amounted to about sixty dollars.

Silver Movement.—The principal watchmakers and jewellers of the city have come to an understanding not to take silver, except at the depreciated rates, commencing this day.

Base Ball.—On Friday next the Cricket Club play the game of base ball with the Base Ball Club. This is the second game. It will take place behind the Skating Rink.

Personal.—Mr. W. Shanly, M. P., and Mr. Hodges, of Montreal, arrived here yesterday, and are stopping at the Russell House. The Hon. Col. Gray is expected here to-day.

The Game Laws.—In this part of the Dominion, the guardians of the laws in reference to game have exercised unceasing vigilance, and it is gratifying to believe that very few, if any, violations of the law have of late been perpetrated.

United States Musical Review.—We have received the August number of the *Musical Review*, and find it as worthy of commendation as its predecessors. Besides musical information of an entertaining and useful character, it contains thirteen pages of new music.

Cummings' Bridge.—This old bridge is about to be renovated at last. The work was commenced yesterday, and it is to be hoped in the interest of travel that it will be finished in as short a time as possible, and we have no doubt but it will.

Dentistry.—It will be seen in another column that Drs. Leggo and Mondelet have entered into partnership in their profession. The knowledge and skill of both these gentlemen, with their well known reputation in other respects, can scarcely fail of securing for them an extended patronage.

Metropolitan Rifle Association.—We are happy to learn that the energetic canvassers for the prize fund have already collected over $1,600 in cash, or its equivalent. They require a good deal more yet to make the matches what they ought to be. The prize list will be out immediately.

Attention Garrison.—The members of the Brigade of Garrison Artillery are hereby notified that their first grand annual pic-nic will come off on Tuesday next, 18th inst., at Poplar Grove. The usual brisk and enthusiastic co-operation of the members is called for, and a general turn-out is earnestly requested.

Major's Hill.—The Rifle Brigade band will play the following programme on the Major's Hill to-day, from 5 to 7 p.m.

March,	"Welcome Home to Clover,"	Miller.
Overture,	"Il Barbiere di Siviglia,"	Rossini.
Waltz,	"Donna Julia,"	Laurent.
Operatic selection,	"Fra Diavolo,"	Auber.
Quadrille,	"The Royal Alfred,"	Godfrey.
Operatic selection,	"The Grand Duchess of [Gerolstein,"	Offenbach.
Mazurka,	"Marian,"	Kuhner.
	"The Rifle Brigade Marches." National Anthem.	

Cheap Excursion to New York.—We observe in our advertising columns the announcement of a cheap excursion to New York and back by way of Lake Champlain steamers. Tickets are to be issued from all places between Montreal, Brockville, Ottawa, Three Rivers, and from the 20th to 30th August, good to return any day to September 10th. Return tickets to and from Montreal will also be issued wherever the excursion tickets are sold. The price of tickets will, no doubt, tempt a large number of persons to visit Gotham, and see for themselves some of the things they have read about. See advertisement.

A Serious Case of Stabbing.—We were informed last evening by a lady who has just returned from a visit by way of Pakenham, that on Sunday last a case of stabbing of a most serious character took place, in which Patrick Doyle stabbed a man named Lochead, inflicting three serious wounds in the abdomen. It appears that a bad feeling existed between the parties, arising out of some disagreement about beaver meadow hay, a good while ago. On Sunday, after the parties had come out of church, the quarrel was, unfortunately, resumed. Angry words were exchanged, and Doyle, who was at the time cutting tobacco, rushed, with his knife in his hand, upon Lochead, striking him with it in a savage manner, and inflicting the wounds above mentioned. Lochead is lying in a precarious condition, and his recovery is doubtful. Doyle says he used the knife in self-defence.

Drowned.—A young man named John de Montier, youngest son of Edward De Montier, of Hull, while rolling logs at the mouth of Catfish Bay yesterday evening, about five o'clock, was unfortunately drowned. The young man was in the employ of E. B. Eddy, Esq., at one of his mills, situated in the Village of Hull, and some of the gearing of the mill becoming deranged, he was sent with some others a short distance above, to assist at rolling some logs into the river. He was observed to fall off a log into the water, but the eddy being very rapid there he was carried up stream some fifty feet before he appeared on the surface, and then only for a moment. He sank and was not seen to rise any more. Immediately on the matter being made known to Mr. Eddy he ordered a number of men with boats and grappling-irons to make search for the body, but though every effort was made up till dark last night, no signs could be discovered. Search will be made again this morning.

EUROPE.

MAIL DATES TO JULY 29.

A New Style of Robbery.

A jeweller in Paris, named Briquet, has just been the victim of a robbery artfully planned. Mlle. Briquet and a male assistant were alone in the shop, when two strangers entered, and after examining a number of sets of jewels, selected one, which the man, at their request, carried with them to show to an invalid lady in a carriage in the Rue Montpensier, close by. Their object was to cause Mlle. Briquet to remain alone, with the counter in disorder and covered with the articles which they had been inspecting. Immediately afterwards two other persons, with a foreign accent, entered, and asked the price of some articles which Mlle. Briquet had to reach from the top of the window. They bought nothing, saying that the things were too dear; but they had no sooner left than two sets of jewellery, one worth 2,500f. and the other 5,000f., were found to have disappeared. The lady confederate had in the meantime sent back for some alterations in the jewels the shopman had brought, and of course gave a false address.

Affairs in Abyssinia.

An intelligent Abyssinian trader, well acquainted with the state of parties in his native country, who was also for some time a personal attendant on the late King Theodore, has just arrived in England, and gives the following account of the probable result of the impending struggle between the two principal aspirants for power. He says it is generally believed that the Wakshum Gobeaie will eventually get the upper hand of all rivals and become the chief ruler of Amhara and Tigre. Both he and Kassa Abd Puzbis had written to the Coptic Patriarch about a new Abuna, requesting that one should not be sent just yet, but each playing for the honor and advantage of receiving him. For the present both must remain in an expectant attitude.

Increase of Mortality in London During the Heated Term.

The Registrar-General's return shows that the mortality in London for the week ending 25, was unusually great. The number of deaths registered was 1,885, being 910 above the estimated number, and 243 more than were recorded in the preceding week. The number of deaths from diarrhœa increased from 400 in the previous week to 442; of these, however, 353 were infants under one year of age, and only 20 were adults. Fifty-eight deaths from cholera: diarrhœa are also registered, but of these 38 were children under one year of age. Eleven persons died from sunstroke. The mean temperature of the air in the week was 69.2 deg., which is 7.6 deg. above the average of the same week in fifty years. The highest day temperature was 96.6 deg. on Wednesday, July 22. The lowest night temperature was 50.9 deg. on Friday, July 24. The entire range of temperature in the week was therefore 45.7 deg. The maximum temperature of the air observed on July 22, viz., 96.6 deg., is a higher value than has been recorded at the Royal Observatory as far back as authentic record extends. The heat in London appears to have been greater than in any other town in the United Kingdom. At Newcastle the temperature was the lowest, and there also the mortality from diarrhœa was the lowest.

A New Importation of Wild Animals.

Mr. Frank Buckland, in *Land and Water*, gives, upon the authority of William Jamrach, son of the well known animal dealer, the following account of one of the largest consignments of wild animals that ever arrived in Europe:

A traveller named M. Casanova, went some ten months since to Kassala, in Upper Nubia, on the confines of Abyssinia, for the purpose of collecting live animals. He succeeded so well in his undertaking that he got together 32 elephants, 8 giraffes, 25 antelopes, 16 buffaloes, two specimens of rhinoceros, 1 hippopotamus, 12 hyenas, 4 lions, 4 ostriches, 12 hornbills, 2 adjutants, 1 bustard, and a number of small birds. With this "little lot" he started across the desert for Suakim, on the Red Sea. The elephants, giraffes, antelopes and ostriches, walked the whole journey, with straps round their necks, some in tow of camels; all the other beasts were carried in cages lashed to camels, M. Casanova having brought with him iron bars which were made into suitable cages on the spot, as the animals were brought in by the hunters. The staff for the portage of his collection was therefore very large: It consisted of three hundred Arabs, ninety-five camels, and eighty goats, the latter being required to supply milk for the hippopotamus and the two young rhinoceroses. He had also to carry a large supply of water for the other animals. He was six weeks on the march from Kassala to Suakim, and to add to his cares, a poisonous fly bit him on the temple, causing him a wound that nearly blinded him. He arrived at Suakim with most of his animals in good health, and transported them in a steamer to Suez; he lost many of his animals during this voyage by the heat, and his stock of elephants was reduced to sixteen; the two largest elephants, which were nearly full grown, and had tusks between three and four feet long, had got loose from the keepers while crossing the desert and escaped. Between Suez and Alexandria five young elephants were killed by accident. At Alexandria the beasts were put on board ship, the elephants, ostriches, &c., being hoisted on slings; all this was done without any accident. Landing at Trieste, the elephants were driven through the streets to the station, the ostriches, antelopes, &c., following the elephants wherever they went. A journey of three days and three nights, including stoppages, brought the precious cargo to Hamburg, and the muster-roll being called, poor M. Casanova found that his valuable property had suffered sadly by death and accident between Nubia and Hamburg. The following is a list of the survivors:—Eleven elephants, five giraffes, six antelopes, no buffaloes, one rhinoceros, no hippopotamus, twelve hyenas, no lions, seven hornbills, two adjutants, and four ostriches. Mr. Jamrach has now two elephants and a giraffe. By far the most valuable of all the animals is the rhinoceros; it is one of the two-horned species (*Rhinoceros Africanus*). Though young, it is a fine healthy animal. It differs much from the Indian rhinoceros; the lower lip is pointed to such a degree that the German keeper remarked that "he looked like a young elephant that had not grown his trunk." This animal has not been seen in Europe alive since the time of the Romans. The price is £1,000.

The Emperor Napoleon.

A communication from Plombieres says:

The Emperor is completely installed here, in the Hotel Napoleon, nearly all of which his Majesty occupies with his suite. The large room on the ground floor remains for the accommodation of the bathers, who are accustomed to assemble in it to play, converse, and perform musical pieces. For the service of the Imperial visitor, only one small room on this floor is reserved for receptions. On the story next above are the dining-rooms, the salon of the officers in attendance, the private apartment of the Emperor, his bed-room, that of his private secretary, and other chambers all newly fitted up. The Emperor walks every morning in the Park, and hand the visited the various parts of the town, it were, church. The whole place has been transformed for his reception, and the prices are fabulous. There are now, however, here at present crowds of bathers.

Latest by Telegraph.

FROM TORONTO.

Bell's Friends Abandon the Contest—Hincks to be the next Governor-General—An Excursion Party left out in "the Cold"—The Temperature last Month.

Special to THE TIMES.

Toronto, August 11, 1868.

Bell's friends abandoned the contest today Full returns yesterday give Wright 369; Bell 158. Bell refused to hire waggons to convey voters to the polls.

The *Evening Leader* says letters have been received in Toronto to-day, which leave no doubt that the Hon. Francis Hincks will be the next Governor-General of Canada.

One of the excursion parties yesterday was left in an unpleasant position, by the vessel which took them out neglecting to return for them.

The return from the Observatory shows last month to have been the hottest ever known here. The actual mean of last month was 75. The hottest day of the month was the 14th, when 84 was the mean.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Via Montreal Line.

YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES.

Precautionary Measures against Diseased Meat.

New York, August 11.—Precautions have been taken by the board of health in regard to the cattle disease, which will probably prevent the introduction of diseased meats into the New York markets. The members visited the Communipaw Abattoir yesterday with Gov. Ward, of New Jersey, and obtained 31 specimens of the diseased parts, which are to be microscopically examined.

Arrivals.

The steamers *Russia*, *Ville de Paris* and *Cimbria*, from Europe, have arrived.

The Crops in Louisiana.

The *Herald's* special says: The circular of instruction to the Southern commanders will soon be issued. A Louisiana newspaper says that complaints are beginning to come in of more or less injury to the cotton crop on account of heavy rains. The young corn and other crops are doing well.

Swedish Emigration to America.

The *World's* special says: The Commissioner of the Land Office has received several letters from prominent citizens in Sweden, announcing the intention of large numbers of Swedish farmers to emigrate at once to this country, and seeking information in reference to the purchase of unoccupied public lands in the West and South.

Recovering.

Mrs. Senator Trumbull is much improved, and to-day hopes of her recovery are entertained.

THIS MORNING'S DESPATCHES.

The Bark "Henry Trowbridge" Capsized.

New York, August 11.—A telegram was received in this city this morning from Halifax saying that the crew of the bark *Henry Trowbridge*, which was capsized on the 5th inst., have arrived at that place. No mention is made of the loss of life, although four sailors were found in the hold of the wreck. It is supposed the Captain and his two daughters are among the saved.

Boat Race.

New York, August 11.—An eight mile boat race took place in this harbor yesterday, between John Blue and James Peach, in what is known as seventeen feet Whitehall row boats. The race was won by Blue in an hour and twenty-nine minutes. Peach's boat was swamped twice during the race, and was beaten by half a mile. The stakes were $400. A large amount of money changed hands.

The Wreck of the Steamer "Scotland" to be Blown Up.

An attempt will be made to-morrow to blow up the wreck of the steamer *Scotland*, off Sandy Hook.

European Mail Advices.

New York, August 11.—European mail advices to the 1st are received. The London cabmen are on a strike. Espartero has declined to accept office as President of the Spanish cabinet. A secret printing office has been discovered at Valencia, Spain, where a revolutionary journal was issued. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland is to be made Duke of Ulster.

The advices from the Continent of Europe by the steamer to-day, concerning the crops are all adverse to a scarcity. The French farmers are delighted with the quality of the new wheat, and buyers showed much less disposition to buy at the prices demanded.

A letter from Vienna says that large quantities of wheat are coming forward from the Lower Danube, and also of barley, for England.

Sporting Canadians.—We clip the following account of a spirited foot race, between two Canadians, from the Detroit *Advertiser and Tribune* of the 7th instant:—

"Yesterday afternoon a foot race of 100 yards was run on the Bellevue race course, a short distance above Windsor, between R. W. Richardson, of Windsor, and G. Forbes, of Woodstock, Ontario, for $250 a side, which was won by Richardson. Both men are celebrated runners, Richardson being considered one of the fleetest men in this part of the country for a race of 70 yards or less, and seldom makes a match to run a greater distance. Forbes on the contrary is possessed of better wind, and his usual distance in a match is 200 yards. The race was appointed to take place at four o'clock with a scratch start. Nearly half an hour was consumed in making a start, in which both men got off very evenly. For nearly three-quarters of the distance Richardson gained on his competitor, and at one time led nearly or quite three yards. In the latter part of the distance, however, his speed was slightly decreased, and Forbes keeping up his gait, gained on him steadily, but his best efforts were not sufficient to give him the lead, and Richardson came in about six inches in advance. The race was a very exciting one, and much money changed hands on the result. Richardson was the favorite among betters, and odds of three to two, and in some cases two to one, were given in his favor. The time was just 10 seconds."

Sad Death of a Catholic Bishop.—In Louisville, Ky., on Monday night, a musquito bar over the bed in which Bishop B. J. Spalding, of the Catholic church, was sleeping, accidentally caught fire. In trying to extinguish the flames his clothes ignited, and before assistance could reach him he was so seriously burned that he died on Tuesday evening. Bishop Spalding has for a number of years been connected with the Catholic church in that city, and his sudden death cast a gloom over the whole city.

—The Columbia *Sun* says the colored men of Mississippi, since the late election, are going over *en masse* to the Democrats. In a single county, one thousand of them have procured certificates of membership of Democratic Clubs. A millenium of good feeling between the races in Mississippi is dawning as the result of this state of things.

Carpets and House Furnishings.—Garland Mutchmor & Co. make this department a speciality. They have just received a large stock and invite the attention of parties furnishing to it. Purchasers will find their stock in this department second to none in Ottawa. 582-y

Messrs. Young & Radford, jewellers in the service, have made large additions to their work shop, and 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.

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

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Reported by Telegraph.

[*For daily report of Ottawa Markets, see Fourth Page.*]

New York Money Market.

New York, August 11.—Sterling Exchange 109½.

Gold closed at 146.

New York Markets.

New York, August 11.—Cotton market is quiet at 28c. @ 29½c. for middling Uplands.—Flour dull. Receipts 3,200 bbls. Sales 6,100 bbls. at $7.40 @ 8.20 for Superfine State and Western; $8.60 @ 9.70 for common to choice extra State; $9.10 @ 10.80 for common to choice extra Western; $9.00 @ 13.50 for common to choice R. H. O.—Rye Flour quiet. Sales 200 bbls. at $8.00 @ 10.75.—Wheat more easier. Sales 43,000 bushels at $2.12½ for No. 1 and 2 spring mixed; $2.15 @ 2.16 for No. 1 spring; $2.08 for No. 2.—Rye firm. Receipts 1,290 bushels. Sales 1,000 bushels.—Corn easier and more active. Receipts 109,399 bushels. Sales 237,000 bushels at $1.10 @ 1.15 for unsound; $1.16 @ 1.17 for Sound Mixed Western, both afloat.—Barley nominal. Receipts none. Sales none.—Oats dull. Receipts 24,931 bushels. Sales 92,030 bushels at 82c. for Western in store; 83½c. for do. afloat.—Pork dull and heavy. Sales of 100 bbls. at $28.75 @ 28.90c. for New Mess; $28.50 @ 28.75 for Old do.—Beef steady. Lard quiet and steady. Sales 500 tierces at 18c. @ 18½c. for steam; 19c. @ 19½c. for kettle rendered.

London Money Market.

London, August 11.—1:20 p.m.—Consols 94 for money; 94¼ on account; Erie 37¼; Illinois Central 92½; bonds 71½.

Liverpool Markets.

Liverpool, August 11.—1:20 p.m.—Cotton firmer and unchanged. Flour 28s. Corn easier. California wheat 12s. 6d. Cheese 59s. 6d. Bacon 49s. 6d.

Antwerp Oil Market.

Antwerp, August 11.—Petroleum has advanced to 54f.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ROOMS FOR FIFTY REGULAR BOARDERS AT THE RUSSELL HOUSE.

☞ Terms Moderate.
Ottawa, August 12, 1868. 817-3

WANTED.

A young man to work and feed a GORDON PRESS. Must have some experience in press work. Apply at THIS OFFICE.
Ottawa, Aug. 11. 816*

LEGGO & MONDELET,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
OFFICE—Hunton's Block,
Sparks-street,
Ottawa.
August 12, 1868. 817-2

NOTICE
TO THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

The subscriber will sell at
HIS SALE ROOMS,
On Friday, 14th of August, 1868,
TWO CASES OF
CANADA CLOTHS.
Sale to take place at TWO o'clock, p. m.
Sale positive.
Terms of Sale—Cash in bankable funds.
A. ROWE,
Auctioneer
Ottawa, August 12, 1868. 817tf

AUCTION SALE
OF
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE!
HECTOR McLEAN,
Auctioneer, has received instructions to s