

the meat, testimonial had been given of its wholesomeness. The chief investigator should examine a part of several muscles of each animal, which can be done in ten minutes, and then give his testimonial of the case.

Pork should be cooked very carefully. We must therefore recommend never to eat pork raw, as is the custom among some Germans, who eat raw pork, scalded, &c., for even a microscopic investigation will never give an absolute guarantee, single trichina may have been overlooked, and although a few may enter the body without fatal results, it is still better to avoid danger. But even the cooking of it does not afford any security, unless it be done carefully. In boiling, roasting, frying, or smoking, more or less of the meat may remain nearly raw, and therefore be dangerous. The greatest danger is from ham, especially since it is cured so rapidly. Next in danger to ham is pork sausage, especially ham sausage. According to an account of Dr. Kupprecht, in Hettstadt, (Germany), sausage was prepared as follows: The pork and its rind were boiled from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 hours in a kettle, and then mixed and filled. The sausage was then boiled from half to three-quarters of an hour. A portion of this sausage, fried in a pan until the fat drained off, was eaten by a family of five persons. All of these persons soon fell sick, and one, a young boy, died. It was ascertained that no more of the diseased pig had been eaten by them. It was, however, ascertained that raw meat had also been introduced into the sausage.

But to revert to the boiling and roasting. It is certain that a trichina, exposed to the boiling point, (212 degrees F., 80 deg. Reamur,) invariably dies. This is even the case in a temperature which will coagulate the white of egg, 50 to 60 deg. Reamur. But it is equally certain that frequently the former temperature is not reached in boiling and roasting, or, if reached, not the whole of the meat is exposed to it.

This is certainly the case when large pieces are boiled or roasted; and we often see, in a cut slice, that some is half or wholly raw. And there can be no doubt that the trichina in the inner parts of the meat have not been reached by a killing temperature; and by such boiling, roasting, or frying the danger is not prevented.

Virchow then goes on to say: My task was not to agitate the community more than it already is; but rather to show the means of shielding themselves from unquestionable danger. These are conditions which the police alone can not prevent, but each individual must protect himself. But to do this he must understand the details of these conditions. If I have succeeded in making these plain my purpose is attained, for it is the noble calling of science that it heals the wounds it infests.

THE WAR IN NEW ZEALAND.

By the New Zealand adresses, just come to hand, particulars have been received of the most important engagement which has taken place since the commencement of the war, viz., the storming and capture of the Nagapata Pah. This pah was, beyond comparison, the most formidable of the fortresses erected by the enemy, and it was, therefore, invested by the colonial forces, under Col. Whitmore, with all the care necessary for its capture. The Ha-hau seemed aware that their position was untenable, and they made a sortie on the 3rd January, when Inspector Brown and twelve of the friendly Arasians were killed, but the enemy was driven back into the fortress.

The Ha-hau seems to be in a state of starvation, because desperate, and two previous attempts at escape having failed, made a third rush from their position at Nagapata, which was completely surrounded by our troops who succeeded in forcing their way through into the dense bush by which the rebel stronghold is surrounded, and on the 6th January the forces under Col. Whitmore assailed and took the pah.

The enemy suffered great loss, 120 (another account says 136) being killed, and eighty, chiefly women and children, taken prisoners. The shelling of the pah commenced on the 4th of January, and was continued during the following day. Whilst the shelling was going on, the work of sapping in front of the place was proceeding vigorously, and the assaulting party was close to the enemy's position on Monday night.

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Another subject which will not fail to receive prominent notice in the Speech, will be the new financial arrangement with Nova Scotia. That arrangement, as our readers already know, is based upon a thorough and minute investigation of the circumstances of that Province, and will be brought before Parliament with the full sanction of the leading men, not only on the Treasury, but also of the heretofore Opposition, benches.

We may also anticipate that measures of importance will be suggested relating to insolvency, and the criminal law. These matters ought to receive a due share of attention during the coming Session.

There may be also, in the Speech, an allusion to an amended patent law for the whole. Unfortunately, the arch villain Te Koote was among the number who escaped, but the pursuit was being briskly followed up, and there was little chance of his ultimate escape. Of the 80 prisoners taken four were men. Among the Ha-hau's killed, in addition to the two chiefs named above, were Wrigma King-Pais, and Paora to Kiri. One of the prisoners taken is Kopa, son of Paora te Arawakhi, who is reported to have taken part in the murders of Meesha, Finlayson and Ferguson. The British loss is said to be one officer killed and 10 wounded, only one dangerously.

The scene in the Rutland, Vt., court at the sentence of Horace Plumbey and his son for murder on Tuesday was of a most painful character. The father, whose bitter hatred inspired the neighbourhood which ended so bloodily, in his few remarks said: "I have but a few days at most to travel in Vermont, even if I were set at liberty. I have been persecuted for the last fifteen years by my enemies, and the authorities of Shrewsbury have turned a deaf ear to my complaints. I have been a cripple for the last three years by the rough hand of Isaac H. Balch. I hope my downfall will be the means of my enemies' salvation. I hope the court will have mercy on me and my son Frederick." As the word "dead,"

was pronounced, his wife and sister, and other women in court, uttered a loud, shrill wail of distress, which drowned the judge's voice, and the other sentences were read amid the moans and sobs of women and children.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Cottage to Let, &c.—Rodger Ross.
Printer Wanted—Geo. E. Neaton.
Removing of Boarding House—Mrs. Sutton.
A Dwelling to Let—S. Christie.
Lot for Sale—Ann Foster.
Salesmen Wanted—Thos. & W. Huston.
Light House Supplies—Wm. Porter.
Furnished Bed-rooms—Wm. Porter.
Dwellings to Let—Kug. Martineau.



The Ottawa Times

Office 138, Sparks Street.

THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1869.

For Ottawa Markets and Interesting Reading Matter see Fourth Page.

A MEETING of the Privy Council took place yesterday afternoon.

Lieutenant-General Sir CHARLES ASHE WINDHAM, K. C. B., Commander-in-Chief of the forces in British North America, and Major-General BISSETT and SUTHERN, arrived here last evening for the opening of Parliament to-day, and are the guests of his Excellency Sir JOHN YOUNG, Col. RADELL, commanding Royal Artillery in Canada, Major MACLEAD, 13th Hussars, and the French Consul General, are also here.

We observe that Hon. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER, Minister of Militia, arrived, by the steamer North American, yesterday morning at Fort-Louis, and will reach Montreal this evening, and be the recipient of a grand ovation from the citizens.

Hon. WILLIAM MACDOUGALL, C. B., left for Toronto last night, to be present at the interment of the remains of the late Mrs. MACDOUGALL.

Mr. Speaker COCKBURN arrived yesterday.

To-day at three o'clock p. m. his Excellency Sir JOHN YOUNG will open the second session of the first Parliament of Canada—that is of Canada as defined by the British North America Act of 1867.

His EXCELLENCE will drive up to the Parliament Buildings, and, as is usual, on such occasions, a guard of honour will be in waiting. The ceremonial attending the opening of Parliament will be such as has heretofore been observed.

Parties holding tickets, either to the floor or gallery of the Senate Chamber, will do well to secure their seats early, as, doubtless, there will be a great crowd. As we remarked the other day, ladies having tickets to a seat in the Senate Chamber will be expected to appear in evening dress.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S SPEECH.

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The attention of Parliament will doubtless be invited to the prospective acquisition of the Hudson's Bay Territory, and it may be presumed that the Legislature will be asked to sanction the terms of settlement proposed by the Imperial Government.

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The programme is not very long; but as we have said already, it is a very important one. Never was there such a temptation for our public men to be patriotic; and we trust they will, one and all, embrace the opportunity.

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sot, P. Mitchell, Lacoste, Bureau, Perry,

Speaker Cockburn, Thomas Workman, Simon, Council, Caldwell, Savary, Chinn, Cayler, Simpson, Bolton, Morris, Magill, Lawson, J. H. Cameron, Holton, McDonald, (Glen Rivers) Wallace, Picard, Oliver, Macdon, Saucier, and Wright, Hill, Ross, (Cape Breton). Francis John Burton, Mr. Stephenson, Little, Munro, Bodwell, McNamee, Young, Stirton, Mills, Ross, Keefer, McKeegney, Ryan, Ross (Prince Edward), Alonso, Gibbs, Burpee, Lacerte, Bell, Burton, Hon. John Sandfield Macdonald.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Prevalence of Small Pox—Standard Flag of Great Britain—St. Pierre and Miquelon—Reopened—Population—Charity Schools—Sanitary Project. No. XI.

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CARLETON ASSIZES.

Second Day.
A large number of people assembled in and about the Court House before the time for opening the court.

A little before ten o'clock the Judge, accompanied by the Sheriff and officers, entered the court.

These bring no criminal case ready, a civil case was taken up.

Cowan vs. Mackay. This was a case of breach of contract. The plaintiff had entered into a contract to purchase for \$800 a quantity of hay, supposed to be about fifty tons, and a quantity of straw, to be thrown into the barns. The contract was made on the 5th of December, 1868. The defendant paid \$60 on account of the receipt of the hay, and the balance was produced and put in evidence. The defense set up that plaintiff had refused to take the hay by the lump, because there might be more or less than the quantity agreed upon, and the plaintiff had refused to pay him for the extra hay.

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