with the Admiralty administration, and added, "I can assure you we have done our utmost to economise the public money while endeavouring to provide the country with a powerful class of vessels such as she requires. Nor are we afraid of the criticism of any number of financiers, however Liberal, if they will only take the plain figures which they will find in our estimates."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Change of Hour—O. R. N. Company.
Veterinary Surgeon—A. O. F. Coleman.
House to Let—Mr. Attrill.
Store to Let—Jas. Cunningham.
Sale of Buffalo Robes—John Leeming & Co.

The Ottawa Times

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1868.

☞ For markets see Fourth Page.

THERE was a meeting of the Privy Council yesterday afternoon.

THE Hon. Mr. ROSE left for Montreal by the afternoon train.

THE Yarmouth *Tribune* ridicules the idea of Nova Scotia's withdrawing from the Union by force, or of its annexation to the United States. From this we judge that this organ of anti-Unionism, seeing the folly of longer continuing a bootless agitation, is preparing to accept the situation. The press of Nova Scotia could certainly not be worse employed than in holding out delusive hopes of outside assistance to relieve the people of a "tyranny" they have never yet felt.

WE direct attention to the communication of JAMES TURNER, Esq., the Treasurer of the Hamilton Relief Fund. Our readers may remember that we have already published the particulars of the arrangements made by Mr. SANFORD for the application of the money forwarded to St. Paul. But as the MAYOR arranged with the MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS for the transmission of this city's contribution, through the Department, it will doubtless, be promptly and efficiently done. The contribution raised in this city already exceeds two thousand dollars, and has probably nearly reached its limit. As Mr. SANFORD said in his letter to Mr. TURNER (which we published), "Ottawa has done nobly."

OUR correspondent "Corporation" summed up the issue between the City Council and the Street Railway Company as follows:

"The case is simple, and may be thus stated, viz: The Corporation ask the Street Railway Company to agree to a single track—to agree to wait for better bridge accommodation before crossing to the Chaudiere, and to agree that the Corporation may repair its streets in the neighborhood of the track without being liable to damages.

"To this the company reply, we have our charter, and we refuse to yield up anything."

This is a very imperfect statement of the case. Were the Company to comply with the first request, it would destroy one of the most valuable features of the charter, were they to comply with the second they would forfeit it altogether; because before the "better bridge accommodation" is provided the time would in all probability have expired. Every day's delay to the Company is a loss to them on the capital already invested. The third request is an absurdity. The Company have no right to prevent the Corporation from repairing the streets, but would have a deep interest in giving every facility to the Corporation to do so.

The Company's reply was not half so gruff. They offered to yield up the whole charter with the material provided at cost price to any party who would take their place. They refuse to surrender the only features in their charter which make it valuable; and with many thousands of dollars invested in wood and iron, it would be absurd to suppose that they would consent to allow their charter to lapse and their property to go to destruction. Another fact ought to be remembered. The Company's charter was granted in August, 1866, and, under it, they entered into obligations in utter ignorance that the Corporation was to have become a "lion in the path," until February of this year, when the charter was before the Legislature for amendment in particulars no way affecting the points objected to by the Corporation.

As our correspondent said, "So the case stands. Let the public judge who is in the right."

WE are gratified beyond measure to find that the Conservative party in Toronto has so many able, honorable and trustworthy men within its ranks. Even the *Globe* is almost lost in admiration of their virtues. They are so well deserving the gratitude of their leaders, so much entitled to consideration in the distribution of public patronage, that the *Globe* is almost disposed to ask the Government to create a few new offices for their accommodation. There is but one bad man in the party, and—he's SMITH! How odd! SMITH has done little or nothing for the party; and that little or nothing wasn't for the party either, but for himself! And yet SMITH gets the collectorship of the port and all the faithful men of good desert are passed over. Well! it is not a bad party that Conservative party of Toronto. They are all admirable men but SMITH—and he's lucky.

It is very curious about these Conservatives at any rate. These last twenty years or so, barring an intermission of eighteen months, or thereabouts, dating from a bright June day in 1864, there has not been a good man on the party appointed to, nor a bad man removed, an office! If our readers don't believe us, let them turn up the fyles of the *Globe*. There they will see that all the Conservatives have been very incapable men indeed, and some of them very bad ones, if they happened to get office; but should report say that any one of them applied for office, and had "his claims passed over," by his friends in power, then what a capital certificate of character the *Globe* gives him, and how it sympathises with him, because of the unfair treatment he had received! JAMES E. SMITH is a fair specimen of Conservative depravity; ANGUS MORRISON, and others, of Conservative virtue and honor—the difference being that Mr. SMITH has received an appointment for which the *Globe* supposed that the others were candidates. We are sincerely rejoiced, however, that Mr. ANGUS MORRISON has come in for such a tribute to his worth from the *Globe*. In former times "the Morrisons" were scarcely named in the same day with honor or honesty, and no epithets in the *Globe's* choice vocabulary of abuse were too strong to apply to them. In descanting upon the parties upon whom the PREMIER might have conferred the Collectorship, the *Globe* has evidently discovered some of those good qualities of head and heart for which the friends of Messrs. MORRISON and CAYLEY have always given them credit. It says:

"First, he had Mr. Angus Morrison, M.P. for Niagara, a gentleman who is to be spoken of with respect, even by those who have been most keenly opposed to him in politics, as a person of judgment, general intelligence, business habits, and personal reliability; and who could have discharged the duties of Collector with credit to himself and satisfaction to the public. And though he had been set aside on the ground of objection that he was a lawyer, Sir John was not without others to fall back upon. The Hon. William Cayley was also a candidate for the office. According to the measure of his ability, he has served Sir John and his party with noticeable faithfulness, and while no doubt, his political record is far from faultless, yet his mistakes are to be traced to his mildness of temper rather than to moral perversity. Personally, he is a respectable man, and one who may be said, also, to be legally eligible, for, having occupied a higher position in the Civil Service, it might be fairly argued that he was likely to be found fit for the lower, and removed from political temptations, in the quiet routine of official duty, the public might reasonably have expected to find in him a diligent, painstaking and reliable servant.

"But the choice was not limited even by these. Mr. J. C. Campbell, of this city, a gentleman of thorough business habits, unimpeachable integrity, and without having been an extreme party man or a keenly active politician, yet, personally, one to whom Conservatives could have no possible objection, is also said to have been at Sir John's service; to say nothing of Alderman Harman, who would, we doubt not, have been very willing to serve his country in the Collector's office. We might increase the list indefinitely, but have merely referred to those whose names have been most prominently mentioned in connection with this appointment. It seems, however, that with these and others of his party to choose from, Sir John has, after the long and painful cogitation of months, been able to come to no better conclusion than to appoint Mr. J. E. Smith, a person who, by a freak of popular will, or popular corruption, has managed to get into the City Council and into the civic chair, and whose services to his party, if they have been characterized by special unscrupulousness, have, at any rate, had this excuse, that they were intended not more to uphold Conservative interests than to conduce to personal aggrandisement."

We trust the Collectorship will console Mr. SMITH for the bad odour in which the *Globe* holds him. He may at least indulge the reflection that had he missed the Collectorship the *Globe* would have spoken of his merits in very different terms; and seeing that its good word and the office could not possibly go together, it is quite likely that he is content with the latter.

THE New York *Albion* has drawn in its horns on the railway question, having even in a single week abandoned its platform of "a change of policy, or a change of Ministers." It now says that if the Northern route is adopted "a consequent change of Ministry "will not in anyway atone for the blunder." It professes great respect for the MINISTER OF CUSTOMS, and "sincerely hopes he is not "now to be politically sacrificed, through the "intrigues of outside speculators, or inside "manipulators."

This is really very good for one week. No use now in calling for "a change of Ministers." The only thing the *Albion* seeks is a change of policy. We can overlook all his hard words about journalists who are "truculent-"ly subservient," seeing the beneficial change at work within himself. Possibly the editor of the *Albion* may soon advance to the discovery that the "battle of the routes" was over long ago and cannot be fought again. He has a good deal yet to learn upon the subject, as the following extract from the article in which he renews his professions of good will towards the Dominion Government clearly demonstrates:

"If, by timely effort, an independent press can prevent controlling Ministers from placing this expensive and in every way objectionable route *under contract* until parliament is again in session; we are convinced that, by so doing, it will have saved the Dominion more than ten millions of dollars simply in the first construction of the railway; and at the same time will have secured the development of a tract of country in the interior of a fertile and naturally productive province; which, by the way, from its position, forms the keystone of the Dominion arch around the northern portion of this Republic."

What does such a "timely effort" involve? Has the *Albion* forgotten that the determination of the railway route, and the approval by the Imperial Government thereof, was a condition precedent to the issue of the railway loan with the Imperial guarantee? This loan has been issued, and obligations have thereby been imposed upon Canada, to the due fulfilment of which the country is so firmly bound that the Dominion Parliament, were it so disposed, has not the power to set it free. The *Albion* simply makes itself ridiculous by pounding away upon this question of the route of the railway. The Act of the Imperial Parliament, in relation to this railway, and the guarantee of the loan, expressly provides that "the Commis-"sioners of HER MAJESTY's treasury shall "not give any guarantee under this Act * * * * * * * "unless, "and until the line in which the "railway is to be constructed has been "approved by one of HER MAJESTY's Prin-"cipal Secretaries of State * * * * (and) "unless, and until an Act of the Parliament "of Canada has been passed, providing, to "the satisfaction of the Commissioners of "HER MAJESTY's Treasury"—for certain matters therein specified.

Now, the Parliament of Canada has passed an Act to the satisfaction of HER MAJESTY's Commissioners, and the route has been selected and approved by one of HER MAJESTY's Principal Secretaries of State, and the loan has been put upon the English money market, and half of it disposed of. Yet our New York mentor proposes that an "independent press"—which means the *Albion* of course—shall upset all these if only it can delay the letting of the contracts for a month or two! The idea is utterly farcical, and it is simply because the conductor of the *Albion* has from time to time filled its columns with such unmitigated trash, that it has of late, from St. John to Windsor, been the subject of so much unfavorable criticism. The high pretension of familiarity with all our public men, the use of personal influence with members of Parliament in order to keep Ministers in their places, "and all that sort of thing" which the *Albion* writer parades so much, looks oddly enough, beside his utter misconception of the railway question, or in fact, almost any other practical question connected with our affairs which he undertakes to discuss.

If Parliament were in session to-morrow is there a member so foolish as to attempt to set aside what has been done in virtue of and by the power of Imperial legislation? The Act of the Canadian Parliament is merely the binding of Canada to the construction of the railway, and the repayment of the money raised on the Imperial guarantee; it is in effect, from the day of its approval by HER MAJESTY'S Treasury Commissioners, but a supplement to the Imperial Act, the formal acceptance by Canada of the conditions imposed by that Act; so that the independent *Albion* must look elsewhere than to the Dominion Parliament, if it would defeat the building of the railway on the line already and finally determined.

It would be useless to tell the *Albion* further that the Dominion Parliament would not reject the Northern line if it could. Though objected to in certain quarters on sectional grounds; and by other parties ill-informed (like the *Albion*) for other reasons, the Northern is undoubtedly the most satisfactory to the general public of the Dominion. But it is needless to discuss this matter now, for whether for weal or woe the route is decided beyond parliamentary interference, and even the magnificent efforts of the *Albion* will be unable to disturb it. If our New York *confrere* is not above accepting a bit of advice, we would recommend him to run his "corruption" hobby; talk of "jobs" perpetrated and to be perpetrated; pitch into Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD; air the gossip of the lobbies, and the Club, and the "principal hotel" at Ottawa; scarify the "officious—if "not influential—local organ;" preach separation from the Empire and Canadian independence, or any other vagary; and warn us frequently that everything is going wrong with us, just because we don't take his advice. In all these ways he would be less likely to expose the *Albion* to contempt than by his insane proposition to change the route of the Intercolonial Railway.

THE *Tribune* (Oct. 13th.) of Yarmouth, N.S., publishes the following address to Mr. ROWLEY on the occasion of his dismissal by the Local Government, to which we have already called attention:

YARMOUTH, N.S., September 26, 1868.

SIR,—It is with great regret that we have heard of your deposition (after twenty years' service, and without reasonable cause, as far as we can learn,) from the office of Prothonotary of the Supreme Court in the County of Yarmouth, and that another has been appointed in your place.

We can assure you, that for the time we have respectively known you, you have always performed your duties, in that capacity, to our utmost satisfaction and greatly to your own credit.

We can also cheerfully state, that not the slightest complaint has ever been made, in our presence or to our knowledge, by any person whom business has brought in contact with you.

Regretting that the Government has thought fit to displace you, we beg to subscribe ourselves,

Your sincere friends,
JOHN CREIGHTON,
Queen's Counsel.
CHARLES B. OWEN,
Barrister and Master in Sup. Court.
HENRY A. GRANTHAM,
Barrister-at-law, Yarmouth.
THOS. V. B. BINNEY,
Barrister, &c., Yarmouth.
SANDFORD H. PELTON,
Barrister-at-law, Yarmouth.
WILLIAM MCCOY,
Barrister, &c., Shelburne.
N. W. WHITE,
Barrister, &c., Shelburne.

REPLY.

GENTLEMEN,—I thank you very much for the certificate of character which you have so kindly given to me on my dismissal from the office of Prothonotary and Clerk of the Crown.

I am unable to learn on what *public* grounds my removal was determined on; but this testimonial of yours will be a ready evidence to me that I have at all times done my duty to the satisfaction of those who have had the most to do with me, and who have had the best opportunities of forming a correct judgment regarding me.

I remain,
Yours very truly,
J. W. H. ROWLEY.

As a specimen of how news may be magnified by repetition, we give the following paragraph from a Glasgow paper, in relation to the trial of WHELAN, much of which will certainly be "news" to the people of Ottawa:

"Our readers are already aware that Whelan has been found guilty of the murder of Mr. McGee and sentenced to be hung. The trial, it appears, commenced at Ottawa on the 7th instant. A telegram, dated Ottawa the 8th inst., says: The trial of Whelan was resumed to-day. The prisoner was dressed carefully in black; his eye was restless and roving, and his lips endeavored vainly to be compressed and determined. He seemed not so much a murderer as a shallow enthusiast easily led by others. The city swarmed with correspondents and detectives. Around the jail a regiment is encamped, and a guard of twenty men receives Whelan every night. Each man is served with 25 rounds of ball cartridge, and the prisoner is marched up in square. The loyalists have threatened that if justice is not done they will take Whelan by force and hang him. Public opinion is intense, and the moral conviction is strong that Whelan is the murderer. Six or seven headcentres from New York and Buffalo are here with money to aid in the defence, and they are closely watched. The defence is despondent. So far the prosecution has established the facts of threats uttered by Whelan, and threatening gestures on the night of the assassination with regard to McGee, and his presence that night. One witness has proved that he saw Whelan, and swears that he recognized him by his dress and walk. A severe cross-examination failed to shake him. To-day the defence got two witnesses to come up from Montreal, who were expected to swear in direct opposition to the prosecution. The witnesses declined to perjure themselves, and a fracas ensued. Threatening letters have been sent to all the witnesses for the prosecution, and one of them was attacked and knocked down by a slung shot."

RED RIVER RELIEF FUND.

Amount received to 16th instant...	$1,946 18
Since received—	
From Hon. H. L. Langevin, C.B....	10 00
" R. W.....	1 00
" Miss Harman.....	1 00
" Tythe.....	0 50
" J. Durie & Son.....	2 00
" Mary Johnston (Gloucester)..	1 00
" Geo. Purvis (Portage-du-Fort)	25 00
Total.....	$1,986 68

H. V. NORS,
OTTAWA, 20th Oct., 1868. Treasurer.

[There are other amounts subscribed which, when collected, will probably bring the total to over $2,000.—ED.]

RED RIVER RELIEF FUND.

HAMILTON, 19th October, 1868.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

DEAR SIR,—Whatever is now to be done towards the relief of the suffering colonists of the Red River Settlement must be done quickly. For the guidance, therefore, of any intrusted with funds to forward, might I suggest that such monies would become at once available if placed to the credit of W. E. Sanford, Esq., *in gold*, at the agency of the Bank of Montreal in New York, that gentleman being by telegraph informed of facts, and authorized to draw for amount.

I am, yours truly,
JAMES TURNER, Treasurer.

☞ Mr. Sanford's address is to care Dr. A. T. Alley, St. Paul's, Minnesota, U. S.

QUERY BY A TAXPAYER.

Taxpayer wishes to know where the active Chief of Police and his staff have been holding themselves for the last three days, that they did not discover the treasure so daringly exposed to the offended eye of righteous citizens in this much-neglected capital—a treasure lost to the cess-pool and now lying on Sparks-st., midway between Desbarats' buildings and Duignan's Hotel—a defunct grunter—a poor little piggie, whose last grunt echoed its defiance of our alert police force—the terror of little boys and mendicant women—whose stare is reflected contemptuously back from the glassy eye of the plethoric grunter, which dragged its weary limbs into the centre of Sparks-st., and there gave out his last grunt in defiance of Mr. Langrell and his satellites. Oh! did they only know it! a charitably inclined individual for three successive mornings deposited a quarter of a dollar—a specimen of the silver nuisance—under the nose of the poor defunct little piggie, as a reward to the humane policeman who would superintend the obsequies of the poor grunter, as he could not pay for them himself. Were all vermin as ready to reward the good offices of the bobbie as poor grunter, how really useful and vigilant would our force of custodians of the peace become? Perhaps bobbie does not consider himself a scavenger, therefore do piggie and his treasure lie awaiting the good offices of some charitable person—or the sausage-maker. An extra quarter will be under old grunter's nose to-morrow. Who will reap the reward?

A TAXPAYER.

OTTAWA, Oct. 20, 1868.

THE DRAIN ON WILBROD STREET.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

SIR,—I beg to draw the attention of the Corporation to what will soon prove a serious nuisance, unless the City Engineer personally inspects the work. Last year a public drain was commenced on Wilbrod-st, Sandy Hill, and continued about 100 feet past Nelson-st. I am not aware what direction the water will take in this drain, but it is presumed Cumberland-st. or Rideau river will be the outlet. If the former be the outlet for the water coming from the place where the contractor has closed this drain, near Nelson-st, it is really astonishing there should have been nine inches of water in it on the 1st September last; and if, on the contrary, the intention of the authorities is to conduct the water towards Rideau river, the result was not to be wondered at. But an amusing feature of this excavation is, that it was commenced at the *highest* instead of the *lowest* point.

The contractor sank the drain about seven feet everywhere—whether the surface were level or not, consequently at certain points there may be found cesspools from which the water cannot flow, but remaining stagnant, renders the draining of the adjoining cellars an utter impossibility. Back water will, next spring, pour into the cellars, and, apart from causing great damage, will also be prejudicial to health. When the contractor ceased his work, he shut the drain and filled it in, but did not clear the side ditches, nor make any provision for the escape of water near Nelson-st.; and as a natural result this fall, and next spring, will witness an inundation of adjoining property. If nothing is done to better the condition of things, the residents will be under the painful necessity of supplying themselves with skiffs, in order to have access to their homes.

Yours truly,
A RESIDENT.

OTTAWA, October 20, 1868.

LOCAL NEWS.

POSTPONED.—The great sale of buffalo robes by John Leeming & Co., of Montreal, is postponed till Saturday, 24th inst.

DROWNED.—Paul Lalonde, of this city, was drowned off a barge at St. Ann on Friday last. Yesterday his body had not been recovered.

LECTURE ON COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.—An instructive and interesting lecture was delivered before the Natural History Society last evening, by Dr. Grant, on the comparative anatomy and physiology of the brain and nervous structures. The lecture was listened to with the greatest attention by a number of gentlemen, and at the close a unanimous vote of thanks was tendered to the lecturer.

SPECULATORS.—It is said that a great number of speculators in provisions are ranging over the whole country buying produce of all kinds from the farmers, and thus preventing supplies from reaching the markets, and to this fact many attribute the late falling off in the Ottawa market. Yesterday, with the exception of beef and pork, the supplies were very meagre.

POLICE COURT.—Paul Ferris, a poor sickly looking man of about 30, was charged with being drunk and disorderly. He begged very hard for a chance of reforming, and probably intended to abstain from drink as many others do, and yet get drunk again before night. His Worship gave him a week's time in which to mature his good resolution—in jail.—John Ciappi for selling liquor by the glass, he having only a shop license, was fined $10 and costs. W. D. Brown was the informer.—Benjamin Gordon was fined $5 and costs for neglecting to fence a lot owned by him on Sussex-st.

THE CONCERT TO-NIGHT.—A concert will be given this evening in St. Patrick's Hall, in aid of the Convent of the Good Shepherds. The leading amateur talent of the city have volunteered to assist, and the whole will be under the direction of Mr. Gustave Smith, organist of the Cathedral. We shall expect to see the hall crowded on the occasion, because not only is the cause a most deserving one, but independently of this the musical programme will be unusually attractive, and under the directorship of such a man as Mr. Smith there can be no doubt of its triumphant success.

LADDERS.—We observe that the Superintendent of the Fire Brigade has given his last notice to those who have failed to provide ladders to their premises, and those who shall neglect to do so till the end of the present month will have cause to wish that they had complied with the requirements of the law in that respect. They have been told repeatedly what those requirements are, and it must be obvious to all that they have no right to endanger the lives and property of their neighbors by their contumacy. Taking this view of the case the Police Magistrate will undoubtedly impose a fine one very delinquent, which, with costs, will amount at least to the price of a ladder.

THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY.—The business of this company, already immense, is daily on the increase, and large quantities of tea are sent to all parts of the Province. This popularity has been attained by the company from the fact that they import their own teas, and sell them at a small advance on cost. Having no other trade to depend upon they are compelled to see that their teas are of choice quality, and calculated to give satisfaction to the consumer. In order to meet the wants of buyers for family use the company agree to send a 20lb. box, containing four 5lb. boxes, each plainly marked with the buyer's name, to one address, carriage free. By this method families not having use for a large quantity may buy excellent tea at importer's prices. For prices and qualities, as well as testimonials, see advertisement in another column.

MUSICAL SOCIETIES.—A correspondent who is evidently moved by the concord of sweet sounds, writes enthusiastically in favor of a more general cultivation of musical taste, and asks how this can better be done than by the formation of musical societies, by which the masses can become acquainted with the master spirits? "These institutions," he continues, "have done wonders in England and the United States. Why should we Canadians not imitate them, and putting aside all petty jealousies which are sometimes to be met with among amateur musicians, unite and form grand oratorio and musical entertainments which shall in time come to be looked up to as are those of other countries? There is talent enough, and although we cannot spring to perfection at once, let us gently move onward until the names of Handel, Mozart, Beethoven, Hayden and Gluck become household words amongst us. Eschewing negro melodies and vulgar American burlesques, let us meet together and with a pure love of the divine art, endeavor to inspire a more refined musical taste in our midst. By this means many youths who now complain that they have no other resort than those of folly and vice, in which to spend their evenings, may be provided with pleasant and instructive pastime. Music is not a gift peculiar to creeds or sects, nor is the talent or appreciation of it confined to a particular class; let us, therefore, invite one and all, and found for ourselves a musical society which shall be a permanent pride to ourselves and an honour to our capital." The idea is a good one, and we publish the above extract to bring the matter before our readers, space not permitting the insertion of the whole letter.

—Vandenhoff is reading in Toronto.

—A match is to take place between the Grand Trunk Rifles and the 15th Battalion this week.

—A Customs' return shows that during the past year a total of 765,743 head of live stock was imported into Great Britain.

—It is estimated that there are 7,000,000 head of stock cattle in Texas. There is nearly ten to each man, woman, and child of that territory.

—The quantity of cheese annually made in Great Britain has been estimated at about 80,000 tons, representing a money value of three and a-half or four millions.

—Hamilton is boasting of its game preserve in Burlington Bay, since the rigid enforcement of the game laws. The ducks are very plentiful, and a gentleman who has some 300 acres of swamp bordering his farm, is about seeding it down with wild rice.

—The local of the Hamilton *Times* relates a "lamentable but ludicrous" case of equestrianism in that city. A rustic lady and her rural lord entered the city on the top of a load of hay. A raw-boned cart horse, driven by an inebriate carter, passing the hay, in endeavoring to forage brought the cart into collision with the countryman's waggon, and the shock brought the fair one from her lofty seat and deposited her fairly astride the hungry Rosinante. The unusual burden started the nag off at an equally unusual pace, and the countrywoman was carried half a block before she was rescued by a gallant passer by.

—Theatrical performances are a novelty in Barrie. In the second act of "The Orphan of Geneva," which the Townsend troupe was playing there this week, a fire scene occurs. As the flames were observed to burst from a window on the stage, a stalwart youth who "runs with the machine," jumped upon the stage, and set vigorously to work extinguishing them. Mr. Townsend interfered and informed the heroic fireman that it was "all in the play," whereupon Johnny subsided in a back seat, and the audience beginning to see the joke, laughed heartily at the blunder.

—The London *Prototype* says: On Sunday last, Dr. Billington, of Delaware, being in attendance upon a patient at Caradoc, returned to his residence, and feeling tired, fell asleep on the lounge. While in that state, he dreamt that he saw the heap of logs which concealed the wearing apparel of the murdered girl, Mary Jones. Upon awaking, he proceeded to the bush, in company with a constable, and having measured the distance from where the child's body was found, repaired to the spot, and there found the heap of logs, under which the clothing was found, and which had been brought so vividly before him in his dream. The clothing, it will be remembered, was brought into court on Monday, during the progress of the trial. Dreams, after all, are not always unreliable.

—The Halifax *Reporter* says that the opponents of Confederation have always declared that connection with Canada proper could never be a benefit to any country, and alluded to the fact that of fifty-one companies to which incorporation charters were granted by the Local Legislature, thirty-eight were gold companies, and of these thirty-eight no less than twenty-four were got up in Canada proper—that is, Quebec and Ontario. Of the seven coal mining companies incorporated, four were Canadian. If we turn to other countries we find from this return that England supplied one company out of the fifty—being an iron and steel company; Scotland and Cape Breton one railway company; the United States, six gold mining companies, and Nova Scotia one railway, two copper, three coal, eight gold, and one "miscellaneous." "Thus," says the *Express*, "it will be seen that the hated Canadians are foremost in developing our resources."

—*A savant*, who is at the same time a philanthropist—the one does not prevent the other—has imagined the bright idea of surrounding the soldier's stalwart body with a belt containing every necessary for staunching a wound. It is well known that nearly three-fourths of the wounded die for want of proper treatment; this will be easily understood, when, in reading the account of a great battle, you find that two days were taken up with first attentions to the wounded. The heat, the dust, and the wet, all tend to aggravate a wound, which the soldier, had he the means, might easily succeed in dressing. The new belt contains lint, plaster, thread, needles, and strips of felt. In cases of wounds on the arm, the belt itself may serve as a sling. I was explaining all this to an old Zouave I met the other day in the gardens, but he put his finger to his nose in a derisive way and gave vent to an Arabian chuckle. "I have been in fourteen campaigns," he told me, "and God knows I have been often wounded. Well, all my precautions consist in a morsel of lint and a little bag of salt. If you are wounded, you mix some salt in water,—you can always find water, and if you cannot—invent some—whatever the state of the wound, you wash it in salt water. It is very painful at the time but it arrests mortification. This was the son of the desert's receipt, and it is also true that French sailors, when wounded, immediately wash the part in sea-water, and find that the great basin is as good a remedy as any found in the cock-pit.

—The Detroit *Free Press* gives the particulars of a daring attempt to assassinate one Pinkerton, a detective, in some way connected with the Morion and Thompson robbery case, by a man who gave his name as Geo. Johnson. It is stated that he first attempted to draw a revolver on Pinkerton while passing him in a back between Sandwich and Windsor on the Canada side, but seeing Mr. McMicken, junior, (who was in the same hack with Pinkerton) on his guard, desisted. It appears that, shortly after arriving in Windsor, Johnson made his way to Detroit, and a little before noon Pinkerton, who was now on his guard, crossed to that side on the ferry. He stepped into Horn's saloon on the dock, and at the same instant Johnson presented his revolver within a few inches of his ear. Quick as thought Pinkerton seized the pistol, and, holding it high in the air, closed with him, at the same time calling for assistance. John Kent, rushing forward, snatched the pistol, while Arthur Gore seized Johnson and hurled him to the floor. After a brief but furious struggle the desperado was overpowered and marched off to the station by Mr. Gore, accompanied by Pinkerton and others, where he made another attempt to get hold of Pinkerton, but was restrained by his captors. In the afternoon he was examined by Justice Stoll, who remanded him till next Thursday, and committed him in default of $20,000 bail. It is stated that he says Pinkerton was the means of getting him into State prison on a charge of which he was innocent, and that yesterday he threatened or attempted to arrest him, which was his reason for drawing his revolver.

THE LATE COMMANDANT TETU.—The funeral of the late Mr. Tetu, Commandant of the Government schooner *La Canadienne*, took place yesterday afternoon from the residence of his cousin, Mr. Laurent Tetu, merchant of this city, St. Genevieve-st., Cape. A large number of our most influential citizens attended and followed the body to the French Cathedral, where the solemn services for the dead were performed by the Rev. Mr. Tanguay, and from thence to Belmont cemetery, St. Foy's road. Deceased was successor to Dr. Fortin, the present member for Gaspe, and had gained for himself, during his command of the vessel, the respect of his subordinates as well as the confidence of the people with whom, in the discharge of his duties, he had been brought in contact. Mr. Tetu was a gentleman who will long be remembered for his geniality of disposition and social qualities. His talents were above the common order, and he enjoyed, among other advantages, the benefits of a liberal culture. Having but just entered upon a new and important professional career, his death will be the more keenly regretted. Such a young man as Mr. Tetu could not fail to win many friends, to whom his loss will prove a source of genuine sorrow. It is understood the cause of death was a violent attack of apoplexy. On board the Provincial steamers, yesterday, the flags were at half-mast, in memory of the late Mr. Tetu. —*Quebec Chronicle.*

JEWELLERY.—All kinds of jewellery, of the latest designs, and at the cheapest rates, can be bought of Young & Radford, Sparks-st.

Latest by Telegraph.

FROM TORONTO.

Special to THE TIMES.

TORONTO, October 20, 1868.

Rumours are in circulation here as to frauds being committed by the post office officials by tampering with registered letters. Enquiries are being made into the proceedings.

The Council, last night, granted $500 towards the relief of the Red River settlers.

Notice was given in Council, and by-laws passed, granting $150,000 in aid of the Nippissing, and $250,000 towards the Toronto, Grey and Bruce railroads.

The yacht club are moving towards the erection of a club house.

There was great excitement at the police court to-day. A raffle was held last night at a local dignitary's house, known as "Bishop Colenso," where the police entered, and a frightful scene of iniquity presented itself to them. Twenty-five were arrested and appeared at the police court this morning. The "Bishop," on examination, told the Police Magistrate that he knew as much about these places as he did. They were all either fined or imprisoned.

The Vandenhoff readings are still going on here with the usual success.

The rumour that Mr. Cassels was dismissed from the Gore Bank proves unfounded.

An accident occurred to Dr. Parker on Sunday evening last, when on his return from visiting a patient. While walking on the railway track he fell through a bridge and broke his thigh.

The late heavy gales of wind on Lake Huron did a considerable amount of mischief. The large *Paragon* waterlogged, and two men, a woman and her daughter perished. One of the men dropped overboard, and the woman and child died of cold. Her Majesty's gunboat *Prince Alfred* met the barge and towed her into Sarnia, where she was handed over to the American consul. Had it not been for the assistance of the gunboat, the captain of the large status that all hands would have been lost.

CABLE NEWS.

Via Montreal Line.

YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES.

LONDON — midnight — October 19.—A despatch from Paris reports that Senor Marfori, the intendant of Queen Isabella, has fought a duel with Henri Rochefort, editor of the *Lanterne*. The latter is said to have been badly wounded. No further particulars have been received.

The Houghton race meeting commenced at Newmarket to-day. The criterion stakes for two years old were won by *Wild Oats*. *Beadman* second; *Heatley* third; and *Ethus* fourth. Seven horses ran.

THIS MORNING'S DESPATCHES.

MADRID, October 20.—The reorganization of the nation is proceeding rapidly. The governors, civil and military, have been appointed in all the Provinces. The Democrats have assembled in different parts of the country and declared for a Federal Republic. All males who have reached the age of 20 years will be allowed to vote.

LONDON, October 20.—It is reported to day that the international difficulties pending between the United States and England relative to the *Alabama* claims, will be referred to the Emperor of Russia for arbitration.

LIVERPOOL, October 20.—The address which the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce has voted to present to the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, congratulates him on the peace and harmony which exists between Great Britain and the United States, and urges the necessity for the practical adoption of the principles of free trade in America, declaring that such a change would give a great impetus to American commerce, and show that the resources of the United States are even greater in peace than in war.

LONDON, October 20—Eve.—The *Times* has an editorial to-day on the rumored withdrawal of the Democratic candidates for the Presidency. The *Times* says the Democrats will, doubtless, think it best to fight the battle to the end, and lose, if it must be, with Governor Seymour at their head, rather than at so late an hour to take Mr. Chase for their leader, although the power will be thrown into the hands of the Radicals. Gen. Grant is likely to act with more discrimination than the majority of the party. He has evinced kindly feelings for the Southern people, and if the Radical policy is to be pressed at the South, it could not be executed under more favorable conditions than with Gen. Grant at the head of the Executive.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Via Montreal Line.

YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES.

Arrivals.

NEW YORK, October 20.—The steamships *France* and *Tripoli*, from Europe, have arrived.

NEW YORK, October 20.—The steamer *Nova Scotia* arrived at Liverpool to-day.

UNITED STATES ELECTIONS.

The Contest in North Carolina—The Proposed Change in the Democratic Standard Bearers—The Contest in Indiana—Frauds in Balloting.

RALEIGH, N.C., October 19.—Both parties are working vigorously. The Republicans are jubilant over the elections in the Northern States and the Democrats disappointed, but determined and confident of carrying this State.

NEW YORK, October 20.—The *Herald* says the proposed change of Democratic standard bearers is still being vigorously urged by prominent members of the party. A number of them left Washington for this city yesterday, to have a conference with the Tammanyites, and Belmont and others, members of the national committee. Many Southern Democrats continue to favor the nomination of Grant, on the Democratic ticket. It is asserted positively that Seymour and Blair have both placed letters of withdrawal in the hands of their friends to be used in certain emergencies. Several leading Democrats profess to believe that the movement is supported and urged by Mr. Seymour, out of no friendship for the Democratic party.

The *Tribune's* Indianapolis despatch of the 19th says eighty-three counties, official, and nine, unofficial, give a Republican majority in Indiana of 91. The final announcement will be very near this. The Republicans of the 6th Congressional district have served a notice on Mr. Voorhies of the contest in his district. Affidavits of the frauds have already been made, and the protest has been filed.

NEW YORK, October 20.—The *Tribune's* Richmond, Indiana, special of the 19th says the inspectors of election in this county threw out the south poll of this city, because over 200 fraudulent tickets were found in the ballot box. They were Republican in character, with the exception of Congressman.

The *Tribune's* New Orleans despatch says on the night of the 17th Valentine Chase, Republican Parish Judge, was murdered. His body was found next morning in the street in Franklin.

LATEST—1 *A. M.*

ST. LOUIS, October 20.—An Omaha despatch says that eight counties give a Republican majority of 1,954.

Governor Seymour Stumping it for the Democrats.

UTICA, October 20.—Gov. Seymour leaves here to-morrow for Buffalo, to take the stump for the Democracy. He will speak in Buffalo on Thursday. Appointments for other States have not yet been made.

THIS MORNING'S DESPATCHES.

Serious State of Affairs in South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, S.C., October 20.—Considerable excitement prevails among the colored people of Charleston on account of the murder of Randolph, who was well known here.

News was received here to-day, that in New Berne, on Sunday, a party of negroes fired on two white men, wounding one of them. The next day a negro who was supposed to be the leader of the assailants, was shot and killed by unknown parties. This intelligence has increased the excitement, and a meeting of colored people is called for to-morrow night to decide what measures are to be taken regarding these disorders.

The Women's Typographical Union.

NEW YORK, October 20.—The women's typographical union have declined sending female compositors to Galveston to work for less than regular wages.

Mormon Conference.

ST. LOUIS, October 20.—The Salt Lake papers give the proceedings of a general Mormon conference. The Mormon church unanimously agreed that commercial intercourse with the Gentiles be restricted to the necessities of the Mormons. Those purchasing generally from the Gentiles, do so by a special deputation of the church. They must guard against the rapid increase of traffic brought in with the Pacific railway, who are avowed enemies of Mormonism.

The International Base Ball Match.

NEW YORK, October 20.—The international base ball match between nine of the all-England cricketers and a Union nine of the Morrisiani club was played this afternoon on the St. George's cricket ground. The Unions beat the cricketers by 38 to 21. The cricketers accepted no odds. About 2,000 persons were present.

Arrived Out.

NEW YORK, October 20.—A cable message announces the arrival of the steamer *Damascus*, from Quebec.

A Young Woman Shot.

WORCESTER, October 20.—A young woman named Mary Kelly was accidentally shot by her lover on Sunday evening, in this city, and died last night. She exonerated him from all blame. The parties were married a few hours before she died. The coroner deems an inquest unnecessary.

From Havana.

HAVANA, October 20.—Captain-Gen. Lountes issued a proclamation to-day, ordering the trial by court martial of all persons engaged in the recent insurrection in the interior, and of all those who gave aid, or countenance, to the attempted cutting of telegraph wires, destroying the roads, interrupting the mails, or in any other way.

An arrival from Venezuela reports that the country was comparatively quiet. Gen. Rogas had recognized the Manazer Government. It was reported that Gen. Southerland, President of the State of Maraibo, and a strong friend of ex-President Falcon, would soon give in his adhesion to the new government, and deliver over three ships of war, which were still in his possession, and retire to Europe.

An attempt was made to assassinate Villegares, the Minister of