NOTICE TO WEEKLY SUBSCRIBERS TO THE DAILY TIMES.

From to-day, American silver will only be accepted in payment of subscriptions at the legal rates of 40 cents for the half and 20 cents for the quarter dollar &c., but to obviate as much as possible any inconvenience that may arise, the hitherto WEEKLY subscribers will be only called upon fortnightly, when a Quarter Dollar Dominion Note may be paid instead of silver.

On and after this date Silver will be only received at the reduced rate in payment of accounts due to this Office on April 18th.

TIMES PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Ottawa, April 16, 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Opening New Establishment—C. P. Dorion.
Her Majesty's Theatre—Marshall's London Comedy and Burlesque Troupe.
Northern Transportation Company—J T Corcoran
Hosiery and Glover—Cunningham & Lindsay
Caution—Robert Shead
Auction Sale of Household Furniture—J Bermingham

One Case "Jouvin" Kid Gloves, in all the new shades, to match the Dress Materials just received by
12361 MAGEE & RUSSELL.

The Ottawa Times

THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1870.

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

THE EXPEDITION.

It is hard to unite in any common measure all the several little sects and parties, into which a nation is crumbled; their interfering interests, pastoral and prejudices will, in spite of everything, obstruct the best laid designs. What it gains in one place, it will lose in another. These are the words of Bishop Atterbury, and they never were more fully exemplified than in Canada at the present moment. Certainly it should be the interest of all classes in this Dominion to rectify matters at Red River. There should be the utmost unanimity, while, in reality, there is nothing but discord. A matter, which should be discussed irrespective of party feeling, is prejudiced more by interfering interests and passions, than any other matter, which for many years, has occupied public attention in Canada. There is a constant bickering between men of different politics, as to the means to be employed to effect a common purpose—as to the nature and composition of the force to be employed and as to the officers who are to command it. One organ of a party, while approving of the supposed appointment of an officer of rank and standing to the command of the intended expedition to Red River, finds fault because that officer may not be permitted to select the other officers of his army, and this novel objection is backed up with the assertion that the privilege is denied on account of nepotism and axe grinding. The reproach is as absurd and as contrary to probability as almost to provoke a smile. It simply means that such officers as are already in command of companies, which may be formed into battalions to form a portion of the Expedition may go to Red River will not be disturbed to even afford the chance of that favoritism or nepotism, or axe grinding of which the *Globe* would unnecessarily complain. It must be clear that if the privilege of selecting subordinate officers were confided to the general in command that he would have a most difficult task to perform, and would be pestered with applications from the friends of the Government on behalf of persons, who might or who might not be fitted for even subordinate positions. Beyond ordinary intelligence, the most that is required of a subordinate officer is prompt and unhesitating obedience—an unremaining compliance with every command. The sole direction of affairs must rest with the Commander-in-Chief of the expedition. Him the Government must only assist and will best assist by acquiescence in his wishes. Should it be found that any officer is wanting in his duty, with the general, must be the full and unrestricted power of dismissal, with or without the concurrence of a court martial. With officers, quite unknown to him personally, a general is likely to be less delicate than with persons of his own choice. Discipline is the first point to be aimed at. That will surely be attained by one accustomed to command. The troops will be bound to obey. It is the chief element of success. There must be no independent action on the part of subordinate officers. Right or wrong they must comply with whatever orders may be given. The expedition, under an experienced officer, will necessarily become a disciplined army in an inconceivably short space of time. The bickerings will be at home. All the faultfinding will be done at Toronto, Kingston, Montreal and Quebec, or Hamilton, or London. The army being reduced to perfect obedience, will have only one mind—that of its chief. In the army there will be neither interfering interests, passions, or prejudices. Politicians may be permitted to disagree, but disagreement in an army, however composed, would be disaster, and that, the fact, knowledge, and firmness of a good commander will altogether prevent.

HE IS COMING.

Mr. Arthur Rankin, an ex-member of the Canadian Parliament, an ex-Lieutenant Colonel of Lancers, (enlisted at Detroit for the purpose of serving with the United States army during "the great Rebellion,") and who is not unacquainted with the customs and manners of the aboriginal inhabitants of this country, having carried with him to England a portion of the Ojibbeway tribe of Indians to the inspection of the curious there, and who is, in every respect a gentleman deserving of consideration here, has addressed the following letter to the *Telegraph*, in which he complains of misrepresentation by us in the matter of a visit made without solicitation, to Scott's murderer at Red River. Mr Rankin must of course be aware that the Times could not have invented the account of Mr. Rankin's proceedings which it published. These were published as reported to us, on what we considered sufficient authority, and although in the matter of asking "a pass from Mr. Riel" there may have been a mistake, Mr. Rankin himself admits that he was in communication with "Mr. Riel," came away at Mr. Riel's request, and at the request of "Mr. Riel" wrote for him a series of resolutions, and an address to the Crown for adoption by his "Council or Legislature." Now, Mr. Rankin has either said too much or too little. He has said enough to show that he had, as represented, taken part in the scheme of resistance to Canada and was in active communication with Riel, and he has not said enough to show that he went to Red River on perfectly legitimate business. The concluding portion of his letter is simply a proof that time has not had the effect upon Mr. Rankin of lessening a self esteem, which being indulged in to excess smacks of the ridiculous.

To what "other influences" does Mr. Rankin allude as balling his schemes?

Mr. Arthur Rankin Explains.

Editor DAILY TELEGRAPH:

Sir,—The Ottawa Times of the 12th instant contains an article headed, "Arrival of the Red River Delegates," in which I am represented as having written a letter to "President Riel," asking to be "permitted to act as Commissioner of the insurgents, offering to gain for them admission to the Confederacy on the best possible terms," and alleg that "I was certain of bringing negotiations with the Dominion Government to a satisfactory issue; but should I fail in doing so, I would then proceed to Washington, and make such representations there as would lead to the North West being admitted into the number of the States of the Union on the most favorable terms, &c."

The Ottawa *Times*, though a Government organ, does not circulate so widely as The *Daily Telegraph*, and I am desirous that my contradiction of its ill-natured and silly statements should come under the notice of a larger number of readers than are in the habit of resorting to the columns of the *Times* for information. I pray you to be good enough to publish this communication, and in order that I may be brief, I have only to say for the present, that the whole story is a pure fabrication. I never asked for, nor obtained, a pass from Mr. Riel, either to enter or to leave the country, though, 'tis true, I came away at his request, conveyed to me through his Adjutant. I never called or held a public meeting while in the country. I never wrote a letter to Mr. Riel upon any subject whatever; though, at his request, I wrote for him a series of resolutions, and an address to the Crown, founded upon those resolutions, both of which he was anxious should have been adopted by his Council or Legislature. But other influences intervened, and he, Mr. Riel, was prevented from carrying out the programme I had prepared for him. Fortunately, I have retained copies of both resolutions and addresses, which I may feel it to be right to publish by and by, though I abstain from doing so just now, because it happens that I am possessed of information which in the interest of the country at large, but more especially of Ontario, I intend first communicating to the Government. My desire being not to embarrass but to aid them in steering through the breakers by which the Red River question is surrounded.

It is in my power to point out a line of action by which the effusion of blood can be averted, retributive justice be meted out to the guilty, adequate protection extended to the loyal and deserving, and constitutional authority firmly established throughout that unhappy country. I am the bearer of the petition to Parliament, signed by a number of English speaking inhabitants of the settlement, and it is my intention to proceed to Ottawa immediately after Easter, in order to have that petition presented. Meanwhile, I am,

Dear Sir,
Yours very truly,
ARTHUR RANKIN.

Thornfield, April 14, 1870.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Our reports of yesterday's proceedings will be inserted in to-morrow's impression.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.

The Church of St. Albans, Ottawa, was yesterday morning crowded to excess by spectators who had collected to see the marriage of Miss Jessie Madeline Macdougall, eldest daughter of the Honourable William Macdougall, C.B., M.P., to Mr. Alfred Seymour, son of the Right Honourable Sir Hamilton Seymour, G.C.B. Mr Seymour was not long since quartered for some time in this city with his regiment, the 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade; but more recently was on the staff of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland as A.D.C. to His Excellency.

The bride was dressed in white satin and tulle trimmings with orange blossoms; the bridesmaids, Miss Kate Irvine, daughter of Lt.-Col Irvine, A. D. C., and Miss Bertha Macdougall, being simply and prettily attired in white tarlatan dresses, with moiré ribbons and wreathes of the same colour hoping up their veils. The groomsman was Mr. Russell Stephenson. The beauty of the bouquets of the bride and bridesmaids and some others of the party was remarkable, the same having been very kindly sent by the Hon. D. L. Macpherson, from his conservatories at Toronto, for the occasion. The ceremony was performed by the Rev T. Bedford-Jones, LL.D., and, in consequence of the recent severe illness of the Hon Mr. Macdougall, the bride's father, which rendered his presence a matter of impossibility, the bride was given away by Sir John A. Macdonald, K. C. B.

Amongst the guests present were His Excellency the Governor General and Lady Young, Sir George E. Cartier, Sir Clinton Murdoch, the Honourable Messrs. Langevin, C.B., Tilley, C.B., Resser and Ryan; Colonel and Mrs. Coffin, Mr. and Mrs Sandford Fleming, Reverend Dr. and Mrs. Jones, Mr. and Madame Langlois, Miss Durham and Miss Reynolds, Colonel McNeill, V.C., Col. Bernard, Mr. Turville, Colonel and Mrs. Irvine, Colonel Feilden, Major Robertson, Mr. Coulson, and Mr. Davis, 60th Rifles, &c., &c., &c.

Subsequently to the ceremony, Lady Macdonald received the guests at breakfast at noon at her residence, the Speakers of the Senate and Commons, the Premiers of Ontario and Quebec, and some others who had been invited, were unavoidably absent.

The Governor-General proposed the health of the bride and bridegroom, with the warmest wishes for their happiness.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Seymour left by the one o'clock train for a wedding tour in the States.

The estimation in which Mrs. Seymour was held by her friends, was amply evidenced by the numerous presents sent to her.

We are requested to state that Lady Young will hold a reception at Rideau Hall, on Saturday, April 23rd, at four o'clock.

We perceive by our telegraphic report that the Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, Sir Stafford Northcote, Lady Northcote and family, arrived on Monday last from England, and are staying at the St. Lawrence Hall Montreal.

The Canada Scotchman, a well printed and useful weekly journal, is we perceive under the editorial management of Mr. Finlay, formerly of the Edinburgh press, and for several years proprietor and editor of the *Scottish American Journal*. We sincerely hope, and firmly believe that under Mr. Finlay's management, *The Canada Scotchman*, will take root in the Dominion and be a success pecuniarily and otherwise.

Fraser's Magnetic Fluid cures toothache.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

Sir,—Through the columns of your valuable paper, I would wish to intimate to the inhabitants of this county that the young men of Richmond and vicinity have not failed in coming forward and enrolling themselves as Volunteers, now that their services may be required.

The Company through some improper management became disorganized, and consequently did not perform their annual drill last year, but through the military spirit and persevering energies of Mr. Thos. Good, M.S., I am happy to say it is now organized with the gentlemen named as Capt. John Hill, Lieut., and G. McCaffrey, Ensign, and performed their annual drill last week in our Village Drill Shed.

The Company presented a very fine appearance, numbering some 40 men, and with the fact of their being nearly all "raw recruits," the proficiency in drill to which they attained in such a short time, not only agreeably surprised their Captain, but all those capable of judging.

Those living at a distance were billeted with Mrs Jorney, who (notwithstanding the small compensation she received) spared no trouble or expense to make them comfortable, of which the men showed their just appreciation, by giving her a unanimous vote of thanks.

The conduct of the men during the week being exemplary, conveyed a very favourable impression to the minds of our good villagers.

Hoping I have not intruded on your valuable space,

I am, yours,
D. McELROY.

Richmond, 19th April, 1870.

Col. Dennis and his Surveying Party.

The editor of the *Globe* having refused to publish the following letter from the Hon William Macdougall, we give it a place in our columns in justice to the persons whom the *Globe* so strangely censures:—

To the editor of the Globe.

Sir:—In your issue of the 4th inst., you make the following statement:—

Canada bought the Territory from the Hudson Bay Company, and instead of sending men of character and common sense to explain the situation to the settlers, she sends a batch of half-fledged Barnacles, in the shape of a surveying party, who manage to make the ignorant half-breeds believe that they are about to be deprived of their lands.

I have no desire to engage in a newspaper controversy upon any question arising out of recent events in the North West. "I prefer to state my case, and express my views in another way and place. But I cannot remain silent and see leading public journals, like the *Globe*, repeat statements, day after day, to the prejudice of brave and loyal men—who perilled their lives in the cause of their country—which are wantly unfounded, and rest upon authority but that of the rebels and their apologists.

I made careful enquiry while in the North West, and since my return, as to the conduct of the Government surveying party, and I could not hear of a single act or circumstance to justify the charge that they had misbehaved themselves or given any cause of offence to the settlers of Red River. It may have been a mistake to have sent surveyors at all, until the new Government was well established; but Colonel Dennis and his assistants are not responsible for that.

The Government was urged on all sides—and especially by the *Globe*—to lose no time in preparing the country for settlement. It was urged that a session would be lost unless the Government acted promptly. At my suggestion, Lord Granville was telegraphed to obtain the consent of the Hudson Bay Company, to the proposed survey of a few townships before the actual transfer could be completed. This consent was promptly given, and Col. Dennis, whose appointment the *Globe* pronounced an excellent one, was sent with two assistants selected by himself to begin the work.

The other persons employed by Colonel Dennis were in no way representatives of Canada or its Government. They were mostly young men who had emigrated to the North West in the expectation that its transfer to Canada would give them a chance of employment, or the opportunity to better their fortunes. Natives and residents of the country were also employed whenever their services could be made available. It so happened that nearly all the Canadians employed by the Colonel were cadets of our Military School, and when called upon, volunteered with alacrity, to defend the Canadian flag and the authority of the Crown. Now you can denounce such men as lacking "character and common sense," and as "a batch of half fledged Barnacles" without a single proof of misconduct on their part, I am at a loss to understand. I hope you will take the trouble to enquire of Colonel Dennis and the Canadians who have recently returned from the North West, and if you find, as I am confident you will, that the story of the ill-treatment of the half-breed settlers by the surveyors was trumped up by the rebels and their sympathizers to justify their predetermined resistance to Canadian authority, you will promptly acknowledge the injustice of your remarks upon the character and conduct of the "surveying party."

I am, &c,
WM. MACDOUGALL.

Ottawa, April 6th, 1870.

The Red River Boats.

Yesterday, says the Kingston *Daily News* of Saturday, one of the boats intended to convey troops to Red River, was put into the water at McCoualli's boat yard, in the presence of Mr. Watt, the government agent, and quite a number of ladies and gentlemen. Soon rowlocks and oars were procured, and the whole party to the number of eighteen, started on a trial trip to inspect the boats lying in O'Gorman's yard. It is needless to say that the Union Jack was the colours shown upon this occasion. The eighteen passengers made very little impression upon her draft of water, causing her to sink little more than four inches. This one is thirty feet keel, about six feet beam, and is very deep. Its estimated weight is eight hundred pounds, and is expected to carry from three to four tons of provisions, &c., and eighteen men. Upon trial she will probably be found competent to carry a much larger load. All the boats are not of this size, some of them being but 25 feet keel. They are painted black outside with a red stripe and lead colour inside. Those finished are to be removed to the skating rink for protection from the sun, &c., to-day, this building having been leased for the purpose. They are strong substantial crafts, and will no doubt answer the intended purpose admirably, if the various portages over which they will have to pass are not of such a character as to render their weight objectionable. Of this the authorities are no doubt well advised.

From the New York World.

The statistics of divorce in Ohio will startle the devout Pontivist or the differently devout Roman Catholic, or any other thinker who holds to the sacredness and inviolability of the marriage tie. We find the following statistics in an exchange, borrowed from a Cincinnati journal. The divorces for the last five years are classified as follows:

	1865.	1866.	1867	1868.	1869
Adultery.....	254	289	317	333	340
Absence & neg't	230	294	417	365	460
Cruelty	199	134	132	1.4	156
Drunkenness...	48	79	73	66	84
Fraud	18	30	10	9	13
Miscellaneous..	183	133	26	60	41
Total.....	937	1,159	975	847	1,003

But this exhibit, when further explained, is even more startling. In 1866, the divorces bore the relation to the marriages of 1 to 24; in 1867, of 1 to 39; in 1869, of 1 24. The average annual number of marriages is 1 to 100 of population; the average number of divorces to population is 1 to 2,300; the average of divorce to marriage is 1 to 23. At this rate, in ten years Ohio, allowing for increase in population, will have 300,000 marriages and 10,000 divorces. That this rate is not exaggerated may be inferred from the fact that for all causes the divorces during the years 1865-69 have been 4,900. It is now almost a farce to speak in Ohio of the "marriage tie!"

Latest by Telegraph.

By People's Line.

Offices of G. P. Drummond's Exchange Offices, 19 Sparks street.

TORONTO.

TORONTO, April 20.

A Fancy ball was given last evening at the Music Hall in aid of the Protestant Orphans' Home. About three hundred were present, and it was a brilliant affair.

Mr. A. Boddie lectured last evening under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, subject: "Malta."

The annual dinner of the "York Pioneers" took place last night in the St. Lawrence Hall, Colonel R. Denison presiding. Dr. Grasse read a paper descriptive of the early settlement of Toronto, and speeches were made by Alderman Hallam, Colonel G. J. Denison, Dr. McCaul, Dr. Ryerson, Rev. Dr. Scadding, Ephraim P. Roden of the *Leader* and others.

Lord Cecil preached again this evening.

The weather continues wet.

MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, April 20.

The Deputy General commanding inspected the several battalions of Active Militia now in Montreal, on the Champ de Mars, at 8 p.m. to-day.

Sir Stafford Northcote, Lady Northcote and family, arrived on Monday last from England, and are staying at the St. Lawrence Hall.

No American mails reached Montreal to-day.

The Montreal office has received a telegram from the mail clerk at St. Armand's, as follows:—No train leaves here this morning for town, as the bridge has broken down at St. John's.

To-morrow evening Father Langenke delivers a Lecture on Papal infallibility in the Mechanics' Hall.

A provisional battalion consisting of four companies, including the St. Jean Baptiste Village Corps, under command of Capt. Simpson, will be despatched this evening for service on the frontier. The headquarters of the Battalion will be Lacolle, and this force will have the frontier in the vicinity of Rouse's Point carefully to look after.

This afternoon the first steamboat, *Laprairie*, arrived at the wharf from below.

THREE RIVERS, April 20.

The river is clear of ice.

A steamer expected from Sorel this morning.

The steamer *Three Rivers* arrived here at 12:45 to-day. Captain Duval reports considerable ice between Sorel and the Islands. The lake is clear, she resumes her regular trips leaving for Montreal to day.

Weather cloudy and cold, strong wind from the north east.

QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, April 20.

An inquest was held on the body of one Simon Romain, the well known chief of Indian Loretto, who was found dead on his bed, from disease of the heart. A pilot named John Simpson, aged 56, was also found dead in his bed, at Levis, verdict of Coroner's jury, "congestion of the lungs."

The Papal Zouaves who recently returned from Rome want Government to send them to the frontier, to oppose the anticipated Fenian invasion.

The principal contests of the municipal elections are in Champlain, St. Peter's, and St. Roch's Wards.

Councillor Convey is ahead in St. Peter's Ward, and his votes now number 117.

The two brothers Cardinale were again committed for trial, on a charge of murder at Loretto, of an old man, a year ago. The charge against them has been already frequently alluded to, in previous telegraphic reports.

The case of the notorious Bte Belleau is now being investigated in the police court. He is charged with breaking gaol and with the recent robbery of a pair of boots. Identity is denied, and the defence as yet is that he is one Timothy White. J. H. Willan, criminal law barrister, defends the prisoner again, but the case is very strong against this interesting house breaker on this occasion.

A ship supposed to be the *Glenifer* is rounding the point at Indian Cove.

Most of the shipping must have sought anchorage for shelter from the easterly gales which have prevailed since yesterday morning.

We have high tides again this morning and Commissioner and Champlain market wharves are again flooded. Some damage to property is reported, but as yet is unascertainable. The city is quiet and orderly, and the election excitement is coming down gradually.

Rain last night.

RIVER DU LOUP, April 20.

Weather cloudy, strong easterly wind.

TROIS PISTOLES, April 20.

Three quasletto rigged vessels deeply loaded, inwards this morning.

Strong N. E. wind.

FATHER POINT, April 20.

Blowing half a gale from the East.

One large ship inwards at 7 a. m., about 11 miles off.

Weather cloudy and cold.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

ST. JOHN, N. B., April 19.

The Hon. James Brown died yesterday, at St. Stephen, from the effects of wounds in the throat, inflicted by himself during a fit of temporary insanity.

The report of the safety of the pilot boat *John Mullin*, proves untrue. Pieces of the wreck have been picked up in the bay, which leaves little doubt of her fate, and that all hands have perished.

The flour market is firm; prices unchanged.

HUNTINGDON.

HUNTINGDON, April 19.

There is no appearance of danger here, all being quiet at Malone and along the frontier. Notwithstanding this the volunteers here are to be increased, the Beauharnois companies being ordered to join the forces in this village. They are expected to arrive to-morrow night.

It is now raining, and the roads will be almost impassable for some time.

HEMMINGFORD.

HEMMINGFORD, April 20.

It is reported this morning that two car loads of suspicious looking characters said to be Fenians, passed on the Ogdensburg road last night going West. The reported destination is Ogdensburgh; it is also rumoured the destination is Cape Vincent or Louisville.

Use Fraser's Magnetic Fluid for Neuralgia

CABLE NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON.—Hon. Julian P. C. Fave, formerly Secretary of the British Embassy at Paris, died in this city to-day.

Ten steamers will leave Liverpool for the United States this week, to bring out 65,000 immigrants.

Much anxiety is felt for the safety of the new steamer *Syros*, now ninety days out from Calcutta for Liverpool. Nothing has been heard from her since she sailed.

It is said that the adherents of Don Carlos of Spain are to assemble in Geneva this week.

The ship *Perseverance*, from Liverpool for New York, has put into Fayall, leaky. She will be obliged to disload her cargo.

At the Newmarket races, Craven Meeting, fifty sovereign's plate, 1,750 yards, was won by Mr. H. Bevill's b f Kinokcope, by Asteroide out of Carrdan, three years old, carrying 108 pounds, beating W. Lock's b f Jewel, by Promised Land, 100 pounds. The sweepstakes of 100 sovereigns each for three year old fillies, to carry 121 pounds, 1,750 yards, was won by Baron Rothschild's b f Madonia, by King Tom out of Blooming Heather, beating Mr. Bowes's b f Silver Land, by Dollar out of Go-Ahead.

Saffron, the winner of the City Suburban and great Metropolitan handicap races at the Epsom, is the favorite at two to one against the field for the Newmarket handicap, to be run on the 30th of April.

The *Times* says the edict prohibiting two year olds racing before the 1st of May, produces a marked falling off in the entries, and in the number of events, and that in consequence the Newmarket Grand Meeting has offered a programme far below the ordinary form.

DUBLIN.—A large quantity of powder has been seized at the little village of Connel, on the Liffy. It is supposed to have been collected by the Fenians.

The printers of this city who were on strike have resumed work, the advance of pay demanded by them having been conceded.

GLASGOW.—The submerged masts recently seen off Troon, it is ascertained belong to some schooner instead of the *City of Boston*, as was suspected.

SOUTHAMPTON.—The steamship *Berlin*, from Baltimore for Bremen has arrived.

FRANCE.

PARIS.—The discussion on the Plebiscite was opened in the Senate yesterday, and will be continued to-day. Nothing important has been reached yet, and it is not believed that the subject will be disposed of to-day.

All the Legitimist Journals of France appear this morning dressed in mourning, on account of the death of the Duchess of Kerry, yesterday.

CUBA.

HAVANA.—Havana journals report on the authority of the Secretary of the Captain General, that the insurgents no longer recognize Aspedes as at the head of their Government, and have offered the Presidency to Forturo.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN.—Count Van Bismarck is very ill, at his country seat, at Pomerania.

GREECE.

ATHENS.—Of the party recently captured by brigands near Marathon the Monsieurs and Mrs. Lloyd have been released. The brigands retain the other prisoners until a ransom for all of them is obtained.

PORTUGAL.

LISBON.—This city was visited by a tornado on Sunday night, which caused great loss of property. Some persons were killed and many injured in the streets. The shipping in the Tagus suffered severely. Many vessels were wrecked, and nearly all more or less damaged. No American vessels are reported lost. The British fleet rode out the storm without injury. A South American steamer reports much loss to the shipping at Buenos Ayres.

AMERICAN NEWS.

WASHINGTON.—Representative Payne yesterday introduced a Bill which provides that after the 30th June, of the present year, a reduction of 20 per cent. shall be made on all internal taxes, and of 10 per cent on all import duties then imposed by law, excepting stamp tax, internal tax and import duties on spirits, malt liquors and all their compounds, and tobacco and cigars. The Bill was referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

CLEVELAND.—The loss by the Medina fire is over $200,000, and the insurance about $20,000.

NEW YORK.—The steamer *Russia* from Liverpool has arrived. The steamer *Release* arrived to-day, having on board the remains of Anson Burlingame, in charge of the eldest son.

BOSTON.—The schooner *Sea Flower* from Rockland went ashore near Garnet light house and became a total wreck in the gale yesterday.

PITTSBURG.—A five hundred barrel oil well commenced flowing at Queenstown, near Bishops Bend, Pa., yesterday afternoon. It took fire in the evening, and is still burning.

NEW YORK.—The O'Neill Fenian Congress assembled in the Masonic Hall to-day, between fifty and sixty delegates were present, representing circles in both the Eastern and Western states. The credentials of delegates from the Chicago convention were referred to, and their admission is considered doubtful. The further proceedings are unknown, but a report is current that some twenty or thirty prominent officers leave to-night for the frontier to take command of the advanced guards.

The Committee of the International Association of Workmen, at a meeting held last night to decide what course it was desirable to take with reference to the plebiscite, after a short debate, resolved to abstain from voting altogether.

ALBANY.—The remains of Robert Harper, a prominent and wealthy citizen of this city, who mysteriously disappeared in January last, were found floating in the Hudson this evening. As his money and watch were found on his body, and no marks of violence were visible, it is supposed he was accidentally drowned.

Another British Iron Clad.

Recently there was launched from the Govan ship building yard of Messrs. Robert Napier and Son, Glasgow, a screw armour-clad ram, built for the British Government, and named the *Hotspur*. The dimensions are as follow: Length between the perpendiculars, 235 feet; breadth, 50 feet; depth in hold, 20 feet 1 inch; burthen, 2,637 tons, builders' measurement, and 600 horse-power. This war ship is constructed on a principle that is entirely new in England, but which was adopted some time ago in connection with the Navy of France. Its chief features are the formation of armored tower or turret, the breastwork of which is eight inches thick, and an immense ram forward. The diameter of the turret, which is pear-shaped, is 31 feet 6 inches and 35 feet 9 inches from the aft to the fore side. This stationary turret is armed with a 38 ton gun, carrying 600 pounds of shot. It is worked on a revolving turn table, the diameter of which is 26 feet, from the two front port holes; the gun has a training of 69 degrees, and at the side port holes a training of 44 degrees forward, so that it is able to fire right forward, and almost, but not quite, right aft. The gun can be elevated 12½ degrees and depressed 7, the recoil being 6 feet 3 inches. The ram projects about 9 feet below water, and is brought up to a sharp point at a depth of about 8 feet below the water line. There are three decks, the middle one being plated with two thicknesses of iron, tapered forward and aft. The engines which have been made and fitted by the Messrs Napier are of the direct acting horizontal description, having two piston rods to each cylinder, and are fitted with surface condensers and all the most recent improvements. The boilers, of which their are four, are of the ordinary tubular type, with five furnaces each. The propellers are fourteen feet in water, on Griffith's plan, with moveable blades.

The New York *World* says:—Fenians state that their present singular movements are meant as a diversion to assist the Red River insurgents. This may be; but the Canadians will think as the frogs in the fable said to the naughty boys in sitting: "What is diversion to you is death to us." At the same time it may be noted that this proclamation of the object of their warlike intentions is likely to defeat it. Is it reasonable to suppose that this has been forgotten of the leaders?

The Assizes.

THE REIFFENSTEIN CASE.

The Court opened shortly after half-past nine.—Mr. Justice Galt presiding—During the day their Honours Judge Armstrong and Thomas Brough, County Judge of the County of Huron, occupied chairs along side of the presiding Judge. Mr. Reiffenstein was charged in the first indictment with having feloniously stolen, taken and carried away the sum of $2,983 04, a supposed appropriation of the city of Hamilton. There were 32 counts in the indictment, and the reading occupied some time.

The prisoner pleaded "not guilty."

The second indictment was for having stolen a cheque for $2,564 50, a further distribution to the same city.

The prisoner pleaded "not guilty."

The Jury were called, and sworn without challenge, A. N. Richards, Q. C., and J. B. Lewis, Q. C. for the Crown. Hon. J. H. Cameron, Q. C., and Augustus Keefer, Esq., for the prisoner.

The following are the names of the jurymen: Fred. Dawson, Jas. McCafferey, jr., John C. Wilson, Michael Larkin, Hugh McHardee, Jno. Wright, Robt. Lee, W. J. Davidson, J. C. Lindsay, Wm. Hedley, Jno. Stewart, Thos. Mackay.

Mr. Richards opened the prosecution on behalf of the Crown by first stating the duties of the prisoner during his employment by the Government. He said the City of Hamilton was indebted to the Government for debentures taken up by the Government in England. Since which the distribution directed to the City of Hamilton was set to the credit of that city. A cheque was issued as a matter of form, and was entered to the credit of the City in the Receiver General's account. The cheque of 30th November, 1868, was signed by Mr. Harington and Mr Dickinson, and was made complete. Reiffenstein, instead of having it placed to the credit of the City of Hamilton, had it placed to his own in the Ontario Bank, and from time to time drew, from the amount deposited. The charge was laid in different ways in the counts in the indictment (there being 57) in order to cover all the difficulties arising out of such a case. Mr. Richards then went on to explain the law of larceny, and cited some cases bearing on the matter in question. Some suggestions of amending the indictment was made, when the Hon. J. H. Cameron urged that assuming that all Mr. Richards had said were true, the prisoner could neither be tried for larceny or false pretences. Mr. Richards replied at some length. The first witness called was Thomas Douglas Harington, Ass't Deputy Receiver-General. This book is the annual register of the ratepayers in the Municipalities' Fund. In the distribution of 1867, there were $2,564 50 awarded to the city of Hamilton. The prisoner was chief clerk in the Receiver-General's Office. His duty was to distribute this money. Hamilton was specially indebted to the Government. Since 1861 or 1862 the practice was that a cheque would be made out, in the case of the city of Hamilton, in favour of some Clerk of the Department, for the amount payable to the city. The cheque was supposed to be deposited to the credit of the Receiver-General, and the amount deducted from the debt of the city. This cheque ($2,564 50) was endorsed by C. W. Shay, a clerk in the Receiver General's Office. I received this cheque in the usual manner. On seeing Reiffenstein's signature I signed it. It was to have been placed to the Audit of the Receiver General in the Bank of Montreal. I think the name of the Receiver General at the time was Robert Kenny. The Bank account is kept in the name of "The Receiver General." After having made out the warrant, the prisoner should have made an entry of it in this register, together with the number written on its face. There is no entry of the kind here, regarding this warrant. The Department got no credit from the Bank of Montreal for this cheque. It was not deposited as it should have been. After the cheque had been countersigned by the Deputy Inspector General, it should have been brought back to our Department, and thence to the Bank. This cheque is payable to Mr. Shay's order, and endorsed by him.

Cross-examined—The money referred to in this receipt was to have been placed to the credit of the city of Hamilton on account of a debt due by it to the Government. If it had been a debt from the Municipal Loan Fund, there would have been no cheque required. The amount would simply have be retained. The sum of $2,564 50 has since gone to the credit of the Receiver General. It is on account of the City of Hamilton, and pass into the proper quarter. It now stands as it should. The receipt for the amount was sent to Hamilton. It is the duty of the book-keeper to make up the cheques, and a messenger takes the deposit slip to the bank. After signing the cheques, an entry is made as against the Municipalities' Fund.

Re-direct—The Hamilton debentures were in England, and were redeemed by agents of the Canadian Government, in order to save the credit of the city, and by order in Council the annual distribution is set aside till the debt will be paid. The Department received an amount, the same as that on the face of the cheque. Received it on the Monday following the day of the prisoner's arrest, which was Saturday. The cheque is dated the Saturday. The Department has a small balance in the Ontario Bank, but keeps no account there. The deposit—same amount as on the face of this cheque ($2,564 50)—was made in the Ontario Bank to the credit of the Receiver General. It should have been made in the Bank of Montreal. The entire amount to be distributed in 1867 was $130,000.

William Dickinson—I am Deputy Inspector General. Signed this cheque for Hamilton, (exhibit No 2); did so in the usual routine of business on presentation, and on seeing Mr. Harington's signature attached, with the warrant to be deposited in my office. According to the practice it should have been set to the credit of the Receiver General. There was no cheque in our office on the Receiver General's Office.

Cross-examined—Mr. Shay has acquitted several receipts or warrants.

Francis Lewis—Am Bank accountant in the Receiver General's Office. I fill up the cheques; drew this one. The certificate for this one was either brought to me by Mr. Shay or Mr. Reiffenstein. These checks are taken out of the Departmental cheque-book.

Chas. W. Shay—These exhibits are signed by me. I signed them at the request of Mr. Reiffenstein. The money was to have gone to the credit of the Municipal Loan Fund. The cheque was made payable to my order, and was endorsed by me; it was payable at the Bank of Montreal. The intention was that it should have been placed to the credit of the Receiver General. Can't say I saw the cheque in Reiffenstein's possession; had nothing to do with it after endorsation. I left the endorsed papers on Reiffenstein's desk. I never received any money from it.

Cross-examination—I have no particular recollection of this one cheque.

S. A McMurty—Am teller in the Ontario Bank, Ottawa; I know the prisoner. This deposit slip, with the exception of my initials, is of the handwriting of the prisoner. This cheque is for the same amount as that of this deposit slip; I have no doubt but that they refer to each other. The amount was placed to Reiffenstein's credit in the Bank. I received instructions from the manager not to require Reiffenstein's endorsation on cheques passed by him. The rule is to require such; an exception was made in his case. I am quite satisfied Reiffenstein received the money, or that it was placed to his credit, which amounts to the same thing. The cheque was afterwards deposited in the Bank of Montreal to our credit.

John J. Little—Am deposit clerk in the Ontario Bank; have been there for one year. The amount of money written on the slip was placed to Reiffenstein's credit. Reiffenstein kept a pass book. It was balanced every month. On the 31st December, 1860, the amount to his credit was $57 32; on the 31st June it was $16 76. He had also a Savings' Bank account. He had a special account The last entry in his credit was made in November, 1868. Reference was made to an account entitled "The Receiver-General of Canada," in which a deposit had been made to his credit of $2,564 50 in June, 1869.

Griffiden Mann—Was clerk in the Savings Branch of the Ontario Bank. On the 2nd April, 1860, Mr. Reiffenstein opened an account. On 21st December, 1868, he had $4,970 12 in the Savings' Branch; 1st Feb, $4 270; March 3d, $2 870; March 24th $3,670; April 15th, $5 088 50; May, $6,538 50; June 8th, $6,038 50. Interest is paid to parties depositing in this branch.

Francis M. Cotton—Am Government Clerk in the Bank of Montreal. On the 2nd Dec 1868, charged a cheque for the same amount as this to the Government. I cannot say to whom we paid the amount. Received cheque from the Ontario Bank.

Cross-examined—I debited the Receiver-General of Canada for the amount, and credited the Ontario Bank. The gross amount is entered; the slip in my hand is an enumeration of the items.

J. B Lewis—I was present at the Magistrates' Court when the preliminary examination was held. The obliterated stamp on the cheques was Dec. 1st.

John Graham—Am a clerk in the Bank of Montreal. I believe I saw this paper (the cheque) before. Entered a cheque in favor of the Receiver General for a like amount.

Robert W. Kerr—Chamberlain of the city of Hamilton since 1853—don't know the prisoner. He never was authorized to receive money for the City of Hamilton. I never received any money from him. The city never received any money, directly, since 1861.

Cross Examined—I authorized Mr. King of the Bank of Montreal, to collect for the city of Hamilton. In May or June 1858, I received a letter from the Inspector General, in forming me that a distribution had been made for the previous year, and had been placed to the credit.

The case closed on the part of the Crown, and the Hon. J. H. Cameron reiterated his objection.

His Lordship judged that the case should go to the Jury, reserving some points.

The Hon. J. H. Cameron made an able and characteristic appeal to the Jury on behalf of the prisoner. He was listened to with marked attention both by the Court, the Jury, and the audience. He was followed by Mr Richards, who gave a clear and concise detailment of the case, and doubt on the law in the case.

His Lordship in charging the Jury, drew out the main points of the prosecution and the defence. He stated the latter was almost confined to the plea of "error and mistake," and that the statute under which he was charged for larceny did not cover the offense with which the prisoner was charged. That as a clerk of Her Majesty, he did not come withing the meaning of the statute. His Lordship's charge was able and practical. The Jury retired, and after a deliberation of about half an hour, brought in a verdict of "Guilty without mitigating circumstances."