NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

House to Let—John Forgie.
Carriage Horses—William Lewis.

☞All business communications to this office should be addressed to the
MANAGING DIRECTOR,
TIMES Office,
Ottawa.

The Ottawa Times

Office: 38, Sparks Street.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1869.

☞ *For interesting Reading Matter see First Page; for Ottawa Markets see Fourth page.*

THERE was a meeting of the Privy Council yesterday, at which, it is understood, the tenders for Departmental Printing were opened; but no decision, it is believed, will be given until to-day.

Hon. Col. GRAY, M.P., returned to town yesterday.

Mr. JONES, M.P., for Leeds and Granville, is in town.

Mr. HEMANS, a son of the well known English poetess, is on a visit to Ottawa. Mr. HEMANS, we believe, is H. B. M. Consul at Buffalo. He is the guest of Mr. E. A. MEREDITH, under Secretary of State.

WE observe among the other notable arrivals in Ottawa, during the last few days, the name of Mr. FRANCIS JONES M. P. for North Leeds. Among other flying rumours which have been in circulation of late, with regard to the filling up of the vacancies in the Cabinet, consequent upon the reconstruction which will probably take place at an early date, we have heard it whispered that Mr. JONES' presence in the city may not be unconnected with the retirement of Mr. MCDOUGALL, from the Department of Public Works. One thing at least may be stated confidently, that he would be sure of his county, if it became necessary for him to appeal to his constituents; and his fitness for the position will be questioned by one. We observe from one of our contemporaries that a formidable competitor is already in the field, but the confidence of Mr. JONES' friends had not been damped by the announcement.

THE Toronto press is unanimous in its endorsement of the ability and integrity of Mr. WOODSIDE, the retiring Cashier of the Royal Canadian Bank. The *Telegraph* of Wednesday bears ample testimony to Mr. WOODSIDE services to the Bank, and recommends that a liberal and generous consideration be extended to him by the new Board of Directors. It is the general belief that Mr. WOODSIDE has been sacrificed to the unfortunate necessities of the position, and some substantial recognition of his long and valuable services is certainly due him. What form the acknowledgment should take, may well be left to the discretion of the Directors, but there can be no doubt that a continuance of public confidence in their management of the Bank, will demand that its debt to Mr. WOODSIDE should be met fairly and honestly. It is fair to assume, knowing the unquestioned high character of the present Board, that full justice will be done to his legitimate and well-earned claims upon their consideration.

THERE was a sensational rumour about town yesterday morning that Mr. G. C. REIFFENSTEIN had again sought refuge from the uncertainties and perplexities of the law, by once more crossing the border. The report, however, was soon known to be altogether unfounded, and can only be regarded as further evidence of the desire of certain parties to make the worst of an already sufficiently unhappy case. The accused has shown himself prepared to stand his trial, and it is unworthy of the character for fair dealing and justice which Ottawa has hitherto maintained to persecute a man by the circulation of groundless rumours which assume his guilt before his trial has begun. If he be proven guilty he will merit the severest penalty the law allows; the violation of the trust necessarily reposed in him by his position will not countenance any extension of mercy or mitigation of sentence in his case, but the very gravity of his offence renders the suspension of the public judgment more necessary. To be so rabid against the man would almost seem to imply that we are all tarred with the same brush, and that we cannot afford to be just to the delinquent who has been unlucky enough to be found out. The objection raised yesterday by the counsel for the accused, would seem to be fatal to the indictment under its present form, and we understand that it is the intention of the Crown Counsel to bring up the prisoner before a magistrate, to-day, on a charge of false pretences, and that an indictment containing thirty counts to that effect has already been drawn up. The examination will probably be spun out for four or five days, as it is not to be supposed that the prisoner's counsel will hesitate much about contesting every point to the utmost, and the unfortunate feature of the case is this, that the remaining business of the Assizes is so slight that the Court may rise before a committal can be made out. After the ruling, however, of Mr. Justice GWYNNE, yesterday, it would seem to be simply folly to go on as the indictment now stands, with a bill of exceptions staring the Crown Counsel in the face. The unmistakeable verdict of the country has already been given so far as this, and there will need to be no paltering with it—that the accused shall not be allowed to escape on the ground of legal technicalities, but that Justice, even if she be "lame of foot" shall surely come up with him at last, if his guilt be established.

THE Dominion Telegraph Company has effected an arrangement with their contractor, which will put an end to his contract, and are now prepared to carry on the work on the most advantageous terms by public tender. The persistent attacks which were made on Mr. REEVE, rendered it necessary to make some change in their arrangements, and Mr REEVE having satisfied himself upon the point, declared his willingness to withdraw upon being paid for the work performed, and the engagements he had made with the press and other parties. After a good deal of negotiation a settlement has been effected on this basis; the Directors agreeing to pay for the line built from the Suspension Bridge to Toronto, a distance of 113 miles, at the original contract price of $250 per mile, and to appropriate $7,000 of stock to the payment of the arrangements made by Mr. REEVE, which were principally made payable in that shape. The Company is now placed on a new and satisfactory footing, and the extension of their lines Westward to the St. Clair, and Eastward to Montreal and Ottawa will be at once offered to public tender, and their construction proceeded with rapidly and without delay. To secure efficiency in the management of the work, the Directors are now in negociation for the engagement of an experienced telegrapher under whose superintendence the line will be placed. The business arrangements of the Dominion Telegraph Company, with the companies in the United States have been working very satisfactorily, and the alliance recently formed between the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company and the French Cable Company places the line on a footing of perfectly equality with the Montreal Company, and its connection with the Western Union of New York. The public have been so long at the mercy of the monopoly of telegraphic communication maintained by the Montreal Line that the announcement that another Company will soon be in the field with equal, if not superior advantages, will be heard with satisfaction by the business community of the Dominion. Monopolies at the best, even under exceptional circumstances are a standing grievance and injury to the public interests, but a monopoly of telegraph communication in the hands of a single company is one of the worst of the class.

The Montreal Company believing its position unassailable, has not been sparing in the abuse of its monopoly, and has all along fixed such rates and prescribed such conditions as appeared best to suit its own interests, without consulting that of the public. A change has long been needed and the construction of the completed line of the Dominion Telegraph Company promises to bring about a radical and effective one. The Toronto *Telegraph* referring to the subject says:

"The Shareholders of the Dominion Telegraph Company will be glad to learn that arrangements have been made for the settlement of the difficulties which the enterprise has so long laboured under. The chief complaint was that Mr. Reeves was being paid too high a price for building the line. In order that the progress of the work may not be interfered with by his presence, Mr. Reeves, we are informed, has thrown up the contract. He will, of course, be paid for what he has done, but the remainder of the work will be performed by other parties. The Directors have also made new arrangements respecting other matters. It is to be hoped that these changes will prove satisfactory to the Shareholders, and that the putting up of the wires will shortly be resumed. Competition in telegraphy is one of the great wants of this country. For years we have suffered under a huge monopoly, which, when it could not buy off opposition, has resorted to the most unfair means to bring it into public disfavour. It is to this monopoly, more than to any other cause, that the Dominion Line owes all its troubles. Its agents traversed the country for the special purpose of injuring that line in public estimation; and subsidized newspapers sold their columns for the same purpose. We want a good healthy opposition in this as in everything else, and the sooner we have it the better. The Montreal Telegraph Company has paid its big dividends at the public expense long enough. It is about time now that some other company had a share of the business, and that our people were afforded the facilities of telegraphy at something like reasonable rates."

A HINT TO THE MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—Whose fault is it that seats have not been provided for us poor girls in that very delightful and appropriately named retreat, the "Lover's Walk?" How hard it is that we should be compelled to walk all the time, and have no opportunity of sitting, except upon the cold, cold rock—the very thought produces a shiver—to enjoy all the beauties which nature and art alike have bestowed upon this now famous promenade. Do put in a word for a few wooden benches in the proper quarter. Tell Mr. McDougall (if he it is who decides these matters) that he now has an opportunity of winning no mere ephemeral popularity with the ladies, and if he will but meet this great public want in the proper spirit, we'll not forget him when he returns to us fresh from Gubernatorial triumphs in the land of Decotah.

Yours in earnest,
ALICE.

JONES STREET, Thursday morning.

THE HUMBOLDT CENTENNARY.

Tuesday was the hundredth anniversary of the birth of the great German philosopher and traveller, Alexander Von Humboldt, and the event was celebrated in a fitting manner throughout Germany, as well as in many places in the United States. Dr. Lieber thus speaks of the age of Humboldt:—

"Humboldt died as an old Sophocles. He lived when Voltaire died, and must have grown up with many French ideas floating around him, for Humboldt was a nobleman whose family lived within the atmosphere of the Berlin court; and he lived to witness the great revolutions in literature as well in Germany as in France and England. He lived when Rousseau died (the same year when Voltaire deceased), and must have remembered, from personal observation, that homage which even monarchs paid (at a distance, it is true,) to the Contrat Sociale, and he outlived, by some weeks, De Tocqueville. He lived through the period of the American revolution, was a contemporary of Washington and Adams, and a friend of Jefferson. He lived through the French revolution, and the age of the classic orators of Britain. He lived through the Napoleonic era and the resuscitation of all Germany. He studied under Wener, with whom mineralogy begins, and knew Houy. He knew La Place, survived Arago and Ganss and worked with Enke. He lived with Kant, and knew Schelling and Hegel. He knew Goethe and read Heine. He read Gibbon's Decline as a work of a living author, and perused Neibuhr, and later still praised Prescott. He grew up in the Prussian monarchy according to the type of Frederick the Great, and with the fresh reminiscences of the seven years' war, and left it changed in army, school, government—in everything. He saw the beginning of the institute of France, and lived to be considered by its associates one of the most brilliant ornaments at its most brilliant period. He lived through the periods which distinctly mark the science of chemistry, from Lavoisier to Rose and Liebig. Humboldt was seventeen years old when the great king, perhaps the most illustrious despot of history, died so tired by the genius of his own absolutism that we cannot forget the words of the dying king: 'I am weary of ruling over slaves;' and he lived through the whole period of growling popular sentiments and habits, of constitutional demands, and revolutionary, fearful conflicts. He wore the lace and ruffle of the last century, and the more practical dress of our times. Yet no one ever heard from him any useless regret for what had passed and was gone. I have heard him speak with warmth of noble things and men that he had known, but not with gloomy despair of the present or the future."

DEGREE CONFERRED.—The Hyger's Therapeutic College, of New York, have conferred the honorary degree of doctor of medicine upon Dr. Alexander M. Ross, of Toronto.

Latest by Telegraph.

By People's Line.
Office: G. P. Drummond's Exchange Office, 19 Sparks street.

MONTREAL.

Address of Welcome to Bishop Oxenden—Testimonial to the Montreal Lacrosse Club—Public Meeting in Honour of Hon. John Rose—Resolutions of Regret at his Approaching Departure.

Special to THE TIMES,

MONTREAL, September 16.

Bishop Oxenden, yesterday, received an address of welcome from the House of Bishops.

Prince Arthur is not expected to pass through here till next Monday.

The Montreal Agricultural and Horticultural Exhibitions closed to-night with a promenade concert. There has not been a great number of visitors here this year.

The movement to get up a testimonal to the Montreal Lacrosse Club seems likely to be successful.

The Shamrock Club play the Caughnawaga Indians next Saturday.

Ritchie and Piche will conduct the cases for the Crown at the approaching term of the Court of Queen's Bench.

Hon. John Rose attended, to-day, the Huntingdon Annual Agricultural Fair. A meeting of his chief political supporters was held in the Court House at noon, at which Mr. Rose made an address, announcing his intended departure from Canada. The following resolution was unanimously carried:

"That it is felt to be an honour to the county for the past two years to be represented by so earnest a statesman and distinguished public officer as the Hon. John Rose, and we trust circumstances may not compel him to withdraw from his position as member for our county."

Mr. Rose thanked the meeting for its kind expression of confidence, but doubted if his future movements would permit of a continuance of his present relations with them. Mr. Rose afterwards addressed a large crowd on the fair grounds. His proposed resignation excites deep regret throughout the county.

QUEBEC.

Prince Arthur in the City—He Visits the Military and other Schools.

Special to THE TIMES.

QUEBEC, September 16.

Prince Arthur, accompanied by Lieutenant-Governor Belleau, and members of the Local Government, visited the cadets of the Military School this morning; later in the day the High School, Normal School, and Laval University. Yesterday he drove out to Montmorency Falls.

The Montreal hangman left for Malbaie to hang Poitras, who killed Ouilet at the Moisie River Mine.

The yacht *Dauntless* was put up for sale to-day, but was not sold. The highest bid was £400.

CABLE NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Doncaster Races—The Egyptian Question—The Treatment to Fenians.

Special to THE TIMES.

LONDON, September 15.—The St. Leger stakes at Doncaster to-day were won by *Pero Gomez*, by a neck; the Park stakes by *Perfume*, and the Corporation stakes by *Barner*.

A rumour is in circulation that a conference will be proposed on the Egyptian question. Russia maintains an attitude of reserve, and other powers are not disposed to accept the proposal, because they regard the question as merely a matter of internal administration of Turkey.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of to-day maintains an argument against granting pardon to the Fenians on the ground of prudence, as that is not as strong as the argument upon the ground of justice. There can be only two constructions put upon such an action, both mischevious; one will regard it as an act of cowardice, and the other as the inauguration of a revolution.

SPAIN.

Shipment of Troops to Cuba—Protest by Sickles.

Special to THE TIMES.

MADRID, September 15—Evening.—Two Spanish frigates have been ordered by the Government to proceed to Cuba with troops. 3,000 men have already sailed.

General Sickles has written an official note protesting, on behalf of the American people and Government of the United States, against outrages recently committed on American citizens in Cuba, insinuating, at the same time, to ministers, that belligerent rights would soon be accorded to the Cubans by the United States Government.

The members of the opposition to Serrano assailed Sickles' despatch with the object of embarrassing the regency, as well as to make arrangements with the executive in Washington. Telegrams from Spain, addressed to parties connected with the American Government, having reference to Cuba, were stopped at Madrid, on Monday, the 13th inst., by order of the Government. The statement, which has been pretty extensively circulated, to the effect that England, France and Austria, will coalesce with the intention of sustaining the rights of Spain or Cuba is denied.

POISONED.

Five Children Poisoned by Eating Thorn Apple.

Great alarm was created in the neighbourhood of Bond-st. school house, London, on Monday night by the fact that five children showed symptoms of poisoning. Two of the children were Mr. McGeary's; two Mr. Grant's, and the fifth belonged to a strange family lately arrived here. All the parties live on Colborne-st. The symptoms observed were the sudden setting in of a high fever, with pains all over the body, the flesh assuming a scarlet hue. A short while afterwards the children became insensible, and medical aid was summoned. Dr. Moore attended, and immediately divining the cause of illness, administered powerful antidotes, without, however, producing any immediate effect. The patients continued unconscious through the night, but yesterday, thanks to the attention bestowed, the poison in their system became neutralised, and sensibility was restored, to the great joy of their parents. Up to last night they were progressing favourably, and no doubt was entertained of their complete recovery. It was ascertained that they had all eaten of a common wild fruit, the thorn apple, which they had found growing in the fields. This fruit contains a virulent poison, and the wonder is that its effect in this instance did not prove fatal. Parents and those who have the care of the young, should warn them against the habit of eating such noxious substances as are often found growing wild, and, though tempting to the eye, are fatal to the blood.—*Free Press.*

PRIZE ESSAYS.—From the report of the persons appointed by the Canada Temperance Union to adjudicate on the essays written in competition for the prizes of $100, $50 and $25, we notice that the Rev. W. H. Withrow, M. A., and Mr. A. H. St Germain, of Toronto, are the writers of the two best essays. The Rev. Dr. Ormiston, of Hamilton, and the Revs. F. H. Marling and Wm. Stephenson, of Toronto, were the adjudicators.—*Leader.*

MAGEE & RUSSELL offer to-day a lot of Duchesse French Kid Gloves at 65 cents per pair; would be cheap at $1.00.

CARLETON ASSIZES.

Fourth Day.

SEPTEMBER 16, 1869.

His Lordship took his seat, and the Court was opened in due form at half-past nine o'clock. The witnesses in the infanticide case were called, but as they did not appear a civil case was taken up.

Weisse *vs.* Rankin, action by endorsee against maker on three promissory notes. Defence, want of consideration.

Application was made by defendant to put off the trial to procure a commission to examine witnesses in the U. S., on an affidavit sworn in Lower Canada. Objection taken by plaintiff's counsel that a judge of the Superior Court in Lower Canada has no power to swear affidavits to be used in Upper Canada. Objection upheld. Verdict for plaintiff, $943.27. Immediate execution refused; defendant desiring to apply to the court in term. Robt. Lyon counsel for plaintiff; W. A. Ross for defendant.

THE INFANTICIDE CASE.

The case of Mary Ann Mooney, charged with the murder of her infant child, on the 8th day of June, 1869, was then taken up.

Albert Richards, Esq., Q.C., opened the case for the Crown, reciting the incidents already known to the public.

Francis Satchell, sworn—I live in the Township of Gloucester. My brother and his wife live with us. Prisoner lived with us as servant for about seven months prior to the 8th of June last. We had for perhaps three months noticed that she was getting stout. She occupied a room for herself. I was in that room about 7 o'clock. Prisoner was there alone, leaning by the bed side. I asked her what was the matter; she said nothing. I thought she was ill. I returned three hours later. My wife was not then at home. When she entered she went to prisoner's room, and afterwards I went with her. The girl was then in bed. She appeared sickly, but not in pain. Before I left the room I told her I suspected that there was a child in the room, and I wished to inspect it. I told her I must know before I left. I said I should find out and search the room. I asked her for the keys of her trunk which was in the room. Could not say if it was locked. She asked me not to open it. I told my sister-in-law to get the key, and she got it. She put the key in the keyhole, but I don't know that she turned it. She opened the trunk, and I saw a bundle composed on the outside of an old cotton dress on top of the other articles. My wife opened the bundle, and found inside a male child. The child was in the state in which it was born. I saw bruises on the head, and on the left side. Dr. Sweetland made an examination of the child next day.

To Mr. Mosgrove—The prisoner lived with Mr. Graham, of Nepean, and had the character of being the best servant they ever had in the house. Her character with us was very good indeed. The bed was in the south end of the room. The stairs ran up by the partition, which is between the landing and her room.

Emma Satchell, sworn—I was not at home the day she was taken sick. I returned in the evening. When I went into her room she was sitting in a chair; the bed had not been disturbed. She complained of having a pain in her stomach all day. She asked for some hot water. When I returned I found her in bed. When I went out again I told my husband what I thought of the affair, and we went back together; and I told him to ask her if she had a child. She told us not; to look into the box. I think she must have been out of bed when the child was born. I think that if the child had been there any length of time, from the way it was wrapped up, it would have died of suffocation. It made a little noise, gasped, and moved its limbs a very little. There were marks on the head, forehead and neck. They were not cuts, but looked more like bruises. The child was washed and put into her bed; it was then alive. The next morning I saw it, and it was dead. The doctor came next morning. The trunk belonged to the girl.

To Mr. Mosgrove—The bundle was made up hastily, and not apparently with design. She had given notice that she was going home on the Monday after this.

Lucy Satchell, sworn—I am the wife of Charles Satchell. The prisoner had been living with us about seven months. I don't remember seeing anything peculiar in her appearance. I remember the night in question. We had been out, and returned at about nine o'clock. When I went up stairs she was sitting on the window. She looked very pale, and she said she was sick, and asked for a warm drink. I went for the drink, leaving my sister there. I came back with the drink, and she was sitting on a chair. My baby then cried in another room, and I went to it, and afterwards returned, and she was in bed. My sister and brother-in-law came in, and he said he thought there was a child in the room, and would like the keys to open her trunk, but she told him not to look in the trunk; but she told me that the keys were in her pocket. I took them out, and went to unlock the trunk, but it was not locked. We found a child in a bundle in it. It made a little noise like a groan. Its eyes were closed. There were bruises on the head, forehead and neck. I washed the child; it made no noise. It was a nice child. She told me the child was born when she went down for the warm drink. It was about half an hour after I went for the drink when we found it in the trunk.

To Mr. Mosgrove—The prisoner was very fond of children. If she had wanted to go away in the night she might easily have gone. She had been running about the house frantically on the same day.

Dr. Sweetland, sworn, and gave the result of the *post mortem* examination in substance as follows: I was called in to see the prisoner and her child at the house of the Messrs. Satchell, in Gloucester, on the morning of the 9th inst. The child was dead, and I, with Dr. Henry, made a *post mortem* examination. There were six distinct marks or bruises on the face and temple, one in front of the right ear, and another on the temple of the same side, two on the cheek bone, one extending from the corner of the eye to the nostril, and another on the cheek, the same side. There was also a purple mark, as if from a bruise across the throat, about an inch and a half in length, and a half an inch in breadth. On making an incision from the forehead to the occipital protuberance and reflecting the integuments, the sides of the frontal, parietal, temporal and occipital bones were found covered with a soft thin layer of coagulated blood. On removing the clots, the pericranium was found to be covered with dark red bloody patches, and a radiated fracture of the right parietal bone. The brain was soft and vascular. The heart and lungs were healthy, the latter on being submitted to the hydrostatictest were found to be inflated, indicating life after birth. The abdominal viscera were also found to have been in a normal condition. The doctor entered into a minute and full description of the *post mortem* examination. He gave it as his opinion that the fracture must have been caused by pressure on the sides of the head, and not by a fall. He illustrated how it might have been done, but could not say certainly that it was so done. He said it might have been done by pressing the trunk on the sides of the head. When witness saw the mother it was evident that she had a child, and that her labour could not have been protracted. In his opinion death was caused by fracture of the skull. The prisoner told him she did not expect to have the child for a week or two, and that it had been her intention to go home. She also stated that she intended to tell Mrs. Satchell of the fact. The child was alive when born, and the lungs were fully inflated, so that the child must have breathed freely. The trunk was on a shelf, about six inches high. There was what appeared to be blood on the bottom of the trunk. It looked like a dirty stain. I could not say that it was human blood. The weight of the trunk alone would not have been sufficient to have produced the fracture.

The case being closed, Mr. Mosgrove delivered a very effective speech to the jury. He regretted, exceedingly, that the onerous duty of defending the life of a human being should be committed to him, under the circumstances surrounding the present case. It was not till last night, when the court was on the eve of coming to a close, that he had had any intimation that he would have to perform this duty. He then drew an affecting picture of his visit to the prisoner's cell last night, when she told him the story of her betrayal and desertion. He had learned from her how she dreaded to have her shame exposed, and especially to men, and how, in order to prevent Mr. Satchell from seeing her child, she wrapped it up in a hurried manner and put it into the trunk where it remained till it was found, but it was her sincere desire that it might live. She had told Mrs. Satchell that she was going home to her mother after her washing and ironing should be done, there to be confined, but the child was prematurely born, and hence the combination of circumstances that had brought the unfortunate girl from the place where she was respected as a good and well behaved servant, and placed in that dock, where she appeared as a criminal of the worst character. He would, however, read some cases from one of our best legal works, to shew that precisely the same kind of fractures of the skull, as the one Dr. Sweetland found on the head of the infant in question, had been produced by perfectly natural causes. Mr. Mosgrove then read from Taylor's Medical Jurisprudence of cases of both of the parietal and frontal bones being fractured in birth. One case was cited where an infant had lived six weeks after such a fracture. The learned gentleman made a powerful appeal to the jury on behalf of the prisoner, and it was evident that he had made a corresponding impression.

At the conclusion Mr. Cameron paid a compliment to Mr. Mosgrove on his eloquent address.

His Lordship, in summing up, spoke of the girl's previous good character, and was careful to remind the jury that her character had previously been unimpeached. It would be proper for them to consider this, and if, on considering the death of the child, they could believe that it came to its death by accidental circumstances attending birth, it would be their duty—and he was sure it would be their pleasing duty—to find a verdict of acquittal. He would remind them, however, that this case must be tried on its own merits, and whatever impressions they might have of the prisoner's previous character, and however desirous they might be to acquit her, yet they must remember that they were sworn to try the case, according to the evidence.

The jury then retired, and in half an hour returned with the verdict—Not Guilty.

At one o'clock the court took a recess for refreshments. After recess,

Application was made by Mr. Richards, Q. C., and Mr. Lewis, Q C., for an order by Mr. Justice Gwynne, that an indictment might be sent before the Grand Jury against G. C. Reiffenstein, containing counts for false pretenses. The learned counsel stated that under the statute passed in 1865 to prevent vexatious indictments, it was necessary as the Crown had decided to add these counts to the indictments, that the whole matter must be again brought before a magistrate, or that an order should be made by a Judge to allow the Grand Jury now to proceed upon the indictment, as no order could be obtained from the Attorney General in time for these assizes. Mr. Hillyard Cameron, Q. C., stated that no such rule could be made by the Judge, as he had no knowledge of the facts, and the statute was not intended to be put in force by order of a judge, unless in the course of evidence in a case, or from some other cause, the Judge was aware of the circumstances of the case. That in England, to provide to a certain extent against this very difficulty, the statute 30 and 31 Vic, cap. 35, had been passed, which vested the court at which the indictment was presented to make such an order as is now asked for. That statute was not now in force in this Province. Mr. Justice Gwynne declared not to make the order asked for by the Crown Council, as he considered that it was not intended by the statute that such an order should be made by the Judge sitting at the Assizes as he was, without any knowledge whatever of the facts. The Crown Counsel therefore took nothing by this motion, and no indictments have in consequence yet been placed before the Grand Jury.

In about an hour after the above decision an indictment against George C. Reiffenstein, containing seven pages, comprising twenty-seven counts, charging him with obtaining money under false pretences was made.

THE BIGAMY CASE.

The Queen *vs.* Mary E. Potvin, charged with bigamy.

Octave Villeneauve declined to speak English. The learned counsel asked witness if he would state upon oath that he could not answer his questions in English, and said on his oath that he could not. He then gave his evidence through an interpreter. Witness testified that he was present at the marriage of the prisoner and Pierre Potvin in Onslow, and that he then knew them to live together as man and wife at Onslow, in Lower Canada, and in this city. Witness had known the Rev. Mr. Sanderson to live at the Quio for three or four years.

To Mr. Mosgrove—He was known to be a Minister all around. Don't know if he is alive or not.

The Judge asked if witness was wanted again, and being told he was not, ordered him to be kept in court in custody.

Rev. S. G. Stone, sworn, said—I married the prisoner to one George Carter, a private of the Rifle Brigade. I pronounced them man and wife. She gave her name as Mary E. Dally. Am not sure that I knew the Rev. Wm. Sanderson.

To Mr. Mosgrove—I am a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. I can't say that I am acquainted with all the rules of the Wesleyan Methodists. Laymen often officiate in churches as preachers.

To Mr. Richards—Laymen do not perform marriage ceremonies, nor administer the sacraments. He may be called a minister.

Frederick Davis, sworn, said he had seen a book in the church in which the parties were alleged to have been married. Witness produced an extract from the book, which professed to contian a record of the births, deaths and marriages kept by the Rev. Wm. Sanderson. The copy produced was certified by the deputy prothonotary.

Mr. Mosgrove insisted that they should prove the law of Lower Canada.

Ephraim B. Harper, sworn—I am a Wesleyan Methodist minister. Was ordained in 1845. I knew the Rev. William Sanderson, that he was a regularly ordained minister. I was present at his ordination. He was received at a conference and performed ministerial acts.

Mr. Mosgrove submitted that there was no case made out, because they had not proved the law in Lower Canada.

His Lordship decided that the evidence of the marriage having been performed was sufficient to go to a jury.

W. A. Ross was sworn to prove what are the conditions of a valid marriage in Lower Canada, and said in order to constitute a marriage valid either a dispensation, license, or publication of bonns is necessary.

Mr. Mosgrove addressed the jury, and claimed at their hands a verdict of acquittal, on the ground that the Crown had failed to prove a marriage, inasmuch as they had failed to prove the law of Lower Canada.

The judge charged against the prisoner, and held that sufficient evidence of the marriage had been furnished by the Crown.

The jury retired, and after remaining out for a long time brought in a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to mercy.

DISCHARGE OF JOHN SHAW.

The Grand Jury came in with No Bill, in the case of John Shaw, charged with murder.

The prisoner was then brought up from jail and placed in the dock, where he sat for a short time, when Mr. Lyon, his counsel, moved for his discharge, and he was ordered to be set at liberty. His brother, James, was in Court waiting for him, and both left together.

ACTION FOR DAMAGES.

Hall *vs.* the Ottawa and Gloucester Road Company. W. Mosgrove for pltf.; John Hillyard Cameron for defts.

This was an action brought by plaintiff to recover damages from the Ottawa and Gloucester Road Co. for injuries done to his property by its being flooded, in consequence of the company stopping up a creek. Damages laid at $1,000. After examining several witnesses, the plaintiff accepted a nonsuit.

TRUE BILL AGAINST G. C. REIFFENSTEIN.

The Grand Jury here brought in a true bill against G. C. Reiffenstein for obtaining money under false pretences.

Thomas Hinchy, held to the articles of the peace for want of bail, was discharged.

The court adjourned till half-past nine o'clock this morning.

—A New Jersey correspondent of the New York *Evening Mail* writes as follows:—Mr. Bennison, a favorable specimen of the muscular young Englishman of the period, arrived at this place at 4 o'clock p. m. to-day in a small craft, something between a kayrack and a canoe, in which he proposes padling himself to New Orleans and Texas. Mr. Bennison arrived in New York on Thursday by a London steamer, and left this morning at half-past nine, making his twenty miles in seven hours, paddling against the wind and part of the time against the tide. The boat in which this enterprising young man has undertaken his long journey is only fourteen feet long, and weighs sixty pounds. It is built staunchly, yet lightly, of some tough wood, and is decked two-thirds over with mahogany. In the centre is an open space where the rower sits, supported at the back part by two upright slats of wood and a cross-piece, and protected in front by a rudder apron, which buttons him completely into the boat. For cargo he only carries his rifle and ammunition and a few other articles packed away, and his propulsive power is given by a double-bladed paddle, made of ash, and weighing only two and a half pounds. He proposes to stop for food and sleep at such points as may be convenient. Mr. Bennison has paddled up the Rhine and down the Danube and Volga. His course now lies by river and canal to Amboy, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, to Pittsburg; thence to Ohio and Mississippi to New Orleans, and then to Galveston or some other Texas port. He proposes to devote himself to hunting in Texas, having heard brilliant accounts of the game in that region. As he has hunted throughout Europe and in India he may be considered quite a Nimrod. Mr. Bennison paused long enough here to make known his intentions, and then pursued his course towards Amboy, which point he expected to reach by evening. He paddles with great ease and and slight fatigue, and runs his boat with considerable velocity.

—Mr. Wragge, the chief resident-engineer for the Narrow-Gauge Companies, was a passenger by the steamship *City of Antwerp*, which arrived yesterday at New York. Mr. Fox is, as our readers are aware, the Consulting Engineer. So soon as Mr. Wragge gets into harness here, the work on both roads will be proceeded with, *pari passu*. We have steadily advised the gentlemen interested in these enterprises, to employ the services of Canadian engineers in preference to those of Englishmen, however eminent in the profession. We have among us here, men whose engineering capacity and experience is not exceeded by any in the world. We need only mention the names of Thomas and Samuel Keefer; Francis and Walter Shanly. Any one of these, would, we take it, have served the Narrow-Gauge Companies to greater ultimate profit than any new importation.

ATROPHY ARRESTED,
FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES.

Wasting of the tissues of the body is arrested, the muscles made firm, and the nerves regain their power by using FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES.

APHONIA CURED,
FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES.

Aphonia, or Loss of Voice, is remedied in a short time, no matter whether the cause be from inflammation of the living membrame, from cold or from nervous derangement.

FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES is free from all nauseating drugs, such as Antimony, Ipecac, Squills, &c., or from all sedatives such as Opium. Is really an assistant to nature—creating an appetite, causing the food properly to assimmilate, promoting easy expectoration, and imparting strength to all the bodily functions.

Sold by apothecaries. Price $1.50 per bottle, or 6 for $7.50.

JAMES I FELLOWS, Chemist,
St John, N B.

AGENTS—Francis Candill & Co, Wholesale Agents, Montreal. 1139.3

MARRIED.

On the 16th instant, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. E. B. Harper, M. A., Mr. Richard James, to Harriett, second daughter of James Rochester, Esq., all of this city.

Auction Sales.

By A. Rowe, Auctioneer.

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF THE ☞CELEBRATED VOSE PIANO FORTE, —ON— *TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1869.*

The subscriber has been favoured with instructions from the above manufacturer to sell at his Sale Rooms in the city of Ottawa, on TUESDAY, the 28th instant, six of those first class instruments. These pianos are seven Octave Rosewood, beautifully polished, full round cornered carved legs and pedal. They are finished with the improved French action, and English damper for fine tone and action. These are equal, if not superior, to any now in the market.

Terms of Sale—Cash in bankable funds.
Sale at four o'clock p m.

A ROWE,
Auctioneer.
Ottawa, September 15th, 1869. 1153td

By A. Rowe, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE —OF— A BANKRUPT STOCK OF ☞DRY GOODS, &c.☜

The subscriber has been favoured with instructions from Messr J G Robinson & Co, to sell, at the store recently occupied by ISIDORE TRAVERSY, Esq, the whole of the stock remaining on hand, consisting of

HEAVY CLOTHS, COTTONS, FLANNELS, &c.

Also, a quantity of Ready-made Clothing for working men.

The whole stock will be sold without reserve.
☞Terms cash.
Sale each evening commence at half-past 7 o'clock, p m.

A. ROWE,
Auctioneer.
Ottawa, August 21. 1118td

CARRIAGE HORSES.

BRING OUT YOUR GOOD STOCK.

Persons having good carriage horses to dispose of on reasonable terms, will perhaps find a customer on application to the subscriber, at the Albion Hotel, Ottawa, on the day of the

GREAT MENAGERIE,
☞ *MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20th.*

WILLIAM LEWIS.
Ottawa, September 17th, 1869. 1155.2

HOUSE TO LET.

On Besserer Street, between Ottawa and Cumberland streets. Contains nine rooms, front and back parlours newly papered. Apply to Mr. Forgie, Rideau Street, or on the premises.
Ottawa, September 17th, 1869. 1155.3

Auction Sales.

By I. B. Tackaberry, Auctioneer.

GREAT AUCTION SALES.

Every SATURDAY and THURSDAY Evenings from this date, I B Tackaberry will sell Cloths, Cottons, Flannels, Prints, Crockery, Glassware, Ready-made Clothing and Furniture, being a consignment from Montreal, until the whole is disposed of.

Sale each evening at 7.30 p m, at his Auction Rooms, in Stewart's New Block.

I B TACKABERRY,
Auctioneer, Commission Merchant, and Real Estate Agent.

☞ Every description of property sold on a moderate commission.
Ottawa, August 5, 1869. 1118.3d

By I. B. Tackaberry, Auctioneer.

TRADE SALE OF TEAS.

I B TACKABERRY, Auctioneer, has received instructions from a Montreal importer, to sell by Auction,

21 CHESTS OF TEAS,

Assorted Japan, Oolong, Hyson and Gunpowder, at his Auction Rooms, Rideau street, Stewart's Block, on FRIDAY, 17th INST, at 2:20 p m.

The Teas will be on view at the Auction Rooms two days previous to sale.

Terms—Cash in bankable funds.

I B TACKABERRY,
Auctioneer and Real Estate Agent.
Ottawa, September 14. 1152td

OTTAWA CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Wilbrod Street.

Under the patronage of Lady Young, Lady Macdonald, Mrs. Tilley, &c, &c. &c., the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, and the Clergy, who take an active part in the daily tuition and form the council.

LADIES PRINCIPAL.
1st Mrs Robert Stewart, Queen's College, London.
2nd Mrs Kendal, late of Quebec.
" Miss Kendall, assistant English, French, music, &c, with whom are associated a large staff of Professors and Teachers.

This institution will (D V) be opened on September 1st.

The scholastic year is divided into THREE TERMS—The fees for each term are strictly payable in advance. Reductions made for daughters of clergymen, and for sisters.

Each lady principal receives boarders in her own residence, and superintends the private studies; at per term, $50.

CLASSES, COURSES OF STUDY, AND SCHOOL FEES.

I.
JUNIOR CLASS—Elements of solid English education; Scripture History; Catechism, Classsinging; plain needlework; Calisthenics. Per term, $7; per annum, $21.

II.
INTERMEDIATE CLASS—Thorough English, French, Church and general history, Latin. Class, singing, plain needlework, calisthenics. Per term, $11, per annum, $33.

III.
SENIOR CLASS—Highest branches of English French grammatical and conversational, history, ancient and medieval, Latin, Italian, Class, singing, natural science, plain and fancy needlework, Calisthenics. Per term, $14; per annum, $42.

Total cost of board and tuition for highest class per annum, $192.

The only extras are as follows:

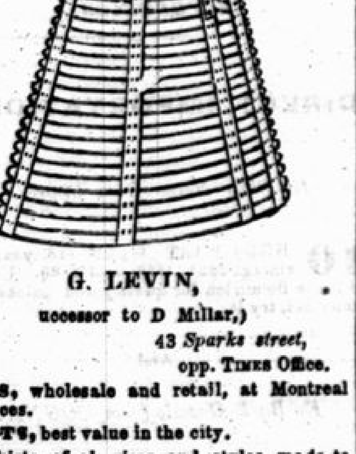
Drawing (M Chabert) per term	$8 00
Instrumental Music (Miss Smith) per term	10 00
Stationery	25
Fuel for winter	75

Dinner per day, pupils provided, at per term, $8.00.

A comfortable omnibus will call for day pupils at a distance in the city.

For further particulars apply to the Rev T Bedford Jones, LL.D, Bursar, (*pro tem*) Daly-st., Ottawa. 1130eod b
August 18, 1869.

CITY HOOP SKIRT FACTORY.



G. LEVIN,
(successor to D Millar,)
43 *Sparks street,*
opp. TIMES Office.

SKIRTS, wholesale and retail, at Montreal prices.
CORSETS, best value in the city.
☞Skirts, of all sizes and styles, made to order, without extra charge.

CARRIAGES,
SIGN AND HERALDIC PAINTING,
Ontario Carriage Factory, 80 *Sparks street.*

Parties wishing to get their carriages or sleighs painted and varnished in first rate style, can get them done at the above named place with promptness and care. All work in the above branches done under his own personal supervision.

☞*Charges moderate.*
1153d ALEX MITCHELL.

ONTARIO CARRIAGE & COACH FACTORY,
No. 80, Sparks street.

The subscriber still continues to manufacture

Carriages, Buggies, Sleighs, Cutters, &c, &c,

From the latest and most approved English and American patterns, and feels confident that he can furnish articles in the above line which for elegance of style, durability of workmanship and beauty of finish cannot be surpassed in the Dominion.

A number of excellent single and double carriages on hand.

Also, a number of first class iron and wood axle waggons.

Repairs neatly and punctually executed.
Orders promptly attended to.
1153d A TITUS.

BOARD.

Two gentlemen and a married couple can be accommodated with airy rooms and good board in a private family, on Metcalfe street, five minutes' walk from Parliament Buildings.

Terms moderate. Apply at this office.
1154 a

PEOPLE'S TELEGRAPH COMPANY
Incorporated under Chapter LXVII of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada.

OTTAWA OFFICE—G P DRUMMOND'S Exchange Office, 19 Sparks street.

DIRECTORS:
A JOSEPH, Chairman; D C THOMSON, Treasurer; S B FOOTE A THOMSON, T H DUNN.
DRUMMOND, Manager. 1141tf

TO LET.—Four furnished rooms, consisting of Parlor, Dining Room, Bedroom and Kitchen. Apply to TIMES office. 1152.3

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE.

MALCOLM CAMERON,
AGENT, ... DESBARAT'S BLOCK
Office of Queen's Printer,

An entirely Canadian institution—perfect security to insurers, and immediate payment of claims.
Ottawa, Dec. 8, 1868. 918tf

CAUTION.

Have your pipes put up now and avoid the rush.
ESMONDE BROS.

Auction Sales.

By H. McLean, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

HECTOR McLEAN, Auctioneer and Commission Merchant, has been favoured with instructions from Hon. William Macdougall, to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, Daly street, on

TUESDAY, 21st SEPTEMBER, Instant,

all his Household Furniture, composed of Drawing Room, Parlour, Dining Room, Bed Room and Kitchen Furniture, also, Carriages, Sleighs, &c., &c. Amongst the goods to be sold will be found a Steinway Piano, in Rosewood, and a Sewing Machine. It is unnecessary to enumerate articles, or speak of their quality, as the fact of their being the

WHOLE OF HON MR MACDOUGALL'S
Household Furniture,

is sufficient to recommend their variety and excellence.

☞ Sale will commence at ten a m.
Terms—Cash in bankable funds.
Ottawa, September 14, 1869. 1152td

By H. McLean, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE.

The undersigned will offer for sale at PUBLIC AUCTION, at twelve o'clock, noon, on THURSDAY, the TWENTY-THIRD day of SEPTEMBER next, at his Auction Rooms, in the City of Ottawa, under the Power of Sale contained in a mortgage from MR THOMAS GODFREY LESLIE to THOMAS REYNOLDS, Esquire. Town Lots numbers twenty-five and twenty-six, on the north side of Maria street, in the City of Ottawa.

The property, with the valuable Brick House thereon erected, is now under a rental of $320 per annum. It will be sold subject to a mortgage from Thomas Godfrey Leslie to Mary Wright, dated nineteenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, for one thousand eight hundred dollars and interest thereon.

The property will be put up at the upset price of one thousand one hundred and eighty-three dollars and fifty-two cents, with the addition of interest thereon, from the third day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, to the day of sale.

The purchaser shall, at the time of the sale, pay down a deposit in the proportion of ten dollars for every one hundred dollars of purchase money, to the Vendor or his Solicitor, and shall pay the remainder of his purchase money, with interest, within ten days thereafter.

The Vendor will convey in pursuance of the Power of Sale, and subject to the mortgage to Mary Wright, and will only covenant that he has done no act to encumber.

All conveyances, searches, abstracts, &c, to be at the purchaser's expense.

HECTOR McLEAN,
Auctioneer.
Ottawa, 23rd August, 1869. 36eodtd

Wants.

FIRST CLASS HOUSE WANTED.

A good large dwelling house, with stable and grounds, in a healthy locality. Address the publisher of this paper.
September 15th, 1869. 1154tf

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
TWO GOOD TINSMITHS.

Apply to
BLYTH & KERR,
1153.4 25 Rideau street.

TINWARE!

Good workmen can get best wages in the city, and a steady job at
ESMONDE'S.

INFORMATION WANTED

Of WM PADDOMS, boot and shoe maker, and MARY CONROY, who lived in County Roscommon, Ireland, and who came to America some fifteen or twenty years ago, and who are now supposed to be living in the State of Pennsylvania, U S. Address,
WM GAUL,
1152a Ottawa, Canada.

WANTED TO RENT,

One or two Dwelling Houses—furnished or unfurnished. Enquire of
N McKINNON,
Exchange Broker.
House and Land Agency Office,
42½ Sparks street. 1152tf

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A Cook and a Housemaid in a house where there are no children. Good references required.
Apply at the TIMES Office.
Ottawa, September 3, 1869. 1143

WANTED.

By a lady of many years experience in teaching, an engagement as visiting Governess.
The highest testimonials and references can be given. Address N, Post Office, Ottawa. 1130tf

LIFE ASSURANCE.

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1825.
CAPITAL......£1,000,000 STERLING.
INVESTED IN CANADA....£350,000
CANADA HEAD OFFICE:
MONTREAL.
SECRETARY:
A DAVIDSON PARKER.

The undersigned having been appointed AGENT for the above company, is prepared to receive applications for assurance.

The Prospectus, Forms of Application, and every information, may be obtained at his office.
J F BOULTON,
1154.2m Agent.

ON EXHIBITION FOR TEN DAYS,
AT STOCKDALE & BROS.,
St Paul and Rideau streets, Ottawa,
FIFTEEN CARRIAGES OF THE LATEST IMPROVED STYLES.
September 13, 1869. 1151a

FOR SALE,

The property of Captain Glyn, Rifle Brigade. A four wheeled double dog cart and sleight, with back seat, both built by Gingras, Quebec. Also a buffalo robe (lined), and a lady's saddle. To be seen at the residence of the above in Daly street.
1124tf

BOARD.

A few gentlemen can be accommodated with comfortable board and rooms by applying at MRS DUIGNAN'S, Sparks street. 1139tf

THAT'S SO!
ESMONDE'S ROCK OILS
are safe, pure and cheap, at only 50 cents and 60 cents per gallon.

BOARD AND LODGING.

MRS McCLENNAN has a few furnished rooms to let, with or without board. Apply at her boarding House, opposite the city hall, continuation of Albert street.
September 14, 1869. 1152a