morning of the 5th instant, on charges of desertion and forgery.

A communication in the Delhi *Gazette* says he "forged a bill on London for a large sum (I believe £350.)" The writer adds: "Wonderful stories are in circulation about the clown of his swimming across the river to Serampoor with a life-belt on, and a bundle containing all his valuables tied to his back, armed to the teeth. He is a very powerful man, height six feet two inches, and quite a match for any two ordinary mortals."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

Custom House Forms—R. S. M. Bouchette.
Authorized Discount— Do.
Albion Hotel, Montreal—Mr. Decker.
Enlarged Portraiture—W. Notman.
Situation as Nursery Governess Wanted.
Baltimore Oysters—Jas. Buchanan.

The Ottawa Times

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1868.

☞ *For markets see Fourth Page.*

THE Hon. Dr. TUPPER, C. B., arrived here on Saturday from Montreal, where he had been presiding over the deliberations of the Dominion Medical Association, of which he is President.

TO DAY we give up a considerable portion of our space to the letter of our occasional correspondent "Unionist," from Nova Scotia. It will no doubt be read with interest at the present time.

THE trial of WHELAN commences this morning at nine o'clock.

There was a considerable amount of speculation in town on Saturday as to the probable result, and no small degree of wonderment expressed at the success of Mr. JOHN O'FARRELL, in securing three leading members of the Ontario bar, one of them being also a member of the Ontario Government, to conduct his defence. Such an unusual array of professional talent may well excuse the public curiosity which exists concerning the means which have brought it about; but these means no doubt may be conveniently designated as consisting chiefly in money. And it may further be surmised that this money is drawn chiefly from Fenian or pro-Fenian sources, and that these, though adequate to the feeing of Counsel, were not happily powerful enough to get up the pic-nic at GUILBAULT'S on Wednesday, or even to make a respectable muster in its favour. It is not surprising that Fenianism should exert itself to shield one who is accused of a crime presumed to have been committed in its interest, and it is only upon this presumption that the "raising of the wind," and the consequent feeing of Counsel, can be rationally accounted for.

But there is a mischievous notion abroad that a powerful array of legal talent is calculated to defeat the ends of justice. This is a libel on the character of the honest jurymen of Carleton, who are far more likely to be put upon their guard by the extra preparations for defence, than to be deceived by the brilliant array of Counsel into a misconception of the true bearing of the facts submitted in evidence. If these are found sufficient, in accordance with the interpretation of the law by the bench, to warrant conviction, the public should not assume beforehand that any number of able lawyers can warp the judgment of the jury so as to make the verdict other than that which on their oaths, and before God and man, they are bound to find.

Already we notice that it has crept into print that the witness LACROIX is the man who was accused of the murder of Miss BABIN, the sister of the clergyman formerly at Buckingham village. This rumour is worse than mischievous. It is libellous. MOISE LEDUC was the name of the mythical personage said to have plunged the helpless girl BABIN into the ice-hole in the river on a cold winter's night; and neither before, nor since, have we ever been able to discover anything of his whereabouts; while LACROIX is at least a man of veritable flesh and blood, whose identity has never been matter of mere speculation. Such silly rumours can do little harm to the case in court, because everything there will be sifted to the bottom—the character of the professional men on both sides is an abundant guarantee for that—but they are calculated to give the public erroneous notions, which it is not well to allow to go abroad; and, therefore, we have thought it right to correct this report concerning the witness LACROIX, a report which we believe first originated in this city at the time of the preliminary investigation, but which we then deemed too absurd to deserve notice.

THE Winnipeg *Nor'-Wester* gives a melancholy picture of the ravages of the grasshoppers in the Red River settlement, by which the crops have been destroyed, and as a consequence famine stares the population in the face. The *Nor'-Wester* makes an appeal to the charity of Ontario and Quebec to assist in relieving the distress, and publishes a number of letters from clergymen and others in proof of its extent. From these we select the following from Bishop TACHE, from which our readers will be able to judge that the appeal made by the *Nor'-Wester* is eminently deserving an immediate and generous response:

BISHOP'S COURT, ST. BONIFACE, August 11, 1868.

Editor Nor'-Wester:

SIR,—In reply to your request of this morning I have to certify, that in your issue of the 4th inst., the following statement is not exaggerated, "that within the whole colony not one bushel of any kind of grain will be harvested." "And that the potato crop will be very meagre also."

Yes, everything is destroyed by the grasshoppers—neither grain nor vegetables of any kind are to be found in our gardens or fields. Moreover the "Buffalo Hunters," instead of furnishing their large share of provisions and leather, arrived starving from their usual hunting grounds. Many, during their long excursion through the plains, were reduced to eat their yoke of oxen, or even their horses, and they are now in our midst without a morsel of food. Their friends, the farmers, Scotch, English, or French, having no harvest, are unable to assist them; so we have the dreadful prospect of thousands being reduced to famine. Many, and many times, the Red River settlement has been visited by different calamities, and we have often witnessed a great deal of suffering; but the "Old Settlers" all agree to consider the combined plagues of this year as the worst yet experienced as far as food is concerned. The stock of various provision is, I may say, completely exhausted in every quarter, and with the best will, it is impossible to meet with the wants of the population. No seed of any description for most of the farmers next year, and there is none to be got in the country.

I am really happy to learn that you intend to call upon our friends of the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario for assistance. The knowledge of the liberal disposition of the inhabitants of both Provinces had at first prompted me to take some steps in that way, but, being well aware of the many calls on the charity of the Canadians—having experienced it so often myself in favor of the flock entrusted to my care, I felt so reluctant to take any personal action of the kind that, after long and anxious thought, I had resolved to exhaust all my resources, and then to suffer with my people rather than ask for relief from abroad.

In the meantime, I cannot refrain from expressing my entire approval of your charitable determination.

I remain, sir,
Your humble servant,
ALEX. BISHOP OF ST. BONIFACE.

WE regret to learn that THOMAS KENNY, Esq., senior partner of the extensive firm of T. & E. KENNY, of Halifax, died at that city on the 28th ultimo, in the 71st year of his age. Deceased was the elder brother of the Hon. E. KENNY, Receiver-General, and a man held in much esteem in Halifax. We believe he left no family, so that the main portion of his wealth will, no doubt, descend to the family of the Hon. RECEIVER-GENERAL, several members of which already occupy positions of honor and distinction.

THE Rev. Dr. O'CONNOR was received on his arrival, on Friday evening, from Europe, by a number of his friends, who accompanied him to the Bishop's residence. His Lordship cordially welcomed him home. The very Rev. Vicar-General DANDURAND, the Rev. Principal of the University, and Rev. Messrs. MOLLOY, DAWSON, GRENIER, and RENOUF were also present. An address was presented on the part of the parishioners, replete with warm and feeling sentiment, to which Dr. O'CONNOR made an affectionate response.

MR. DEVLIN writes another letter to the Montreal papers concerning the late attempt at getting up a Fenian pic-nic in Montreal. He lectures his former friends pretty sharply for their folly in exposing themselves to the charge of disloyal sentiments or sympathies; and speaks as a man deeply injured by their ingratitude.

QUITE a number of the "gentlemen of the press" arrived in town on Saturday, doubtless for the purpose of reporting the WHELAN trial. What will they say about the accommodation of the Court Room? Nothing flattering we suspect.

THE STATE OF AFFAIRS IN NOVA SCOTIA.

The Progress of Union.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

SIR,—Since I last addressed you there has been a change of considerable significance in the aspect of political matters in this Province. The nature of this change, it is my intention to explain in the course of the present article, which I have delayed until I was able to give your readers a correct and impartial review of the actual situation. In the various letters that you have done me the honor to publish in the TIMES, it has invariably been my desire to avoid anything like exaggeration or misrepresentation. Such a course, I have always felt, is best calculated to promote the cause we have both at heart—the establishment of the new Dominion on solid and substantial foundations.

When I last wrote you, I referred at some length to the very intemperate and offensive tone assumed by the leading organs of the Anti-Union party, and also quoted from a number of their editorials which were really seditious and disloyal. Strangers unacquainted with the characteristics of our press would have naturally supposed that the public irritation on the question of Union had assumed a very formidable character, and that the great mass of the people of this Province were actually prepared to resort to extreme measures, for the purpose of exhibiting their determination to have no connection with their sister colonies. Since the return of the Delegates and the assembling in this city of the Anti-Union representatives, a very significant change has taken place in the tone of the organs of the repeal party. As intimated in a previous letter would probably be the case, two parties have already commenced to form among the opponents of the Union in this province. As far as I can learn, the extreme party find its principal strength among the members of the Local Legislature, whilst very many of the men returned to Ottawa are disposed to pursue a more moderate and conciliatory policy. Mr. Attorney-General Wilkins, it is understood, is desirous of leading the party of agitation, whilst Mr. Howe, it is believed, is disposed to avoid all extreme measures, if not finally to accept the situation. The resolution passed at the Convention recently held in this city is clearly of a character which gives currency to the rumor that its adoption was the result of the political *finesse* of Mr. Howe and his friends. It is notorious that this resolution has not met with the cordial approval of the extreme men of the repeal party, who have, however, been obliged to give it their silent assent, rather than show, at this stage, that there is any division in their councils. There can be little doubt that Mr. Howe is inclined to proceed with great caution henceforth, and in corroboration of this fact, I need only refer to his recent letters which, even the anti-Unionists cannot deny, have been obviously circulated with a view of throwing out upon the troubled waters, and preparing the public for a more conciliatory and statesmanlike policy on his part, as soon as he believes that the time has come for openly declaring himself. It is reasonable to suppose that a man like Mr. Howe must see the folly of continuous agitation, which can never result in any possible good, but must end, if carried to extremes, in the ruin of valuable interests throughout this province; unfortunately, however, he has succeeded in raising a formidable party, whose only chance of keeping hold of the public mind consists in continuing that agitation on the question of Union, which alone has brought, and may retain them on the surface. Mr. Howe had certain selfish designs to promote when he led up the opposition to this question, and unfortunately took a course which must always mar his reputation as a statesman; but now having punished those who had offended him, he, doubtless, believes that the time has come when he should recede from his former attitude of hostility to a union which he must see cannot be hastily broken up at the dictation of the party which he himself has been instrumental in forming throughout this country. But Mr. Howe has succeeded in creating numerous little demagogues, who have already tasted the sweets of power and position, and feel by no means inclined to throw aside the weapons which alone have made them formidable. Many of Mr. Howe's allies in this controversy have been men to whom he had been politically obnoxious during the greater part of his public career. For instance, there is Mr. Wilkins, a Tory of the old school, a man of extreme views, rash, dogmatic and inconsistent, always opposed to Mr. Howe, and only now willing to be associated with him, as long as their aims are the same, and their interests are identical. Even Mr. Annand, it is said, after having performed the part of the man Friday for so many years, thinks that he has now gathered strength sufficient to strike out on his own account, and leave Mr. Howe to his own devices. So Mr. Howe, supposing he is really desirous of pursuing a conciliatory policy, finds himself in the difficult position of being trammelled by a circle of rash, indiscreet and selfish men, who believe that they can only retain power by keeping up this agitation until after the next elections.

You have probably referred to the minute of Council and the resolutions which the Government have recently laid on the table of the House of Assembly, as the exposition of their future policy. It is not my intention, even if I were able within the limits of this article, to go into any review of documents which have only to be read to be condemned by those who are at all well informed on this question of Union. Every clause shows the impress of the mind of Mr. Attorney-General Wilkins, who never yet could be brought to look at a subject in a rational spirit, or without investing it with his peculiar crotchets. Not only are these documents replete with the most wretched legal quibbles, but they are even ungrammatical and illogical in parts. It would be difficult to find State papers anywhere more clearly shewing the incapacity and want of statesmanlike ability on the part of the men who now, so unfortunately for the public interests, control the Government in this province. Even many influential anti-Unionists have been forced to confess that the minute of Council especially should have been subject to strict supervision before being submitted to the public as a solemn declaration of the policy of the Repeal party; and a rumour is current that Mr. Howe never saw the papers until they were published, and has not hesitated to ridicule them with that quiet humour which he can so well assume when it suits his purpose.

The debate on these State papers has been of an exceedingly tame character, and shows very conclusively that the spirit has been already pretty effectually drawn out of the Repeal controversy. The local members are of course bound to try and keep up this agitation for the reasons I have intimated, but, however much they may labour, they cannot help showing that they are entirely paralyzed with respect to future action. They appear to rest all their hopes on the result of the ensuing elections in England, and on the return of a new Ministry in which Mr. Bright may hold an influential position. But when we consider that Mr. Gladstone and nearly all the other leading public men with whom he is politically identified, are also committed to this question like Mr. D'Israeli and his associates, it is difficult to understand how the ensuing elections can place the Repeal party of this province in a more favorable position. Even should Mr. Bright form a constituent part of a new Ministry—not a very probable event I think—he would find himself in a position very different from what he has occupied in opposition, and hardly disposed to come to issue with his colleagues on a question on which the public opinion of England is so clearly decided. But whatever position he might take, he would not be likely to array a larger number in his support than he was able to bring over in the late Parliament, where he could only be induced to move for a commission of enquiry, and carefully avoided committing himself to the Repeal policy of Mr. Howe and the other delegates. This is, however, a question which I feel it altogether superfluous to argue in the presence of any intelligent and well-informed reader.

Such little interest is taken in the debates of the Local Legislature, that the galleries rarely, if ever, contain more than twenty persons at one time. In the rural districts, of which I can speak from personal knowledge, the utmost apathy exists on the question, outside of a few blatant village lawyers. The fact is, that the intelligent masses are rapidly coming to the conclusion that Repeal can never be achieved under existing circumstances, and that time must be given to work out the Union fully and fairly, before any opinion can be legitimately passed on its merits or defects. The people of this country have more important and pressing duties to perform than to assist a few political agitators in their efforts to keep themselves in office. It would be an insult to the common sense and intelligence of the steady and reflecting yeomanry of Nova Scotia, to suppose for one moment that they do not see the folly of further agitation, and the wisdom of allowing matters to settle down quietly with the view of encouraging enterprise and trade. It was unfortunate, certainly, that this Confederation should have gone into operation at a time when commercial depression existed throughout this Province, chiefly in consequence of the repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty; but it requires no elaborate argument to show that this state of things will not be improved by unnecessary excitement on a question which must be honestly worked out before its effects are apparent. The prospects for the future are good; the accounts from all parts of the Province promise an excellent harvest, and breadstuffs are likely to be far lower than they were last winter. A movement is now on foot which is likely to give us a renewal of our former trade relations with the United States. Never was the city of Halifax in a more prosperous condition than at the present time. The assessed value of its real estate has increased by a million of dollars within a year, and over two hundred buildings, many of them of a very expensive character, are going up during the present season. The construction of the Windsor and Annapolis Railway is rapidly progressing, and ere many months pass, the Capital will be brought into immediate connection with the fertile counties of the West. The Intercolonial railway must be soon commenced, and bring in a large amount of money to be distributed through the length and breadth of the Province. During the present session of the Legislature, some forty bills for the incorporation of gold and coal (but principally gold) companies have been passed, and many of these must soon go into active operation and add to the other sources of public prosperity. One of the most gratifying features of these Acts is the fact that they contain the names of many Canadian capitalists, who are evidently determined not to allow the Americans, as it has been hitherto the case, to control the greater part of our mines. All these facts are very encouraging, and should show the people the necessity of frowning down anything like undue political excitement which can only tend to prevent the introduction of capital and enterprise into this Province.

The Toronto *Globe* has had a correspondent in this city during the visit of Sir John A. Macdonald, and other prominent members of the Dominion Government, and it has apparently been his object to distort facts so to make them palatable to the journal with which he is connected. It is asserted that the visit was not merely a failure, but was actually calculated to do more harm than good to the cause of Union throughout this Province. So far as I have been able to judge—and certainly my opportunities for forming a correct opinion have been at least equal to those afforded to the writer in question—the urbanity and courtesy of the Canadian visitors have most favorably impressed all those with whom they were brought into contact during their very short stay in the Province. They invariably discussed all questions connected with the situation of affairs with a patience and moderation of tone that clearly showed their desire to redress any just grievances that this country may wish removed. It has been a matter of complaint in certain quarters, especially in the House, that they came forward without any settled or definite proposition of compromise, but how was it porsible for them to have done so when neither they nor their supporters anywhere are aware of the wrongs, or have ever admitted that the scheme of Union bears hardly upon the people of Nova Scotia. They have, however, told the anti-Union party that they are quite prepared to meet them in a most friendly and conciliatory spirit with a view of benefitting their common county and to relieve them from any unnecessary burthens that may be shown to exist; but so far, in no single instance, have the opponents of Union been able to prove that this province has been treated unfairly. On the contrary the Financial Secretary lately, in the House of Assembly, was obliged to confess that there was actually a surplus in the treasury, which had been declared time and again to be entirely drained. Mr. Blanchard, representing the Union party in the House, has proved by figures that cannot be, and have never yet been, fairly controverted, that the province has received nearly $400,000 more than she contributed to the Dominion. It has been asserted—leaving the financial question aside—that the Canadian Executive came to this city prepared to offer large inducements in the shape of Senatorships and other offices, to prominent members of the Repeal party, provided they gave in their adhesion to the Union. It would, indeed, be giving Sir John A. Macdonald credit for very little political sagacity to suppose that he would imagine that such a course would be calculated, under existing circumstances, to promote the Union cause in this province. On the contrary such a course would only irritate and strengthen the Repeal party, and besides seriously annoy the Unionists, who have fought out the battle fearlessly and in a spirit of self-sacrifice, which has proved them actuated by a lofty patriotism which enables them to look beyond the mere present to the future greatness and prosperity of the united provinces. Let the Dominion Government deal with the affairs of this province in that liberal, forbearing, and really statesmanlike manner, which is best calculated to prove that they are not the political intriguers which these reckless anti-Union journalists have been assiduously laboring to show them to be. At the inception of the new order of things, statesmanlike qualities must be displayed, or else troubles and difficulties without number must arise. Let all appointments be made with reference to the ability of the nominees to fill them; let all public questions be handled with a single eye to the welfare of the whole Dominion, and not for the promotion of individual or sectional interests; let every possible economy be introduced into all the departments of the public service; let every means be taken to develope our trade with the United States and other parts of the world, with which the Dominion ought to be able to carry on a large and lucrative business. We cannot expect to make the Dominion a political utopia, but we may hope at least to see our leading public men rising above the sphere of mere sectional politicians, and displaying those qualities which entitle them to the proud distinction of statesmen.

A few words respecting the future to the readers of the TIMES in Nova Scotia. It is very evident that the annexationists dare not openly proclaim themselves in the face of the indignation that has already been exhibited in consequence of the indiscreet sentiments of the repeal press, to which I called attention in my previous letter. No doubt there are many annexationists scattered throughout this Province who have been making use of the anti-Union feeling to create a prejudice against Great Britain; but the intelligent masses have been gradually awakening to the criminal folly of annexation to the United States, and are daily giving very significant signs that the men who presume to openly declare such a policy must prepare to suffer political disgrace, sooner or later, at the hands of an indignant people. For this reason the annexationists in the Legislature are comparatively quiet, and have combined for the present with the great majority, who assert that they will only resort to "constitutional means" to obtain repeal. Now, I would seriously ask the intelligent people of Nova Scotia which course do they believe, after mature and calm deliberation, is best calculated to promote their best interests, not only in the present but in the future—to continue an agitation which has been so far, and must always be, fruitless of any beneficial result, or to accept the situation in a spirit of forbearance and conciliation, and to work out this scheme of Union until it has proved a failure or a success. Further agitation can only tend to derange and paralyze trade, and, perhaps, keep in power men who are every day proving themselves unqualified for public positions. On the other hand, by bowing to what appears to be the inevitable decree of fate, and giving our best energies to the establishment of this Confederation, we shall not only benefit ourselves but the generations that come after us. It is frequently urged by those quite competent to speak authoritatively on the point, that the elections of September last did not so much prove the opposition of the great mass of the people to Union itself, but rather their disapproval of the manner in which the measure was passed. Now I shall not here enter into the question, whether the persons who voted against Union for this reason acted wisely or unwisely; it is quite sufficient for me to know that such was the case. Now admitting this to have been the fact, may I not ask if the people have not already sufficiently punished those who, they believe, acted so as to forfeit public confidence. Nay more, if the people wish it, they need never hereafter allow those whom they believe unworthy of their favor to return to public life, or occupy prominent positions in the public service. But why continue an agitation which cannot culminate in any possible good? It is nothing better than madness for any number of men to continue to array themselves on the side of a party who are laboring to break up a system of Union which, in itself, is wise and good, although the manner in which it was passed may have been indiscreet in the opinion of many persons. The patriotic course for every honest and patriotic man is to put down every attempt to continue any injurious agitation, and endeavor to allay any irritation that may still exist. It is only necessary to look at the history of Ireland to see the folly of a people attempting impossibilities instead of co-operating to bring about those remedial changes best calculated to promote their prosperity. It is quite certain that these Provinces can never attain to any real greatness whilst they have within themselves a party whose whole energies are directed to create jealousies throughout the Dominion, and to mar the harmony of its councils. It would indeed be a sad day for British America when the destinies of four millions of people would be wrecked through the machinations of a reckless minority in a single section of the Confederation. But I have faith in the patriotism and intelligence of my fellow-countrymen, and believe that they will, sooner or later, teach a wholesome lesson to those foolish and reckless politicians who are so dead to those lofty and ambitious impulses which have led the ablest public men of all parties in British America to combine for the patriotic purpose of building up a new State on the northern half of this continent, with a Government founded on the broad principle of religious and political freedom, and possessed of all those elements which are calculated to make communities truly great and prosperous.

Halifax, 1st September. UNIONIST.

LOCAL NEWS.

STILL further reduction in Autumn dry goods at Magee & Russell's.

COUNTY COURT AND COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—This court will commence its sitting to-morrow before His Honor Judge Armstrong.

RECORDER'S COURT.—The Recorder's Court will be held to-day in the City Hall. Those who have business at the court will do well to attend in time, and thereby save themselves trouble and expense.

POLICE COURT.—There was no business done at the Police Court on Saturday. A case of a carter operating without a license was settled out of court.—A case of cruelty to animals was to have come up, but the wrong man had been summoned, and the right one did not appear.

THE OPERA.—Our music-loving friends will bear in mind that the Bateman opera troupe make their first and only appearance at the Skating Rink this evening, when a treat will be afforded seldom offered in this city. A very large and respectable audience will doubtless be gathered on the occasion. Tickets may be obtained, and seats secured, at Orme & Son's music store. Admission to the gallery has been reduced to fifty cents, thus placing the pleasure of listening to a first-class opera troupe within the reach of all.

DISREPUTABLE CHARACTERS.—A number of bad characters, both male and female, have lately been in the habit of haunting the upper part of Bank-st., leading to the woods, much to the annoyance of respectable persons living in that neighborhood. The upper part of Bank-st. is a favorite walk in the summer evenings, with many of our respectable citizens, and it is really a pity that the presence of disreputable characters should be suffered to injure the reputation of an otherwise respectable portion of the city. The police should see to it, and make an example of some of the wretches who pollute that vicinity with their presence.

LACROSSE.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

SIR,—Permit me on behalf of the *Union* Lacrosse Club of this city, to correct an error which appeared in the *Citizen* of Saturday, in relation to the lacrosse match played between the *Ottawa* and *Huron* clubs of this city, on the afternoon of Friday last.

In the report of the above match it was stated that the *Hurons* being victorious was therefore the "Champion Lacrosse Club of Ottawa." Now, I beg to state that the above conclusion is altogether wrong, as the *Hurons* have already been beaten by two clubs of this city. First, by the *Union*, who took three straight games from them in thirty-six minutes, and a few days ago by the *Young Britons* in about two hours and a-half. The *Citizen* also seems to forget that there is another club in this city called the *Montcalm*, but let them speak for themselves.

Leaving the public to decide which club is in reality the champion club,

I remain yours, &c.,
THOMAS G. RAFWSELL,
Secretary-Treasurer O.U.L.C.

MESSRS. YOUNG & RADFORD having secured the services of first-class working jewellers in etruscan, filagree, plain, fancy and solid gold work, and having made large additions to their work shop are now better prepared to execute any orders with which they may be entrusted than heretofore. Masonic jewels, gold and silver medals, and every kind of jewellery repaired.

THE FALL ASSIZES.

Fourth Day.

SATURDAY, September 5, 1868.

The attendance at court was full on Saturday, and considerable interest shown in the proceedings.

Obtaining Money on False Pretences.

The first case taken up was:

The Queen *vs.* Robert Irish, charged with obtaining thirty dollars from Robert Kenly under false pretences, on the 22nd of July last. Mr. O'Reilly Crown prosecutor. Mr. J. P. Buckley for the defence. The Crown counsel opened and set forth the case, stating the facts that the defendant came to his shop on the day in question, and represented himself to be in the employ of Bronson & Co., and asked the loan of $30 to pay the men who were working under him getting out logs for the firm. He told Mr. Kenly, who hesitated to let him have the money, that he could send his boy or come himself to the office, and get a cheque for the amount, but Mr. Kenly could not go, having no boy there at the time and did not wish to close his store for that purpose, and eventually, on the faith of his being, as he said, in the employ of Bronson & Co., and that it was to be applied to their use, he lent him the money.

Robert Kenly was then called, and being sworn said the defendant came to him and asked the loan of the money, stating that he was in the employ of Messrs. Bronson & Co. as foreman, and having a number of men under him getting out logs for the firm, and as it was too late to go to the office for money he wished to borrow thirty dollars to pay off the men. On witness hesitating to let defendant have the money, the latter said a boy might be sent, or he himself might come, to the office and get a cheque for the amount, but the boy having gone to dinner, and he could not close his shop to go, after a good deal of solicitation, witness let him have the thirty dollars on a promise to repay the money next morning. The next morning he received a note apologising for not paying, and promising to do so in the course of the day, but the money has never been paid.

To Mr. Buckley—I first knew the defendant as Robert Graham, when we were serving together at the front as volunteers.

Levi Crummell, book-keeper in the employ of Messrs. Bronson & Westop, proved that defendant had never been in the employ of that firm.

To Mr. Buckley—There is no such firm as Bronson & Co. in this part of the country.

H. F. Bronson, sworn—The defendant had never, to his knowledge, been in the employ of their firm, unless he had been employed by some of the foremen; but he did not think he had.

To Mr. Buckley—Our firm is Bronson & Weston, and that is the signature to our cheques and bills.

This was the case. Mr. Buckley contended that there was no case made out, and therefore nothing to go to the jury.

The judge decided otherwise.

Mr. Buckley addressed the jury, and the judge afterwards set the matter forth to the jury in a brief but lucid address, and they retired.

The same prisoner was then arraigned upon a second indictment for obtaining a sum of $5 from Mr. John Dwyer, upon similar false representations.

Mr. O'Reilly briefly stated the case as it would appear in evidence, and called

John Dwyer sworn—Is a fruit dealer in the city. Knows the prisoner by sight, and has known him for a long time. Prisoner was in witness' shop about the 24th or 26th of July, having entered in a great hurry, and stated that one of his men was outside waiting to get a suit of clothes from O'Meara & Co., and that he was $5 short, which, if witness would lend it, he (prisoner) would return in twenty minutes, being in Mr. Bronson's employment at the Chaudiere. Witness gave him the money upon this representation. Prisoner returned about 3 p.m., and told witness that if he would send a boy with him (prisoner) in a carriage, then in waiting at the door, the boy should be paid at Mr. Bronson's office. Witness declined to send his boy. Witness saw prisoner again about 7 p.m., and told him that it would do if the money were repaid in the morning. Prisoner then asked for $5 more which witness would not give.

Cross-examined by Mr. Buckley—Has known prisoner by the names both of Irish and Graham; cannot say why he has borne both names. The first question of the prisoner was whether witness had any silver, and being answered in the affirmative, prisoner then asked for the loan of $5, saying that he wanted it for one of his own men. Witness then promised to lend the money, and afterwards prisoner said that he was in Mr. Bronson's employment.

[Much amusement was created by this witness' reluctant answers to Mr. Buckley's searching questions, and some difficulty was experienced, even by the Court, in ascertaining exactly what he desired to swear to.]

Levi Crummell, sworn—Is bookkeeper and cashier in Mr. Bronson's office at the Chaudiere, and has been so for four years. Does not know prisoner, who has never to his knowledge, been in Bronson's employ.

Henry Bronson, being next sworn, gave similar evidence, as he had previously offered upon the first indictment, but, in reply to Mr. Buckley, admitted that he was unable to swear that prisoner had not been in his employment.

Mr. Buckley again contended that there was no case to go to a jury, but the Court having ruled otherwise, Mr B. proceeded to address the jury, commenting upon Dwyer's evidence which, he maintained, went to show that the money had been lent upon the strength of his ('witness') acquaintance with the prisoner.

His Lordship having delivered a brief charge the jury retired.

The same prisoner was then indicted upon a similar charge for obtaining $10 fraudulently from Capt. Robt. Nicholl, of the steamer *Fairy*, Mr. O'Reilly stating the case for the Crown.

R. G. Nicholl deposed that he was master of the steamer *Fairy*, and lived in Bolton-street. Had seen prisoner, but had no acquaintance with him. Prisoner called on him in July last, and asked him to cash Bronson & Co.'s cheque for $30, it being after bank hours. Prisoner said that he was in Bronson's employ in charge of a gang of men collecting logs, whom he wanted to pay. Witness said that he had not so much money, but that he had some on board the boat, whither he was going in a few minutes. Prisoner followed him on board, and asked witness to let him have $10, so that he could give his men a little and let them go. He would return the money next day when he got his cheque cashed. Witness gave the money, saying that he would not be there next day, and directing its repayment to Mr. Sutton. On the following Friday saw prisoner on the wharf, who promised the money next day. Witness was induced to part with the $10 only upon prisoner's statement of being in Bronson's employ.

Cross-examined by Mr. Buckley—Has known the prisoner for the last four years, but the case in question was the first occasion of his making a request for money. Saw then a paper in prisoner's hand, which was represented to be a cheque, but witness cannot say whether it was so or not. It was half an hour from the time of prisoner's application until witness gave him the $10 on board the boat. Had known prisoner when in Sparrow's employ.

Jas. T. Sutton sworn—The prisoner never repaid him $10 on Nicholl's account.

L. Crummell repeated the evidence which he had given upon the last indictment, adding that Bronson had drawn no cheque for $30 in favor of R. Irish.

Cross-examined—Prisoner's brother has been in Bronson's employ, and witness may have paid sums to prisoner upon his brother's account.

Mr. Bronson gave the same testimony as before.

After an address from counsel and a charge from the court the jury retired.

Irish Found Guilty on second Indictment.

The jury trying the second indictment against Robert Irish, here entered with a verdict of Guilty, accompanied by a recommendation to mercy, to which the court signified its purpose of attending.

The Stabbing Case.

The Queen *vs.* William Burns, John Riley and Thomas Rennicks, charged with cutting and wounding Geo. Hughes. It was arranged to try the prisoners separately.

Irish found Guilty on Third Indictment.

Here the jury, on the third indictment against Robert Irish, came into court with a verdict of "Guilty."

Trial of Burns.

The trial of William Burns was then proceeded with; Mr. O'Reilly for the Crown; R. Lyon, M. P. P., for the defence. The learned counsel for the Crown opened the case in a forcible speech.

George Hughes sworn—I remember the night of the 28th of August; I was going along Sussex-st. to my home, on St. Andrew-st., about half-past eleven o'clock; I went into Riopel's tavern, and asked for a glass of beer, but did not get it; I saw Burns, Riley and Rennicks. When I came out and was going home I was overtaken by the three prisoners, who ran along the street; I asked what was up, when Burns struck me with a slung-shot, or piece of iron; I put up my arm to save myself, and was stabbed in the arm. I was at that time between St. Patrick and St. Andrew-sts.; the wound bled a good deal; it was about an inch and a half below the elbow; it was into the bone and half an inch long; I showed it to Dr. McGillivray; it was Burns who injured me; I had also a wound on the face; I saw Riley and Rennicks run away after the military guard had turned out; Burns ran too, and in the same direction; I had no weapon to protect myself; I had nothing to drink in the tavern; I was ill three weeks from the effects of the wound.

To Mr. Lyon—I have lived here three years. My business was that I had left a watch to be repaired. Do not think I spoke to any one. It was not a very dark night. No one was with me when I went to Riopel's; I saw some soldiers go in, and I went in and asked for a glass of beer; there were other people there. I knew the prisoners from the others because the others were soldiers. I don't know who served at the bar. I entered the house by the yard. I saw a light in the bar. Burns was sitting on a chair. The soldiers left the house first and I followed them. I believe the soldiers were refused anything to drink. I spoke to Rennicks in the yard, in the dark, and said, "Good night." The three prisoners ran by in the middle of the road, and I asked one of them "What was up?" when he struck me. When I spoke to him he was facing me, but I saw him carrying the slung-shot, or whatever it was, before he faced me. When he struck me I was stunned; how long I remained so I don't know. The sentry called out the guard, who came to me, and then I went home.

Dr. McGillivray being sworn, deposed to his attendance upon last witness, who was suffering from a wound in the arm inflicted by some sharp instrument; and testified generally to the nature of the injury.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lyon—The wound in the neck might possibly have been inflicted by glass. It was slight and of the nature of a scratch. A blow on the neck sufficient to knock a man down would leave some discoloration.

Mr. Whitehead sworn—Lives on Sussex-st. Recollects some time ago his attention being called to a row on the street between 11 p. m. and 1 a.m. Heard the guard at the barracks called out, and saw two men running up the street. Had heard a groan a minute or so previously.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lyon—Witness' house is about 200 feet from the barracks; perhaps nearly 300 feet. Could have heard a groan from the barracks, as the night was very quiet. Did hear a groan which seemed to come from near the church. The night was not very dark. Did not see that the parties who were running off had any slung-shots or other weapons. Did not see the soldiers or the first witness at all.

James Huggins sworn—Belongs to the Rifle Brigade. Remember the night in question when witness was returning to the barracks about five minutes to twelve, and heard a scuffle, and a man crying out "Oh! oh! that's not fair." That was near the cathedral door. At the same time saw three or four men scuffling, but could not distinguish whether there was anybody down on the ground. Had seen Hughes about 9:45 p. m. of the same day in the English hotel, and afterwards later near market-st. On arrival at the barracks found Hollingsworth standing sentry, and told him that there was a row among some civilians. Hollingsworth then turned out the guard. Witness saw Riley near the barracks at about the same time.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lyon—Hughes had been playing cards and drinking beer with witness early that night in the English hotel. The row was too far from the barracks for the sentry to see distinctly what was going on.

This closed the case for the Crown, after which Mr. Lyon addressed the jury for the defence, pointing out the grave nature of the offence charged, and the necessity for carefully weighing the evidence adduced for the prosecution. He contrasted the testimony of Hughes with that of the last witness, and commented upon the improbability of the former's story of not having spoken to anybody during his walk that evening. He dwelt at some length upon the discrepancies of Hughes' whole tale, and ridiculed the assumption that so young and slight a person as the prisoner could wilfully have been the assailant of a man so much more powerful. The medical evidence described an injury which could not have been inflicted by such a boy as the prisoner upon an antagonist, who was not only heavier, but taller than his accused assailant. At best the evidence for the Crown proved the prosecutor to have brought his troubles upon himself from his quarrelsome quest of mischief. It was impossible to entertain a reasonable doubt of such a story, nor was it likely that a man so treated should have consented, being as he states perfectly sober, to go quietly and unremonstratingly home upon being bidden by the soldiers to do so. The learned counsel concluded an able and effective address by claiming the benefit of the doubts which unquestionably must suggest themselves in the interests of his client. The case had been worked up by the police with an energy not unfrequently displayed for the purpose of glorifying the activity and intelligence of the force, by whom more anxiety was manifested throughout the whole proceedings than by the man said to have been hurt so grievously.

His Lordship then charged the jury, pointing out that the evidence of identity depended entirely upon the testimony of Hughes, to which it would be for them to attach such weight as they deemed it to deserve.

After a short retirement the jury returned a verdict of Not Guilty, and the prisoner, having been admonished by the court as to the advisability of pursuing such a course hereafter as might keep him clearer of suspicion, was discharged.

Trial of Wm. Record for Larceny.

William Record was then put on trial for larceny from Jas. T. Sutton; Mr. O'Reilly stating the case for the Crown, which was wholly circumstantial. Mr. P. J. Buckley appeared for the defence.

James T. Sutton sworn—Is agent for the O. R. S. N. Co., having charge of their office at the *Queen's* wharf. The cash-box produced is his, and was in his possession on the evening of Saturday, 8th August, when it contained coins, two gold and some silver, and was locked up by witness in his cash drawer, the key of which he retained. This was about 8:30 p.m., when witness also locked the door of the office. The gold piece produced (Italian 20 francs) was one of those which he thus locked up. Found the till of the cash-box next morning on board the steamer *Queen Victoria*. Prisoner was frequently in the office, and knew where the cash-box was kept. On Sunday morning the office and drawer doors were found broken open.

Cross-examined by Mr. Buckley—On the night in question had driven up Sussex-st. with the prisoner after locking up the office as previously described. Did not see him again until Sunday night or Monday morning. First discovered the robbery about noon on Sunday, when the outer door was still bolted. The key of this door had been left on the *Queen* on Saturday night in charge of the mate. The other keys witness kept himself. Prisoner's brother is a sailor of the *Queen*. Cannot say whether he saw him that evening. Witness had seen prisoner driving Captain Bowie to church on Sunday morning. Does not know what clothes he had on on Saturday night. Does not know what has become of the French gold piece also stolen. Can identify the Italian piece by the date, and general appearance. Its intrinsic value is $3.83, as far as witness knows. Has never put any mark on it.

Joseph Perriard sworn—I am a deck-hand on board the steamer *Queen Victoria*. I know the prisoner and know his brother. I saw prisoner at six o'clock Saturday night, and at 9 o'clock. When he came on board I was in the mess-room, he said to his brother that his (brother's) wife was sick. Johnny Record then asked his brother to take his watch that night on the boat. He did not seem willing at first, but he came and took the watch at half-past 9 to remain on till 12 o'clock. I went on and relieved him at 12. About